

2012-2022
**Occupational
Projections
Chart Book**

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
Economic Research and Analysis Division
July 2014

2012-22 Occupational Projections Chart Book

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission
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How we develop occupational projections

Statewide long-term employment projections

The Labor Market Information Unit of Oklahoma Employment Security Commission's Economic Research and Analysis Division regularly produces industry and occupational employment projections for the state of Oklahoma and Workforce Investment Areas (WIA). Our usual practice is to prepare new projections every other year, with the base year of the projections decade being an even-numbered year. The U.S. Employment and Training Administration (ETA) funds all state projections. State analysts are provided with guidelines, training and technical support for producing projections. The Projections Suite software developed by the Utah Department of Employment Security is used to produce industry and occupational projections.

Industry employment projections

Oklahoma industry employment projections are developed using the methodology, software tools, and guidelines developed by the Projections Workgroup and the Projections Managing Partnership (PMP).

Linear regression and shift-share analysis techniques have been employed as the primary methods of analysis. Projections for some industries are made at the three-digit or four-digit level under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Historical employment data are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Agriculture and non-covered employment data are from the American Community Survey and the Current Employment Statistics program, respectively. Employment for self-employed and unpaid family workers is produced from the projection matrix system based on the Occupational Employment Statistics survey and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey.

Employment is rounded to the nearest ten. Percent changes are based on un-rounded data.

Goods-producing industries include agriculture; mining; construction; and manufacturing. Services-providing industries include transportation and warehousing; wholesale trade; retail trade; information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, and recreation; other services; and government.

Occupational employment projections

The occupational projections reflect the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification system. There are more than 700 detailed occupations. Current employment refers to the estimated annual employment by occupation for all industries based on 2012 data. Projected employment refers to the expected annual employment by occupation based on projections made for all detailed industries in Oklahoma for 2022. Average annual openings are job openings resulting from growth in an occupation and replacement needs in that occupation.

Employment is rounded to the nearest ten. Percentage changes are based on un-rounded data and reflect the percent growth or decline in an occupation over the ten-year period based on un-rounded data.

Measures of education and training

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) provides information about education and training requirements for hundreds of occupations. BLS uses a system to assign categories for entry-level education, related work experience, and typical on-the-job training to each occupation for which BLS publishes projections data. The assignments allow occupations to be grouped to create estimates of the education and training needs for the labor force as a whole and estimates of the outlook for occupations with various types of education and training needs. This classification system replaces the earlier 11-category education and training system used for the 2008–2018 projections. In addition, educational attainment data for each occupation are presented to show the level of education achieved by workers who are employed in the occupations.

Category system

BLS assigns occupations to a designation within three categories: typical entry-level education, related work experience, and typical on-the-job training. Detailed definitions [PDF] for the categories are available online at: www.bls.gov/emp/ep_education_training_system.htm. The categories and assignments within each are as follows:

Typical entry level education—represents the typical education level needed to enter an occupation. The assignments for this category are the following:

- Doctoral or professional degree
- Master's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Associate's degree
- Postsecondary non-degree award
- Some college, no degree
- High school diploma or equivalent
- Less than high school

Work experience in a related occupation—indicates if work experience in a related occupation is commonly considered necessary by employers for entry into the occupation, or is a commonly accepted substitute for formal types of training. The assignments for this category are the following:

- More than 5 years
- Less than 5 years
- None

Typical on-the-job training—indicates the typical on-the-job training needed to attain competency in the occupation. The assignments for this category are the following:

- Internship/residency
- Apprenticeship
- Long-term on-the-job training: more than 1 year
- Moderate-term on the job training: 1-12 months
- Short-term on-the-job training: 1 month or less
- None

The former 11-category system

BLS previously used a system that assigned occupations to a single category, which described the "most significant source" of education or training. This prior system combined different dimensions of education, training, and work experience in a related occupation into 11 categories; and BLS analysts could choose only one for each occupation. BLS chose to revamp this system, as the combination of different dimensions of education, related work experience, and on-the-job training in one category did not provide a complete picture of the path needed for many occupations.

For example, for some occupations, both postsecondary education and on-the-job training are important; but in the previous system, these were two distinct and mutually exclusive assignments. Other examples are occupations for which education and work experience in a related occupation are both important factors for entry.

In addition, the previous system did not include any assignment for education below the postsecondary level. In the new system, this problem is eliminated; the entry-level education categories include "high school" and "less than high school."

Limitations

Forecasting the future is not an exact science. Projections result from careful analysis of available data. However, they are not reflection of what might happen under different conditions. International, national and local events can have significant impacts on Oklahoma's economy. Moreover, the projection model does not take into account factors such as immigration, occupational supply, business relocation, emergence of new occupations or industrial and scientific development.

Please do not use these projections as your sole source of information

Additional Resources:

If you have any questions concerning the data in this publication or any other Labor Market Information related questions, feel free to contact us by phone at (405)557-7172 or by e-mail at lmi1@oesc.state.ok.us.

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission Website: http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/

Economic Research and Analysis' Website: http://www.ok.gov/oesc_web/Services/Find_Labor_Market_Statistics/index.html

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Getting started

Occupational employment

When choosing a career, jobseekers often want to know which occupations offer the best prospects. Generally, occupations that have rapid job growth, many new jobs, or many job openings—and good wages—promise better opportunities.

The following charts show how employment in particular occupations is projected to change from 2012 to 2022. Many of the charts show which occupations or occupational groups are expected to grow fastest (highest percent growth) or gain the most jobs (highest numeric growth).

Between 2012 and 2022, overall employment in Oklahoma is projected to grow by about 10 percent. This rate is shown as a dotted vertical line in the chart on page 13.

But when it comes to employment prospects, job growth tells only part of the story. Job openings for workers also come from the need to replace workers who retire or permanently leave an occupation for other reasons. Some charts show which occupations are expected to have the most openings for workers who are entering the occupation. These charts show projected openings both from job growth and from replacement needs (the need to replace workers who leave).

Growth by occupational group

Most charts here focus on detailed occupations. To better illustrate general employment trends, however, charts at the beginning of the section show employment growth in broad groups of similar occupations.

The federal government classifies workers into categories using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. All of the SOC occupations are included in these 12 broad groups:

Management, business, and financial occupations. Examples include logisticians, construction managers, and personal financial advisors.

Computer, engineering, and science occupations. Examples are computer programmers, nuclear engineers, landscape architects, chemists, and political scientists.

Education, legal, community service, arts, and media occupations. Examples include teachers, court reporters, social workers, graphic designers, and editors.

Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations. Examples of these workers include dentists, physical therapists, and veterinarians.

Service occupations. This group includes workers who assist the public, including healthcare support occupations. Firefighters, dental assistants, bartenders, barbers, and pest control workers are examples.

Sales and related occupations. Examples include cashiers, insurance sales agents, and retail salespersons.

Office and administrative support occupations. Examples include order clerks, customer service representatives, tellers, and medical secretaries.

Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations. Examples include forest and conservation workers, animal breeders, and logging equipment operators. Workers who manage farms or ranches are counted in the management occupations group rather than in this group.

Construction and extraction occupations. This group includes workers in construction and building trades, such as boilermakers and roofers. It also includes occupations in oil and gas extraction and mining, such as roustabouts and mining machine operators.

Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations. Examples include home appliance repairers, millwrights, and small engine mechanics.

Production occupations. Examples include machinists, power plant operators, welders, and tailors.

Transportation and material moving occupations. Examples include air traffic controllers, railroad conductors, taxi drivers, and dredge operators.

Growth by education assignment

To help guide students and jobseekers, some charts show occupations by education assignment. These charts are grouped by the typical level of education most workers need to enter an occupation: graduate degree, bachelor's degree, associate's degree, post-secondary non-degree award, high school diploma or equivalent, and less than a high school diploma.

- Completion of a graduate degree typically requires a bachelor's degree plus 1 or 2 years of full-time study for a master's degree or at least 3 years of full-time study for a doctoral or professional degree.
- Completion of a bachelor's degree typically requires at least 4 years of full-time study beyond high school.
- Completion of an associate's degree typically requires 2 years of full-time study beyond high school. Postsecondary non-degree award programs typically last from several weeks to 1 year or more beyond high school.

Although the charts in this section are arranged by education assignment, columns within each chart also provide information about the experience and training assignments for the occupations. Assignments for work experience in a related occupation are indicated in the appropriate column as follows: more than 5 years (5+), less than 1 year (<1), or none (N).

Assignments for on-the-job training typically needed to attain competency are indicated in the appropriate column as follows: internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

- Internship and residency assignments include only those required for workers to be employed in an occupation. They may be paid or unpaid and vary from 1 to 8 years.
- Apprenticeships combine paid on-the-job training with occupation-specific instruction. Most programs last between 3 and 5 years.
- Long-term on-the-job training lasts more than 12 months and includes either on-the-job training or combines work experience with formal instruction.
- Moderate-term on-the-job training includes informal instruction and on-the-job training that lasts between 1 and 12 months.
- Short-term on-the-job training includes informal, on-the-job training or experience of 1 month or less.

Wages

Wages include hourly, weekly, or annual pay that people receive for the work that they do. Sales commissions, tips, and production bonuses also are part of the wages shown in these charts, but overtime and nonproduction bonuses are not.

For individual occupations, most charts include 2013 median annual wage data from our Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. The median wage is the point at which half of the workers in an occupation earned more than the amount, and half earned less. In May 2013, the median annual wage for all workers in Oklahoma was \$30,730.

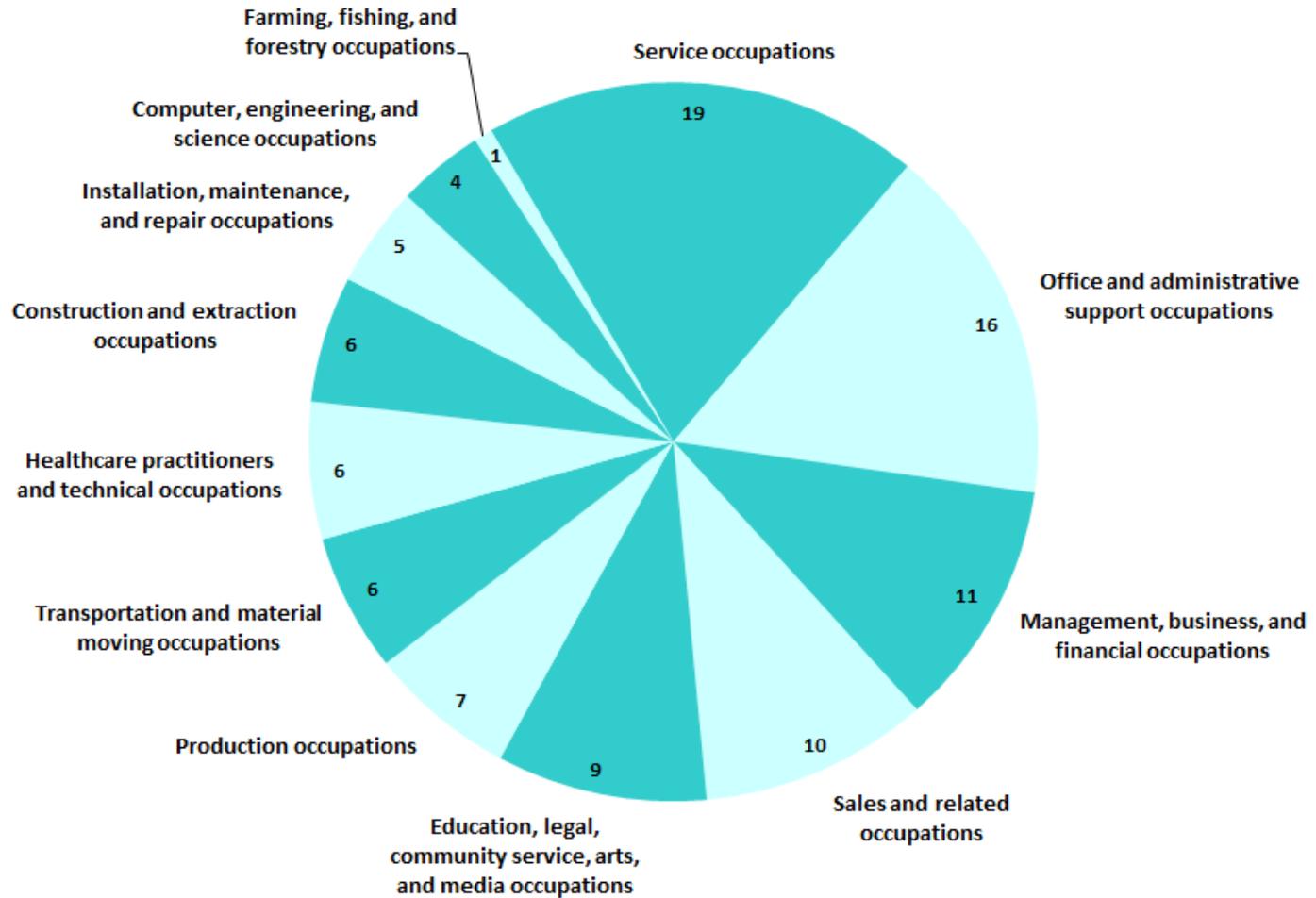
Wages in these charts are for wage and salary workers only. Self-employed workers are not included in these measurements.

Occupational projections highlights, 2012-22

- The food preparation and serving related occupations group is expected to add the most new jobs followed by healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (see page 11).
- The office and administrative support occupations group is expected to have the most job openings followed by the food preparation and serving related occupations (see page 12).
- Among all occupations, personal care aides and home health aides is expected to have the fastest employment growth (see page 13).
- Personal care aides, combined food preparation and serving workers, (including fast food), and registered nurses are expected to gain the most new jobs. Each of these occupations are expected to add more than 5,000 jobs (see page 14).
- Most job openings for workers entering an occupation come from the need to replace workers who have left the occupation, rather than from the need to fill newly created jobs. The 20 occupations that are expected to have the most openings from growth and replacement needs are diverse. The list includes occupations from 11 different major groups, with the largest number from the sales and related occupations group and the office and administrative support occupations group (see page 15).
- The 20 occupations expected to have the most openings also range widely in 2013 median annual wages, from nearly \$80,120 for general and operations managers to about \$17,900 for combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food (see page 15).
- The charts on pages 16 through 25 group occupations by typical entry-level education, from graduate degree to less than a high school diploma, and they also indicate whether workers typically need experience in a related occupation and whether they need training on the job after employment. In general, workers in occupations that typically need more education, experience, and training earn higher wages (see pages 16–25).
- Four out of the 20 occupations projected to decline were postal service occupations (see page 26).
- Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers was the occupation with the highest proportion of self-employed workers in 2022 (see page 27).

Chart 1

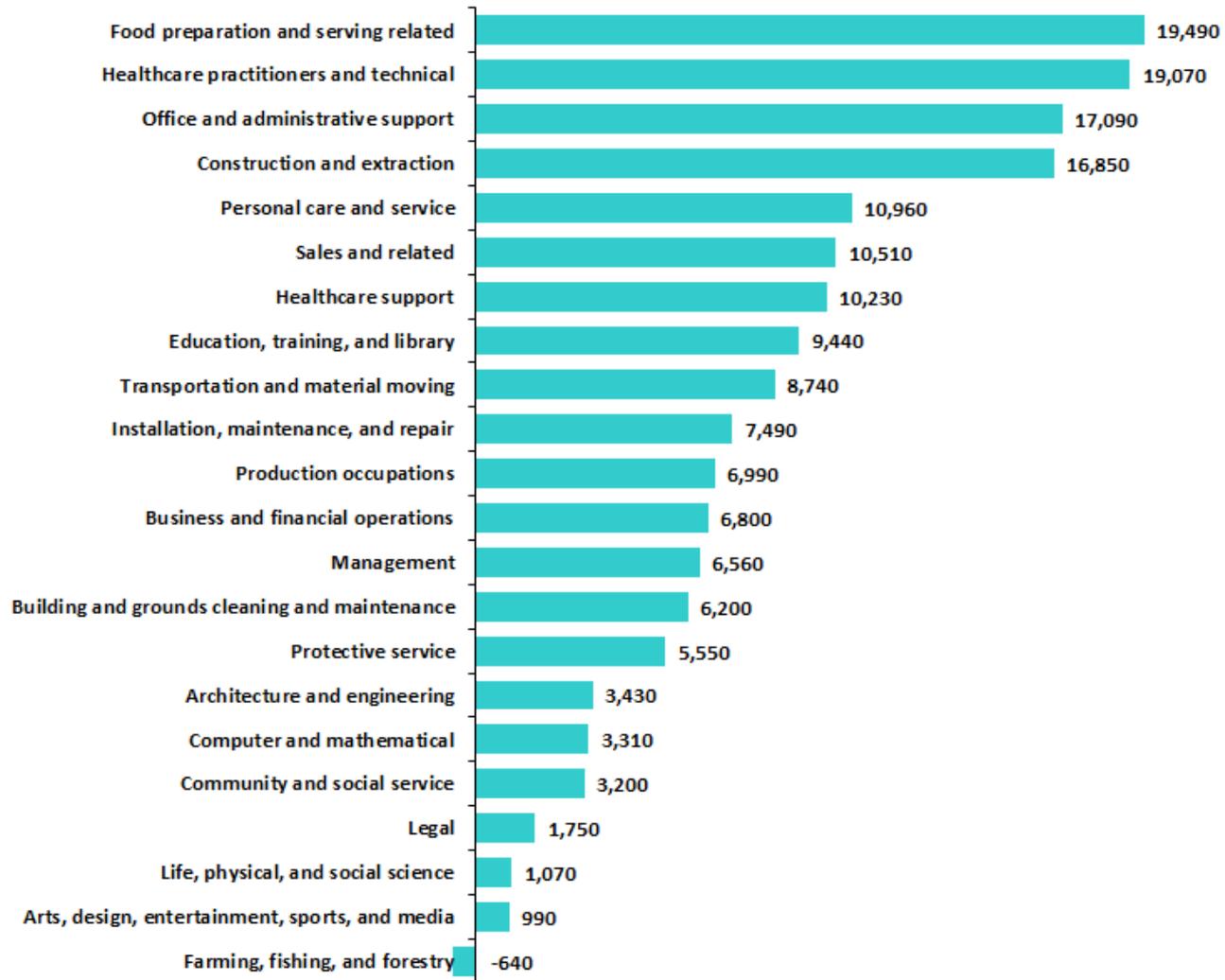
Percent distribution of employment by aggregate occupational group, 2012



Occupations that have similar job duties are grouped according to the tasks that the workers in those occupations perform. This chart shows the aggregated occupational groups from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. For example, the computer, engineering, and science group in this chart includes computer and mathematical occupations; architecture and engineering occupations; and life, physical, and social science occupations.

Chart 2

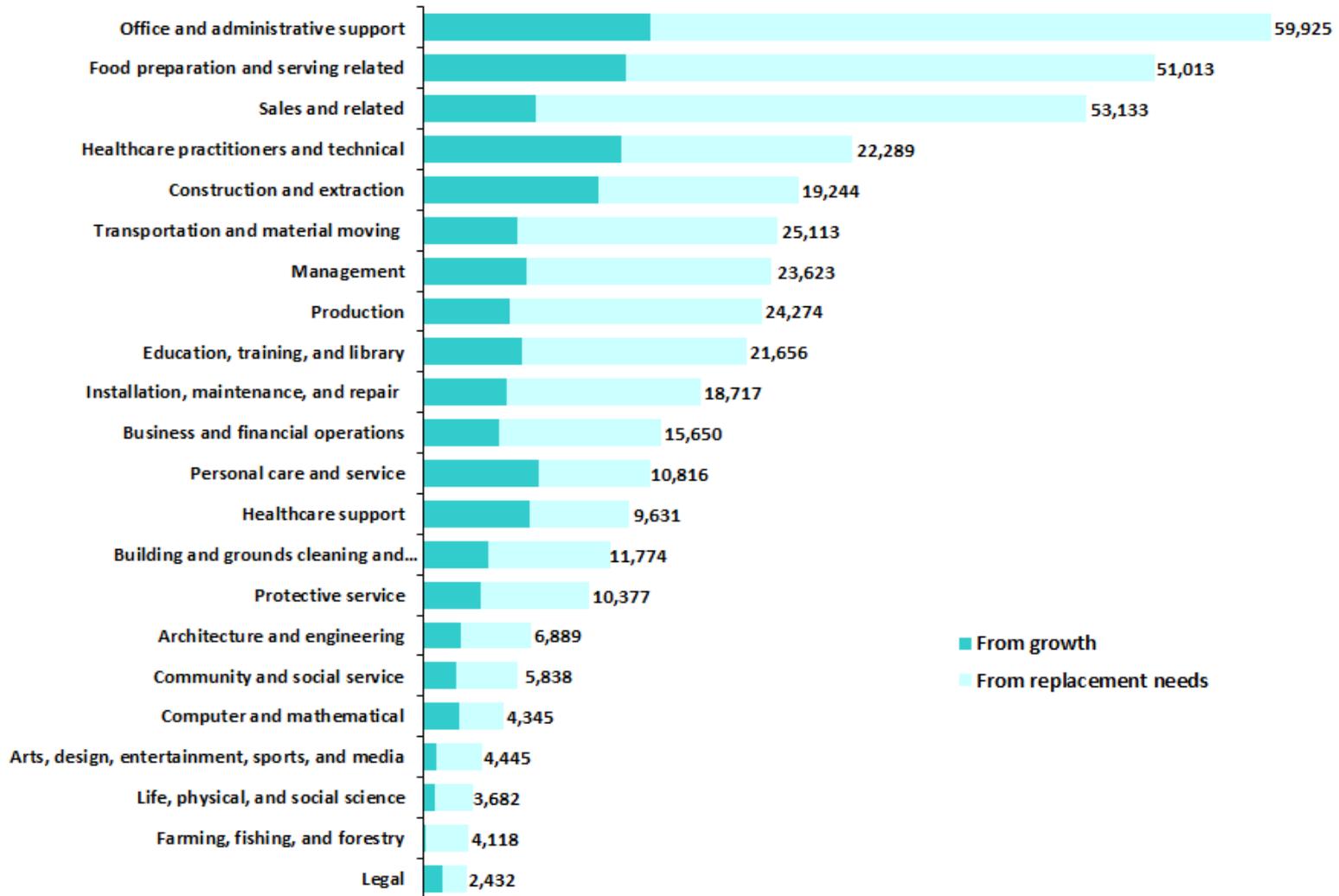
Numeric change in employment by major occupational group, projected 2012–22



This chart shows the 22 major occupational groups from the SOC. All of the major groups with the exception of farming, forestry and fishing are projected to gain jobs in the 2012-22 timeframe.

Chart 3

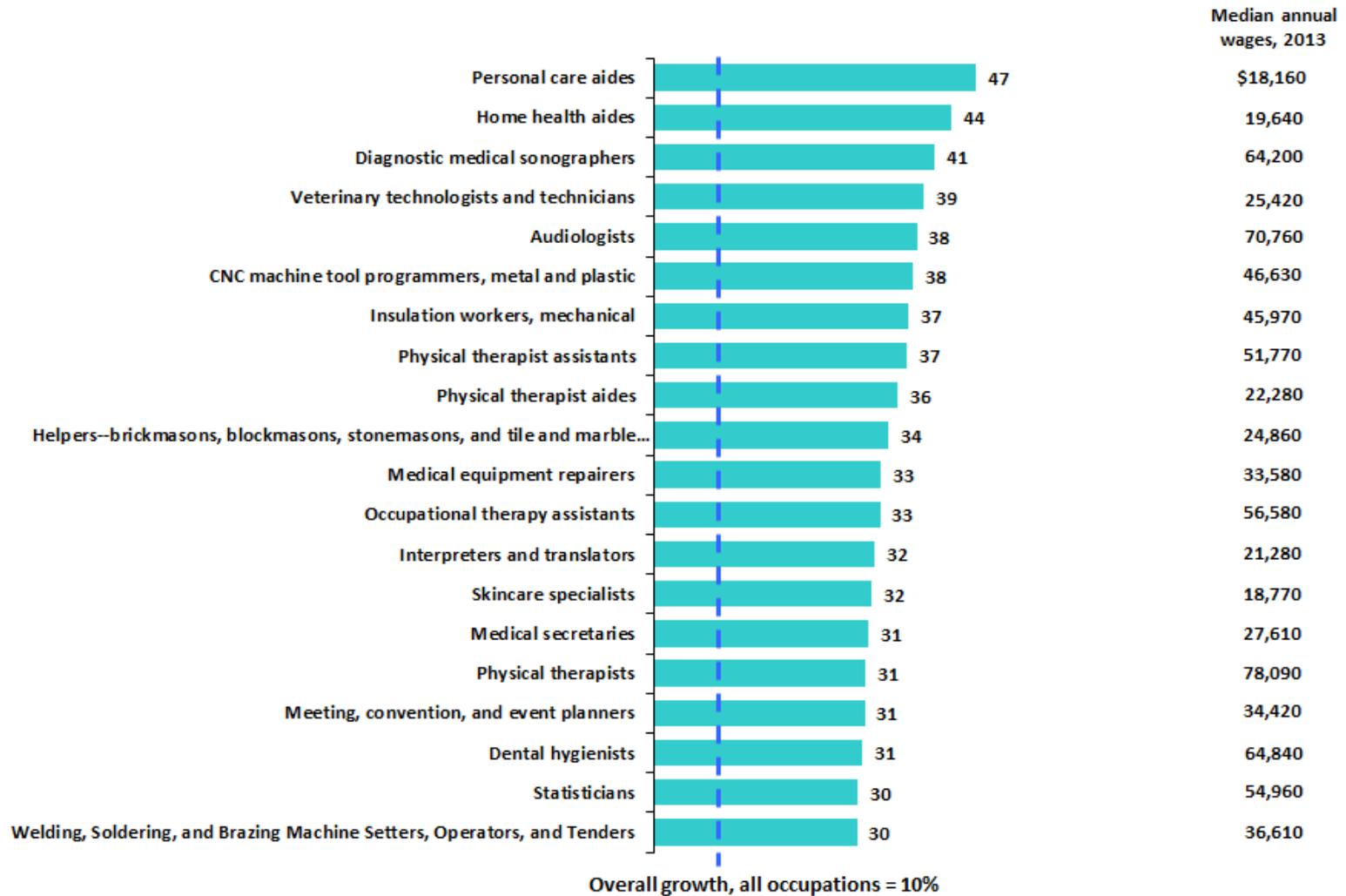
Job openings by major occupational group, projected 2012–22 job openings by major occupational group, projected 2012–22



Employment prospects depend on more than job growth. Openings for new workers occur not only when jobs are added to the economy but also when current workers leave an occupation permanently. In most occupations, the need to replace workers who leave an occupation is expected to create more openings than job growth will.

Chart 4

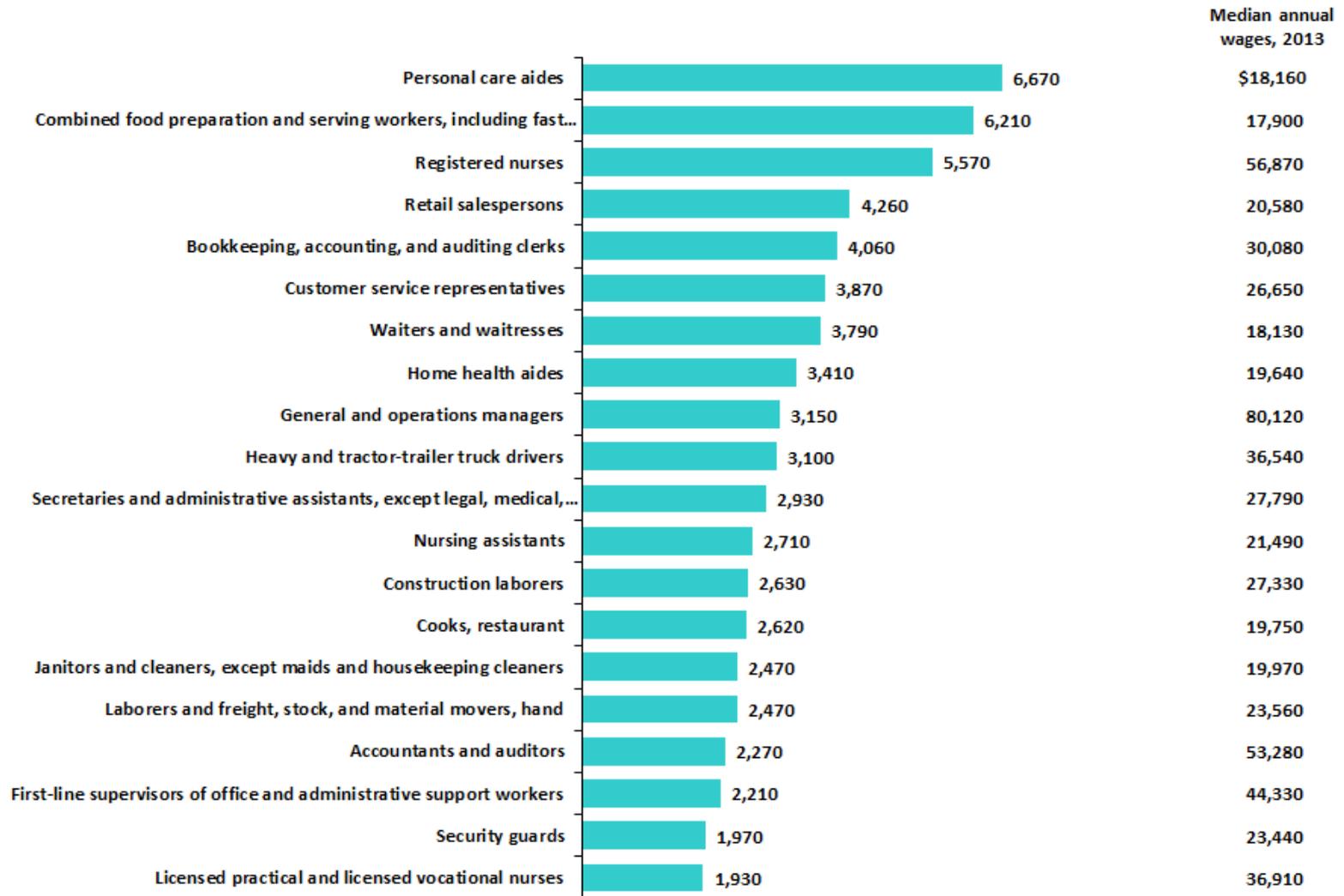
Fastest growing occupations, percent growth in employment, projected 2012–22



Eight of the occupations in this chart are health care related occupations. The healthcare practitioners and technical occupations group is projected to grow rapidly, by about 24 percent, and add 23,180 jobs while healthcare support occupations are expected to grow almost 30 percent and add 14,290 jobs in the next ten years.

Chart 5

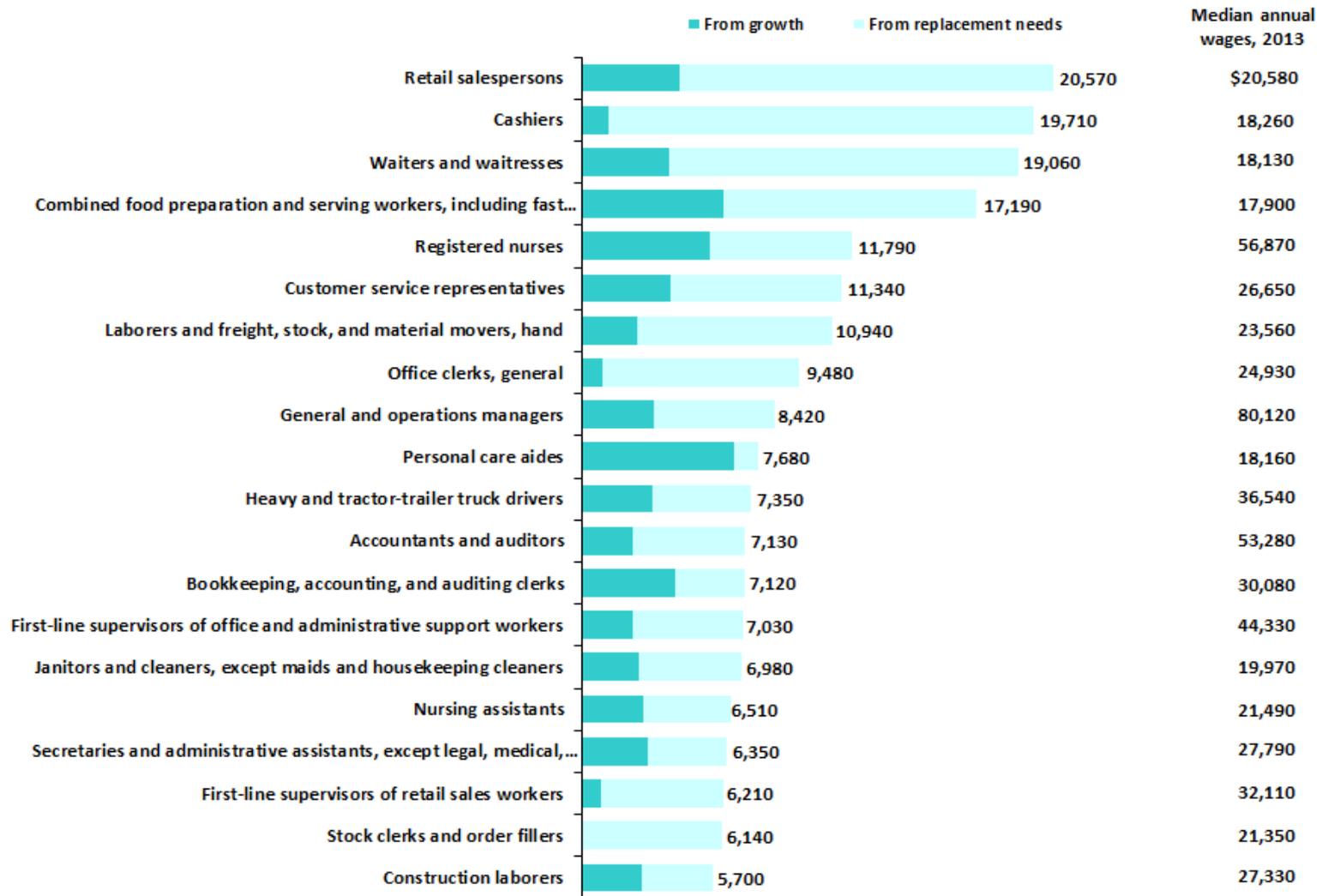
Most new jobs, numeric growth in employment, projected 2012–22



These 20 occupations are projected to gain the most new jobs between 2012 and 2022 and account for about 39 percent of all jobs projected to be added over the decade. These occupations have a range of wages, job duties, and education and training requirements. General and operations managers had the highest wage in May 2013 among occupations projected to gain the most new jobs, followed by registered nurses.

Chart 6

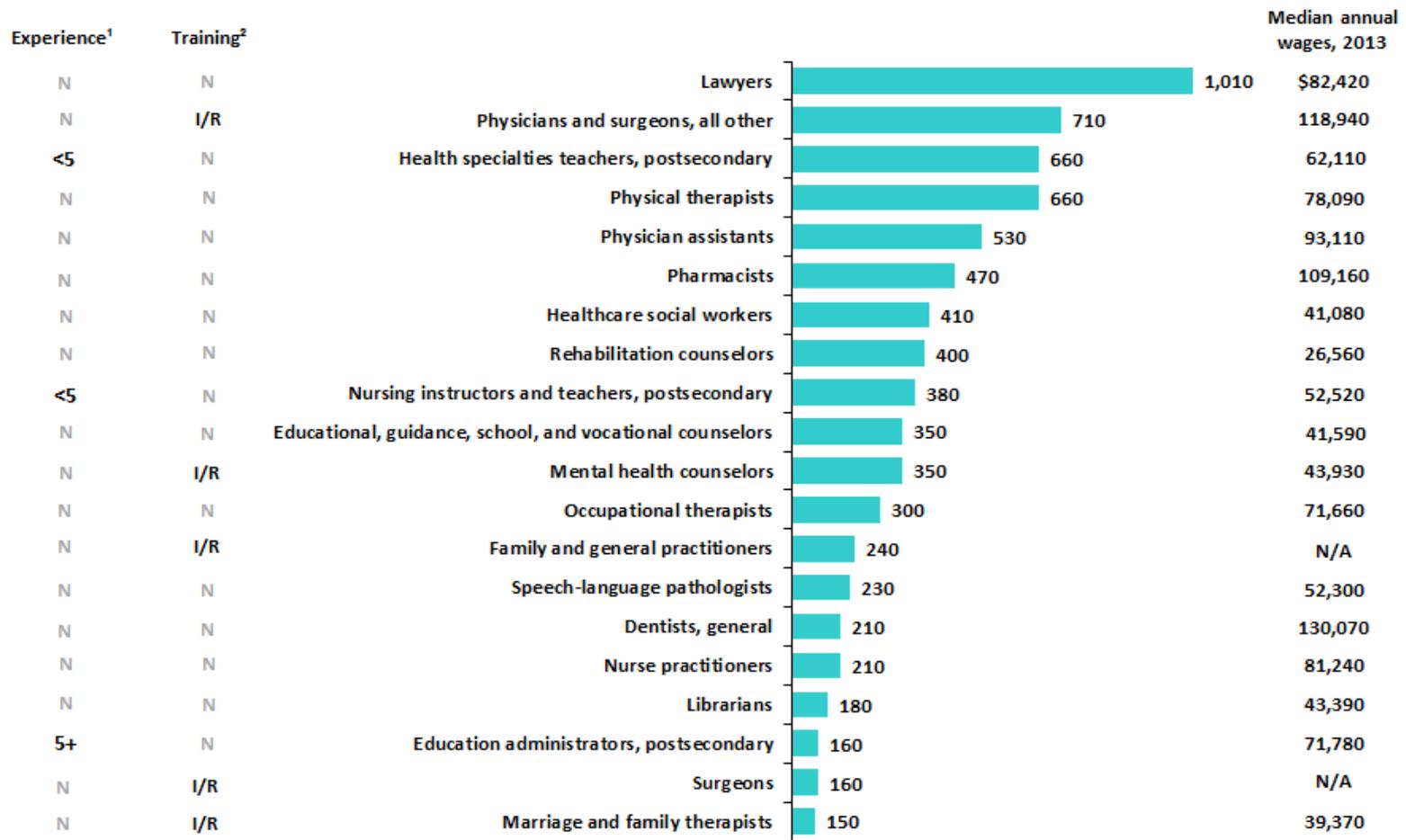
Job openings due to growth and replacement needs, projected 2012–22



Cashiers and retail salespersons are expected to have the most job openings over the projections decade. For most of the occupations in this chart, the need to replace workers leaving the occupation is projected to create more openings than job growth will.

Chart 7

Occupations that have the most growth and have a master's, doctoral, or professional degree as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



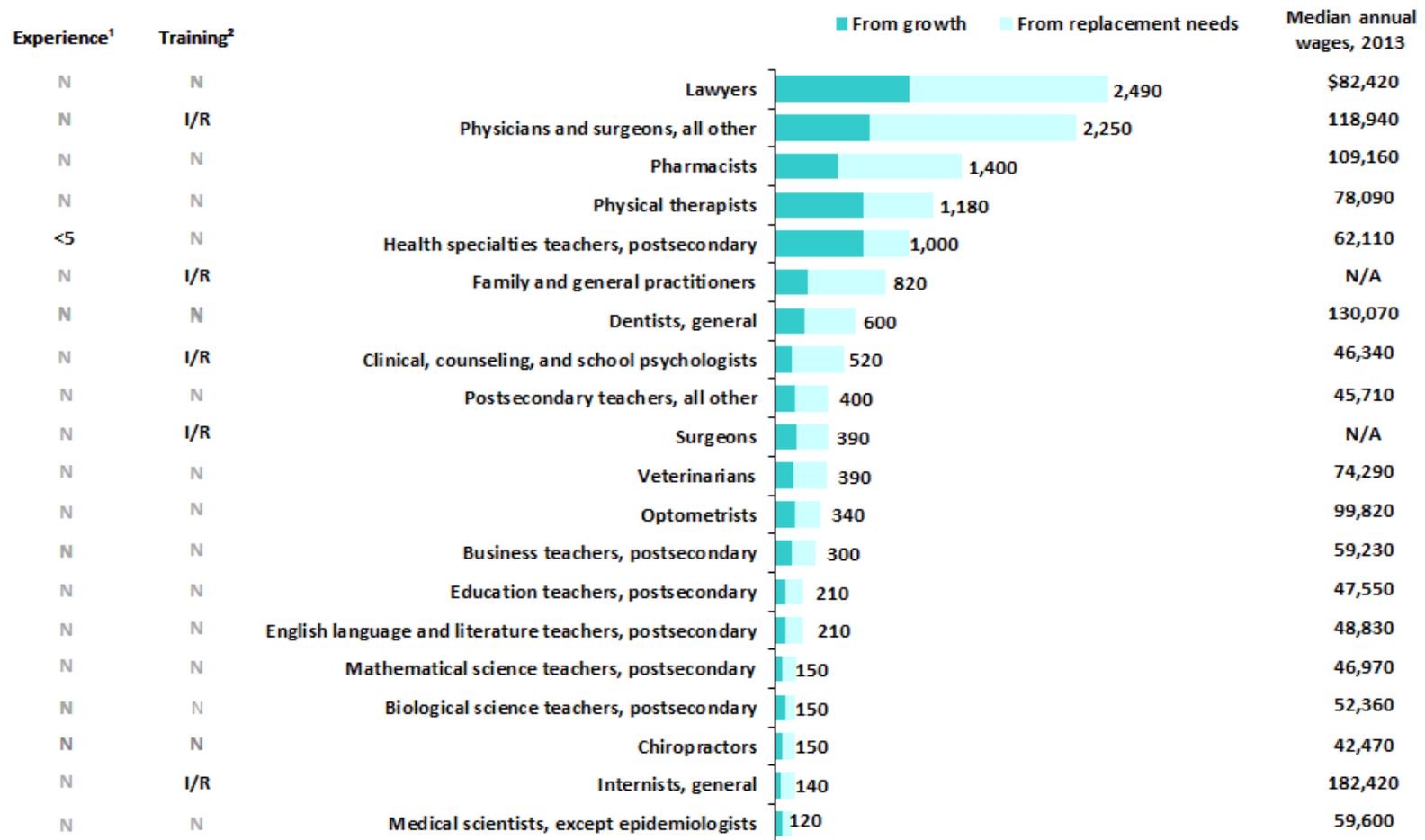
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), less than 5 years (<5), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

Most high-growth occupations in these educational categories are related to healthcare, education, and social services. The projected increase in the number of postsecondary teachers reflects expanding college enrollments.

Chart 8

Occupations that have the most job openings and have a master's, doctoral, or professional degree as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



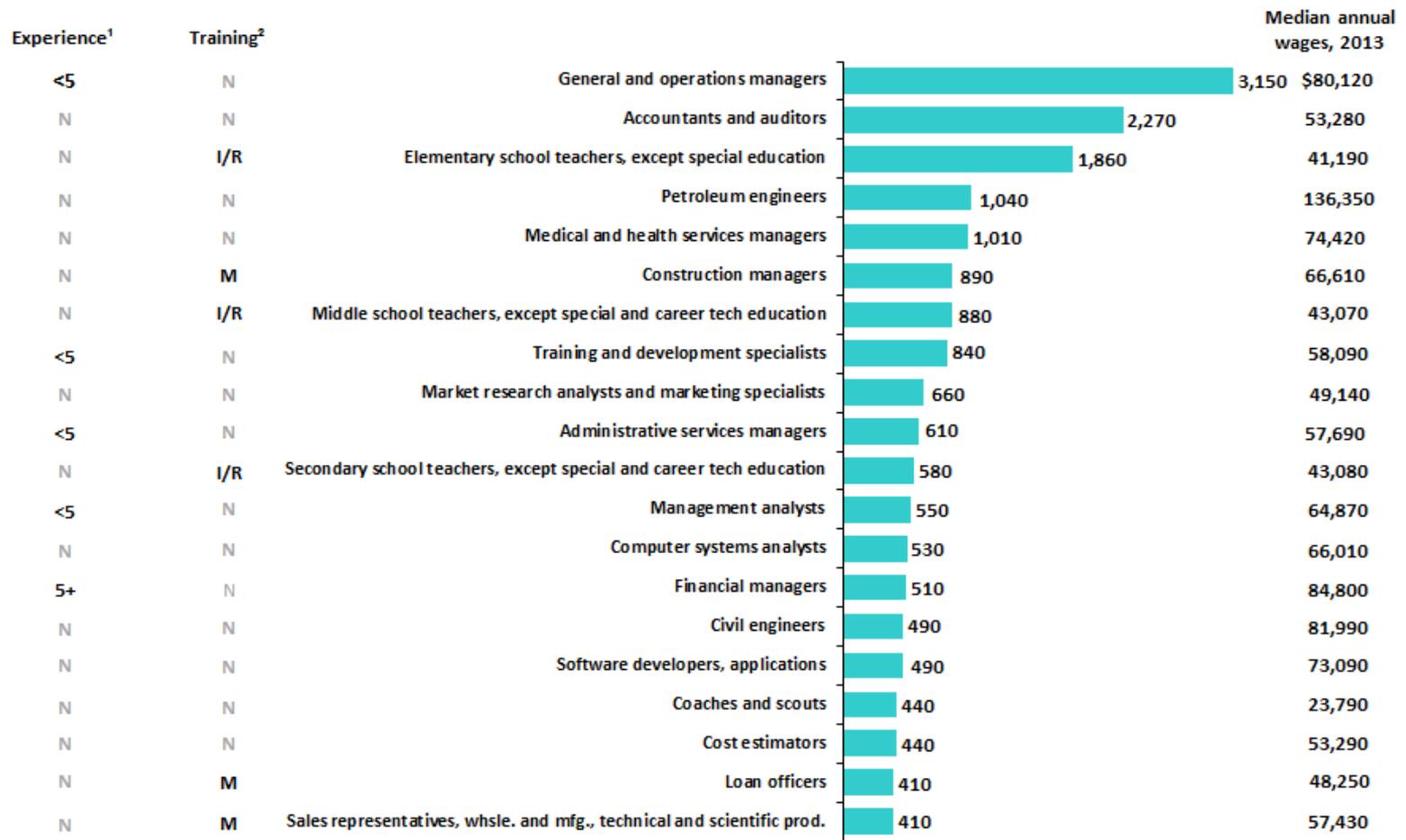
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), 1–5 years (1–5), less than 1 year (<1), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

Workers in six of the occupations in this chart typically need either experience or training in addition to a graduate degree.

Chart 9

Occupations that have the most growth and have a bachelor's degree as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



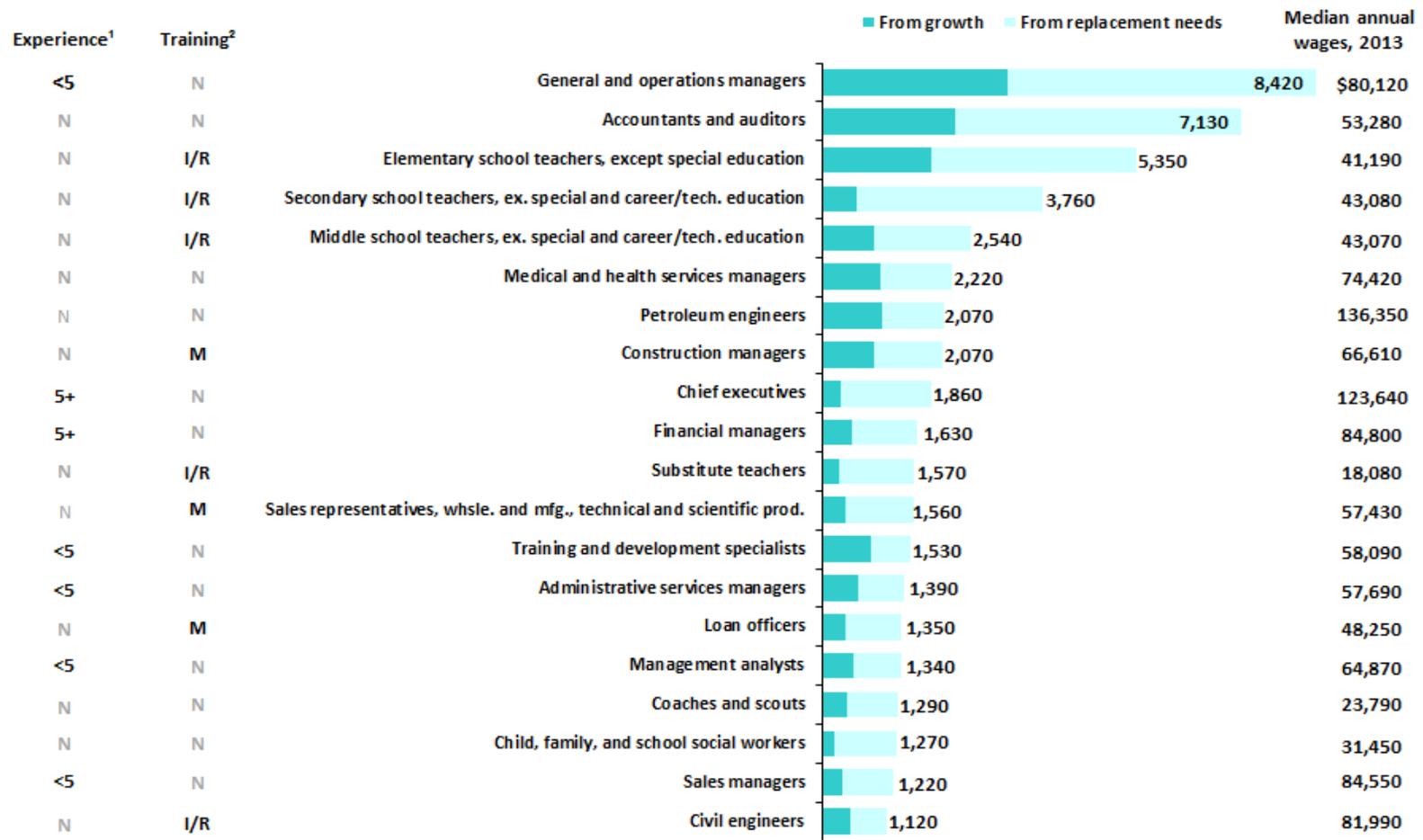
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), less than 5 years (<5), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

Of the occupations shown here, petroleum engineers had the highest median annual wage in May 2013.

Chart 10

Occupations that have the most job openings and have a bachelor's degree as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



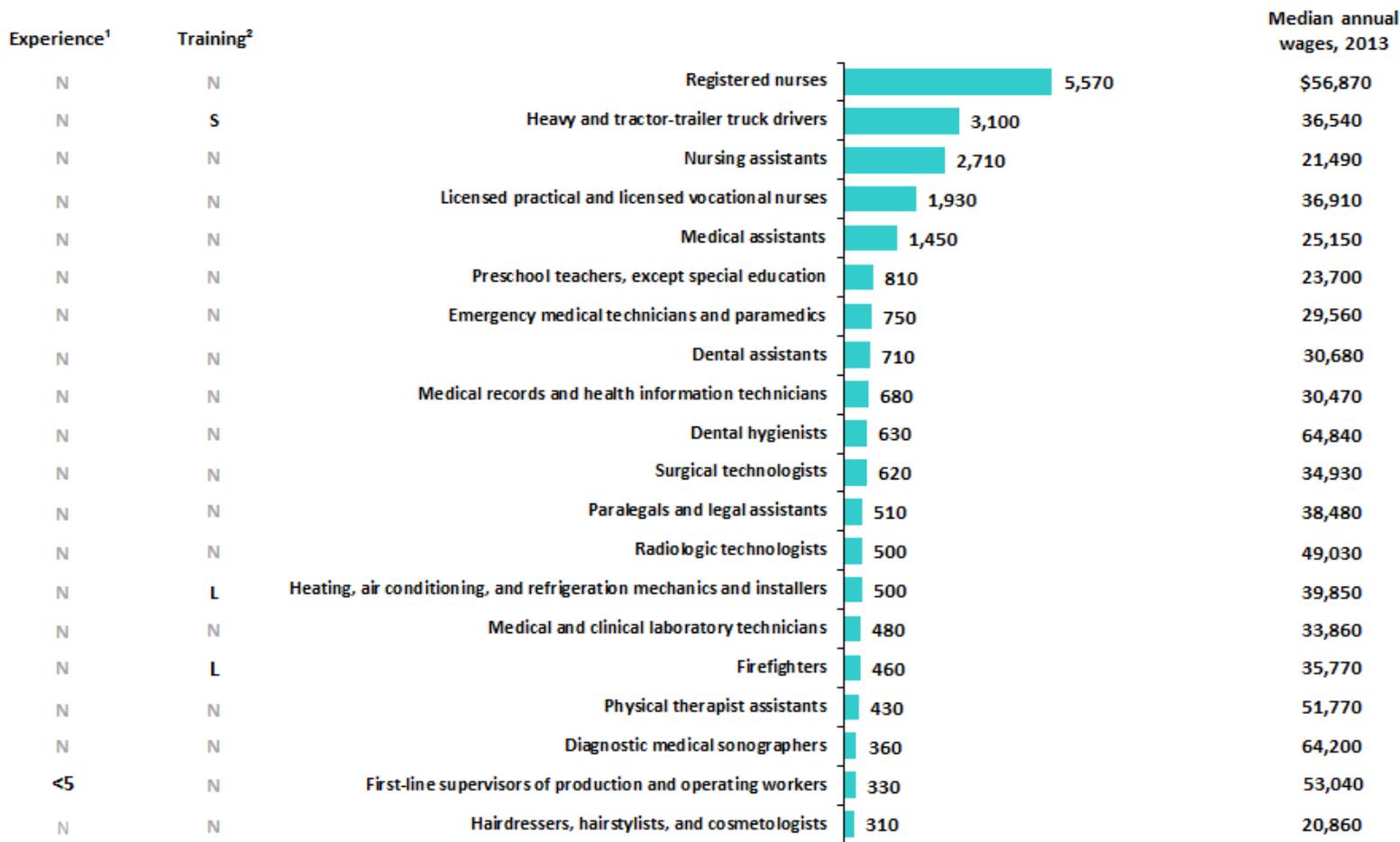
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), 1–5 years (1–5), less than 1 year (<1), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

The large number of projected openings for teachers reflects the size of teaching occupations, the need to replace teachers who are expected to retire, and rising student enrollments.

Chart 11

Occupations that have the most growth and have an associate's degree or postsecondary non-degree award as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



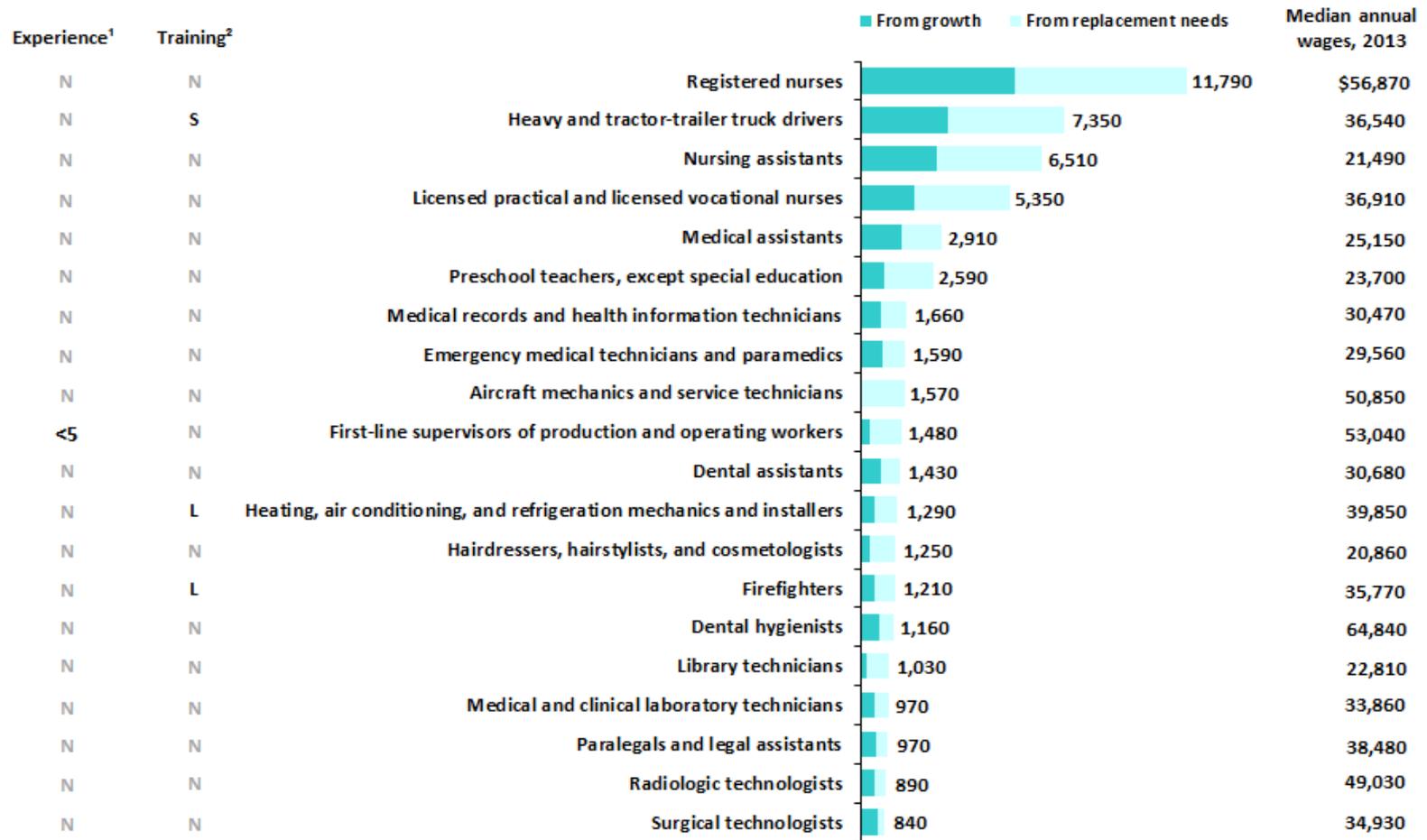
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), less than 5 years (<5), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

Of the occupations shown here, dental hygienists had the highest wage in May 2013. This occupation typically does not require any training or experience beyond an associate's degree.

Chart 12

Occupations that have the most job openings and have an associate's degree or postsecondary non-degree award as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



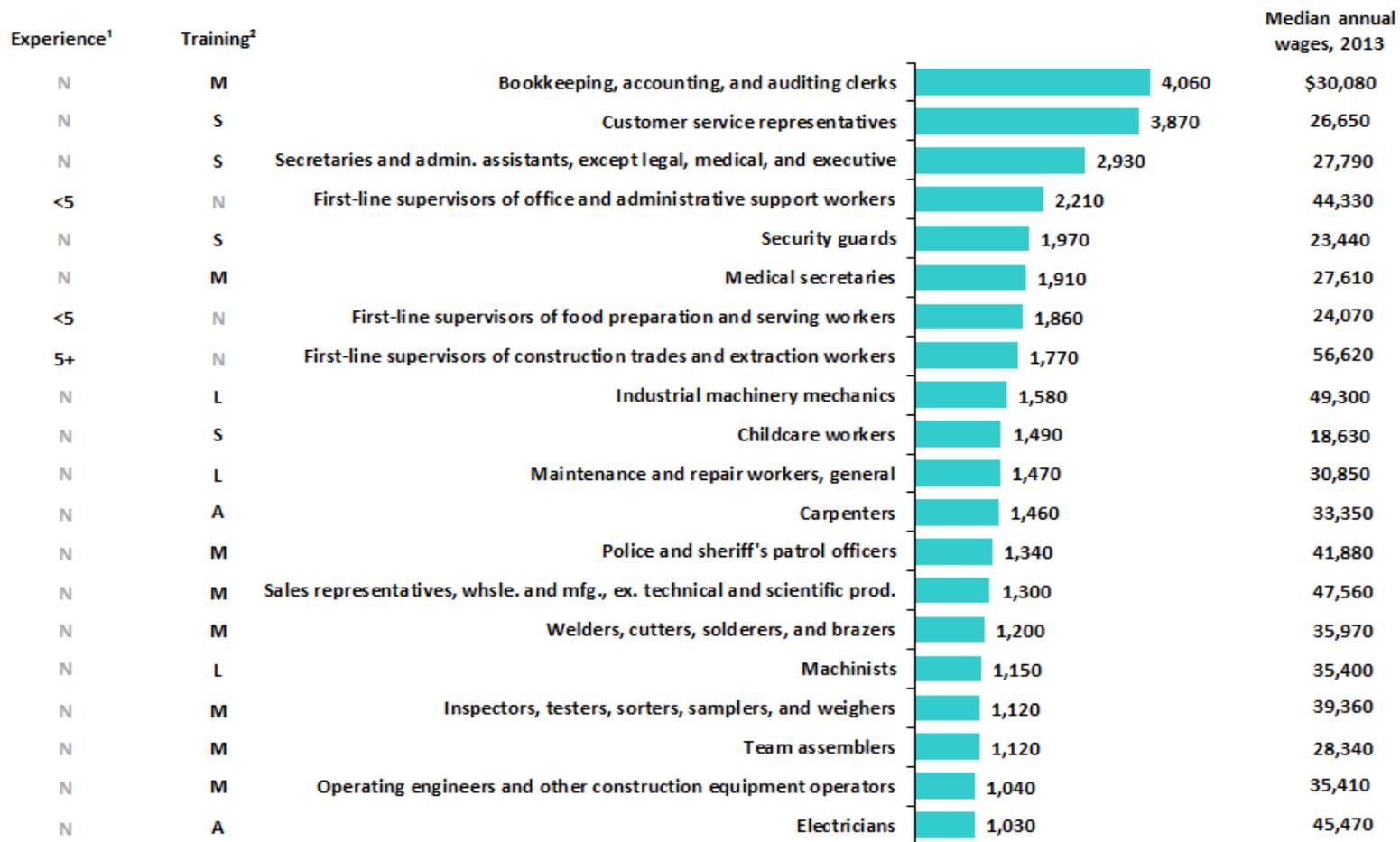
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), less than 5 years (<5), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

Over the 2012–22 decade, registered nurses are expected to have almost twice as many job openings due to growth as any other occupation with these levels of education.

Chart 13

Occupations that have the most growth and have a high school diploma or equivalent as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



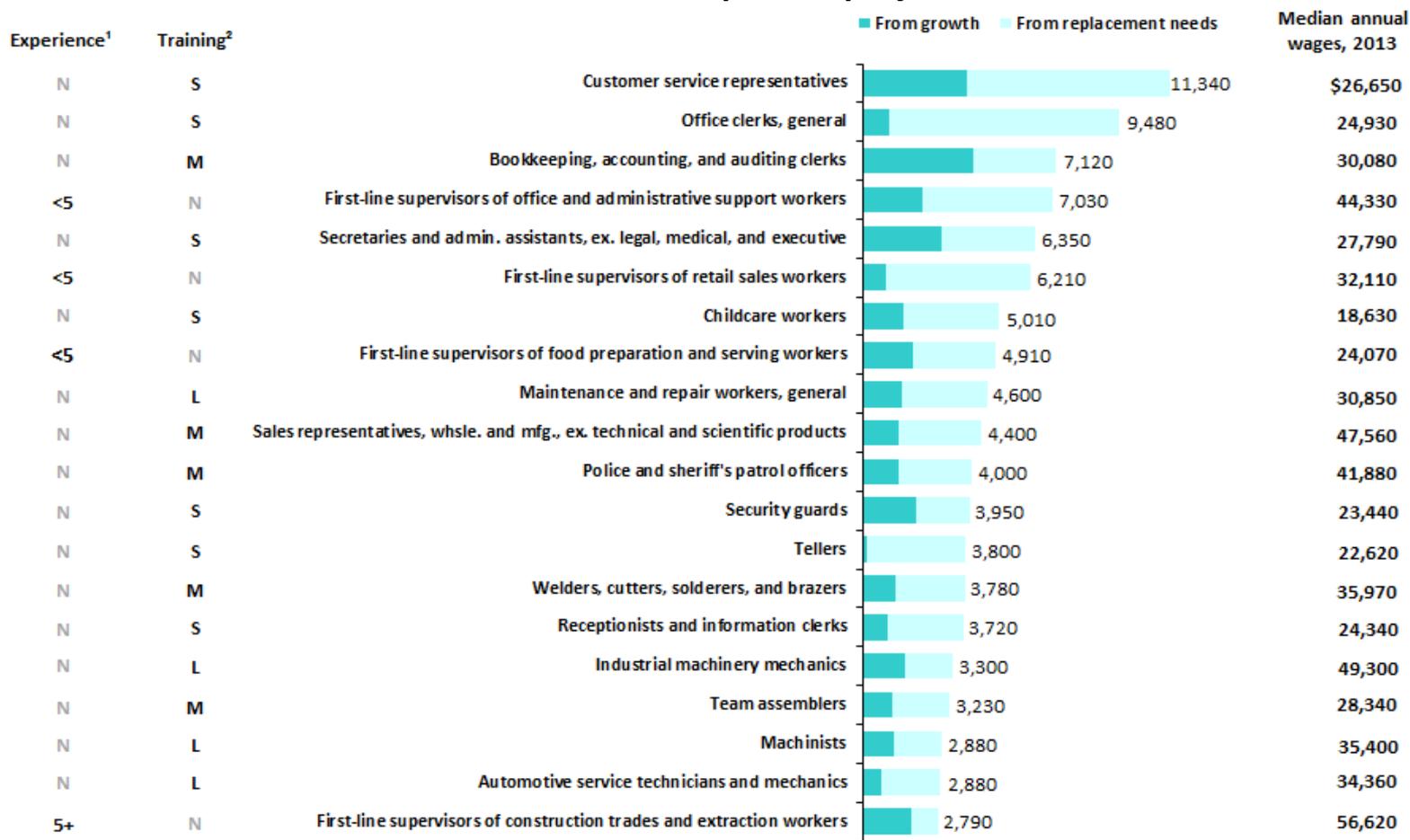
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), less than 5 year (<5), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

Occupations at this education level need different types of training, ranging from short-term on-the-job training to apprenticeships. Only three of the top twenty fastest growing occupations in this chart do not typically require some type of on-the-job training.

Chart 14

Occupations that have the most job openings and have a high school diploma or equivalent as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



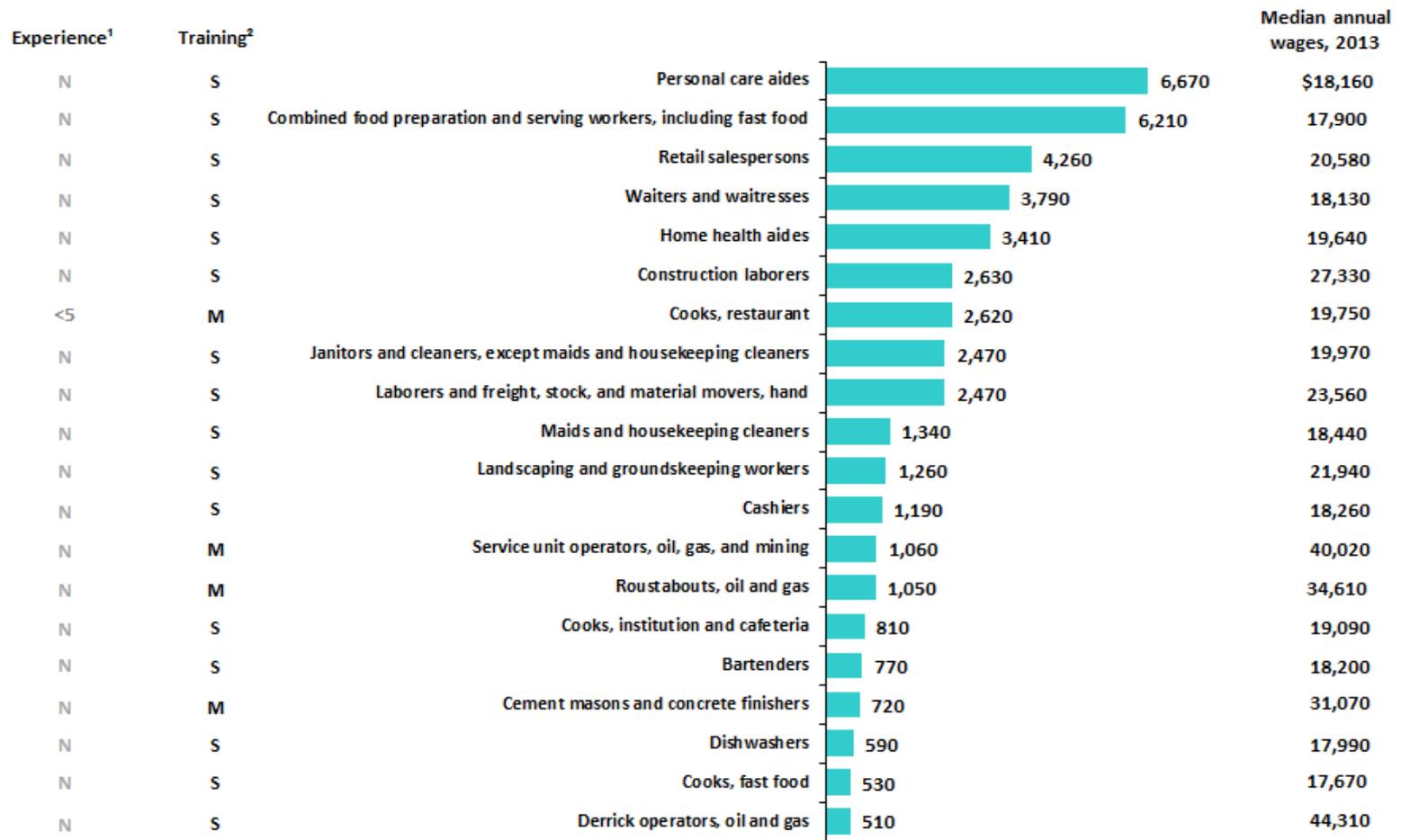
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), less than 5 years (<5), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

Of the occupations shown here, first-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers had the highest wage in May 2013. They also typically need more than 5 years of experience in a related occupation.

Chart 15

Occupations that have the most growth and have less than a high school diploma as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



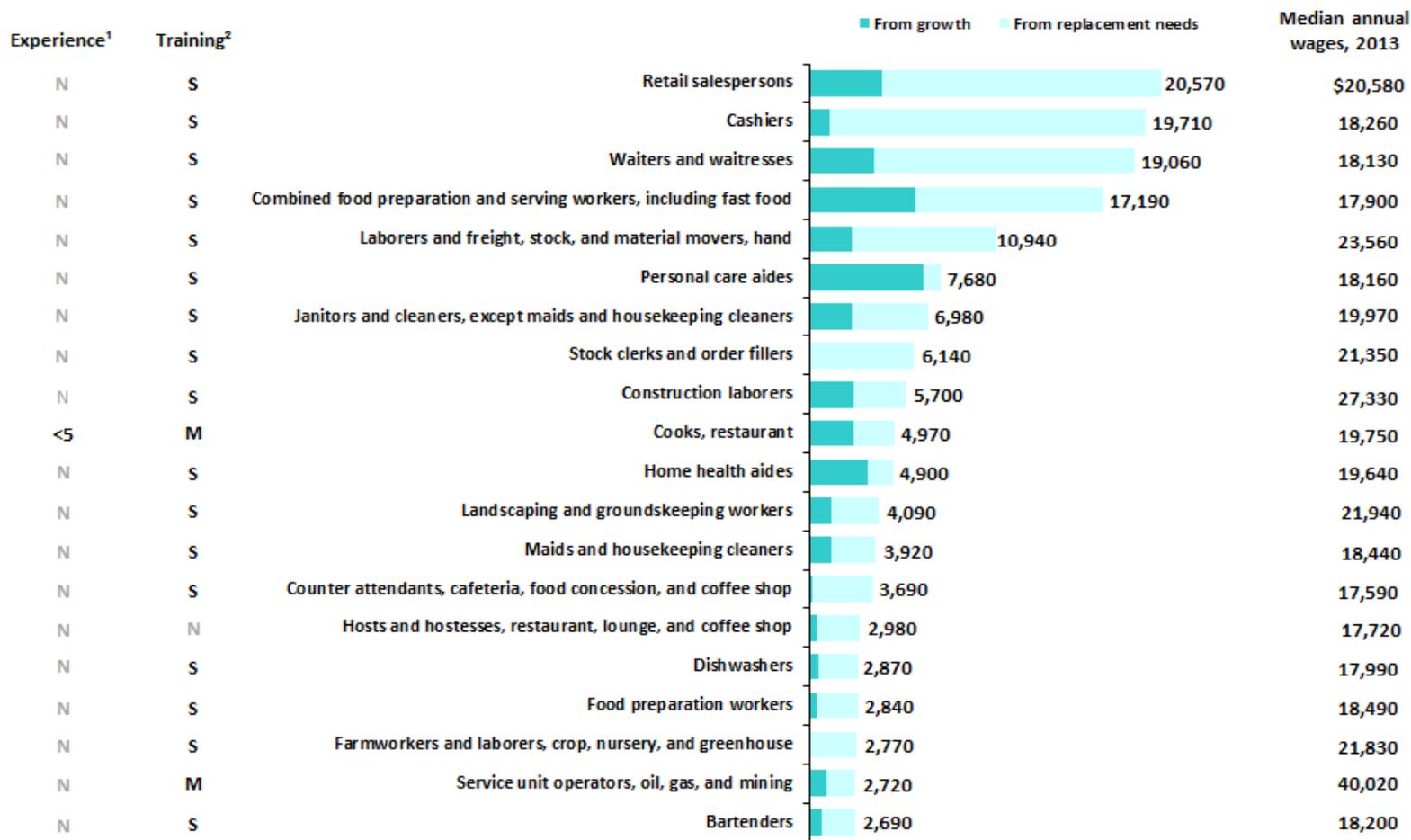
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), less than 5 years (<5), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

Workers might not need a high school diploma to enter these occupations, but they typically need on-the-job training to attain competency.

Chart 16

Occupations that have the most job openings and have less than a high school diploma as the typical level of education needed to enter the occupation, projected 2012–22



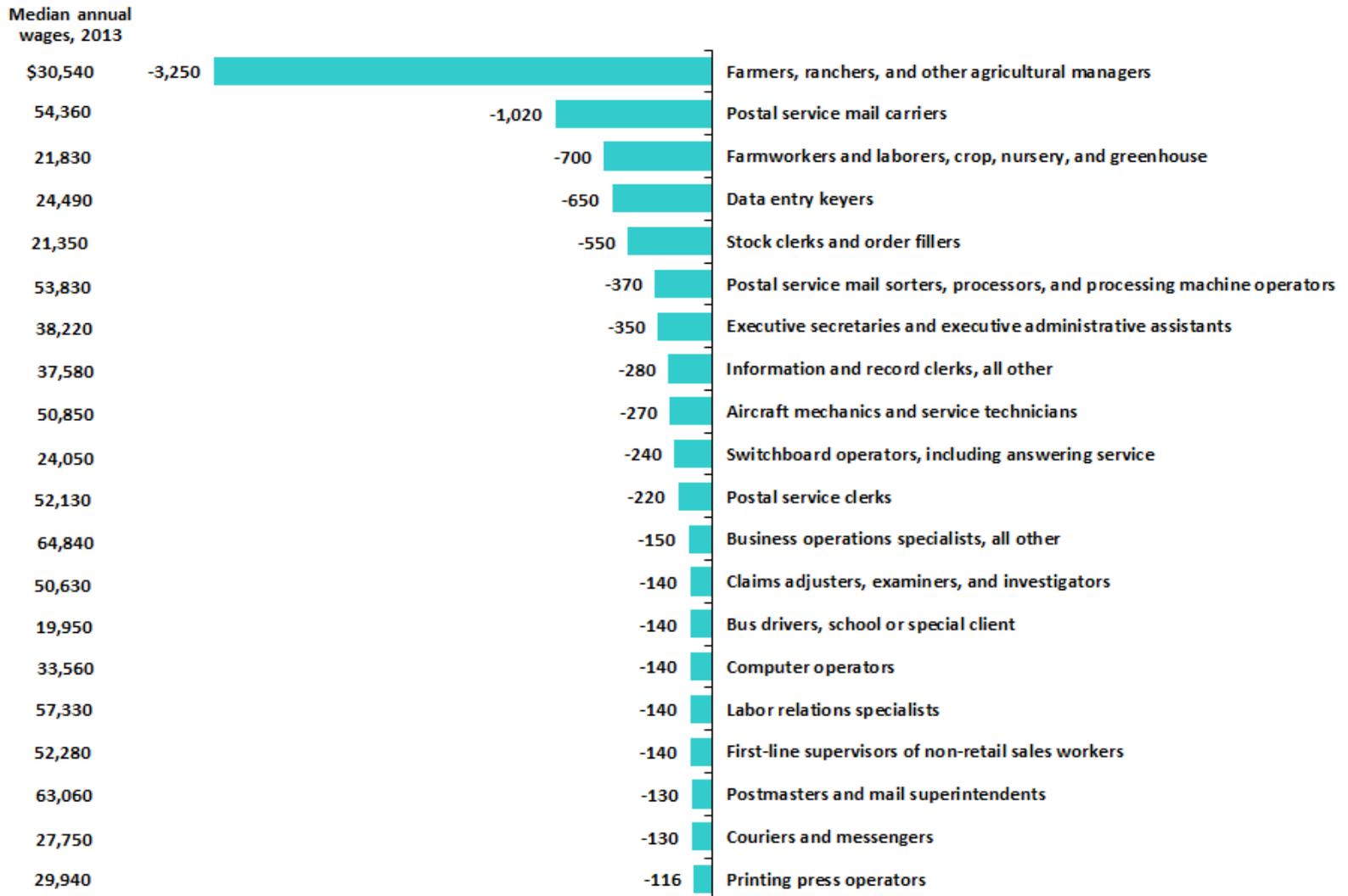
¹ Indicates whether work experience in a related occupation is also typically needed for entry into the occupation. Assignments are more than 5 years (5+), less than 5 years (<5), or none (N).

² Indicates whether on-the-job training is typically needed to attain competency in the occupation. Assignments are internship/residency (I/R), apprenticeship (A), long-term (L), moderate-term (M), short-term (S), or none (N).

All of the occupations in this chart, (with the exception of service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining), had a wage that was lower than \$30,730—the median annual wage for all workers in May 2013.

Chart 17

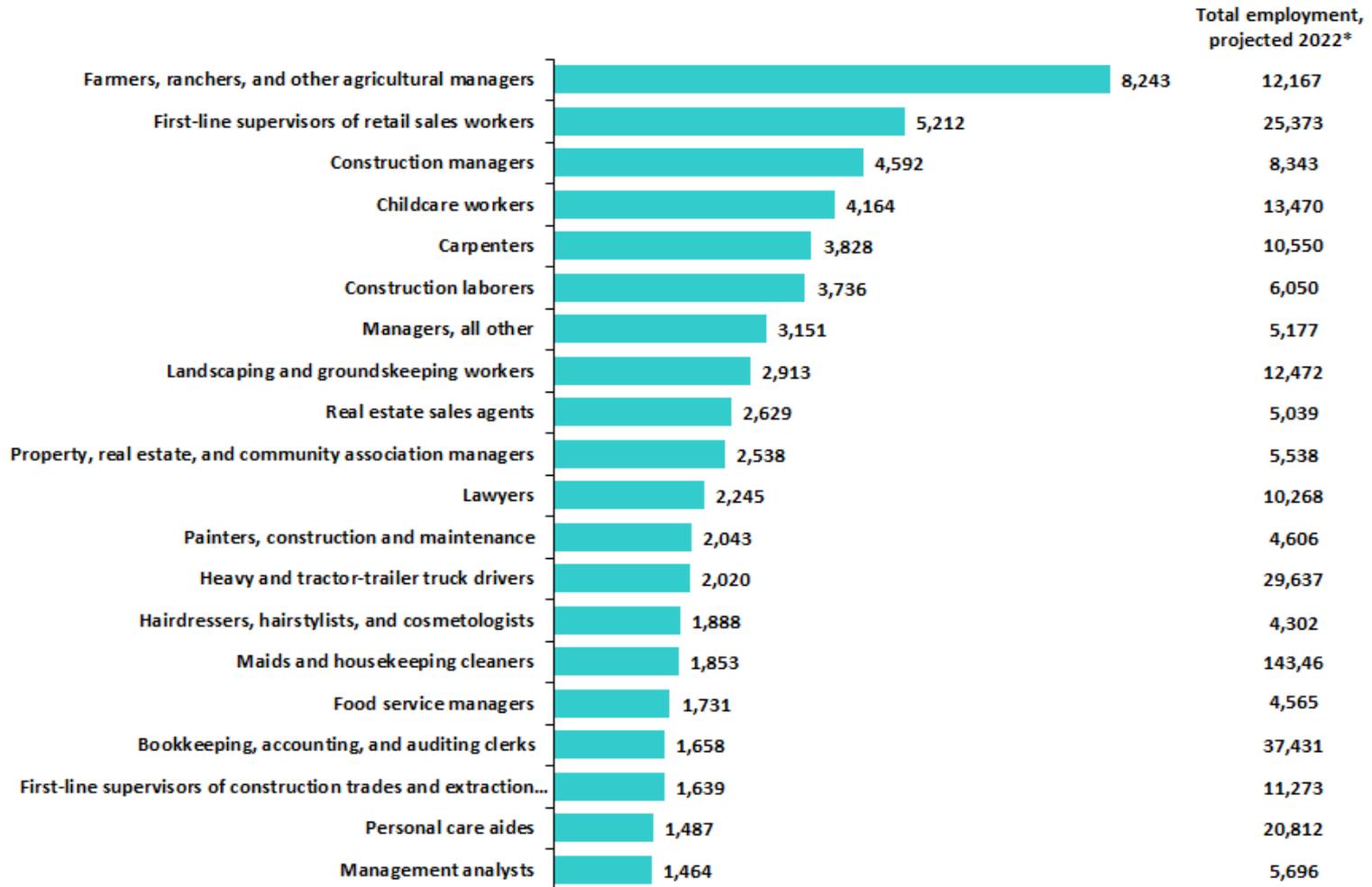
Decline in employment by occupation, projected 2012–22



These occupations are expected to lose jobs for many reasons, including increasing worker productivity. Even in occupations that are not expected to gain jobs, however, the need to replace existing workers who leave should create some opportunities.

Chart 18

Occupations with the most self-employed jobs, projected 2022



* Total employment includes self-employed jobs, wage and salary jobs, and jobs for unpaid family workers.

Most of the new jobs added to the economy are expected to be for wage and salary workers; employment of self-employed and unpaid family workers is projected to grow slowly through 2020. First-line supervisors of retail sales workers are projected to have the most jobs for self-employed workers in 2020.