Management, business, and financial occupations

Management occupations

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Administrative services managers	259,400	32,300	12	About average growth. Employment of these workers is projected to increase as companies strive to maintain, secure, and efficiently operate their facilities. Competition should be keen for top managers; better opportunities are expected at the entry level.
Advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations, and sales managers	623,800	80,300	13	About average growth. Job growth is expected to result from companies' need to distinguish their products and services in an increasingly competitive marketplace. Keen competition is expected.
Computer and information systems managers	293,000	49,500	17	Faster than average growth. New applications of technology in the workplace should continue to drive demand for IT services, fueling employment growth of these managers. Job prospects are expected to be excellent.
Construction managers	551,000	94,800	17	Faster than average growth. As population and the number of businesses grow, building activity is expected to increase, which in turn will boost employment of construction managers. Prospects should be best for jobseekers who have a bachelor's or higher degree in a construction-related discipline, plus construction experience.
Education administrators	445,400	37,000	8	About average growth. Increasing student enrollments are expected to drive employment growth for these workers. Prospects are expected to be good.
Engineering and natural sciences managers	228,700	18,200	8	About average growth. Employment is expected to grow along with that of the scientists and engineers these workers supervise. Prospects should be better in the rapidly growing areas of environmental and biomedical engineering and medical and environmental sciences.
Farmers, ranchers, and agricultural managers	1,234,000	-64,600	-5	Moderate decline. As farm productivity increases and consolidation continues, a decline in the number of farmers and ranchers is expected. Agricultural managers at larger, well-financed operations should have better prospects. Small, local farming offers the best entry-level opportunities.

Management, business, and financial

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Financial managers	539,300	41,200	8	About average growth. Business expansion and globalization will require financial expertise, which is expected to drive employment growth for these managers. Job growth, however, is expected to be tempered by mergers and downsizing. Keen competition is expected.
Food service managers	338,700	18,000	5	Slower than average growth. Job losses resulting from a declining number of eating and drinking places will be partially offset by the creation of new jobs in grocery and convenience stores, healthcare and elder care facilities, and other establishments. Opportunities for new managers should be good because of the need to replace workers who leave the occupation.
Funeral directors	30,000	3,600	12	About average growth. Projected employment growth reflects overall expansion of the death care services industry, due to the aging of the population. Job opportunities are expected to be good.
Human resources, training, and labor relations managers and specialists	904,900	197,400	22	Much faster than average growth. Efforts to recruit and retain employees, the growing importance of employee training, and new legal standards are expected to increase employment of these workers. College graduates and those with certification should have the best opportunities.
Industrial production managers	156,100	-11,900	-8	Moderate decline. Increased domestic labor productivity and rising imports are expected to reduce the need for these managers. Jobseekers who have experience in production occupations—along with a degree in industrial engineering, management, or business administration—should have the best job prospects.
Lodging managers	59,800	2,800	5	Slower than average growth. Growth will be limited as the lodging industry streamlines operations and as new properties are smaller, limited-service hotels. But larger, full-service hotels—including resort and casino hotels—will continue to have openings.
Medical and health services managers	283,500	45,400	16	Faster than average growth. The healthcare industry is expected to continue growing and diversifying, requiring managers increasingly to run business operations. Opportunities should be good, especially for jobseekers who have work experience in healthcare and strong business management skills.

Management, business, and financial

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Property, real estate, and community association managers	304,100	25,600	8	About average growth. Job growth is expected to be driven, in part, by a growing population and increasing use of third-party management companies for residential property oversight. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers who have a college degree and earn professional designation.
Purchasing managers, buyers, and purchasing agents	527,400	38,500	7	About average growth. Almost all of the growth is expected to be for purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products, as more companies demand a greater number of goods and services.
Top executives	2,133,500	-7,800	0	Little or no change. The number of top executives is expected to remain steady, but employment may be adversely affected by consolidation and mergers. Keen competition is expected.
Business and financial operations occupations				
Accountants and auditors	1,290,600	279,400 ★	22 ★	Much faster than average growth. An increase in the number of businesses, a more stringent regulatory environment, and increased corporate accountability are expected to drive job growth for accountants and auditors. Opportunities should be favorable; jobseekers with professional certification, especially a CPA, should have the best prospects.
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	92,400	4,200	5	Slower than average growth. Projected employment growth will be driven by economic expansion and population increases, both of which generate demand for real property. Job gains, however, will be limited somewhat by productivity increases related to increased use of computers and other technologies. Opportunities should be best in areas with active real estate markets.
Budget analysts	67,200	10,100	15	Faster than average growth. Projected employment growth will be driven by the continued demand for financial analysis in both the public and the private sectors. Jobseekers with a master's degree should have the best prospects.
Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	306,300	20,900	7	About average growth. Job growth for adjusters and claims examiners should grow along with the growth of the healthcare industry. Employment growth for insurance investigators should be tempered by productivity increases associated with the Internet. Keen competition is expected for investigator jobs.

Management, business, and financial

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Cost estimators	217,800	55,200	25	Much faster than average growth. Projected employment gains will be driven primarily by increased construction and repair activity, particularly that related to infrastructure. Jobseekers with a degree or extensive experience should have the best opportunities. In manufacturing, jobseekers who have a degree and are familiar with cost estimation software should have the best prospects.
Financial analysts	250,600	49,600	20	Much faster than average growth. As investments become more numerous and complex, these workers will be needed for their expertise. Keen competition for openings is expected; jobseekers with a graduate degree and certification should have the best opportunities.
Insurance underwriters	102,900	-4,300	-4	Moderate decline. Productivity increases, such as automatic underwriting, have limited employment of these workers. But this factor should be partially offset by an increased emphasis on underwriting to boost revenues and counteract decreasing returns on investments. Good job prospects are expected.
Loan officers	327,800	33,000	10	About average growth. Overall economic expansion and population growth are expected to increase employment of these workers. However, increased automation through the use of the Internet loan application will temper employment growth. Good job opportunities are expected.
Management analysts	746,900	178,300	24	Much faster than average growth. Organizations are expected to rely increasingly on outside expertise in an effort to maintain competitiveness and improve performance. Keen competition is expected. Opportunities are expected to be best for those who have a graduate degree, specialized expertise, and ability in salesmanship and public relations.
Meeting and convention planners	56,600	8,800	16	Faster than average growth. Increased globalization is expected to heighten demand for face-to-face meetings, contributing to employment growth of the workers who plan such meetings. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers who have a bachelor's degree and some related experience.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Personal financial advisors	208,400	62,800	30 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth for these workers is projected as large numbers of baby boomers retire and need advice on managing their retirement accounts. In addition, widespread transition from traditional pension plans to individually managed retirement savings programs should also create jobs. Keen competition is expected in this relatively high-paying occupation.
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents	72,700	9,500	13	About average growth. Employment growth of revenue agents and tax collectors should remain strong. The Federal Government is expected to increase its tax enforcement efforts, but demand for these workers' services is expected to be adversely affected by the automation of examiners' tasks and outsourcing of collection duties to private agencies.

Professional and related occupations

Computer and mathematical occupations

Actuaries	19,700	4,200	21 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth is projected as industries not traditionally associated with actuaries, such as financial services and consulting, employ these workers to assess risk. Keen competition is expected.
Computer network, systems, and database administrators	961,200	286,600 ★	30 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment of these workers should grow as organizations increasingly use network technologies and collect and organize data. Job prospects are expected to be excellent.
Computer scientists	28,900	7,000	24 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment is expected to increase because of high demand for sophisticated technological research. Job prospects should be excellent.
Computer software engineers and computer programmers	1,336,300	283,000 ★	21 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment is expected to increase as businesses and other organizations continue to demand newer, more sophisticated software products. As a result of rapid growth, job prospects for software engineers should be excellent. The need to replace workers who leave the occupation is expected to generate numerous openings for programmers.

Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Computer support specialists	565,700	78,000	14	Faster than average growth. As technology becomes more complex and has wider applications, these workers will be needed to resolve problems. Prospects should be good; jobseekers with a bachelor's degree and relevant work experience should have the best opportunities.
Computer systems analysts	532,200	108,100	20 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth is projected as organizations continue to adopt the most efficient technologies and as the need for information security grows. Job prospects should be excellent.
Mathematicians	2,900	700	22 ★	Much faster than average growth. Technological advances are expected to expand applications of mathematics, leading to employment growth of mathematicians. Competition is expected to be keen. Jobseekers with a strong background in math and a related discipline should have the best prospects.
Operations research analysts	63,000	13,900	22 ★	Much faster than average growth. As technology advances and companies further emphasize efficiency, demand for operations research analysis should continue to grow. Excellent opportunities are expected, especially for those who have an advanced degree.
Statisticians	22,600	2,900	13	About average growth. As data processing becomes faster and more efficient, employers are expected to need statisticians to analyze data. Projected employment growth for biostatisticians is related to the need for workers who can conduct research and clinical trials.
Architects, except landscape and naval	141,200	22,900	16	Faster than average growth. Changing demographics, such as the population's aging and shifting to warmer States, should lead to employment growth for architects to design new buildings to accommodate these changes. Job competition should be keen.
Landscape architects	26,700	5,300	20 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment should grow as new construction and redevelopment create more opportunities for these workers. Opportunities should be good, but entry-level jobseekers should expect keen competition for openings in large firms.

Architects, surveyors, and cartographers

Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Surveyors, cartographers, photogrammetrists, and surveying and mapping technicians	147,000	27,600	19	Faster than average growth. Increasing demand for geographic information should be the main source of employment growth. Jobseekers with a bachelor's degree and strong technical skills should have favorable prospects.
Engineers				
	1,571,900	178,300	11	About average growth. Competitive pressures and advancing technology are expected to result in businesses hiring more engineers. Overall, job opportunities are expected to be good. Professional, scientific, and technical services industries should generate most of the employment growth.
Drafters and engineering technicians				
Drafters	251,900	10,700	4	Slower than average growth. Employment growth of drafters is expected to fall as computer-aided drafting systems allow other workers to complete tasks previously performed by drafters. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers who have at least 2 years of postsecondary training, strong technical skills, and experience with computer-aided drafting and design systems.
Engineering technicians	497,300	25,800	5	Slower than average growth. Laborsaving efficiencies and the automation of many engineering support activities will limit the need for new engineering technicians. In general, opportunities should be best for jobseekers who have an associate degree or other postsecondary training in engineering technology.
Life scientists				
Agricultural and food scientists	31,000	4,800	16	Faster than average growth. Job growth is expected to stem primarily from efforts to increase the quantity and quality of food for a growing population and to balance output with protection and preservation of soil, water, and ecosystems. Opportunities should be good for agricultural and food scientists in almost all fields.
Biological scientists	91,300	19,200	21 ★	Much faster than average growth. Biotechnological research and development should continue to drive job growth. Doctoral degree holders are expected to face competition for research positions in academia.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Conservation scientists and foresters	29,800	3,600	12	About average growth. Increased conservation efforts and continued pressure to maximize efficient use of natural resources are expected to lead to more jobs for conservation scientists. Jobseekers with a bachelor's degree should have the best prospects.
Medical scientists	109,400	44,200	40	Much faster than average growth. New discoveries in biological and medical science are expected to create strong employment growth for these workers. Medical scientists with both doctoral and medical degrees should have the best opportunities.
Physical scientists				
Atmospheric scientists	9,400	1,400	15	Faster than average growth. As research leads to continuing improvements in weather forecasting, employment of these workers is projected to grow, especially in private firms that provide weather consulting services to climate-sensitive industries such as farming or insurance. Atmospheric scientists face keen competition.
Chemists and materials scientists	94,100	3,300	3	Slower than average growth. Manufacturing companies' outsourcing of research and development and testing operations is expected to limit employment growth for these scientists. Most entry-level chemists should expect competition for jobs, particularly in declining chemical manufacturing industries.
Environmental scientists and specialists	85,900	23,900	28	Much faster than average growth. A growing population and increased awareness of environmental concerns are expected to increase employment of environmental scientists. These workers should have good job prospects, particularly in State and local governments.
Geoscientists and hydrologists	41,700	7,400	18	Faster than average growth. The need for energy services, environmental protection services, and responsible land and water management is expected to spur employment growth for these workers. Jobseekers who have a master's degree in geoscience should have excellent opportunities.
Physicists and astronomers	17,100	2,700	16	Faster than average growth. An increased focus on basic research, particularly that related to energy, is expected to drive employment growth for these workers. Prospects should be favorable for physicists in applied research, development, and related technical fields and for astronomers in government and academia.

Social scientists and related occupations

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Economists	14,600	900	6	Slower than average growth. Although demand for economic analysis will grow, projected employment declines for economists in government sectors will temper overall growth. Jobseekers who have a graduate degree in economics should have the best prospects.
Market and survey researchers	273,200	77,200	28 ★	Much faster than average growth. Demand for market research is expected as businesses strive to increase sales and as governments rely on survey research to form public policy. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers who have a doctoral degree and strong quantitative skills.
Psychologists	170,200	19,700	12	About average growth. Employment growth is expected due to increased emphasis on mental health in a variety of specializations, including school counseling, depression, and substance abuse. Jobseekers with a doctoral degree should have the best opportunities.
Urban and regional planners	38,400	7,300	19	Faster than average growth. State and local governments are expected to hire urban and regional planners to help manage population growth and commercial development. Private businesses, mainly architecture and engineering firms, will also hire these workers to deal with storm water management, environmental regulation, and other concerns. Job prospects should be best for jobseekers with a master's degree.
Sociologists and political scientists	9,000	1,900	21 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth of sociologists in a variety of fields is tied to expected demand for their research and analytical skills. Political scientists are expected to experience employment growth especially in nonprofit, political lobbying, and civic organizations. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers who have an advanced degree.
Social scientists, other	11,100	2,400	22 ★	Much faster than average growth. Anthropologists are projected to have significant employment growth in the management, scientific, and technical consulting industry. Expected job growth for archaeologists is associated with large-scale construction projects that must comply with Federal laws to preserve archaeological sites. Job competition is expected, especially for historians.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Science technicians				
	270,800	31,800	12	About average growth. The continued growth of scientific and medical research and the development and manufacturing of technical products are expected to drive employment growth for these workers. Opportunities are expected to be best for graduates of applied science technology programs who are knowledgeable about equipment used in laboratories or production facilities.
Community and social services occupations				
Counselors	665,500	116,800	18	Faster than average growth. Increasing demand for services provided by counselors is expected to result in employment growth. But growth will vary by specialty and will be faster for mental health, substance abuse and behavioral disorder, and rehabilitation counselors than for counselors of other specialties. Opportunities should be favorable, particularly in rural areas.
Health educators	66,200	12,000	18	Faster than average growth. As healthcare costs rise, insurance companies, businesses, and governments are expected to hire health educators to teach the public how to avoid and detect illnesses. Opportunities should be favorable, especially for those who have gained experience through volunteer work or internships.
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists	103,400	19,900	19	Faster than average growth. Many States are expected to emphasize alternatives to incarceration, such as probation. As a result, employment growth should be strong for these workers. Opportunities should be excellent.
Social and human service assistants	352,000	79,400	23 ★	Much faster than average growth. As the elderly population grows, demand for the services provided by these workers is expected to increase. Opportunities are expected to be excellent, particularly for jobseekers with some postsecondary education, such as a certificate or associate degree in a related subject.
Social workers	642,000	103,400	16	Faster than average growth. The rapidly increasing elderly population is expected to spur demand for social services. Job prospects should be favorable because of the need to replace the many workers who are leaving the occupation permanently.

Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Legal occupations				
Court reporters	21,500	3,900	18	Faster than average growth. The continuing need for transcripts of legal proceedings, the growing demand for TV and other broadcast captioning, and the need to provide translating services for the deaf and the hard of hearing are expected to create jobs. Prospects should be excellent.
Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers	51,200	1,800	4	Slower than average growth. Budget pressures are expected to limit the hiring of new judges, particularly in Federal courts. Alternatives to litigation are usually faster and less expensive, spurring employment growth for other judicial workers, such as arbitrators, mediators, and conciliators.
Lawyers	759,200	98,500	13	About average growth. Growth in both population and business activity is expected to result in more civil disputes and criminal cases and, thus, employment growth for lawyers. This growth is expected to be constrained, however, as paralegals and other workers perform some of the tasks previously done by lawyers. Keen competition is expected.
Paralegals and legal assistants	263,800	74,100	28 ★	Much faster than average growth. Increased demand for accessible, cost-efficient legal services is expected to increase employment for paralegals, who may perform more tasks previously done by lawyers. Keen competition is expected. Experienced, formally trained paralegals should have the best job prospects.
Education, training, library, and museum occupations				
Archivists, curators, and museum technicians	29,100	5,900	20 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment for archivists is expected to increase as public and private organizations need categorization of and access to increasing volumes of records and information. Employment growth for curators and museum technicians should be strong as museum attendance levels remain high. Keen competition is expected.
Instructional coordinators	133,900	31,100	23 ★	Much faster than average growth. Continued efforts to improve educational standards are expected to result in more new jobs for these workers. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers who train teachers to use classroom technology and who have experience in reading, mathematics, and science.

Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Librarians	159,900	12,500	8	About average growth. Growth in the number of librarians is expected to be limited by government budget constraints and the increasing use of electronic resources. Although many openings are expected, there will be competition for jobs in some regions.
Library technicians and library assistants	242,500	24,200	10	About average growth. Budgetary constraints are among the reasons job growth may slow; however, continued automation of library systems should allow these workers to perform some tasks previously done by librarians, thereby increasing employment of technicians. Opportunities should be best for technicians with specialized training.
Teacher assistants	1,312,700	134,900	10	About average growth. An increase in the numbers of students in special education and students who are not native speakers of English is expected to create jobs for teacher assistants. Opportunities should be favorable.
Teachers—adult literacy and remedial education	96,000	14,500	15	Faster than average growth. As the need for educated workers increases, so will the need for teachers to instruct them. In addition, there should be employment growth for teachers to help immigrants and others improve their English language skills. Opportunities should be favorable.
Teachers—postsecondary	1,699,200	256,900	15	Faster than average growth. Enrollments in postsecondary institutions are expected to continue rising as more people attend college and as workers return to school to update their skills. Opportunities for part-time or temporary positions should be favorable, but significant competition exists for tenure-track positions.
Teachers—preschool, except special education	457,200	86,700	19	Faster than average growth. Continued emphasis on early childhood education is increasing the employment of preschool teachers. The need to replace workers who leave the occupation permanently should create good job opportunities.
Teachers—kindergarten, elementary, middle, and secondary	3,476,200	468,600	13	About average growth. Enrollment over the projections decade is expected to grow more slowly than in recent years. Prospects are usually better in urban and rural areas, for bilingual teachers, and for math and science teachers.
Teachers—self-enrichment education	253,600	81,300	32	Much faster than average growth. Demand for self-enrichment education will increase as more people embrace lifelong learning or seek to acquire or improve skills that make them more attractive to prospective employers. Opportunities should be favorable.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Teachers—special education	473,000	81,900	17	Faster than average growth. Employment of these teachers is expected to rise as more students qualify for special education services. Excellent job prospects are expected.
Teachers—vocational	115,100	10,100	9	About average growth. Employment growth for these workers should arise from continued increases in school enrollments, but growth will be limited by the focus on traditional academic subjects. Prospects are expected to be favorable as workers leave the occupation permanently.

Art and design occupations

Artists and related workers	221,900	25,800	12	About average growth. Demand for digital and multimedia artwork is expected to drive growth. Competition should be keen for certain kinds of jobs. Multimedia artists and animators should have better opportunities than other artists.
Commercial and industrial designers	44,300	4,000	9	About average growth. An increase in demand for new and upgraded products should lead to job growth for these workers, but this growth is expected to be tempered by the use of design firms abroad. Keen competition is expected.
Fashion designers	22,700	200	1	Little or no change. Some job growth is expected due to an increasing population; however, many jobs in apparel manufacturing will continue to move abroad. Competition should be keen.
Floral designers	76,100	-1,900	-3	Moderate decline. Employment of floral designers is expected to decline as people purchase fewer elaborate flower decorations. Job opportunities should be good.
Graphic designers	286,100	36,900	13	About average growth. Advertising firms that specialize in digital and interactive designs are expected to drive growth, but declines in print publishing will temper this growth. Competition is expected to be keen.
Interior designers	71,700	13,900	19	Faster than average growth. A growing interest in interior design by both homeowners and businesses is expected to lead to employment increases in this occupation. Competition is expected to be keen, and jobseekers with formal training should have the best opportunities.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Entertainers and performers, sports and related occupations				
Actors, producers, and directors	155,100	16,900	11	About average growth. Employment growth is expected to be driven by expanding film and television operations and an increase in production of online and mobile video content. Keen competition is expected.
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	258,100	59,600	23	Much faster than average growth. Employment is expected to grow as more people participate in organized sports. Keen competition is expected for many jobs, such as professional athletes. Opportunities should be best for part-time umpires, referees, and other sports officials at the high school level.
Dancers and choreographers	29,200	1,700	6	Slower than average growth. The public's interest in dance is expected to sustain employment in large and mid-size dance companies, but limited funding is expected to curb growth in small companies. Competition should continue to be keen.
Musicians, singers, and related workers	240,000	19,600	8	About average growth. Most new wage-and-salary jobs are expected to be in religious organizations. Self-employed musicians should have slower than average employment growth. Keen competition is expected for full-time positions.
Media and communications-related occupations				
Announcers	67,400	-2,400	-4	Moderate decline. Technology is expected to continue increasing announcers' productivity in editing material and performing other off-air tasks. This factor, combined with broadcaster consolidation, should limit employment of announcers. Keen competition is expected.
Authors, writers, and editors	281,300	22,100	8	About average growth. Projected job growth for these workers stems from increased use of online media and growing demand for Web-based information. But print publishing is expected to continue weakening. Job competition should be keen.
Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	114,600	9,000	8	About average growth. Employment growth is expected to vary. Demand for audio-visual equipment is growing, which should lead to employment increases for audio and video equipment technicians. But labor productivity increases and broadcast industry consolidation are expected to limit growth in broadcasting. Job prospects should be best in small cities and towns.

Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Interpreters and translators	50,900	11,300	22 ★	Much faster than average growth. Globalization and large increases in the number of non-native English speakers in the United States are expected to lead to employment increases for these workers. Job prospects vary by specialty and language.
News analysts, reporters, and correspondents	69,300	-4,400	-6	Moderate decline. Consolidation in publishing and broadcasting is expected to result in job losses for these workers. Competition is expected to be keen at major newspapers and stations; smaller newspapers and stations should provide better opportunities.
Photographers	152,000	17,500	12	About average growth. Employment for some photographers is expected to increase as online publication of magazines expands, but other photographers are expected to be adversely affected by amateur photography and increased use of copyright-free photos. Competition should be keen.
Public relations specialists	275,200	66,200	24 ★	Much faster than average growth. As the business environment becomes increasingly globalized, the need for good public relations and communications is growing rapidly. Opportunities should be best for workers with knowledge of more than one language.
Technical writers	48,900	8,900	18	Faster than average growth. Fast growth is expected because of the need for technical writers to explain an increasing number of scientific and technical products. Prospects should be good, especially for workers with strong technical and communication skills. Competition will be keen for some jobs.
Television, video, and motion picture camera operators and editors	51,900	5,400	11	About average growth. Projected employment growth will be driven by increases in the motion picture and video industry; however, that growth should be tempered by automation in broadcasting. Competition is expected to be keen.
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners				
Audiologists	12,800	3,200	25 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment of audiologists is expected to grow as the population ages and more care is needed for the elderly, who often have problems with hearing and balance. Job prospects should be favorable for jobseekers who have a doctorate in audiology.

Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Chiropractors	49,100	9,600	20	Much faster than average growth. Projected growth stems from increasing consumer demand for alternative healthcare. Job prospects for new chiropractors are expected to be good, especially for those who enter a multidisciplined practice.
Dentists	141,900	22,100	16	Faster than average growth. An increase in the elderly population—who often need complicated dental work—and expanded insurance coverage for dental procedures are expected to create job growth. Good prospects are expected from the need to replace the large number of dentists who are retiring.
Dietitians and nutritionists	60,300	5,600	9	About average growth. Employment growth is expected to result from an increasing emphasis on disease prevention through improved diet. Job opportunities should be best for dietitians and nutritionists with specialized training, an advanced degree, or certifications beyond minimum State requirements.
Occupational therapists	104,500	26,800	26	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth for occupational therapists should continue as the population ages and better medical technology increases the survival rates of people who become injured or ill. Job opportunities are expected be good.
Optometrists	34,800	8,500	24	Much faster than average growth. An aging population and increasing insurance coverage for vision care are expected to lead to employment growth for optometrists. Excellent opportunities are expected.
Pharmacists	269,900	45,900	17	Faster than average growth. The increasing numbers of middle-aged and elderly people—who use more prescription drugs than younger people—should continue to spur employment growth for pharmacists. Job prospects are expected to be excellent.
Physical therapists	185,500	56,200	30	Much faster than average growth. Employment of physical therapists is expected to increase as the population ages and as better medical technology increases survival rates of people who become injured or ill. Job opportunities should be good in settings that treat primarily the elderly.

Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Physician assistants	74,800	29,200	39	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth for these workers should be driven by an aging population and by healthcare providers' increasing use of physician assistants to contain costs. Opportunities should be good, particularly in underserved areas.
Physicians and surgeons	661,400	144,100	22	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth is expected to be tied to increases in the aging population and in new medical technologies that allow more maladies to be diagnosed and treated. Job prospects should be very good, particularly in underserved areas.
Podiatrists	12,200	1,100	9	About average growth. Projected employment growth reflects a more active, older population that is sustaining a rising number of foot injuries. Opportunities for entry-level jobseekers should be good for qualified applicants.
Radiation therapists	15,200	4,100	27	Much faster than average growth. The increasing number of elderly people, who are more likely than younger people to need radiation treatment, is expected to lead to employment growth for these workers. Prospects are expected to be good; jobseekers with a bachelor's degree should have the best opportunities.
Recreational therapists	23,300	3,400	15	Faster than average growth. Employment growth for recreational therapists is expected to continue as the population ages and better medical technology increases the survival rates of people who become injured or ill.
Registered nurses	2,618,700	581,500	22	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth for registered nurses will be driven by the medical needs of an aging population. In addition, registered nurses are expected to provide more primary care as a low-cost alternative to physician-provided care. Job opportunities should be excellent.
Respiratory therapists	105,900	22,100	21	Much faster than average growth. Growth of the elderly population is expected to increase employment for these workers, especially as they take on additional duties related to case management, disease prevention, and emergency care. Opportunities are expected to be very good.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Speech-language pathologists	119,300	22,100	19	Faster than average growth. The aging population, better medical technology that increases the survival rates of people who become injured or ill, and growing enrollments in elementary and secondary schools are expected to increase employment of these workers. Job prospects are expected to be favorable.
Veterinarians	59,700	19,700	33	Much faster than average growth. Growth in the pet population and pet owners' increased willingness to pay for intensive veterinary care and treatment are projected to create significantly more jobs for veterinarians. Excellent job opportunities are expected.
Health technologists and technicians				
Athletic trainers	16,300	6,000	37	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth is expected to be concentrated in the healthcare industry, as athletic training is increasingly used to prevent illness and injury. Job prospects for athletic trainers should also be good in high schools. Keen competition is expected for positions with professional and college sports teams.
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	49,500	11,900	24	Much faster than average growth. An aging population and the continued prevalence of heart disease will drive employment growth for cardiovascular technologists and technicians. Prospects should be the best for jobseekers who have multiple credentials.
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	328,100	45,600	14	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. Excellent opportunities are expected.
Dental hygienists	174,100	62,900	36	Much faster than average growth. An increase in the number of older people and a growing emphasis on preventative dental care are expected to create jobs. To meet increased demand, dental hygienists will perform some services previously done by dentists. Job prospects should be favorable but will vary by geographic location.
Diagnostic medical sonographers	50,300	9,200	18	Faster than average growth. The aging population's need for safe and cost-effective diagnostic imaging treatment is expected to spur employment growth. Prospects should be good for jobseekers who have multiple professional credentials.

Professional and related

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	210,700	19,000	9	About average growth. An aging population is expected to drive employment growth in these occupations. Opportunities should be favorable, especially for jobseekers with advanced certification.
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	753,600	155,600	21 ★	Much faster than average growth. An aging population is expected to boost demand for nursing services. Job prospects are expected to be very good, especially in employment settings that serve older populations.
Medical records and health information technicians	172,500	35,100	20 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment of these workers is expected to grow as the number of elderly—a demographic group with a higher incidence of injury and illness—increases. Job prospects should be best for technicians who have strong skills in technology and computer software.
Nuclear medicine technologists	21,800	3,600	16	Faster than average growth. Job growth is expected to result from advancements in nuclear medicine and an increase in the number of older people requiring diagnostic procedures. Competition is expected to be keen.
Occupational health and safety specialists	55,800	6,200	11	About average growth. These workers will be needed to ensure workplace safety in response to changing hazards, regulations, public expectations, and technology.
Occupational health and safety technicians	10,900	1,600	14	Faster than average growth. Fast growth is expected as some employers contain costs by hiring more technicians and fewer specialists to ensure workplace safety in response to changing hazards, regulations, public expectations, and technology.
Opticians, dispensing	59,800	8,000	13	About average growth. Demand for vision correction will increase as the population ages. But projected employment growth for these workers should be moderated by the increasing prevalence of laser vision-correcting surgery. Very good job prospects are expected.
Pharmacy technicians and aides	381,200	96,300	25 ★	Much faster than average growth. Growth in the population of middle-aged and elderly people—who use more prescription drugs than younger people—should spur employment increases for these workers. Job prospects are expected to be good.
Radiologic technologists and technicians	214,700	37,000	17	Faster than average growth. As the population grows and ages, demand for diagnostic imaging is expected to increase. Jobseekers who have knowledge of multiple technologies should have the best prospects.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Surgical technologists	91,500	23,200	25 ✪	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth for these workers is expected as a growing and aging population has more surgeries and as advances allow technologists to assist surgeons more often. Job opportunities should be best for technologists who are certified.
Veterinary technologists and technicians	79,600	28,500	36 ✪	Much faster than average growth. Increases in the pet population and in advanced veterinary care are expected to create employment growth for these workers. Excellent job opportunities are expected.
Other professional and related occupations				
Epidemiologists	4,800	700	15	Faster than average growth. Heightened awareness of bioterrorism and rare but infectious diseases are expected to spur employment growth for these workers. Excellent opportunities are expected.
Respiratory therapy technicians	16,500	-200	-1	Little or no change. Employment growth for these technicians is expected to be limited because most respiratory-care work is done by respiratory therapists. Keen competition is expected.
Service occupations				
Healthcare support occupations				
Dental assistants	295,300	105,600	36 ✪	Much faster than average growth. An aging population and increased emphasis on preventative dental care will create more demand for dental services, and dentists are expected to hire more assistants to perform routine tasks. Job prospects should be excellent.
Home health aides and personal and home care aides	1,738,800	836,700 ✪	48 ✪	Much faster than average growth. Growth is expected to stem from a rise in the number of elderly people, an age group that relies increasingly on home care for assistance with daily activities. This growth, together with the need to replace workers who leave the occupation permanently, should result in excellent job prospects.
Massage therapists	122,400	23,200	19	Faster than average growth. Growing demand for massage services to help improve health and wellness is expected to create jobs for massage therapists. Opportunities for entry-level workers should be good. Jobseekers with experience and licensure or certification should have the best prospects.

Service

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Medical assistants	483,600	163,900	34	Much faster than average growth. Technological advances in medicine and the aging of the population will create demand for healthcare, and doctors are expected to hire more assistants in response. Prospects should be excellent, especially for jobseekers with certification.
Medical transcriptionists	105,200	11,700	11	About average growth. An aging population is expected to need more medical care, leading to more medical records and creating employment growth in this occupation. Opportunities should be good, especially for jobseekers who are certified.
Nursing and psychiatric aides	1,532,300	279,600	18	Faster than average growth. Employment of nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants is expected to grow in response to the long-term care needs of an increasing elderly population. Employment of psychiatric aides is projected to grow more slowly than average due, in part, to an ongoing trend toward outpatient psychiatric treatment. Overall, job opportunities for nursing and psychiatric aides are expected to be excellent.
Occupational therapist assistants and aides	34,400	10,300	30	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth for occupational therapist assistants and aides should continue as the population ages and better medical technology increases the survival rates of people who become injured or ill. Job prospects should be very good for assistants who have credentials.
Physical therapist assistants and aides	109,900	37,900	35	Much faster than average growth. Projected growth stems from an expected increase in the elderly population and better medical technology that increases the survival rates of people who become injured or ill. Job opportunities should be good in settings that treat the elderly.

Protective service occupations

Correctional officers	518,200	48,300	9	About average growth. Employment growth is expected to stem from population increases and a corresponding rise in the prison population. Favorable job opportunities are expected.
Fire fighters	365,600	62,100	17	Faster than average growth. Most job growth will stem from the conversion of volunteer fire fighting positions into paid positions. Jobseekers are expected to face keen competition. Those who have completed some fire fighter education at a community college and have EMT or paramedic certification should have the best prospects.

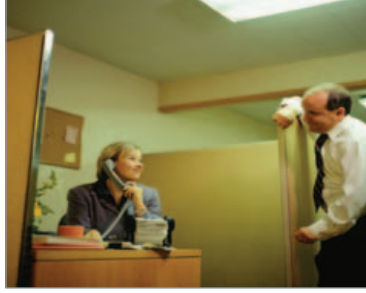
Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Police and detectives	883,600	84,700	10	About average growth. Population growth is the main source of demand for police services. Overall, opportunities in local police departments should be favorable for qualified applicants.
Private detectives and investigators	45,500	10,000	22	Much faster than average growth. Growth in employment of private detectives and investigators should result from heightened confidentiality and security concerns and from increased litigation. Keen competition is expected for most jobs.
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	1,086,000	153,600	14	Faster than average growth. Concern about crime, vandalism, and terrorism are expected to result in increased demand for security services. This increased demand, along with the need to replace workers leaving the occupation permanently, should result in favorable job opportunities.
Food preparation and serving related occupations				
Chefs, head cooks, and food preparation and serving supervisors	941,600	55,400	6	Slower than average growth. Consumer demand for convenience and a growing variety of dining venues are expected to create some jobs, but most openings are expected to arise from the need to replace workers who leave the occupation. Competition should be keen for jobs at upscale restaurants.
Cooks and food preparation workers	2,958,100	191,500	6	Slower than average growth. New jobs are expected to arise as people continue to eat out and purchase ready-made food, but growth will be tempered as restaurants and quick-service eating places find more efficient ways to prepare meals. Opportunities should be good.
Food and beverage serving and related workers	7,652,400	760,700	10	About average growth. Job growth is projected due to an expanding population and the continued popularity of dining out. Opportunities should be excellent.
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations				
Building cleaning workers	4,139,000	204,300	5	Slower than average growth. Employment of building cleaning workers should grow, although slowly, as the number of buildings in operation increases. The need to replace workers who leave the occupation should create good job prospects.
Grounds maintenance workers	1,520,600	269,200	18	Faster than average growth. Demand for lawn care and landscaping services is expected to grow, resulting in employment growth for these workers. Job prospects are expected to be good. Opportunities for year-round work should be best in regions with temperate climates.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Pest control workers	67,500	10,300	15	Faster than average growth. Demand for pest control services should grow as consumers desire improved living conditions and as the population increases in warmer States, where pests are more prevalent. Prospects should be good.
Personal care and service occupations				
Animal care and service workers	220,400	45,500	21	Much faster than average growth. Pet owners purchasing more services—including grooming, boarding, and training—is expected to lead to employment growth for animal care and service workers. Emphasis on reducing animal abuse should also increase their employment in animal shelters. Excellent opportunities are expected.
Barbers, cosmetologists, and other personal appearance workers	821,900	165,500	20	Much faster than average growth. A larger population and increasing demand for personal appearance services, especially skin care, are expected to create jobs for these workers. Prospects should be good, especially for jobseekers who have formal training.
Child care workers	1,301,900	142,100	11	About average growth. Increased emphasis on early childhood education should lead to employment growth for these workers. But growth is expected to be moderated by relatively slow growth in the population of children under age 5. The need to replace workers who leave the occupation permanently should create good job opportunities.
Fitness workers	261,100	76,800	29	Much faster than average growth. Employment growth for these workers is expected due to increased concern about health and physical fitness. People who have degrees in fitness-related subjects should have better opportunities, and trainers who incorporate new technology and wellness issues as part of their services may be more sought after.
Flight attendants	98,700	8,000	8	About average growth. As the population grows and the economy expands, expected increases in the volume of air passenger traffic will lead to employment growth for flight attendants. Competition is expected to be keen. Jobseekers who have a bachelor's degree and relevant experience should have the best prospects.
Gaming services occupations	178,700	25,700	14	Faster than average growth. Expansion of existing facilities and easing of State government restrictions on gaming facilities are expected to drive employment growth in gaming occupations. Keen competition is expected. Prospects should be best for jobseekers who have experience, postsecondary training, and customer service skills.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Recreation workers	327,500	48,200	15	Faster than average growth. Growth will stem from people spending more time and money on recreation, but budget constraints may limit the number of new jobs. Applicants for part-time, seasonal, and temporary recreation jobs should have good opportunities, but competition will remain keen for full-time career positions.
Other service occupations				
Fire inspectors and investigators	16,600	1,500	9	About average growth. Employment of fire inspectors and investigators is projected to grow along with growth of the population. Job competition is expected to be keen. Those who have some post-secondary education or relevant experience should have an advantage.
Makeup artists, theatrical and performance	2,800	500	17	Faster than average growth. Steady growth in the entertainment industry should result in increased employment for these workers. Competition should be keen. Job openings will be concentrated in areas that have many media production companies, such as Los Angeles and New York.
Sales and related occupations				
Advertising sales agents	166,800	12,100	7	About average growth. Continued growth of media outlets is expected to generate demand for advertising sales. Opportunities for entry-level workers should be good, especially for jobseekers who have sales experience and a college degree.
Cashiers	3,550,000	125,500	4	Slower than average growth. The increased use of self-service checkout systems and the rising popularity of online shopping are expected to limit employment growth for cashiers. But opportunities should continue to be good because of the need to replace workers who leave the occupation.
Demonstrators and product promoters	102,800	7,300	7	About average growth. Employment growth should be driven by increases in the number and size of trade shows and by greater use of these workers in retail establishments for in-store promotions. Job openings should be plentiful.
Insurance sales agents	434,800	51,600	12	About average growth. Projected employment increases stem from the growth and aging of the population. But these increases will be tempered by insurance carriers attempting to contain costs by relying on independent agents rather than employees. Job opportunities should be best for college graduates with good interpersonal skills.

Sales and related

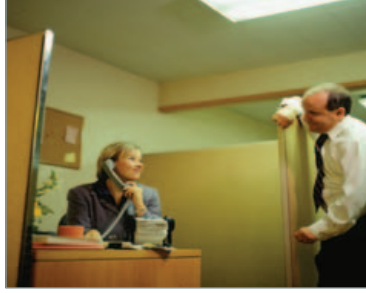
Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Models	2,200	400	16	Faster than average growth. Expected growth in employment will be driven by continued use of models to advertise products. Keen competition for jobs is expected because of the perceived glamour of the occupation.
Real estate brokers and sales agents	517,800	74,300	14	Faster than average growth. A growing population is expected to require the services of real estate agents and brokers, creating more jobs for these workers. People who are well-trained, ambitious, and socially and professionally active in their communities should have the best prospects.
Retail salespersons	4,489,200	374,700	8	About average growth. As the population grows and retail sales increase, employment of these workers is expected to grow. Opportunities are expected to be good.
Sales engineers	78,000	6,900	9	About average growth. Projected job growth will stem from the increasing variety and technical nature of goods and services to be sold. Competition is expected. Prospects should be best for jobseekers with excellent interpersonal skills and communication, math, and science aptitude.
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	1,973,200	143,200	7	About average growth. Continued expansion in the variety and number of goods sold is expected to lead to additional jobs for these workers. Prospects should be best for jobseekers with a college degree, technical expertise, and interpersonal skills.
Sales worker supervisors	2,192,300	112,800	5	Slower than average growth. Limited job growth is expected as retailers increase the responsibilities of existing sales worker supervisors and as the retail industry grows slowly overall. Competition is expected. Jobseekers with college degrees and retail experience should have the best prospects.
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	317,200	29,600	9	About average growth. Consolidation of the financial industry is expected to inhibit employment growth. Individuals' ability to manage their own investments online is likely to reduce the need for brokers. Job competition should be keen.
Travel agents	105,300	-1,200	-1	Little or no change. Demand for the services of travel agents is expected to decline with the increasing ability of travelers to arrange their own trips online. But demand for some specialized services is expected to grow. Jobseekers with formal training should have the best opportunities.



Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Other sales and related occupations				
Counter and rental clerks	448,200	13,700	3	Slower than average growth. Trends such as online shopping may impede employment growth for these workers. But because these occupations usually require personal contact, they are difficult to automate. Opportunities are expected to be favorable.
Office and administrative support occupations				
Financial clerks				
Bill and account collectors	411,000	79,500	19	Faster than average growth. New jobs are projected to be created in industries in which delinquent accounts are common, such as healthcare and financial services. Opportunities also should be favorable. Jobseekers who have related experience should have the best prospects.
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	2,063,800	212,400 ★	10	About average growth. Overall economic expansion will result in more financial transactions and other activities requiring recordkeeping, leading to expected employment growth for these workers. Job openings will be plentiful, including many opportunities for temporary and part-time work.
Gaming cage workers	39,200	-4,100	-10	Rapid decline. Employment declines are expected as casinos increasingly automate transactions, reducing the need for these workers. Keen competition is expected. Jobseekers with good math and customer service skills, casino experience, and some background in accounting or bookkeeping should have the best opportunities.
Information and record clerks				
Customer service representatives	2,252,400	399,500 ★	18	Faster than average growth. Businesses are expected to place increasing emphasis on customer relations, resulting in increased employment for these workers. Prospects are expected to be good, particularly for jobseekers who are fluent in more than one language.

Office and administrative support

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Receptionists and information clerks	1,139,200	172,900	15	Faster than average growth. Although technology makes these workers more productive, many new jobs are expected as clerical work is consolidated and involves more tasks. Employment growth is expected in offices of physicians and other health practitioners and in the legal services, personal care services, construction, and management and technical consulting industries. Plentiful opportunities are expected.
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing occupations				
Cargo and freight agents	85,900	20,600	24 ★	Much faster than average growth. More agents should be needed to handle the growing number of shipments resulting from expected increases in cargo traffic. Job prospects should be good.
Couriers and messengers	122,400	-400	0	Little or no change. The need for document delivery services is expected to continue lessening due to widespread use of computers and the Internet. But some demand should arise, especially for items that cannot be sent electronically. Most openings are expected to be in large urban areas.
Postal Service mail carriers	343,300	-3,900	-1	Little or no change. Declining mail volume, along with automation, is expected to offset employment growth driven by the need to provide mail-delivery services to a growing population. Keen competition is expected. Opportunities are expected to be best in areas experiencing population growth.
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	750,500	-49,300	-7	Moderate decline. The use of more advanced logistics and inventory software is expected to enhance productivity and lower employment for these workers. Most job openings are expected to arise from the need to replace existing workers who leave the occupation permanently.
Miscellaneous office and administrative support occupations				
Desktop publishers	26,400	-5,900	-23	Rapid decline. Availability of user-friendly software is expected to make desktop publishing by nonprofessionals more common, reducing employment in this occupation. Job prospects should be best for those with experience.
Office clerks, general	3,024,400	358,700 ★	12	About average growth. Employment growth is expected to be spurred by new technology that allows these clerks to perform tasks previously done by specialists. Numerous opportunities are expected.



Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Secretaries and administrative assistants	4,348,100	471,600	11	About average growth. Projected employment growth varies by occupational specialty. Faster than average growth is expected for medical secretaries and legal secretaries; average growth for executive secretaries and administrative assistants; and slower than average growth for secretaries other than legal, medical, or executive, who account for most of the workers in these specialties. Many opportunities are expected.

Other office and administrative support occupations

Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	528,800	80,800	15	Faster than average growth. Employment growth is projected to stem from an increasing number of transactions, especially in the rapidly growing healthcare industry. Prospects should be good.
Brokerage clerks	67,600	-1,800	-3	Moderate decline. Industry consolidation and automation are expected to reduce employment growth for these workers. Keen competition is expected.
Communications equipment operators	181,600	-18,200	-10	Rapid decline. Automation, the movement of jobs abroad, and the proliferation of cell phones are expected to reduce employment for these workers. But job prospects should be favorable because of the need to replace existing workers who leave the occupation permanently.
Computer operators	110,000	-20,500	-19	Rapid decline. Advances in technology will make many of the duties performed by these workers obsolete. Opportunities should be best for those who have formal computer education, familiarity with a variety of operating systems, and current knowledge of technology.
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	63,800	1,800	3	Slower than average growth. Employment growth is expected to be limited because technology continues to improve efficiency in processing credit applications. Some growth should result, however, from increased risk aversion and closer attention to credit policies by lenders. Prospects should be good.
Data entry and information processing workers	426,200	-25,500	-6	Moderate decline. Improved technologies and an increased expectation that most people perform their own data entry and information processing tasks are projected to reduce employment of these workers. Job prospects should be best for those who have strong technical skills.
Dispatchers, except police, fire, and ambulance	195,700	-5,000	-3	Moderate decline. Increasing worker productivity is expected to cause a decline in employment, but this decline may be offset, somewhat, by population growth. Opportunities should be favorable.

Office and administrative support

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1]		Employment prospects
		Numeric	Percent	
Eligibility interviewers, government programs	119,500	11,000	9	About average growth. As the population ages, retires, and becomes eligible for benefits and programs, employment in this occupation is expected to increase. But employment growth may be tempered by a trend toward automated services, such as online application. Job opportunities are expected to be favorable.
File clerks	212,200	-49,600	-23	Rapid decline. Employment is expected to decline due to productivity gains from office automation and the consolidation of clerical jobs. But favorable opportunities are expected, due to the need to replace existing workers who leave the occupation. Prospects should be best for jobseekers who have good typing or secretarial skills and are familiar with office machinery.
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	230,200	31,500	14	Faster than average growth. As the economy improves, travel is expected to increase and developers are expected to open more hotels. Job prospects for these clerks should be favorable.
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	169,700	-9,700	-6	Moderate decline. Productivity gains from office automation are expected to lead to declines in the employment of human resources assistants. Jobseekers may face competition. Opportunities should be best for those who have excellent communication and computer skills.
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	233,400	36,400	16	Faster than average growth. Growth in market research and healthcare industries is expected to generate jobs for interviewers. Prospects should be good.
Loan interviewers and clerks	210,400	9,100	4	Slower than average growth. The prevalence of online loan applications is expected to limit employment for loan interviewers, but some growth should result from a rise in the volume of loans due to population increases. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers who have good customer service and math skills.
Meter readers, utilities	45,300	-9,100	-20	Rapid decline. Automated meter reading systems that are operated remotely are expected to reduce employment of meter readers. But opportunities are expected to be good because of the need to replace workers who leave the occupation.
Office and administrative support worker supervisors and managers	1,457,200	160,300	11	About average growth. Employment growth is expected to be tempered by technological advances that increase the productivity of—and thus decrease the need for—these workers and the workers they supervise. Keen competition is expected.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Order clerks	245,700	-64,200	-26	Rapid decline. Improvements in technology continue to increase worker productivity and decrease the need for order clerks. But opportunities are expected to be favorable, especially for seasonal work, because of the need to replace existing workers who leave the occupation.
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	208,700	-10,900	-5	Moderate decline. Projected employment declines will result from increased automation of the payroll and timekeeping process. But opportunities are expected due to the need to replace workers leaving the occupation. Jobseekers with certification should have the best prospects.
Police, fire, and ambulance dispatchers	99,900	17,800	18	Faster than average growth. The growing and aging population will increase demand for emergency services, leading to employment increases for these dispatchers. Job opportunities should be favorable.
Postal Service clerks	75,800	-13,700	-18	Rapid decline. Postal Service clerks will be adversely affected by continued declines in the volume of first-class mail. Keen competition is expected because this occupation has relatively few entry requirements and attractive wages and benefits.
Postal Service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	179,900	-54,500	-30	Rapid decline. Increased automation is expected to decrease employment of these workers. Keen competition is expected to continue because this occupation has relatively few entry requirements and attractive wages and benefits.
Procurement clerks	81,500	4,800	6	Slower than average growth. Employment of procurement clerks should diminish as computers are increasingly used by suppliers to place direct orders and by consumers to place Internet orders. Job prospects are expected to be favorable.
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	283,500	4,300	2	Little or no change. Job openings are expected to arise from the need to replace workers who leave the occupation. Opportunities should be limited in manufacturing but better in industries with faster growth, such as wholesale trade and warehousing.
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	168,300	13,600	8	About average growth. Increased use of online reservations systems and self-service ticketing machines are expected to reduce the number of workers needed for most routine services, but these agents and clerks will still provide in-person requests. Competition is expected.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Stock clerks and order fillers	1,858,800	134,400	7	About average growth. Steady growth is expected, especially in retail trade where workers handling individual items and small quantities make job tasks difficult to automate. Job prospects should be good because of the need to replace workers who leave the occupation.
Tellers	600,500	37,500	6	Slower than average growth. Banks opening branches in a variety of locations, such as grocery stores, should result in some employment growth. Favorable job prospects are expected.
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	71,900	-9,400	-13	Rapid decline. Increased automation of the tasks performed by these workers is expected to lead to employment declines. Favorable opportunities are expected, however, because of the need to replace existing workers who leave the occupations.

Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations

Fishers and fishing vessel operators	35,600	-2,700	-8	Moderate decline. Seafood imports and the prevalence of farm-raised fish have reduced employment of these workers. Most job openings are expected to come from the need to replace workers who leave the occupation. Large fishing operations should provide the best prospects.
Forest and conservation workers	12,900	1,100	9	About average growth. Employment of forest and conservation workers is projected to increase along with interest in protecting natural resources and wildlife habitats. The best employment opportunities should continue to be in the Southeast and the Pacific Northwest.
Logging workers	66,100	3,900	6	Slower than average growth. Demand for new wood products should spur some employment growth. But job growth is likely to be modest because of mechanization and competition from other countries with well developed logging industries.
Agricultural workers, other	821,700	-17,400	-2	Little or no change. Continued consolidation of farms and productivity gains from increased use of agricultural machinery are expected to curb the need for additional workers. But job openings should be plentiful.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Other farming, fishing, and forestry occupations				
Agricultural inspectors	16,600	2,100	13	About average growth. Federal and State governments, the largest employers of these workers, are not expected to hire a significant number of new inspectors. Job prospects should be good to replace the many agricultural inspectors expected to leave the occupation permanently.
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	33,400	100	0	Little or no change. Increases in automation and in agricultural imports should limit employment growth in this occupation Most openings are expected to result from workers leaving the occupation.
Construction trades and related workers				
Boilermakers	20,200	3,800	19	Faster than average growth. Projected employment growth will be driven by the need to maintain and upgrade existing boilers and install equipment that is less harmful to the environment. Job prospects should be favorable.
Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons	160,200	18,500	12	About average growth. Employment growth is expected to be driven by a growing population's need for many types of new structures. These workers will also be needed to renovate older buildings and increase their energy efficiency.
Carpenters	1,284,900	165,400	13	About average growth. New construction projects are expected to increase employment for carpenters. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers who prepare through an apprenticeship or other formal training.
Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	160,500	11,400	7	About average growth. Expected employment gains for these workers will arise from growing population and resulting increases in building and renovating structures. Job openings are also expected from the need to replace workers who leave the occupations permanently.
Cement masons, concrete finishers, segmental pavers, and terrazzo workers	207,800	26,700	13	About average growth. Expected employment growth should result from new construction projects and from the need to repair and renovate existing highways, bridges, and other structures. Entry-level opportunities should be good.
Construction and building inspectors	106,400	17,900	17	Faster than average growth. Employment growth is expected to be driven by desires for safety and improved quality of construction. Prospects should be best for workers who have some college education, certification, and construction experience.

Construction trades and related

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Construction equipment operators	469,300	56,200	12	About average growth. Increased government spending on infrastructure is expected to generate employment growth for these workers. Operators who have varied expertise are expected to have the best prospects.
Construction laborers	1,248,700	255,900 ★	20 ★	Much faster than average growth. Employment of these workers is projected to increase because of additional government spending on infrastructure repair and reconstruction. Opportunities will vary based on jobseekers' experience, training, and willingness to relocate.
Drywall and ceiling tile installers, tapers, plasterers, and stucco masons	237,700	28,500	12	About average growth. Projected employment growth is likely to stem from increases in new construction and remodeling. Overall job prospects are expected to be good, especially for experienced workers.
Electricians	694,900	83,000	12	About average growth. Population growth is expected to spur increases in construction, which in turn will increase employment of electricians. The need to update the electrical systems of existing buildings should also drive employment growth. Opportunities should be good.
Elevator installers and repairers	24,900	2,300	9	About average growth. The need to install new equipment and to maintain, update, and repair old equipment should lead to employment growth for these workers. Entry-level workers should have excellent opportunities.
Glaziers	54,100	4,200	8	About average growth. Projected employment growth will stem from increasing demand for new construction of commercial structures as well as the need to modernize and repair existing structures. Job prospects should be best for glaziers who have a broad range of skills.
Hazardous materials removal workers	42,500	6,300	15	Faster than average growth. Employment growth is expected due to increased calls for eco-friendly electric generation facilities and production of nuclear power. Job opportunities are expected to be good.
Insulation workers	57,300	9,900	17	Faster than average growth. Expected employment increases for insulation workers are spurred by the need to make existing buildings more energy efficient. Anticipated construction of new power plants should also lead to employment gains. Opportunities are expected to be excellent, particularly for jobseekers with knowledge of weatherization.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Painters and paperhangers	450,100	29,800	7	About average growth. Construction, remodeling, and maintenance of existing buildings and infrastructure will drive employment growth for these workers. Job prospects should be good because of the need to replace workers who leave these occupations permanently.
Plumbers, pipelayers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	555,900	86,300	16	Faster than average growth. Employment of these workers is projected to increase due to new construction and renovation projects, as well as maintenance of existing pipe systems. Increasing emphasis on water conservation should require retrofitting to conserve water, leading to employment growth for plumbers. Workers with welding experience should have especially good opportunities.
Roofers	148,900	5,700	4	Slower than average growth. The need to install and repair new and existing roofs should generate some job growth. But this growth is expected to be limited as a greater proportion of roofing tasks are completed by other construction workers.
Sheet metal workers	170,700	11,100	6	Slower than average growth. Employment of sheet metal workers in the construction industry is expected to increase along with building activity. But employment is likely to decline somewhat in manufacturing, due to increased automation and the movement of some work abroad. Opportunities should be particularly good for jobseekers who have apprenticeship training or who are certified welders.
Structural and reinforcing iron and metal workers	97,800	12,200	12	About average growth. Opportunities are expected to arise from the need to build new structures and from the need to maintain, repair, and replace existing ones. Job prospects should be best in the South and the West due to their growing populations.

Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations

Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers

Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	152,900	-6,700	-4	Moderate decline. Projected employment growth will be constrained by the use of laborsaving technology. Job prospects are expected to be limited. Jobseekers with certification, formal training, knowledge of electronics, and repair experience should have the best prospects.

Installation, maintenance, and repair

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Electrical and electronics installers and repairers	160,900	7,500	5	Slower than average growth. Employment growth for these workers is expected to be limited as improvements in the quality of electrical and electronic equipment result in less need for repairs. The best prospects are expected for jobseekers who have certification, an associate degree, and relevant experience.
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers	51,200	5,500	11	About average growth. Employment of these workers should rise along with sales of home entertainment equipment. But as the cost of this equipment falls, a preference for replacement over repair may limit employment growth. Opportunities should be best for jobseekers who have certification, knowledge of electronics, relevant experience, and customer service skills.
Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	208,800	-700	0	Little or no change. Telecommunications companies providing many new services, such as faster Internet connections and video on demand, are expected to result in employment growth for these workers. But better equipment will require less maintenance work, slowing employment growth. Prospects should be best for jobseekers with computer skills and training in electronics.

Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers

Aircraft and avionics equipment mechanics and service technicians	140,300	9,800	7	About average growth. Air traffic is expected to increase due to an expanding economy and a growing population, leading to employment growth for aircraft mechanics and service technicians. Prospects should be best for jobseekers who have experience and professional certification.
Automotive body and related repairers	185,900	1,100	1	Little or no change. As vehicle components become more technologically advanced and expensive, the trend for vehicles to be declared a total loss following a collision is expected to result in fewer repairs and, thus, minimal employment growth for these workers. But many job openings are expected to occur as existing workers leave the occupation permanently. Jobseekers with formal training should have the best prospects.
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	763,700	35,900	5	Slower than average growth. Consolidation in the automobile dealer industry, a significant employer of technicians, is expected to limit growth in this occupation. But some opportunities are expected because of the need to service the growing number of vehicles in the United States. Jobseekers who complete formal training should have good prospects.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Diesel service technicians and mechanics	263,100	14,900	6	Slower than average growth. The increasing durability of new diesel engines is expected to hamper growth for the workers who repair them. This factor will be partially offset by the need for these workers due to increased freight shipments and the need to retrofit vehicles to meet environmental regulations. Opportunities should be very good for jobseekers with technical skills and formal training.
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	190,700	15,500	8	About average growth. Continued expansion of the industries that use heavy mobile equipment, such as agriculture and energy exploration and mining, should lead to additional jobs for these workers. Opportunities should be good for jobseekers who have experience or formal training.
Small engine mechanics	70,400	4,800	7	About average growth. Employment growth is projected to be greatest for workers who repair motorcycles as the number of registered motorcycles continues to increase. Excellent job prospects are expected for jobseekers with formal training.
Miscellaneous installation, maintenance, and repair occupations				
Heating, air-conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	308,200	86,600	28 ★	Much faster than average growth. Demand for better energy management is expected to create jobs for workers who replace older systems in existing homes and buildings with newer, more efficient units. Prospects should be excellent, particularly for jobseekers who have completed accredited training programs or formal apprenticeships.
Home appliance repairers	49,600	1,100	2	Little or no change. Smaller, inexpensive appliances are increasingly replaced rather than repaired, resulting in minimal projected job growth for repairers to service major appliances. Excellent job prospects are expected, however. Opportunities should be best in metropolitan areas and for jobseekers who have formal training.
Industrial machinery mechanics and millwrights	408,300	25,000	6	Slower than average growth. The increasing reliance on machinery in manufacturing is expected to lead to employment growth for these maintenance and installation workers. Favorable job prospects are expected.

Installation, maintenance, and repair

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Line installers and repairers	284,900	6,600	2	Little or no change. Despite declines in some of the industries that employ these workers, some growth is expected as cities and the overall population expand and create a need for power and communications lines. Very good opportunities are expected as more workers in the electrical power industry near retirement age than workers in other industries.
Maintenance and repair workers, general	1,361,300	147,900	11	About average growth. Employment is related to the extent of building stock and the amount of equipment needing maintenance and repair. Opportunities should be excellent, especially for jobseekers with experience or certification.
Medical equipment repairers	41,400	11,300	27	Much faster than average growth. An increased demand for healthcare services and the growing complexity of medical equipment are projected to result in greater need for these repairers. Excellent job prospects are expected. Jobseekers who have an associate degree should have the best prospects.

Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations

Camera and photographic equipment repairers	4,600	-700	-15	Rapid decline. Because of technological improvements, most consumers opt to replace a broken camera with a newer model rather than have the broken one repaired. Competition for jobs is expected as employment declines limit opportunities.
Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers	43,800	3,100	7	About average growth. Although the number of vending and slot machines is expected to rise, these machines are becoming easier to maintain and repair. There will be fewer video arcade machines as people play more of these games at home. Job opportunities should be excellent for repairers with training in electronics who are willing to travel and to work irregular hours.
Musical instrument repairers and tuners	6,100	0	0	Little or no change. Band and orchestra programs in high schools—the primary source of business for repairers—are not as prevalent as they once were. But job opportunities should arise from the need to replace workers who are leaving the occupation permanently.
Watch repairers	3,200	-400	-14	Rapid decline. The high cost of repairs will compel many consumers to replace their watches rather than have them fixed. But good prospects are expected from the need to replace workers leaving the occupation.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Production occupations				
Assemblers and fabricators				
	1,950,900	-37,800	-2	Little or no change. Increased production and efficiency in manufacturing, where most of these workers are employed, should stabilize employment. Good job prospects are expected.
Food processing occupations				
	706,700	27,400	4	Slower than average growth. Increased demand for processed food is expected to increase the need for these workers, but efficient processing and distribution practices will offset growing output. Opportunities should be good because of the need to replace workers who leave these occupations.
Metal workers and plastic workers				
Computer control programmers and operators	157,800	6,700	4	Slower than average growth. Employment growth is expected to be driven by the increased use of computer controlled machinery. Job competition will exist; jobseekers who can operate many types of machines should have the best opportunities.
Machine setters, operators, and tenders—metal and plastic	1,028,400	-129,400	-13	Rapid decline. The use of more efficient production equipment should cause declines. Most openings are expected to arise from the need to replace existing workers who leave the occupation permanently.
Machinists	421,500	-19,300	-5	Moderate decline. Employment growth should be affected by increased productivity requiring fewer machinists. But technology is not expected to affect their employment as significantly as that of other production workers. Opportunities should be good because of the many openings expected to arise from the need to replace workers who leave the occupation permanently.
Tool and die makers	84,300	-6,700	-8	Moderate decline. More advanced machinery will improve the productivity of these workers. However, the need to replace the many workers who are expected to leave the occupation should create excellent opportunities.

Production

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	466,400	-10,500	-2	Little or no change. An expected decline in the demand for welders due to automation should be offset somewhat by the need to visually inspect welds and operate welding machinery. Few people are training to enter this field, so good job prospects are expected.
Printing occupations				
Bookbinders and bindery workers	66,500	-12,900	-19	Rapid decline. Employment is expected to slow as print productivity increases and as distribution of advertising supplements shifts from print to electronic media. Experienced workers should continue to have the best opportunities for skilled jobs.
Prepress technicians and workers	106,900	-14,300	-13	Rapid decline. Improvements in printing technology and the growing use of publishing software are expected to increase productivity and reduce the need for these workers. Opportunities should be favorable for workers with strong computer and customer service skills.
Printing machine operators	195,600	-10,700	-5	Moderate decline. Increasing printer speed and automation are expected to lower employment for press operators. The need to replace those who leave the occupation should create favorable opportunities for workers trained in using computerized equipment.
Textile, apparel, and furnishings occupations				
	787,500	-119,900	-15	Rapid decline. Continued job loss is expected due to increasing imports, the growing use of assembly abroad, and automation. But some openings should arise from the need to replace workers who leave the occupation.
Woodworkers				
	323,300	20,600	6	Slower than average growth. Automation has reduced the number of people required to produce a finished product, but improved efficiency has also made domestic wood products more competitive with imports. Job prospects should be excellent for highly qualified workers.

Production

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Plant and system operators				
Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers	50,400	200	0	Little or no change. Although annual energy use continues to grow in the United States, greater power plant efficiency is expected to temper employment gains resulting from that growth. Job opportunities should be excellent, however, because of the need to replace a large number of retiring workers.
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	41,600	2,200	5	Slower than average growth. Commercial and industrial development is expected to increase the amount of equipment to be operated and maintained. Jobseekers face competition; those who have completed an apprenticeship or other formal training should have the best prospects.
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	113,400	22,500	20 ✪	Much faster than average growth. Growth in the population, especially in suburban areas, is expected to boost demand for water and wastewater-treatment services. Job opportunities should be excellent.
Miscellaneous production occupations				
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	464,700	-16,900	-4	Moderate decline. Automated inspection equipment and a redistribution of some quality control duties from inspectors to production workers are expected to contribute to employment declines in these occupations. Job opportunities should be better for workers who have experience.
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	52,100	2,800	5	Slower than average growth. Continued increases in jewelry imports, as well as consolidation and growth in online jewelers, are expected to constrain employment growth of this occupation. Employment opportunities should be favorable for skilled jewelers.
Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians	95,200	13,100	14	Faster than average growth. The ongoing prevalence of chronic diseases—which often necessitate the use of medical devices—is expected to increase employment of medical appliance technicians. And an aging population and increased demand for cosmetic dental procedures should create more jobs for dental and ophthalmic laboratory technicians. Favorable job prospects are expected.
Painting and coating workers, except construction and maintenance	192,700	7,300	4	Slower than average growth. Projected employment growth will be driven by the increased number of goods that need painting and coating. Good job prospects are expected, due to the need to replace workers who leave the occupation.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Semiconductor processors	31,600	-10,000	-32	Rapid decline. Despite strong demand for microprocessors, automation is expected to result in continued employment declines in this occupation. Competition for jobs is expected.
Other production occupations				
Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	73,000	-11,800	-16	Rapid decline. Projected employment declines for these workers are tied to the proliferation of self-service machines, home printers, and online ordering that meet most of the demand for digital prints. Also, photo editing software makes it easier for consumers to edit their own photographs.
Transportation and material moving occupations				
Air transportation occupations				
Air traffic controllers	26,200	3,400	13	About average growth. More controllers are expected to be needed to handle increasing air traffic. Competition for admission to the FAA Academy—the usual first step in employment as an air traffic controller—is expected to remain keen.
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	116,000	13,700	12	About average growth. Population growth and economic expansion are expected to boost demand for air travel. Regional airlines and low-cost carriers should have the best opportunities; pilots vying for jobs with major airlines face strong competition.
Motor vehicle operators				
Bus drivers	647,500	43,900	7	About average growth. Population growth is expected to create jobs for school bus drivers, and the increased popularity of public transportation as an alternative to driving should create employment growth for transit and intercity bus drivers. Good job prospects are expected.
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	232,300	36,100	16	Faster than average growth. Growth in tourism and business travel is expected to lead to employment increases for these workers. Job opportunities are expected to be plentiful.
Truck drivers and driver/sales workers	3,189,300	291,900	9	About average growth. Employment growth for these workers is expected to correspond to overall economic growth. Job opportunities should be favorable, especially for long-haul drivers.

Occupation	Employment, 2008	Employment change, projected 2008-18[1] Numeric	Percent	Employment prospects
Rail transportation occupations				
	130,500	12,000	9	About average growth. Freight transportation and the occupations associated with it are expected to expand as global trade increases and as more goods are shipped by rail. Opportunities should be good for qualified jobseekers because many workers, particularly at freight railroads, are expected to retire.
Water transportation occupations				
	81,100	12,000	15	Faster than average growth. Job growth is expected to stem from increasing tourism and from growth in offshore oil and gas production. Employment is also projected to increase in and around major port cities due to growing international trade. Opportunities should be excellent as the need to replace workers, particularly officers, generates many job openings.
Material moving occupations				
	4,583,700	-46,500	-1	Little or no change. Improvements in technology are expected to increase productivity, holding employment stable. Good job prospects are expected from the need to replace the many workers leaving these occupations.
Opportunities in the U.S. Armed Forces				
	1,375,100[2]	([3])	([3])	Opportunities should be excellent in all branches of the military for applicants who meet designated standards.

[1] Numeric and percent changes are rounded, but they are calculated from unrounded figures for current and projected employment.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center. Data are for May 31, 2008, and exclude U.S. Coast Guard. For U.S. military personnel statistics, see **http://siadapp.dmdc.osd.mil/personnel/MILITARY/miltop.htm**.

[3] A projection is not available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.