

Table 5.1 Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2008-18

2007 NAICS coverage	2007 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
210000	Mining	
211000	Oil and gas extraction	Output is used in petroleum refining and by gas utilities industries. Output is expected to drop very slowly from current levels over the next decade, as a result of rising prices for consumers and rising demand for alternative fuels. Employment should decrease as productivity increases via extraction techniques, and as alternative fuels become more popular.
212100	Coal mining	Output is used in the production of electricity and primary steel products. Output is expected to grow as coal will remain the primary source of power in the U.S. Expected increases in mining in western states where coal is easier to access, and improvements in productivity are projected to lead to a marginal growth in employment.
212200	Metal ore mining	Output is used in a large variety of manufactured goods. Output is expected to increase somewhat due to higher prices driven by foreign demand. Employment is expected to decrease, however, as unprofitable mines are closed and productivity gains continue.
212300	Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	Output is used in new residential and maintenance construction and concrete products industries. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP due to increases in infrastructure spending. Productivity is expected to grow on par with output resulting in a slight decline in employment.
213000	Support activities for mining	Output is primarily used by the oil and gas extraction industry, but is consumed in all mining operations. Production is expected to decrease quite slowly, mirroring the oil and gas extraction industry. Employment is also projected to decrease as productivity rises as a result of introduction of new technologies and drilling techniques.
220000	Utilities	
2211000	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	Output is consumed by individuals and is used as an input in virtually all industries. Output in this industry is expected to grow as the demand for electric energy in the U.S. is projected to rise over the next 10 years. Productivity is expected to outpace output growth as new plants have higher capacities and require fewer monitoring workers. As a result of strong productivity growth, employment is projected to decline.
221200	Natural gas distribution	Output is consumed by individuals, by gas and combined utilities, and by manufacturers. Output and employment are expected to remain flat and drop slightly, respectively. Productivity is projected to increase by a modest amount, returning to levels from the previous decade.
221300	Water, sewage and other systems	Output is consumed by individuals and is used as an input in other industries. This industry is expected to increase output as the population grows in rural areas and the overall population grows. Employment is expected to grow slightly faster than that of the overall economy, primarily because of the industry's relatively stable productivity growth.
230000	Construction	
230000	Construction	Output is expected to grow more quickly than GDP over the next decade because of an increase in infrastructure projects, and as residential activity recovers from current levels. Employment is also projected to continue to grow because of the positive output growth and the traditional low productivity gains.
310000-330000	Manufacturing	
311000	Food Manufacturing	
311100	Animal food manufacturing	Output is used in the production of pet food and agriculture. Output is expected to increase much faster than GDP because of an increasing number of households with pets. Employment, however, is expected to decrease because of continuing large advances in productivity. Technology and automation of food processing plants and techniques will continue to be adopted throughout the projections period.
311200	Grain and oilseed milling	Output is used in the livestock industry, is consumed by individuals, and is exported. Industry output is expected to grow as productivity increases. Employment is projected to fall slightly, which is also the result of productivity growth.
311300	Sugar and confectionery product	Output is used by other food industries and is consumed by individuals. Output is expected to grow slower than GDP. Productivity is expected to increase, driving a decline in employment as it takes less people to do the same work.
311400	Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food	Output is used in eating and drinking establishments and is consumed by individuals. Industry output is expected to grow slower than GDP. Employment is projected to show a decline as a result of productivity growth from improved manufacturing processes.
311500	Dairy product manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and is used by eating and drinking establishments. Output is expected to increase more slowly than GDP. Improved technology and productivity growth is expected to contribute to a slight decline in employment.
311600	Animal slaughtering and processing	Output is used by eating and drinking establishments and is consumed by individuals. Industry output is expected to grow at a slower rate than GDP. Because this industry is relatively labor intensive, productivity growth rates are expected to be small. Employment is therefore projected to continue to grow at a rate less than the overall economy.
311700	Seafood product preparation and packaging	Output is consumed by individuals and is used by eating and drinking establishments. Industry output is expected to rise more slowly than GDP, but to remain positive as per capita consumption remains strong. Employment is expected to increase slightly because productivity will not grow as fast as output.
311800	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and is used by eating and drinking establishments. Industry output is expected to grow at about the same rate as GDP. The industry traditionally is quite labor intensive, and productivity is projected to grow just less than industry output. Consequently, employment is projected to be relatively flat for the period.
311900	Other food manufacturing	This industry group includes snack food manufacturing, coffee and tea manufacturing, seasoning and dressing, and other miscellaneous food manufacturing. Output is consumed by individuals and is used in eating and drinking establishments. Output is projected to grow about as fast as GDP due to population growth, rising incomes, and successful marketing. Employment growth is projected to be negligible, as moderate productivity gains occur.
312100	Beverage manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals eating and drinking establishments. This industry is projected to grow just less than GDP, and employment is projected to decrease slightly because of increases in productivity. Automation of filling and packaging will continue to improve the productivity in this industry.
312200	Tobacco manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals, is used by other firms in the tobacco industry, and is exported. Industry output and employment is expected to continue to fall dramatically due to decreased consumption and tighter restrictions. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of output, over the projection period.
313000	Textile Manufacturing	
313100	Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	Output is used in the apparel, textile, and furniture industries. Output in this industry is projected to decline, mostly because of foreign competition from Central America and China. Employment in this industry is projected to fall not only as a result of declining U.S. production, but also because of increasing productivity. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
313200	Fabric mills	Output is used in the apparel and textile and furniture industries. Imports are expected to continue to grow, causing domestic production to fall. Strong growth in productivity, consolidation among textile producers, and cost pressures are projected to result in large declines in employment. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
313300	Textile and fabric finishing and fabric coating mills	Output is used in the apparel, textile, and furniture industries. Domestic production is expected to continue falling in this industry as a result of increasing imports and foreign competition. Employment is projected to fall because of declining output and pressure to reduce costs, as well as continuing productivity growth. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in both employment and output, over the projection period.
314100	Textile furnishings mills	Output is consumed by individuals and other industries. Like other textile industries, this industry is facing severe pressures from imports, resulting in only small growth in output. Because productivity is expected to grow faster than output, employment is projected to fall. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
314900	Other textile product mills	Output is consumed by individuals and is used in other industries. As another textile industry under import pressure, output is expected to continue its decline. Employment is also expected to continue dropping as foreign competition is fierce. Productivity is improving, but not enough to increase output or employment.
315000	Apparel Manufacturing	
315100	Apparel knitting mills	Output is consumed by individuals and is used in the cut-and-sew apparel industries. The proliferation of trade agreements with China, Mexico, India, the Caribbean, and Sub-Saharan countries will have a significant effect on this industry; output is expected to fall, although less than in the previous decade. In addition, productivity growth is projected to further the decline of employment in this industry. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in both employment and output, over the projection period.
315200	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals. Industry output is expected to fall as a result of increasing imports from China and Central America. Productivity growth is projected to rise faster than GDP. The productivity increases, along with continued outsourcing will contribute to this industry's sustained employment decline. This industry is projected to be the most rapidly declining in employment over the period, and one of the most rapidly declining in terms of output.
315900	Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and is expected to experience virtually no growth over the projection period. Projected productivity gains will lead to large declines in employment. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
316100, 316900	Leather and hide tanning and finishing, and other leather and allied product manufacturing	Output is used in other leather industries, the motor vehicle parts industry, and is consumed by individuals. Industry output is projected to be flat for the period, even with an increasing share of imports. Employment is expected to continue its historical decline, as productivity is projected to increase marginally.
316200	Footwear manufacturing	Output is consumed mostly by individuals. Industry output is expected to fall slightly as imports will satisfy most of the demand for this product. Strong projected productivity gains will lead to declining employment. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of employment, over the projection period.

Table 5.1 Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2008-18

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321000	Wood product manufacturing	
321100	Sawmills and wood preservation	Output is used in the construction industry, primarily for new single-unit housing, and by individuals. Output is expected to have positive but very little growth. Productivity, via computerized operations, is projected to continue to grow, maintaining the historical decline in employment.
321200	Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product	Output is used as an input in residential construction and is projected to grow only slightly. Employment will experience some growth because the large productivity gains that occurred in the last decade are not expected over the projection period.
321900	Other wood product manufacturing	Output is used in the construction and manufacturing industries. Output is projected to remain flat through the projection period. Productivity increases through automation should contribute to a decline in employment.
322000	Paper manufacturing	
322100	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	Output is used as an input to paper and printing industries. This industry is projected to show slightly negative growth in output due to the decline in demand for printed publications like newspapers, books, and magazines. Employment is projected to fall because of growth in productivity resulting from automation and equipment upgrades.
322200	Converted paper product manufacturing	Output is used by individuals and as an input to other industries, especially wholesale and retail trade. Industry output is expected to continue its decline. Employment should also continue its decline, as productivity growth helps reduce labor needs. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of output, over the projection period.
323000	Printing and related support activities	Output is purchased by commercial printing, publishing, and advertising industries, and is projected to decline as digital printing and online publications grow. Modest productivity growth, the result of increasing computerization, and the increasing use of the Internet is expected to diminish employment. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of output, over the projection period.
324000	Petroleum and coal products	Output is consumed by individuals and as an input to electric utilities and transportation industries. Industry output is expected to show some growth. Employment is projected to fall as technological and manufacturing improvements contribute to strong productivity growth.
325000	Chemical Manufacturing	
325000	Basic chemical manufacturing	Output is used as an input in the chemical, plastics, and petroleum-refining industries and is expected to grow faster than GDP. Employment is projected to fall because of large increases in productivity due to machine automation.
325200	Resin, synthetic rubber, and artificial synthetic fibers and filaments	Output is used as an input in a variety of other manufacturing industries, including plastics and textiles. Output is expected to grow on par with GDP. Employment is projected to continue to fall as productivity growth improves.
325300	Pesticide, fertilizer, and other agricultural chemical	Output is used in the agricultural industries and is expected to grow slower than GDP. Productivity is projected to grow slightly faster than output resulting in marginal declines in employment.
325400	Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and is used by the medical services industries. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP over the next decade as the biotech sector continues expanding. The aging of the population is expected to contribute to increasing demand in this industry, while imports will reduce some output growth. Employment is projected to increase more slowly than the previous decade because of relatively strong productivity growth and manufacturing outsourcing.
325500	Paint, coating, and adhesive	Output is used in manufacturing and construction industries. Industry output is expected to show modest growth over the projection period, while productivity gains will lead to virtually no growth in employment.
325600	Soap, cleaning compound, and toilet preparation manufacturing	Output is consumed mostly by individuals, with some used as inputs to manufacturing or service industries. Industry output is projected to grow slightly faster than GDP. Employment growth is projected to fall slightly because continued productivity improvements are expected to outpace the demand growth.
325900	Other chemical product and preparation	Output is used as an input in manufacturing and construction industries and is expected to grow slower than GDP. Productivity is projected to grow faster than output resulting in some declines in employment.
326000	Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	
326100	Plastics product manufacturing	Output is used as an input in many industries. Output is expected to increase faster than GDP, even as import competition continues. Productivity is anticipated to continue growing as computer controlled automation expands. Employment is projected to decrease over the period, a result of increasing productivity and foreign competition.
326200	Rubber product manufacturing	Output is used as an input in construction, motor vehicles, and textiles industries. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. More efficient processes and increased plant automation is expected to lead to productivity growth that outpaces output and results in declining employment.
327000	Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	
327100	Clay product and refractory	Output is used in construction and manufacturing industries. Industry output is expected to grow more slowly than GDP. Employment is projected to increase slightly over the projection period. Productivity in this industry should continue growing fairly slowly.
327200	Glass and glass product	Output is consumed by beverage, prepared foods, motor vehicle, and other manufacturing industries. Output is expected to grow faster than GDP. Employment is projected to fall as productivity growth remains strong due to investment in new plants.
327300	Cement and concrete product manufacturing	Output is used in the construction industry and owner-occupied dwellings. Industry output is projected to increase in line with GDP as a result of infrastructure spending. Employment is projected to continue to increase. Productivity is expected to grow over the period, though likely returning to levels of the previous decade.
327400, 327900	Lime, gypsum and other nonmetallic mineral product	Output is used in the construction industry and owner occupied dwellings. Output is expected to grow only slightly due to the recovery. Employment is projected to remain flat.
331000	Primary metal manufacturing	
331100	Iron and steel mills and ferroalloy	Output is used in manufacturing industries. Industry output is projected to be fairly flat as a result of strong foreign competition, though infrastructure spending should provide support. Employment is anticipated to decline as foreign competition remains strong and productivity increases from more efficient plants.
331200	Steel product manufacturing from purchased steel	Output is used in manufacturing industries. Output is projected to grow very modestly because of increased imports. Employment is projected to decline slightly due to modest gains in productivity.
331300	Alumina and aluminum production and processing	Output is used in numerous metal products and electronic components manufacturing industries. Output is expected to decline slightly. Employment is projected to fall similar to the rate of output decline. Productivity is expected to remain flat for the projection period.
331400	Nonferrous metal (except aluminum) production and processing	Output is used in manufacturing industries. Industry output and productivity are projected to fall as a result of competition from foreign manufacturers. Employment is projected to decline slightly. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of output, over the projection period.
331500	Foundries	Output is used primarily in the motor vehicle parts industry and other industrial sectors. Output is expected to fall modestly over the next decade. Productivity is projected to be flat. These factors are anticipated to cause a decline in employment over the period.
332000	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	
332100	Forging and stamping	Output is used in manufacturing industries, including construction, utilities, and oil and gas extraction industries. Output is projected to grow only slightly. Productivity is projected to grow more rapidly than output, leading to a decline in employment.
332200	Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing	Output is primarily purchased by individuals. Industry output is projected to remain flat over the period. Employment is expected to decline because the rate of growth for productivity will exceed that of output.
332300	Architectural and structural metals manufacturing	Output is mostly used in construction. Industry output is projected to grow at about the same rate as GDP due to investment in non-residential construction. Employment is projected to increase only slightly because of moderate growth in productivity.
332400	Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing	Output is used in construction and manufacturing industries, including light gauge metal shipping containers. Output is projected to grow slightly; demand is projected to continue to grow as the shipping of goods increases. Because productivity is projected to grow more quickly than output, employment is expected to fall.
332500	Hardware manufacturing	Output is used mostly in the construction and manufacturing industries. Industry output is projected to remain flat. Employment is expected to fall due to productivity gains.
332600	Spring and wire product	Output is used in the construction, motor vehicle, and aircraft industries. Output is expected to grow just less than GDP. Continued productivity growth via computer automated fabrication will cause a decline in projected employment.
332700	Machine shops; turned product; and screw, nut, and bolt	Output is purchased by motor vehicle manufacturers and repairers, aircraft producers, and other industrial manufacturers. Output is projected to grow but at a slower rate than GDP. Productivity is expected to grow faster than output as the industry continues to invest in new technologies, resulting in declining employment.
332800	Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities	Output is used in a variety of manufacturing industries, including electronic components, motor vehicle parts, and communication equipment. Output is projected to increase more slowly than GDP. Employment is expected to decrease because of continued productivity growth.
332900	Other fabricated metal product	Output is used in the construction industry and is consumed by both individuals and businesses. Industry output is expected to grow slightly. Employment is projected to decline because of continued productivity gains.

Table 5.1 Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2008-18

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333000	Machinery manufacturing	
333100	Agriculture, construction, and mining machinery manufacturing	Output is purchased as investment by the farm, construction, and various mining industries. Output is projected to increase as infrastructure, alternative fuels, and resource extraction should drive demand for these items. Employment is expected to experience very slight growth, a result of increasing productivity.
333200	Industrial machinery manufacturing	Output is used as investment in the food, printing and publishing, paper, and other manufacturing industries. Many of these industries, including paper and textiles are expected to face increased international competition, resulting in downward pressure on demand. Other industries, such as petroleum refining machinery and food processing machinery will increase their demand. The net result is negative growth in output. Employment is projected to fall because of relatively strong productivity growth.
333300	Commercial and service industry machinery	Output from this industry is purchased for investment and personal consumption purposes. Output is expected to increase more slowly than GDP, as imports remain relatively stable. Employment is projected to be flat for the period. Productivity should continue to improve via technological advances.
333400	Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment	Output is used in production in the motor vehicles and construction industries. It is also purchased as an investment by retail trade and eating and drinking establishments. Output is projected to grow only slightly due to competition from imports. Improved production techniques, automation, and outsourcing of labor-intensive jobs are expected raise productivity levels such that employment is projected to fall.
333500	Metaworking machinery manufacturing	Output is purchased as investment by construction, crude petroleum, mining, and other manufacturing industries. This industry is susceptible to import pressures; however, the need for highly skilled employees, and that proximity to the worksite is important, results in some limits on foreign sourcing. As a result, output growth is expected to be moderate. Employment is projected to be flat, even as new technologies are expected to increase productivity.
333600	Engine, turbine, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	Output is mostly used as an intermediate input to other industries and is exported. Wind turbine production, diesel engine manufacturing, and replacement needs are expected to contribute to the strong growth of output. The productivity growth rate is expected to exceed that of output, resulting in declines in employment.
333900	Other general purpose machinery manufacturing	Output is purchased as an investment by public utilities, chemical, construction, steel, and mining industries and is used as an intermediate input in the manufacturing sectors. Output is projected to grow more slowly than GDP. Productivity growth is projected to continue such that employment is expected to remain falling, although at a slower rate than in the previous decade.
334000	Computer and electronic product manufacturing	
334100	Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	Output is purchased as a capital investment by many industries and is also purchased by individuals. Output is projected to continue growing rapidly due in large part to extremely large productivity gains, which are typical of this industry. Productivity gains are expected to outpace output growth, leading to declines in employment. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of output, over the projection period.
334200	Communications equipment manufacturing	Output is purchased primarily as investment in air transportation, broadcasting, and communications industries. It is also used as an input to the defense, construction, and telecommunications industries. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Much of this is due to significant productivity improvements. Employment is expected to fall slightly as a result of productivity increases and continued foreign competition.
334300	Audio and video equipment manufacturing	Output is primarily purchased by individuals. Industry output is projected to grow much faster than GDP. Because productivity growth rates are expected to continue at an even faster rate due to pressure from foreign competitors, employment is projected to decline. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of employment, but also one of the fastest growing, in terms of output, over the projection period.
334400	Semiconductor and other electronic component manufacturing	Output is used as an input in communications equipment, computers, and numerous other consumer goods and manufacturing industries. It is also exported. Output is projected to increase significantly faster than GDP, assisted by steady export growth. Productivity growth is expected to continue at a high pace, as processes continue to be automated. Productivity growth combined with some research and development being moved overseas is expected to result in a decline in employment. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of output, over the projection period.
334500	Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	Output is used mostly by the defense, aerospace, ship and transportation industries. This industry is expected to grow faster than GDP. An increase in the number of satellites and global positioning systems in the use of navigational systems are expected to influence growth in this industry. Employment is expected to decline slightly as productivity growth outpaces output.
334600	Manufacturing and reproducing magnetic and optical media	Output is used primarily in the software, entertainment, and audio-video industries, and is consumed by individuals. Industry output is projected to grow at a rate less than GDP. Productivity growth is projected to continue at a faster pace than output. Employment is expected to decline as productivity grows and output slows over the period.
335000	Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing	
335100	Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	Output is purchased by construction, motor vehicle producers, and individuals. Industry output is projected to grow moderately. Productivity is projected to grow relatively fast; as a result, employment is expected to continue to fall.
335200	Household appliance manufacturing	Output is purchased mainly by individuals, and by the real estate and construction industries. Industry output is projected to grow on par with GDP. Employment is projected to continue to decline as a result of sustained strong productivity growth during the projection period.
335300	Electrical equipment manufacturing	Output is consumed as a capital investment by electric utilities. It is also used as an input by electrical and non-electrical machinery producers. Output is projected to grow only slightly, as imports continue to rise. Productivity improvements are expected to lead to declines in employment.
335900	Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing	Output is purchased as an investment by construction and the motor vehicles and parts industries. It is also purchased by individuals for consumption and is used as an intermediate input in a variety of industries. Industry output is projected to grow very slightly over the period. Productivity growth is expected to be minimal, causing employment to remain flat.
336000	Transportation equipment manufacturing	
336100	Motor vehicle manufacturing	Output is purchased by consumers and as investment. Output is projected to grow. Productivity is expected to increase faster than output because of automation and more highly-skilled workers. Employment is expected to decline as a result.
336200	Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing	Output is purchased in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, by various intermediate industries, and by consumers. Output in this industry is projected to grow slightly faster than GDP; however, employment is projected to decline slightly because of foreign competition, and as productivity growth is expected to continue via automation and advanced manufacturing methods.
336300	Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	Output is used in the motor vehicle manufacturing industry and in various intermediate industries. Consumers also purchase parts for their vehicles. Output is projected to grow slower than GDP. With the pressure to source parts from foreign producers, and as productivity continues to grow because of improved technology, employment is projected to decline.
336400	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	Output is purchased by defense and transportation industries, is exported, and is used in the production of aircraft and missiles. Industry output is projected to grow on par with GDP. Continued defense aerospace production and an expected improving trend in civilian aircraft demand will contribute to the growth in this industry, while foreign sourcing will moderate it. Employment is expected to remain flat for the projection period. Productivity increases are projected to be about the same as output.
336500	Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	Output is purchased as an investment or is used as an intermediate input in the rail transportation industry. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Productivity is expected to grow much faster than output resulting in employment declines. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
336600	Ship and boat building	Output is consumed by the military, by individuals, and as an investment in water transport and energy industries. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 requires all tankers and tank barges be converted to double hulls by 2015; many vessels will need to be retrofitted. In addition, the aging Navy fleet will also support output demand. A modest decrease in employment is projected, though, as productivity increases through technological and manufacturing advances.
336900	Other transportation equipment manufacturing	Output is consumed by individuals and the military. Industry output is projected to increase, as the demand for motorcycles, bicycles, golf carts, and other recreation type vehicles increases. Productivity is projected to improve though not as fast as output. Employment is expected to increase very slightly in this industry. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of output, over the projection period.
337000	Furniture and related product manufacturing	
337100	Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	Output is purchased by individuals and the construction industry. The growth of industry output is expected to grow faster than GDP, though strong import competition from foreign manufacturers will dampen overall growth. Employment is expected to increase slightly over the next decade, though under the pressure of inputs and productivity increases.
337200	Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing	Output is typically purchased as an investment by offices. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. It is expected that the growth of administrative and support services will support demand for this industry, but will be offset somewhat by competition from foreign manufacturers. Employment is projected to decrease slightly as a result of increases in productivity.
337900	Other furniture related product	Output is purchased mainly by individuals and as an investment in some industries. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Productivity is expected to continue improving during the projection period. Employment is projected to decline slightly.

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339000	Miscellaneous manufacturing	
3391	Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	Output is consumed as a capital purchase or as an intermediate input by hospitals and other medical services. Output is projected to continue to grow faster than GDP due to rising demand for medical services and increasing complexity of medical equipment. Employment is projected to continue to grow, tempered by offshoring and expected productivity gains. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of output, over the projection period.
3399	Other miscellaneous manufacturing	Output is consumed as an input in a variety of industries such as apparel and retail trade. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP, even with import and foreign competition. Employment is expected to increase with output, and productivity is projected to grow but at an even slower pace.
420000	Wholesale Trade	
420000	Wholesale trade	Output is consumed as a trade margin on goods sold at various stages of production. Output is projected to grow more than twice as fast as GDP. However, big box retailers are expected to put some downward pressure on this industry. Improved technology, such as electronic data interchange and radio frequency identification tags are expected to make storage, tracking, and shipping more efficient and lessen the demand for employment. Employment is still projected to increase slightly in the next decade, since output is expected to grow faster than productivity.
440000-450000	Retail Trade	
440000-450000	Retail trade	Output is consumed as a trade margin on goods sold to individuals. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Productivity is projected to increase because of gains in technology, and employment is projected to increase very slightly.
480000-490000	Transportation and warehousing	
481000	Air transportation	Output is consumed by individuals and as a transportation margin on the shipment of goods. Output is projected to grow in the United States and abroad as GDP and the population increase. Cargo traffic is expected to increase with the economy, as are growing world trade and the demand for seats on commercial planes. Productivity is projected to continue to grow. Since output is projected to grow faster than productivity, employment is expected to increase only slightly.
482000	Rail transportation	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on nearly all manufactured products and on public utilities, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow more slowly than GDP, even though demand for railroad freight service is expected to increase as the economy expands. Intermodal systems, which utilize trains to transport goods over longer distances, should continue increasing during the period. Employment is projected to rise slightly as output improves. Productivity is expected to increase via more widespread use of computers for tracking, dispatching, and monitoring trains and train cars.
483000	Water transportation	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on shipping goods to market, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Plans to introduce more ferries along the congested coasts to ease the burden on highways, in addition to a likely increase in shipments of primary products for energy industry, especially coal, are expected to help expand output and employment on internal U.S. waterways. Productivity is projected to increase faster than output resulting in virtually no growth in employment.
484000	Truck transportation	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on shipping goods to market, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Productivity increases through technological advances in computer monitoring of time and fuel use are expected to continue. Employment is projected to increase as output improves during the projection period.
485000	Transit and ground passenger transportation	Output is consumed by individuals, businesses, and by state and local governments for school transportation. Output is projected to grow as demand increases because of population growth. Employment is projected to grow since productivity gains are not expected to keep up with output growth.
486000	Pipeline transportation	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on the shipment of petroleum. Output is projected to decline slightly. Employment is also expected to decline slightly as a result of increases in productivity growth.
487000, 488000	Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation	Output is purchased by individuals and other transportation industries, and some is used as an input in various industries. Industry output is projected to grow slower than GDP. Productivity is expected to grow only slightly and employment is projected to increase.
492000	Couriers and messengers	Output is consumed by businesses and individuals. Industry output is projected to grow slightly faster than GDP. Productivity increases are projected, and should contribute to flat employment growth.
493000	Warehousing and storage	Output is consumed as a transportation margin on shipping goods to market, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow in line with GDP. Employment is expected to increase, though not as much as output. Productivity is also projected to increase over the projection period, slightly more than employment.
510000	Information	
511100	Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers	Output is purchased mostly by individuals. Industry output is projected to very slightly decline over the period. Productivity is expected to continue its rise, as electronic and online publishing becomes more mainstream for media delivery. Employment is projected to decline as productivity rises and output falls.
511200	Software publishers	Output is purchased as an investment and is used as intermediate input to many industries. Output is projected to continue to grow significantly faster than GDP due in part to increasing reliance on information technology and falling prices for computers and hardware. Productivity growth is expected to continue, but not as rapidly as output; employment in this industry also is projected to grow faster than economy-wide employment. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of output, over the projection period.
512000	Motion picture, video, and sound recording industries	Output in this industry is consumed mostly as an input to motion picture theaters and to the television broadcasting industry. Output is projected to increase faster than GDP, as a growing domestic and international population continues to enjoy movies as entertainment. Productivity is projected to increase, but at a slower rate than output; consequently, employment is projected to increase only modestly.
515000	Broadcasting (except internet)	Output is purchased mostly by individuals and as an intermediate input in the broadcasting and telecommunications industries. Output is projected to grow though not as fast as GDP. Cable and other subscription services are expected to have the best growth, though overall industry growth is dampened by competition from the internet and mobile devices. Employment is projected to increase slightly as a result of productivity growing more slowly than output.
517000	Telecommunications	Output is consumed by individuals, government, business, and other institutions. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. New products and the bundling of services by growing cable distribution companies are expected to force the current hard-wired companies to rethink their business structure and favor wireless, cable, and satellite companies. Productivity is expected to grow slightly faster than output, resulting in a decrease in employment.
518000, 519000	Data processing, hosting, related services and other information services	Output is used as an intermediate input by many other industries; some output is consumed by individuals. This industry is projected to grow much faster than GDP as the internet is expected to continue to expand and take market share from more traditional mediums. Data processing, web hosting, and related services should see strong growth. Employment is projected to grow in this industry, though not as fast as output due to productivity gains. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of both employment and output, over the projection period.
520000	Finance and Insurance	
521000, 522000	Monetary authorities, credit intermediation, and related activities	Output is consumed by individuals and by firms. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. This sector is basically comprised of 2 different components: Depository Credit Intermediation, which includes banks, and Nondepository Credit Intermediation, which includes most credit card companies and financing companies such as GE Capital and GMAC. The Nondepository Credit institutions have captured a larger market share of the two. Productivity is projected to grow slightly slower than output, resulting in flat employment growth for the projection period.
523000	Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities	Output is consumed by individuals and by financial firms. Output is projected to grow much faster than GDP. Several factors are in place for fairly rapid increases in productivity including further consolidations, efficiency, technology, and automation. Productivity growth, while strong, is expected to be slower than output growth. As a result, employment is projected to increase. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of output, over the projection period.
524100	Insurance carriers	Output is purchased by individuals and a variety of intermediate industries. Industry output is projected to increase more slowly than GDP, even as a growing population demands more insurance of all kinds, particularly health insurance. Productivity is expected to increase more quickly than output, and employment is projected to decrease slightly as a consequence. Cost pressures, industry-specific software allowing employees to work more efficiently, and internet quotes, policies, and claims are expected to contribute to employment declines.
524200	Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities	Output is purchased mostly by the insurance carrier industry. Output is projected to grow slightly faster than GDP as the population ages and demands more health and long-term care insurance as well as pension products. Employment also is projected to continue to increase as productivity is expected to grow more slowly than output.
525000	Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	Output is purchased mostly by individuals. Output is projected to increase slower than GDP. Productivity growth is projected to fall, resulting in a moderate growth of employment.
530000	Real estate and rental and leasing	
531000	Real estate	Output is purchased by individuals and businesses as rent, real estate commissions, or fees. Output is projected to grow at about the same rate as GDP. Demand is generally driven by demographics which are expected to continue to support growth near the overall growth rate of GDP. Employment in this industry is projected to increase, since output is expected to grow faster than productivity.
532100	Automotive equipment rental and leasing	Output is purchased by individuals and a variety of industries. Output is projected to rise faster than GDP as demand improves over the projection period. In addition, many equipment rental companies are expected to increasingly offer a mix of services, including rental, sales, maintenance, and repair. Employment is projected to grow modestly in response to the expansion of services and as productivity growth continues to rise (though less than that of output).
532200, 532300	Consumer goods rental and general rental centers	Output is purchased primarily by individuals. Output is projected to slightly slower than GDP. Growth in this industry is affected by consumers' preferences for leasing or renting over purchasing; smaller capital outlays are often required when renting or leasing. It's expected there will be only marginal growth in employment due to increases in productivity.
532400	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing	Output is purchased as an intermediate input. Output is projected to grow moderately during the period. Infrastructure projects should help contribute to growth, though commercial and residential construction should lower it some. Productivity is expected to continue to improve, causing a slightly lower employment projection.
533000	Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works)	Output is used as an intermediate input and is exported. Establishments in this industry are engaged in assigning rights to assets, such as patents, trademarks, brand names, and franchise agreements. Industry output is projected to continue to demonstrate strong growth. Productivity levels also are projected to rise, but at a lower rate than output, resulting in fast growth in employment. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of employment, over the projection period.

Table 5.1 Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2008-18

2007 NAICS coverage	2007 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
540000	Professional, scientific, and technical services	
541100	Legal services	Output is purchased by individuals and by a wide variety of industries. Output is expected to increase as growth is stimulated by increased litigation as a result of a rise in the amount and complexity of business practices. Employment is projected to increase as companies increasingly use in-house legal staff, law firms use more paralegals, and productivity rises only very slightly over the projection period.
541200	Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll	Output is purchased by individuals and by a variety of industries. Industry output is projected to increase as the rest of the economy grows. Productivity is projected to decline, resulting in employment growth.
541300	Architectural, engineering, and related services	Output is purchased as an investment and is used as an intermediate input to many industries. Output is projected to continue to increase, but not as rapidly as it did in the 1990's. Employment is also projected to grow at a slower rate than it did in the previous decade. Productivity should very slightly decrease over the period.
541400	Specialized design services	Output is purchased by most industries and by individuals. Industry output is projected to increase faster than GDP. With a slight decline expected in productivity growth, employment is expected to grow. New computer graphics software better facilitates graphic design and layout. Industrial design of certain products increasingly is expected to occur overseas. Interior design is not expected to be as susceptible to offshoring, but only accounts for a small share of the industry. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
541500	Computer systems design and related services	Output is used as an intermediate input and is purchased as an investment. Output is projected to continue to grow faster than GDP. Factors affecting this industry include the expansion of intranets, increased need for remote access, and the growing importance of security. Productivity also is projected to increase slightly; employment is projected to continue to experience strong growth. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
541600	Management, scientific, and technical consulting services	Output is used as an intermediate input in many industries. Output is expected to grow faster than GDP as more companies hire consultants for various projects. Planning and logistics, compliance with government, environmental, employee benefits, and workplace safety issues continue to play a role in the necessity for these services. Companies will call on the expertise of consultants as they adopt lean business models. With virtually no productivity increases expected, employment will grow almost as fast as output. This industry is projected to be the fastest growing, in terms of employment, over the period.
541700	Scientific research and development services	Output is used as an intermediate good, primarily by the federal government, and is consumed by individuals. Output is projected to continue to grow faster than GDP. Research and development in the physical sciences and engineering should grow faster as manufacturing industries outsource their research and development. Social sciences and humanities are less sensitive to business cycles and are generally more stable, and should grow at a slower pace as they are not directly linked to new technology development and industrial output. Employment is projected to grow at a moderate pace as a result of large gains in productivity. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of output, over the projection period.
541800	Advertising and related services	Output is purchased by retail and wholesale trade, eating and drinking establishments, real estate, and the management of companies and enterprises. Industry output is expected to grow faster than GDP. New opportunities created by the internet, international business-markets, and firms' further specialization are expected to contribute to growth in this industry. However, productivity gains result in only moderate employment growth.
541900	Other professional, scientific, and technical services	Output is purchased primarily as an intermediate input and by individuals for personal consumption. Output is projected to grow on par with GDP. Employment is projected to grow, although not as quickly as output. Growth of veterinary medical care and marketing research are expected to drive demand. Photographic services are expected to increase slowly as more consumers take photographs for themselves. Productivity is projected to be flat for the period.
550000	Management of companies and enterprises	
550000	Management of companies and enterprises	Output is used as an intermediate input, and is exported. Output is projected to continue to grow faster than GDP. Productivity also is projected to continue growing rapidly, although not as quickly as output. Employment is expected to increase slightly.
560000	Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	
561100	Office administrative services	Output is primarily consumed as an intermediate input in a variety of industries. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP, as the economy improves and demand increases. Employment is expected to increase, though less quickly than GDP. Productivity is projected to rise slightly over the projection period.
561200	Facilities support services	Output is consumed as an intermediate input to both manufacturing and services. Output is expected to increase slightly as businesses push to improve efficiencies, lower overhead energy and equipment costs, and implement green technologies. Productivity is projected to continue its decreasing trend, causing employment to increase faster than output.
561300	Employment services	Output is purchased as an intermediate input in many industries. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP, though outsourcing and productivity will limit this growth. Productivity is expected to increase modestly. Employment in this industry is heavily tied to economic cycles and is projected to rise moderately.
561400	Business support services	Many intermediate industries purchase business services. Output is projected to increase though not as fast as GDP. Productivity is projected to grow but at a slower rate than output, resulting in an increase in employment.
561500	Travel arrangement and reservation services	Output is purchased by individuals and as an intermediate input. Industry output is projected to grow faster than GDP. The majority of growth in this sector is expected in other services, which include tour operators, condominium time-share exchange services, ticket offices, ticket agencies, and reservation services, as baby boomers begin to consume these services. Productivity is expected to grow, though not as fast as output. Employment is projected to be flat for the period.
561600	Investigation and security services	Output is used primarily as an intermediate input in various business services. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Productivity is projected to grow, but more slowly than output, so employment is projected to rise. Increased globalization of business and finance, the ever-increasing value to business of information, heightened security concerns, and overwhelmed law enforcement are expected to contribute to growth in investigation, guard, and armored car services. An increase in employment background checks and demand for investigative services to solve internet-based crimes such as identity theft, intellectual property theft, and harassment have also contributed to the growth in this industry.
561700	Services to buildings and dwellings	Output is purchased by individuals and many industries including real estate, educational services, and hotels. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP, as residential and commercial properties are expected to continue demand for these services during the period. Employment is expected to grow modestly, though, as some productivity gains are realized.
561900	Other support services	Output is used as an intermediate input to various business services. Industry output is projected to grow slightly faster than GDP. Productivity is expected to increase resulting in only slight employment gains.
562000	Waste management and remediation services	Output is consumed by various industries and by individuals. Output and employment are both projected to increase. Demand for waste collection is expected to increase with new residential and commercial construction, as more communities implement or mandate recycling of materials. Automated and semi-automated collection methods are expected to contribute to productivity improvements, but demand for services are expected to result in employment growth.
610000	Educational services, private	
611100	Elementary and secondary schools	Output is consumed by individuals, and is projected to grow slower than GDP. Declining productivity, which is typical for this industry, and a greater share of kindergarten through 12th grade students attending private schools, which usually have lower pupil per staff ratios, are expected to cause employment to grow.
611200, 611300	Junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	Output is consumed by individuals and by government. Output is projected to grow as the college-aged population increases, and as workers in the labor force utilize this industry for skills improvement, on-going education, and career transitions. Productivity is projected to remain nearly flat with a very slight decline. Employment is expected to grow as demand for professors in these schools increases.
611400, 611500, 611600, 611700	Other educational services	Output is purchased by individuals and by government. Output is projected to grow with strong demand for educational consulting, exam preparation and tutoring services, and as individuals seek additional training to become more competitive in the job market. Productivity is expected to decrease resulting in employment growth. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
620000	Health care and social assistance	
621100, 621200, 621300	Offices of health practitioners	Output is consumed almost entirely by individuals. This industry is projected to grow faster than GDP, as an expected increase in the elderly population increases demand for health care. Productivity gains are expected in areas such as medical record keeping; however, employment is projected to increase as assistance at all levels and types of health care will be needed. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
621600	Home health care services	Output is consumed entirely by individuals. Output and employment is projected to grow rapidly as a result of more patients receiving routine and post-operative care at home in order to contain costs. Relatively little work in this industry can be improved through technology, so productivity gains are expected to be small. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
621400, 621500, 621900	Outpatient, laboratory, and other ambulatory care services	Output is consumed mostly by individuals. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP. Employment also is projected increase, as productivity gains are not expected to match the high demand for services. More patients are being treated in specialty outpatient clinics, such as kidney dialysis centers or mental health facilities, rather than hospitals. Lab services should continue to be an important contributor to output, employment, and some productivity.
622000	Hospitals, private	Output is consumed by individuals, and is projected to grow faster than GDP as the population ages. Employment also is projected to increase, as productivity gains are not expected to match the high demand for services.
623000	Nursing and residential care facilities	Output is purchased by individuals, and is expected to increase slightly faster than it did in the previous decade. Despite a growing elderly population, many are living longer with fewer illnesses and are expected to either have home health care or live in assisted living facilities, thus dampening growth. Employment is projected to increase slightly slower than the rate of output growth, as productivity gains are expected to flat for the period.
624100	Individual and family services	Output is consumed by individuals and is expected to grow faster than GDP, as it is driven primarily by expected growth in the population of the elderly. Employment is expected to grow at about the same rate as output due to virtually no projected productivity gains. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
624200, 624300	Community and vocational rehabilitation services	Output is consumed by individuals, and is expected to grow slightly faster than the previous decade as these services are increasingly moved to private facilities from public ones. Employment is also expected to grow faster than the previous decade. Productivity is projected to increase as well.
624400	Child day care services	Output is consumed entirely by individuals. Output is expected to grow although not as fast as GDP. Productivity gains are not projected to keep up with output, resulting in slight employment growth.

Table 5.1 Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2008-18

2007 NAICS coverage	2007 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
710000	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	
711100	Performing arts companies	Output is purchased by individuals, by food services and drinking places, and as an input to other industries. Output is projected to remain nearly flat for the period. Attendance at performing arts events has not grown significantly in recent decades; this trend is expected to continue. "All other performing arts companies" is expected to continue to grow more rapidly than "theater companies and dinner theaters." Because the former industry sector includes musical groups and artists, carnivals, and circuses, all of which cater strongly to a young demographic, it is expected to get a boost from that generation. Productivity is projected to increase faster than output; however, employment is projected to experience very slight growth.
711200	Spectator sports	Output is consumed by individuals and by radio and television broadcasting. Output is projected to grow as a larger population with more leisure time continues to be interested in sports as a form of entertainment. Some productivity gains are expected, therefore employment is projected to grow slower than output.
711300, 711400	Promoters of events, and agents and managers	Output is consumed by individuals, independent artists, writers, performers, and as an input to other industries. Industry output is projected to be flat for the period. Productivity gains in this industry are expected to decline very slightly from the previous period; as a result, employment is projected to grow slower than GDP.
711500	Independent artists, writers, and performers	Output is consumed mostly as an input to performing arts companies. Output is projected to grow. Productivity is also expected to grow leading to virtually no increases in employment.
712000	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	Output is consumed by individuals and is projected to continue to grow as public interest in science, art, and history increases; however, possible budget issues should dampen growth. Employment is expected to increase as more of these sites are built. Productivity is projected to be flat for the period.
713000	Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	Output is purchased by individuals and is expected to grow at about the same rate as GDP as the increasing numbers or retirees spend more time and money on leisure activities. Productivity is projected to grow, but at a slower rate than output, resulting in employment gains.
720000	Accommodation and food services	
721000	Accommodation	Output is consumed by individuals and businesses. Output growth is expected to be less than GDP growth. Because this is a labor-intensive industry with a largely hourly-wage workforce, productivity should grow slower than output. As a result, employment is projected to grow minimally.
722000	Food services and drinking places	Output is consumed primarily by individuals. Output is expected to increase as a result of demographic factors such as increases in population and leisure time, though not as fast as the past decade as more individuals choose down-scale, limited-service type establishments. Some gains in productivity are expected resulting in only a small increase in the rate of employment growth.
810000	Other services (except government)	
811000	Repair and maintenance services	
811100	Automotive repair and maintenance	Output is consumed primarily by individuals, and is projected to increase slightly with the number of older cars and trucks on the road in need of maintenance. Productivity is expected to grow modestly with increasing familiarity of embedded electrical components and computer systems within new cars that make diagnosis easier. Employment is expected to be nearly flat as output increases are achieved via productivity improvements.
811200	Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	Output is purchased as an input to many industries, and is consumed by individuals. Output is projected to grow slightly over the next decade. Automated repair and self-repairing equipment are expected to contribute to productivity gains and flat employment growth.
811300	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	Output is used as an intermediate input to many industries. Industry output is projected to continue to grow faster than GDP, as machines are kept in place longer and require these services. Productivity in this industry is projected to grow faster than average as processes and tools continue to improve. Employment is projected to continue to grow slightly as the need for industrial repair workers grows, and as productivity rises. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of output, over the projection period.
811400	Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	Output is consumed by individuals. Output and productivity are expected to decline over the projection period, resulting in employment growth.
812000	Personal and laundry services	
812100	Personal care services	Output is consumed mostly by individuals. Output is expected to continue to grow as the population grows and as demand for personal care increases. Productivity is projected to be flat for the period, resulting in employment growth that is faster than economy-wide employment growth. This industry is one of the fastest growing, in terms of employment, over the projection period.
812200	Death care services	Output is purchased mainly by individuals. Output is expected to decline over the projection period as people are living longer. Employment is projected to increase very slightly. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of output, over the projection period.
812300	Dry-cleaning and laundry services	Output is used mainly by individuals, but is also contracted for by other industries, such as eating and drinking places. Output is expected to grow very slightly over the period as demand returns from current low levels compared to the previous period. Productivity is projected to rise very slightly, contributing to flat employment growth.
812900	Other personal services	Output is purchased by individuals and is expected to continue to grow as the population increases; demand for services such as parking lots and garages is expected to influence much of the growth in this industry. There are expected to be some productivity gains, but output is projected to grow much faster resulting in employment gains.
813000	Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations	
813100	Religious organizations	Output is consumed entirely by individuals. Output is projected to grow as slowly as it did in the preceding decade, as demand for religious advocacy groups is expected to continue. Employment is projected to continue to increase, though more slowly than in the previous period. Productivity is expected to remain flat.
813200, 813300	Grantmaking and giving services and social advocacy organizations	Output is consumed mostly by individuals and is projected to continue to grow but at a slower pace than the previous decade. An increasingly affluent population involved in advocacy groups for causes such as human rights and conservation is expected to fuel growth in this industry. Virtually no productivity gains are expected; therefore, employment is projected to grow.
813400, 813900	Civic, social, professional, and similar organizations	Output is consumed mostly by individuals. Output is expected to increase more slowly than GDP, even with some rising demand for civic, social, and business organizations. Employment is projected to grow, primarily because of a slower productivity growth.
814000	Private household services	
814000	Private households	Output is purchased by individuals and is expected to grow. Productivity is not expected to grow as fast as output resulting in employment growth over the projection period.
NA	Federal Government	
491000	Postal Service	Output is consumed as an intermediate input by most industries, and by individuals. Output is projected to grow very slowly; growth is expected to stem from an increase in package deliveries, but be offset by increasing competition from private companies, electronic mail and similar alternatives (web bill pay), and decreasing volumes of higher-priced mail. Productivity is expected to continue via automated sorting and other technological advances. Employment is projected to continue to decline as productivity and competition make it more difficult to do business, and as rolls are depleted from retirements.
NA	Federal electric utilities	Output is projected to increase as the number of end users grows. Employment is expected to decline as productivity outpaces output growth.
NA	Federal enterprises except the Postal Service and electric utilities	Output is directed to financial government sponsored enterprises. Output is expected to decline as recently acquired government-sponsored enterprises are stabilized. Employment is projected to drop significantly over the period as output declines from lower revenue generation. This industry is the most rapidly declining, in terms of output, over the projection period.
NA	General Federal defense government compensation	Output is allocated to defense compensation and is projected to increase about as fast as GDP. Employment is expected to increase, but not as fast as output.
NA	General Federal defense government consumption of fixed capital	Output is allocated to defense consumption of fixed capital goods. Projections suggest that output will grow less than GDP through the projection period.
NA	General Federal defense government except compensation and consumption of fixed capital	Output is projected to grow more slowly than GDP. No employment is counted in this sector.
NA	General Federal non-defense government compensation	Output is allocated to non-defense compensation and is projected to remain flat, much slower than the previous decade. A slight employment increase is expected as the government begins to replace retired workers of the baby boom era.
NA	General Federal non-defense government consumption of fixed capital	Output is projected to grow only slightly during the period. No employment is counted in this sector.
NA	General Federal non-defense government except compensation and consumption of fixed capital	Output is projected to increase more slowly than GDP. No employment is counted in this sector.

Table 5.1 Factors affecting industry output and employment, 2008-18

2007 NAICS coverage	2007 Industry title	Factors affecting output and employment
NA	State and local government	
NA	Local government passenger transit	As towns and cities continue to grow, this industry is expected to develop and expand transit systems such as light rail and bus service in metropolitan areas. Output is projected to grow in line with GDP growth. Declining productivity is expected to result in employment growth that will outpace output.
NA	Local government enterprises except passenger transit	Output is consumed mostly by individuals. Output is projected to grow, but slower than that in the preceding decade. Employment is projected to continue to increase, but at a slower rate as a result of changing demand. Productivity is expected to remain nearly flat during the period.
NA	Local government hospitals compensation	Output is projected to increase slightly as health care for the elderly, uninsured, and Medicare/ Medicaid patients in government hospitals rises. Employment is projected to increase only marginally.
NA	Local government educational services compensation	Output growth is expected to result from increased spending on education as all levels of government continue to focus on performance of students in kindergarten through 12th grade. Growth is expected to moderate due to the low level of enrollment growth as the baby boom echo exits the public school system. Employment is projected to increase about as quickly as output.
NA	Local government, other compensation	Output is expected to grow very slightly during the projection period. Employment is projected to continue to grow, though at a slower pace than the previous decade.
NA	State government enterprises	Output is expected to grow more slowly than in the previous decade as budget issues put pressure on spending. Productivity is expected to grow less quickly than output. Employment is projected to grow fairly slowly over the period, also a result of revenue pressure.
NA	State government hospitals compensation	Output is projected to grow as the population ages, though not as fast as GDP. Employment is projected to grow only slightly.
NA	State government educational services compensation	Output, which is based on state spending on higher education, is projected to grow more slowly than the previous decade. Employment growth is expected to increase, though also less than the previous decade.
NA	State government, other compensation	Output is expected to grow only a small amount during the projection period. Employment growth is projected to increase faster than the previous decade, yet still be moderate.
NA	State and local government consumption of fixed capital	Output is projected to grow more slowly than it did in the previous decade, but the same as GDP growth. There is no employment in this sector.
NA	State and local government except compensation and consumption of fixed capital	Output is projected to grow at the same pace as it did in the previous decade. There is no employment in this sector.
NA	Owner-occupied dwellings	
NA	Owner-occupied dwellings	Output is projected to grow at about the same rate as GDP over the period. There is no employment in this sector.
110000	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	
111000	Crop production	Output is expected to grow more slowly than GDP. Employment is projected to decrease slightly, as productivity rises modestly, immigration enforcement continues, and less people farm as their primary job.
112000	Animal production	Output is expected to grow, though not as fast as GDP, as demand for American meat products increases among developing countries. Productivity is projected to grow on par with output, resulting in flat employment levels.
113100-113200	Forestry	Output is traditionally purchased by the logging industry. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP during the projection period. Employment is expected to grow faster than the previous decade, but at a moderate pace. Productivity is projected to increase significantly over the previous period.
113300	Logging	Output is comprised by the cutting and transporting of timber and/or wood chips and is used in the production of pulp, paper, and veneer and plywood industries. Moderate employment gains are expected as a result of flat output and declining productivity levels.
114000	Fishing, hunting and trapping	Output is used in food production and is consumed by individuals. Output is projected to decline because of imports of farmed fish, and reductions in the level of fish stocks in U.S. waters due to bottom-trawling, over-fishing, and pollution. Employment is expected to drop along with output. Productivity should see no major variation. This industry is one of the most rapidly declining, in terms of output, over the projection period.
115000	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	Output is used in the agricultural and livestock industries. Output is projected to grow faster than GDP as demand for services increases due to the consolidation of farms. Employment is expected to grow but not as fast as output. Productivity is projected to increase as farm and forestry practices are mechanized, dampening employment growth.

Note: Economy-wide annual rate of change is 2.4 percent for GDP and 1.0 percent for employment over the 2008-2018 period.

Source: Employment Projections Program, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics