BLS economic overview: Beyond the numbers

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Branch Chief and Supervisory Economist
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About the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

- The BLS is the principal fact-finding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics.
- The BLS mission is to collect, process, analyze and disseminate data.
- BLS is an independent statistical agency. It serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.
- Users include the American public, Congress, Federal agencies, state and local governments, businesses, and labor organizations.
BLS in a nutshell!

- Produces gold-standard data
- BLS data affect lives
- Supplies info for employers and job seekers
- BLS data helps in making informed decisions
Today’s agenda

- **Employment** - national and local
- **Unemployment** - demographics and potential barriers
- **Jobs** - pay, gig work, and projections
- **Wrap-up** – questions and contact info
Keep in mind – the story behind the numbers

- **20,000 Jobs added last month**
- **3.8% Unemployment rate**
- **7.4% Projected job growth**
Principle Federal Economic Indicators produced by BLS

The Employment Situation

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Real Earnings

Producer Price Index (PPI)

Import and Export Price Indexes (IPP)

Employment Cost Index (ECI)

Productivity and Costs

The Employment Situation

“Jobs Report” – in the news each month
What has the Employment Situation been telling us about jobs?

20,000 Jobs added last month
U.S. jobs at all-time high

Total nonfarm employment, numbers in thousands

Feb 2010 = 129,733
Feb 2019 = 150,606

BLS Current Employment Statistics (CES), seasonally adjusted, numbers in thousands
Employment fluctuates monthly...

Over-the-month changes in employment

CES, seasonally adjusted, numbers in thousands

101 months
...and varies by industry sector

Over-the-month changes in employment

- Mining and logging: -31
- Construction: 4
- Manufacturing: 11
- Wholesale trade: 0
- Retail trade: 0
- Transportation and warehousing: 6
- Utilities: 4
- Information: 0
- Financial activities: 0
- Professional and business services: 0
- Education and health services: 3
- Leisure and hospitality: 0
- Other services: 0
- Government: 0

CES, seasonally adjusted, numbers in thousands
What’s driving your local economy?
Sacramento employment drivers
(El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties)

12-month percent changes in employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sacramento area employment (numbers in thousands)</th>
<th>Dec. 2018</th>
<th>Change from Dec. 2017 to Dec. 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total nonfarm</td>
<td>1,003.4</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and logging</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>155.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>130.4</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>150.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>107.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>-0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>245.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, Current Employment Statistics
## Industries unique to Sacramento County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment Type</th>
<th>Establishments</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Average weekly wage</th>
<th>Employment Location Quotient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HMO medical centers</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>7,844</td>
<td>$2,540</td>
<td>8.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political organizations</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>819</td>
<td>7.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential framing contractors</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>5.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repossession services</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>4.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprenticeship training</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public relations agencies</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td>3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services for the elderly and disabled</td>
<td>22,457</td>
<td>26,805</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct health and medical insurance carriers</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5,627</td>
<td>1,481</td>
<td>3.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential tile and terrazzo contractors</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, QCEW, 2017 annual averages, private industry
Bay Area employment drivers

(Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Marin Counties)

12-month percent changes in employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>San Francisco area employment (numbers in thousands)</th>
<th>Dec. 2018</th>
<th>Change from Dec. 2017 to Dec. 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total nonfarm</td>
<td>2,490.4</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and logging</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>123.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>143.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>404.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>112.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>144.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>505.5</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>365.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>279.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>326.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, Current Employment Statistics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Establishments</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Average weekly wage</th>
<th>Employment Location Quotient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other computer related services</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9,741</td>
<td>$5,310</td>
<td>17.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet publishing and web search portals</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>14,784</td>
<td>4,428</td>
<td>13.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media representatives</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>5,599</td>
<td>9.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public relations agencies</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>2,615</td>
<td>2,235</td>
<td>9.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar electric power generation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3,278</td>
<td>8.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenic and sightseeing transportation, land</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>1,707</td>
<td>8.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind electric power generation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>3,835</td>
<td>7.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom computer programming services</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>30,743</td>
<td>3,388</td>
<td>6.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous intermediation</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>4,843</td>
<td>6.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, QCEW, 2017 annual averages, private industry
Central Valley employment drivers
(Using Fresno County as an illustrative example)
## Industries unique to Fresno County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment Type</th>
<th>Establishments</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Average weekly wage</th>
<th>Location Quotient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tree nut farming</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>2,622</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>47.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and tree nut combination farming</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>45.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm labor contractors and crew leaders</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>20,187</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>43.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape vineyards</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>3,289</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>41.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other postharvest crop activities</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>7,609</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>31.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other noncitrus fruit farming</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>30.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm management services</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>1,164</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>23.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange groves</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>22.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus, except orange, groves</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>20.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, QCEW, 2017 annual averages, private industry
Southern California employment drivers

(Los Angeles metropolitan area = Los Angeles and Orange Counties)

12-month percent changes in employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Los Angeles area employment (numbers in thousands)</th>
<th>Dec. 2018</th>
<th>Change from Dec. 2017 to Dec. 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total nonfarm</td>
<td>6,225.8</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and logging</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>241.5</td>
<td>-1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>504.5</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, transportation, and utilities</td>
<td>1,137.4</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>245.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>342.8</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>956.5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>1,052.8</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>783.6</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>205.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>752.0</td>
<td>-8.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, Current Employment Statistics
### Industries unique to Los Angeles County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment Type</th>
<th>Establishments</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Average weekly wage</th>
<th>Employment Location Quotient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teleproduction and postproduction services</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>7,607</td>
<td>$2,009</td>
<td>15.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut and sew apparel contractors</td>
<td>1,384</td>
<td>16,512</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>15.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agents and managers for public figures</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>11,875</td>
<td>2,197</td>
<td>14.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's, girls', infants' cut-sew apparel mfg</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>9,491</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>14.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion picture and video production</td>
<td>5,339</td>
<td>100,672</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion picture and video distribution</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>2,532</td>
<td>4,615</td>
<td>11.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record production and distribution</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>2,457</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's and children's clothing merch. wrls.</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>16,056</td>
<td>1,052</td>
<td>7.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine cargo handling</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13,493</td>
<td>2,185</td>
<td>7.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, QCEW, 2017 annual averages, private industry
We’ve looked at employment, now what’s going on with unemployment?

3.8%
Unemployment rate
Unemployment near 50-year lows

National unemployment rate

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted
Quick quiz!

The national unemployment rate is determined by the number of people filing for or receiving unemployment benefits.

True or False?

False
Unemployment rate = unemployed/labor force

- Labor force = employed + unemployed
  - Employed: did any work at all for pay or profit during the survey reference week
  - Unemployed: do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work.
- Not in labor force = neither employed or unemployed
Close to 100 million not in labor force

Civilian noninstitutional population, February 2019

- 95,208
- 156,949
- 6,235

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted, numbers in millions
6.2 million unemployed

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted
Labor force participation holding steady

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted

February 2019
Level: 63.2

Percent

Long-term unemployment back in line

**Duration of unemployment**

Numbers in thousands

- Less than 5 weeks
- 5 to 14 weeks
- 15 to 26 weeks
- 27 weeks and over

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted
Some part-timers would prefer full-time work

Employed part time for economic reasons

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted
Many have given up looking for work

Persons not in the labor force, selected indicators

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted
A bigger picture of unemployment

Alternative measures of labor underutilization

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted

U-6
Feb 2019 = 7.3%
Unemployment varies within California

County unemployment rates  
December 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low</th>
<th>San Mateo</th>
<th>2.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Imperial</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

California EDD, Labor Market Information Office
What about demographics?

Age, race, sex, educational attainment, marital status, single parents
Highest unemployment rates for teenagers

Feb 2019 = 13.4%

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted
California unemployment by age

Births by age of mother

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates
Lowest earnings for unmarried women with children

Median usual weekly earnings for full-time wage and salary workers

Unemployment trends by race & ethnicity

Unemployment rates by race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted
California unemployment by race and ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number of unemployed (in thousands)</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: BLS, 2017 Annual Averages
Percent of women who had a birth in the past 12 months who were unmarried

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates
Races with highest percent nonmarital births also have highest unemployment rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percent nonmarital births</th>
<th>Total unemployment rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>62.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>61.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic (any race)</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, BLS 2017 annual average unemployment rates
Higher education, lower unemployment

Unemployment rates for persons 25 and over by educational attainment

Source: BLS Current Population Survey, seasonally adjusted
Educational attainment of the labor force

Unemployment rates by race or ethnicity and educational attainment

Current Population Survey, 2018 annual averages
Higher education, lower percent of nonmarital births

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-year estimates
**Fast fact!**

Higher education also = higher pay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
<th>Educational Attainment</th>
<th>Weekly Pay</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>Doctoral degree</td>
<td>$1,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Professional degree</td>
<td>$1,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Master's degree</td>
<td>$1,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>$1,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Associate's degree</td>
<td>$836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Some college</td>
<td>$774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>High school diploma</td>
<td>$712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>Less than a high school diploma</td>
<td>$520</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Higher unemployment for unmarried with children

Unemployment Rates for Men/Women with Own Children Under 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married and spouse present</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other marital status (never married; widowed; divorced; married, spouse absent; or separated)</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High unemployment for single women with young children

Unemployment Rates for Women with Own Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own children under 18</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own children under 3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own children under 1</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Married and spouse present**
- **Other marital status**

### Demographics of child support received

**Custodial parents supposed to receive child support payments in 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic of custodial parent</th>
<th>Average supposed to receive</th>
<th>Average received</th>
<th>Percent received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All custodial parents</td>
<td>$5,760</td>
<td>$3,447</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 30 years old</td>
<td>$4,013</td>
<td>$2,098</td>
<td>52.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 39</td>
<td>$5,555</td>
<td>$2,976</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 and over</td>
<td>$6,804</td>
<td>$4,545</td>
<td>66.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$6,282</td>
<td>$3,830</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>$4,295</td>
<td>$2,427</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$5,834</td>
<td>$3,204</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than high school</td>
<td>$4,673</td>
<td>$2,168</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>$4,917</td>
<td>$2,726</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 4 years of college</td>
<td>$5,743</td>
<td>$3,332</td>
<td>58.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors degree or more</td>
<td>$7,613</td>
<td>$5,393</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015
REPORT

Work and opportunity before and after incarceration

Adam Looney and Nicholas Turner - Wednesday, March 14, 2018
Distribution of incarceration by parent income
Employment before and after incarceration

[Graph showing the percentage of incarcerated population employed over several years relative to the year of incarceration.]
Income before and after incarceration
What do jobs in your area pay?
What jobs are unique to your area?
Largest Occupations in California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal Care Aides</td>
<td>520,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Salespersons</td>
<td>444,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashiers</td>
<td>405,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers,</td>
<td>393,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including Fast Food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand</td>
<td>343,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Clerks, General</td>
<td>320,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiters and Waitresses</td>
<td>285,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Nurses</td>
<td>282,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and Operations Managers</td>
<td>255,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive</td>
<td>239,080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jobs most unique to Sacramento area

BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017
Jobs most unique to San Francisco area

- Multimedia Artists and Animators: 6.57
- Parking Enforcement Workers: 6.28
- Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists: 5.60
- Mathematicians: 5.32
- Biological Scientists, All Other: 5.30
- Biochemists and Biophysicists: 4.81
- Computer and Information Research Scientists: 4.54
- Software Developers, Applications: 4.53
- Museum Technicians and Conservators: 4.46
- Computer Hardware Engineers: 4.21

BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017
Jobs most unique to Los Angeles area

- Makeup Artists, Theatrical and Performance: 15.92
- Media and Communication Equipment Workers, All Other: 12.73
- Film and Video Editors: 12.57
- Agents and Business Managers of Artists, Performers, and Athletes: 12.24
- Media and Communication Workers, All Other: 9.74
- Fabric and Apparel Patternmakers: 8.28
- Sound Engineering Technicians: 8.19
- Camera Operators, Television, Video, and Motion Picture: 7.49
- Actors: 7.42
- Fashion Designers: 7.37

BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017
Jobs most unique to Fresno area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Location Quotient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and</td>
<td>36.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing,</td>
<td>13.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Forestry Workers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural</td>
<td>11.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products</td>
<td>10.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Inspectors</td>
<td>9.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Equipment Operators</td>
<td>7.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Workers, All Other</td>
<td>6.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs</td>
<td>6.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage and Family Therapists</td>
<td>6.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughterers and Meat Packers</td>
<td>5.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017
Pay varies within California...

California average hourly rate = $27.50

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest paid</th>
<th>Lowest paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Redwood City-South SF</td>
<td>Visalia-Porterville 19.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara</td>
<td>El Centro 21.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Rafael</td>
<td>Chico 21.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland-Hayward-Berkeley</td>
<td>Madera 21.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine</td>
<td>Fresno 21.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego-Carlsbad</td>
<td>Modesto 22.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale</td>
<td>Hanford-Corcoran 22.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade</strong></td>
<td>Merced 22.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.45</td>
<td>Stockton-Lodi 22.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Maria-Santa Barbara</td>
<td>Redding 22.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017
...and varies by occupation

Sacramento area average hourly rate = $26.45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest paid in Sacramento</th>
<th>Lowest paid in Sacramento</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obstetricians and Gynecologists</td>
<td>Dishwashers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgeons</td>
<td>$128.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$128.49</td>
<td>$11.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentists, All Other Specialists</td>
<td>Cooks, Fast Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$123.34</td>
<td>$11.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians and Surgeons, All Other</td>
<td>Dining Room, Cafeteria, Bartender Helpers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$114.43</td>
<td>$11.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatricians, General</td>
<td>Ushers, Lobby Attendants, Ticket Takers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$111.56</td>
<td>$11.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse Anesthetists</td>
<td>Entertainment Attendants and Related Workers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$104.36</td>
<td>All Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internists, General</td>
<td>Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$101.39</td>
<td>Including Fast Food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family and General Practitioners</td>
<td>Meat, Poultry, and Fish Cutters and Trimmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$92.79</td>
<td>$11.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judges, Magistrate Judges, and Magistrates</td>
<td>Pressers, Textile, Garment, and Related</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$91.68</td>
<td>Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Executives</td>
<td>Material Moving Workers, All Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$77.96</td>
<td>$11.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017
Wage data available for approximately 800 jobs in 400 metro areas

BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017
### Occupational wages by area

**Occupation: Registered Nurses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area name</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Hourly mean wage</th>
<th>Annual mean wage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Francisco-Redwood City-South SF</td>
<td>1,4170</td>
<td>$67.16</td>
<td>$139,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz-Watsonville</td>
<td>1,520</td>
<td>59.84</td>
<td>124,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosa</td>
<td>3,170</td>
<td>53.62</td>
<td>111,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario</td>
<td>27,720</td>
<td>46.88</td>
<td>97,520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale</td>
<td>79,420</td>
<td>45.99</td>
<td>95,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego-Carlsbad</td>
<td>23,100</td>
<td>45.55</td>
<td>94,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>7,560</td>
<td>43.76</td>
<td>91,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakersfield</td>
<td>5,340</td>
<td>43.56</td>
<td>90,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine</td>
<td>22,920</td>
<td>42.01</td>
<td>87,390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BLS, Occupational Employment Statistics, May 2017
Does BLS track “gig” jobs?

Yes and No
Traditional vs Alternative Employment

Traditional arrangements
- 137.8 million

Alternative arrangements
- Independent contractors: 15.5 million
- Temporary help agency workers
- Workers provided by contract firms

Alternative rates have held steady

Workers in alternative arrangements as a percent of total employed

Independent contractors prefer their arrangement

Percent of workers in alternative arrangements by their preference for a traditional work arrangement, May 2017

1.6 million electronically mediated workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Total employed</th>
<th>Electronically mediated workers</th>
<th>Percent of total employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>In person</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>In person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 16 years and over</td>
<td>153,331</td>
<td>1,609</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>81,545</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>71,786</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 24</td>
<td>19,054</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 54</td>
<td>98,801</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34</td>
<td>33,001</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>32,065</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>32,745</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>35,476</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64</td>
<td>26,236</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and over</td>
<td>9,240</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Total employed</th>
<th>Electronically mediated workers</th>
<th>Percent of total employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>In person</td>
<td>Online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and related industries</td>
<td>2,498</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>10,484</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>15,684</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>3,383</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>16,131</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and utilities</td>
<td>7,773</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>2,894</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>10,640</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>16,526</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and health services</td>
<td>35,384</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>14,244</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>7,517</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration</td>
<td>7,095</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Transportation industry = highest percent of electronically mediated work

What will the future hold?

7.4%  
Projected job growth
Employment Projections Process

- **Labor Force**
  - Total and by age, sex, race and ethnicity

- **Aggregate Economy**
  - GDP, total employment, and major demand categories

- **Industry Final Demand**
  - Sales to consumers, businesses, government, and foreigners

- **Occupational Employment**
  - Job openings due to growth & separations

- **Industry Employment**
  - Labor productivity, average weekly hours, wage & salary employment

- **Industry Output**
  - Use and Make Relationships, Total Requirements Tables
The labor force is aging

Percent distribution of the labor force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>55 and older</th>
<th>45 to 54</th>
<th>35 to 44</th>
<th>25 to 34</th>
<th>16 to 24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
<td>15.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected 2026</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Labor Force Grows More Diverse

Change in millions, projected

- Asian: 2.6
- Black: 1.9
- White: 4.6
- Other: 1.3

Percent change, projected 2016-26

- Hispanic: 8.1 (30.3%)
- Non-Hispanic: 2.3 (1.8%)
Employment growth

Total employment, numbers in millions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Employment (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>149.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>156.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>167.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016-2026 projections

+ 11.5 million
+ 7.4%
Healthcare is the fastest growing industry

Annual rate of change for wage and salary employment, projected 2016-26

- Health care and social assistance: 1.9%
- Educational services, private: 1.3%
- Construction: 1.2%
- Professional and business services: 1.0%
- Leisure and hospitality: 0.8%
- Transportation and warehousing: 0.7%
- Financial activities: 0.6%
- Other services: 0.5%
- State and local government: 0.4%
- Retail trade: 0.3%
- Wholesale trade: 0.2%
- Information: 0%
- Utilities: 0.1%
- Federal government: -0.2%
- Manufacturing: -0.6%

Total nonagricultural wage and salary annual growth = 0.7%

Thousands of wage and salary jobs added, 2016

- Health care and social assistance: 3,998
- Mining: 91
- Educational services, private: 507
- Construction: 865
- Professional and business services: 2,160
- Leisure and hospitality: 1,319
- Transportation and warehousing: 364
- Financial activities: 480
- Other services: 352
- State and local government: 789
- Retail trade: 412
- Wholesale trade: 146
- Information: 53
- Federal government: -56
- Manufacturing: -736

Service providing: ▲
Goods producing: ▼
### 5 of the 10 fastest growing jobs in healthcare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percent change, projected 2016-26</th>
<th>Employment change, projected 2016-26 (in thousands)</th>
<th>Median annual wages, May 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solar photovoltaic installers</td>
<td>105.3%</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>$39,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind turbine service...</td>
<td>96.1%</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>$52,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home health aides</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
<td>425.6</td>
<td>$22,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal care aides</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>$21,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physician assistants</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>$101,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse practitioners</td>
<td>36.0%</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>$100,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statisticians</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>$80,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical therapist assistants</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>$56,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software developers,...</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>253.4</td>
<td>$100,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematicians</td>
<td>29.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>$105,810</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Personal care aides have most new jobs

### Employment change, projected 2016-26 (in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Employment Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal care aides</td>
<td>754.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined food preparation and service</td>
<td>579.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered nurses</td>
<td>437.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home health aides</td>
<td>425.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software developers, applications</td>
<td>253.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitors and cleaners, except maids</td>
<td>233.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and operations managers</td>
<td>205.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers and freight, stock, and materials</td>
<td>200.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistants</td>
<td>184.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiters and waitresses</td>
<td>182.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent change, projected 2016-26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal care aides</td>
<td>37.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined food preparation and service</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered nurses</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home health aides</td>
<td>46.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software developers, applications</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitors and cleaners, except maids</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and operations managers</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers and freight, stock, and materials</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistants</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiters and waitresses</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Median annual wages, May 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Median Wages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal care aides</td>
<td>$21,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined food preparation and service</td>
<td>$19,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered nurses</td>
<td>$68,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home health aides</td>
<td>$22,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software developers, applications</td>
<td>$100,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitors and cleaners, except maids</td>
<td>$24,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and operations managers</td>
<td>$99,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers and freight, stock, and materials</td>
<td>$25,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistants</td>
<td>$31,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiters and waitresses</td>
<td>$19,990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Many declining occupations being automated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median annual wages, May 2016</th>
<th>Employment change, projected 2016-26 (in thousands)</th>
<th>Percent change, projected 2016-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$58,230</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
<td>-78.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$49,780</td>
<td>-6.1</td>
<td>-56.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$37,950</td>
<td>-3.3</td>
<td>-35.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$38,740</td>
<td>-25.0</td>
<td>-33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$36,740</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
<td>-28.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$32,220</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
<td>-25.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$34,790</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
<td>-24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$36,180</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$42,270</td>
<td>-11.8</td>
<td>-22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$37,000</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-22.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Locomotive firers
- Respiratory therapy...
- Parking enforcement workers
- Word processors and typists
- Watch repairers
- Electronic equipment...
- Foundry mold and coremakers
- Pourers and casters, metal
- Computer operators
- Telephone operators
### Secretaries make the top 10 list of occupations with largest declines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median annual wages, May 2017</th>
<th>Thousands of jobs, projected 2016-26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$35,590</td>
<td>-164.9 Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,690</td>
<td>-145.0 Team assemblers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$57,410</td>
<td>-119.2 Executive secretaries and executive administrative...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$37,340</td>
<td>-55.5 Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$32,530</td>
<td>-45.6 Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,930</td>
<td>-43.3 Data entry keyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$28,110</td>
<td>-41.8 Tellers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$57,000</td>
<td>-38.2 Postal service mail carriers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$44,730</td>
<td>-37.1 Legal secretaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$43,540</td>
<td>-34.5 Correctional officers and jailers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Median annual wages, May 2017

Thousands of jobs, projected 2016-26

Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal,
Team assemblers
Executive secretaries and executive administrative...
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers
Data entry keyers
Tellers
Postal service mail carriers
Legal secretaries
Correctional officers and jailers
Higher education = higher growth

Projected 2016-26 growth rate in occupational employment by typical 2016 entry-level education

- Doctoral or professional... 13.4%
- Master's degree 15.8%
- Bachelor's degree 10.0%
- Associate's degree 10.9%
- Postsecondary... 10.8%
- Some college, no degree 4.2%
- High school diploma or... 5.2%
- No formal educational... 6.4%

Average, all occupations = 7.4%
Most current jobs don’t require higher education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Thousands of Jobs, 2016</th>
<th>Median Annual Wages, May 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doctoral or professional...</td>
<td>4,230.9</td>
<td>$103,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,670.6</td>
<td>$68,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33,372.4</td>
<td>$72,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,617.9</td>
<td>$52,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postsecondary nondegree...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,582.9</td>
<td>$37,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,858.4</td>
<td>$35,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school diploma or...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61,504.1</td>
<td>$36,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37,226.7</td>
<td>$23,480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Well-paid jobs that don’t require a college degree

Which one of these jobs pay the most?

- Computer user support specialists
- Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers
- Electrical power-line installers and repairers
- Plumbers
- Flight attendants
- Elevator installers and repairers
Occupational Outlook Handbook
www.bls.gov/ooh

Employment Projections Program
www.bls.gov/emp
Final Facts!

- Nearly all of our surveys are voluntary
- Confidentiality is as important to the Bureau as it is to respondents
- We do our best to reduce respondent burden
- Without the cooperation of the people who participate in its surveys, BLS could not provide high-quality information about the economy to you
- We greatly appreciate the cooperation of our survey respondents. Thank You!!
Questions?
Contact Information

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