PROJECTION DEFINITIONS AND NOTES

Standard Occupational Code (SOC) and Occupational Title are from the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)

NAICS Code and Industry Titles are from the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

Employment
The base year 2016 is average annual employment for the sector or occupation listed. The projected year is 2026.

Net Change
This is the level change in employment from 2016 to 2026.

Percent Change
The percentage change is the growth from the base year to the projected year.

Annual Change
The annual change in employment due to projection.

Annual Exits
Annual number of workers who are leaving the labor force entirely**.**

Annual Transfers
Annual number of those who are changing jobs and leaving an occupation go to another occupation.

Annual Openings
Annual openings = Projected Change + Exits + Transfers

EDUCATION LEVEL
This category best describes the typical level of education that most workers need to enter a particular occupation. Each occupation is assigned one of the following eight education levels:

Doctoral or professional degree. Completion of a doctoral degree (Ph.D.) usually requires at least 3 years of full-time academic work beyond a bachelor's degree. Completion of a professional degree usually requires at least 3 years of full-time academic study beyond a bachelor's degree. Examples of occupations for which a doctoral or professional degree is the typical form of entry-level education include lawyers, physicists, and dentists.
Master's degree. Completion of this degree usually requires 1 or 2 years of full-time academic study beyond a bachelor's degree. Examples of occupations in this category include statisticians, physician assistants, and educational, guidance, school, and vocational counselors.

Bachelor's degree. Completion of this degree generally requires at least 4 years, but not more than 5 years, of full-time academic study beyond high school. Examples of occupations in this category include budget analysts, dietitians and nutritionists, and civil engineers.

Associate's degree. Completion of this degree usually requires at least 2 years but not more than 4 years of full-time academic study beyond high school. Examples of occupations in this category include mechanical drafters, respiratory therapists, and dental hygienists.

Postsecondary nondegree award. These programs lead to a certificate or other award, but not a degree. The certificate is awarded by the educational institution and is the result of completing formal postsecondary schooling. Certification, issued by a professional organization or certifying body, is not included here. Some postsecondary nondegree award programs last only a few weeks, while others may last 1 to 2 years. Examples of occupations in this category include nursing assistants, emergency medical technicians (EMT's) and paramedics, and hairstylists.

Some college, no degree. This category signifies the achievement of a high school diploma or equivalent plus the completion of one or more postsecondary courses that did not result in a degree or award. An example of an occupation in this category is actors.

High school diploma or equivalent. This category indicates the completion of high school or an equivalent program resulting in the award of a high school diploma or an equivalent, such as the General Education Development (GED) credential. Examples of occupations in this category include social and human service assistants, carpenters, and pharmacy technicians.

No formal educational credential. This category signifies that a formal credential issued by an educational institution, such as a high school diploma or postsecondary certificate, is not typically needed for entry into the occupation. Examples of occupations in this category include janitors and cleaners, cashiers, and agricultural equipment operators.

Average Annual OES Wage

Occupational Employment Statistics Annual Mean Wage is listed for each industry or occupation or industry/occupation combination.

Industry/Occupation matrix are obtained by applying occupational staffing patterns from the OES to produce base year occupational employment estimates. In turn, expected staffing pattern changes are applied to the base year pattern. The modified staffing patterns are then applied to obtain projected industry/occupational employment levels.

BLS Employment Projections Data Definitions