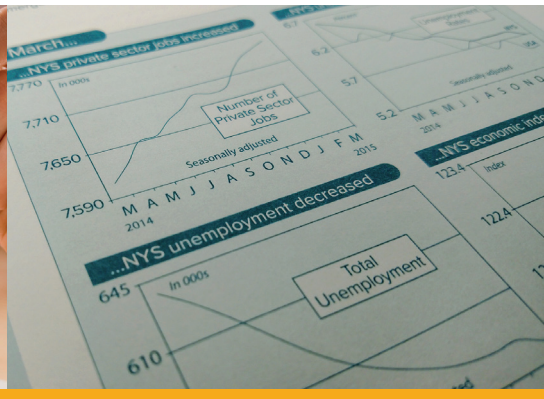
NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY

Bureau of Labor Market Information
Division of Research and Statistics



Significant Industries

A Report to the Workforce Development System

New York City | 2015

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Preface

One of the major objectives of the workforce development system is to encourage local workforce investment boards (LWIBs) to plan strategically and focus their resources on priority industries (and eventually on priority occupations within those industries).

To assist in this effort, the New York State Department of Labor's Division of Research and Statistics decided to concentrate this report on industries identified as "significant industries." Industries presented here are classified according to their North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

This report lists significant industries based on various criteria. We hope the Workforce Investment Board, as well as others involved in the workforce system, may find it helpful in allocating their limited resources.

Significant industries were identified on the basis of job counts, wage levels, job growth (both net and percent) over the 2009-2014 time frame, and job growth based on industry employment projections through 2022. Priority industries that may have been designated as such by economic development or workforce development officials were also considered.

New York City Industries

Thirteen industries are designated as significant in this report. Every industry chosen increased its employment level between 2009 and 2014, the period that encompassed a year of recession as well as four years of economic recovery. In addition, 9 of the 13 industries are expected to grow faster than the overall economy through 2022. Collectively, these 13 industries account for about half the jobs in New York City.

All significant industries shared one or more of the following characteristics: rapid growth (percentage basis); large growth (absolute basis); high wages (average annual wage above the City average of $84,752 in 2014); or strong expected growth through 2022. The specific reason(s) why each industry was designated as significant are presented in the last column of the first table.

A broad-based set of industries were identified for this report. They cover nine major industry groups: construction; trade, transportation and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; educational services; health care and social assistance; leisure and hospitality; and other services.

Industry Analysis

In the following analysis, industries are presented in ascending NAICS industry code order. For additional information regarding the NAICS industry classification system, visit http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch?chart=2012.

Construction

Construction-related skilled trades occupations comprise much of the employment within the *specialty trade contractors* (NAICS Industry 238) industry. Although construction is a highly cyclical industry, both the short- and the long-term prospects for *specialty trade contractors* are favorable. In the past three years, growth in this industry has been driven by a surge in high-end residential construction, as well as by continued strength in the commercial and government sectors. Recently announced plans for a number of new hotels, as well as expansion plans proposed by several large universities, should help this sector grow.

Trade, Transportation and Utilities

Nonstore retailers (NAICS Industry 454), an industry that includes online and catalog shopping, is slowly taking a bigger share of overall retailing. An electronic shopping company can handle much greater customer traffic and prospective customers are not limited to a specific geographic area, resulting in higher sales potential. Although yet small by the City standards, this industry is surging and is likely to continue expanding, as online marketplaces grow and absorb an increasing share of total retail sales.

Information

Over the past decade, the combination of tax incentives and efficient facilitation of media production in New York City has sparked a resurgence in the local *motion picture and sound recording industries* (NAICS Industry 512). This in turn has led to growth in both traditional and emerging industry sub-sectors and to new efforts in training and education. Although traditionally the motion picture industry is closely tied to local government incentives, recent openings of new post-production facilities and continuing growth in editing jobs, bodes well for the future of this industry.

The main elements that comprise the *other information services* industry (NAICS Industry 519) are news syndicates, libraries, archives, internet publishing, and web search portals. The ongoing technology boom in New York City brought with it an increase in internet publishing, web broadcasting, and search portal companies. Venture capital financing and angel funding are increasing, large internet companies are growing their New York offices, and Cornell and Technion Universities are collaborating to build a large engineering campus on Roosevelt Island in Midtown Manhattan. These trends suggest strong continued momentum for New York City's technology and internet companies.

Financial Activities

The *securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities* industry (NAICS Industry 523) is a part of the broader financial activities supersector. Jobs in this industry are heavily concentrated geographically; ninety percent of the state's jobs in this industry are in New York City and most of the rest are located in the Long Island and Hudson Valley regions.

Although this industry is highly cyclical—going through repeated boom and bust cycles—it has grown over time. Currently, employment appears to be expanding again after severe losses in

2008-2009 and the slow recovery thereafter. However, the real importance of this industry to the New York City economy is in its high wages. The average annual wage ($404,800) paid in the securities and commodity contracts industry is nearly five times the all-industry average annual wage ($84,752) for 2014.

Professional and Business Services

Two industries from the professional and business services sector are on the significant industries list. They are: *professional, scientific, and technical services* (NAICS Industry 541) and *administrative and support services* (NAICS Industry 561). Although there are marked differences among these industries, they share one common trait: they tend to sell to other businesses rather than consumers. As a result, employment in these industries reacts very quickly to changing economic trends and often leads shifts in the overall job market. This sector's performance has been outstanding over the 2009-2014 period, with both of the industries growing by more than 16 percent for the relevant period—faster than the City's total job growth.

Professional, scientific, and technical services is the only significant industry that qualified based on all four measures considered for this report. It is the City's largest industry, with an annual wage that was almost 44 percent above the New York City average for 2014 and projected growth of 28 percent through 2022.

Because the temporary help agencies are a large part of the *administrative and support services*, this industry is closely tied to the health of the City's corporate sector. Between 2009 and 2014, the industry grew rapidly, gaining more than 28,000 jobs. As the City's economy continues to expand, this category is expected to grow 21 percent by 2022. A potential worrying trend is that through the use of cloud computing and sophisticated virtual customer service tools, businesses could contract administrative support services outside of the local job market, thereby bringing down both the average wage and the number of those employed.

Educational Services

With more than 352,000 jobs between the public and private sectors, *educational services* (NAICS Industry 611) is the City's second largest industry. This sector added jobs (+8.4%) between 2009 and 2014, but is expected to grow slower than the City's economy going forward. Long-term growth in educational services is driven more by demographics than by economic conditions. Trends such as a growing school-age population and an increasing portion of the population attending college drive employment demand.

Health Care and Social Assistance

Growth in health care industry employment is, like educational services, also driven more by demographics than by overall economic conditions. Many health care occupations are expected to see strong demand over the next decade as the population continues to expand and age. Growth in health care also benefits from continued technological innovation, which both creates more demand for health care services and requires new types of technical skills. Laser eye surgery and joint replacement surgery are good examples of this trend.

The largest of the industries in the sector, *ambulatory health care services* (NAICS Industry 621), experienced a rate of growth in excess of 30 percent for the 2009-2014 period and is projected to grow by 42 percent between 2012 and 2022. This industry offers a wide range of occupational opportunities. There are health care occupations with large numbers of jobs that are rapidly growing while requiring few skills, but offer low wages, such as home health aides (average annual wage of $20,490 in 2014). There are also technical jobs that require some training and offer average pay, such as physical therapy assistants (average annual wage $59,594 in 2014), as well as high wage jobs that require considerable training and educational credentials, such as registered nurses (average annual wage of $89,929 in 2014). Ambulatory health services is also a major employer of clerical and administrative workers and management staff.

Social assistance (NAICS Industry 624) is a large industry that has enjoyed steady growth for many years and is expected to continue to perform well in the future. Similar to health care and education, many of the services this industry provides are not directly tied to the business cycle, but tend to be in demand even during economic downturns. For the same reason, it should be expected to perform relatively well during recovery and expansion phases. However, because a large portion of this industry's jobs is supported by government spending, it often performs relatively poorly when local governments experience budget difficulties.

Leisure & Hospitality

Two industries from this sector, *accommodation* (NAICS Industry 721) and *food services and drinking places* (NAICS Industry 722), are on the significant industries list. The accommodation industry experienced above-average job growth over the 2009-2014 period and is expected to grow faster than the overall economy through 2022, as more tourists and business travelers continue to visit the City every year. *Food services and drinking places* added the most jobs of any significant industry and is expected to grow over 30 percent between 2012 and 2022, more than twice as fast as the overall City economy. Because many of the industry's largest occupations require only short-term training, *food services & drinking places* has the lowest average annual wage of any of the industries in this report ($26,200 for 2014). However, the industry also offers considerable opportunities for advancement to higher-paying supervisory positions – slightly more than 8 percent of the occupations here are supervisory and managerial positions.

The leisure and hospitality sector, which is usually hurt by national recessions, performed well during the last downturn and went on to reach record-high employment in 2014, over 412,000. Job gains in this sector were helped by New York City's growing popularity as a tourist destination, aggressive price cuts by hotels and restaurants during the downturn, and a steady stream of new hotel openings. Going forward, rising corporate profits locally and improving economies abroad should lead to further improvements in this industry.

Other Services

Other services is a mix of personal and laundry services, auto repair, religious and charitable organizations, and business and civic associations. The largest industry in this sector, *religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations (NAICS 813),* is on the significant

industries list. In recent years, this sector has been a slow but steady source of new jobs. It is also expected to grow at an above-average rate through 2022. While this industry employs a wide variety of occupations, everything from clergy to public relations specialists, it is also a large employer of clerical and administrative workers and offers good promotional opportunities from within. Slightly more than 10 percent of this industry is managerial staff, more than any other industry on the list.

For Further Information

It is hoped that the members of the workforce system find the information in this report useful. The New York State Department of Labor's New York City labor market analysts, James Brown and Elena Volovelsky, are available for consultation. They can be reached via email at James.Brown@labor.ny.gov or Elena.Volovelskaya@labor.ny.gov and by phone at (212) 775-3330.

The statewide report entitled "Significant Industries in New York State: A Report to the Workforce Development System" may be found at http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/PDFs/Significant-Industries-New-York-State.pdf.

Significant Industries, New York City, 2015

NAICS Industry Code	Industry Name	Job Count		Net Change in Jobs, 2009-2014	% Change in Jobs, 2009-2014	Average Annual Wage, 2014	Projected % Change in Jobs, 2012-2022	Why Industry is Significant**
		2009*	2014*					
	Total, all industries (all ownerships)	**3,563,800**	**3,965,600**	**401,800**	**11.3%**	**$84,800**	**13.2%**	**NA**
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	76,400	81,300	4,900	6.4%	$71,700	22.9%	G, J, P
454	Nonstore retailers	8,000	14,000	6,000	75.0%	$81,700	3.1%	G
512	Motion picture and sound recording industries	29,000	42,000	13,000	44.8%	$113,300	7.5%	G, W
519	Other information services	16,000	29,600	13,600	85.0%	$142,000	61.9%	G, P, W
523	Securities, commodity contracts, investments	165,000	165,300	300	0.2%	$404,800	2.3%	J, W
541	Professional and technical services	314,600	365,500	50,900	16.2%	$122,000	28.0%	G, J, P, W
561	Administrative and support services	170,400	198,500	28,100	16.5%	$52,500	21.2%	G, J, P
611	Educational services	325,600	352,800	27,200	8.4%	$54,800	10.6%	G, J
621	Ambulatory health care services	168,700	224,100	55,400	32.8%	$46,200	41.7%	G, J, P
624	Social assistance	161,500	173,200	11,700	7.2%	$28,800	22.0%	G, J, P
721	Accommodation	40,500	49,900	9,400	23.2%	$60,100	29.9%	G, J, P
722	Food services and drinking places	197,500	273,900	76,400	38.7%	$26,200	30.1%	G, J, P
813	Membership associations and organizations	68,700	76,900	8,200	11.9%	$60,800	24.6%	G, J, P

NA – Not Applicable
*Represents both private and public sector jobs

****Key:**

G: Industry experienced above-average job growth; can be net or percentage growth.

J: Industry employs a significant number of jobs (>35,500).

P: Growth projected for 2012-2022 is at least twice the all industries rate.

W: Industry pays above-average wages

Specialty Trade Contractors

(NAICS Industry 238)

Industry Description: The work performed may include new work, additions, alterations, maintenance, and repairs. The production work performed by establishments in this subsector is usually subcontracted from establishments of the general contractor type or for-sale builders, but may be done directly for the owner of the property. Specialty trade contractors usually perform most of their work at the construction site, although they may have shops where they perform prefabrication and other work.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	47-2111	Electricians	18.1%	$79,078	18.4%
2	47-2152	Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	8.8%	$68,375	17.9%
3	47-2031	Carpenters	6.1%	$58,945	14.3%
4	47-2061	Construction Laborers	6.0%	$46,885	14.8%
5	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	3.5%	$115,271	16.1%
6	47-3013	Helpers - Electricians	3.5%	$29,513	27.6%
7	47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades and Extraction Work	3.3%	$104,290	14.7%
8	47-4021	Elevator Installers and Repairers	3.2%	$83,474	20.4%
9	47-2141	Painters, Construction and Maintenance	3.0%	$48,193	15.4%
10	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	2.9%	$21,953	5.8%

Nonstore Retailers

(NAICS Industry 454)

Industry Description: Industries in the Nonstore Retailers subsector retail merchandise using methods, such as the broadcasting of infomercials, the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls and distribution through vending machines. Establishments in this subsector include mail-order houses, vending machine operators, home delivery sales, door-to-door sales, party plan sales, electronic shopping, and sales through portable stalls.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	41-2031	Retail Salespersons	10.1%	$28,468	14.3%
2	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	9.9 %	$37,258	10.3%
3	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	4.5%	$20,431	5.8%
4	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	3.7%	$161,477	16.1%
5	43-4151	Order Clerks	3.7%	$31,712	-3.7%
6	13-1022	Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	3.7%	$60,214	9.7%
7	13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	3.3%	$71,888	38.2%
8	43-5071	Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	3.2%	$28,350	3.5%
9	53-7064	Packers and Packagers, Hand	2.8%	$24,053	8.9%
10	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2.6%	$26,545	14.8%

Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries

(NAICS Industry 512)

Industry Description: Establishments in this industry are involved in the production and distribution of motion pictures and sound recordings. Production is typically a complex process that involves several distinct types of establishments that are engaged in activities, such as contracting with performers, creating the film or sound content, and providing technical postproduction services.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	27-2012	Producers and Directors	13.2%	$87,396	12.3%
2	53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	9.3%	$62,755	9.8%
3	27-4032	Film and Video Editors	5.6%	$66,964	8.3%
4	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	5.0%	$24,060	5.8%
5	39-3031	Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers	2.3%	$19,342	10.6%
6	27-4014	Sound Engineering Technicians	2.2%	$66,121	7.5%
7	27-1014	Multimedia Artists and Animators	2.2%	$68,400	14.2%
8	27-4031	Camera Operators, Television, Video & Motion Picture	2.0%	$69,505	8.3%
9	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	2.0%	$193,777	16.1%
10	27-1024	Graphic Designers	1.9%	$69,806	8.3%

Other Information Services

(NAICS Industry 519)

Industry Description: Establishments engaged in business in this subsector supply information, store and provide access to information, searching and retrieving information, operate Web sites that use search engines to allow for searching information on the Internet, or publish and/or broadcast content exclusively on the Internet.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	11.1%	$126,941	30.4%
2	41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents	6.9%	$65,390	13.9%
3	25-4031	Library Technicians	6.0%	$35,644	-23.4%
4	27-3041	Editors	5.8%	$65,569	-4.7%
5	41-3099	Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	5.3%	$83,563	17.0%
6	25-4021	Librarians	5.2%	$64,717	-15.3%
7	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	4.2%	$36,615	5.8%
8	43-4121	Library Assistants, Clerical	3.9%	$19,773	-15.2%
9	15-1134	Web Developers	2.8%	$77,027	34.2%
10	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	2.6%	$51,163	10.3%

Securities and Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities

(NAICS Industry 523)

Industry Description: Firms in this industry are primarily engaged in one of the following activities: (1) underwriting securities issues and/or making markets for securities and commodities; (2) acting as agents (i.e., brokers) between buyers and sellers of securities and commodities; (3) providing securities and commodity exchange services; and (4) providing other services, such as managing portfolios of assets; providing investment advice; and trust, fiduciary, and custody services.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	41-3031	Securities, Commodities, and Financial Services Sales Agents	22.4%	$179,122	-2.1%
2	13-2051	Financial Analysts	12.1%	$118,113	11.6%
3	13-2052	Personal Financial Advisors	9.9%	$136,395	15.5%
4	11-3031	Financial Managers	4.1%	$197,611	7.8%
5	43-6011	Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4.0%	$78,237	-3.6%
6	13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	4.0%	$119,512	17.3%
7	43-4011	Brokerage Clerks	4.0%	$59,854	-12.7%
8	15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	2.8%	$133,871	30.4%
9	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	2.8%	$193,974	16.1%
10	43-1011	First-Line Supervisors-Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	1.4%	$104,009	12.9%

Professional and Technical Services

(NAICS Industry 541)

Industry Description: Establishments in this industry group are engaged in processes where "human capital" is the major input. Firms make available the knowledge and skills of their employees, often on an assignment basis, where an individual or team is responsible for the delivery of services to the client. The distinguishing feature of this industry group is firms within it are almost wholly dependent on worker skills. Thus, firms here are selling expertise. Examples include legal, accounting, architectural, advertising, scientific R&D, and other professional services.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	23-1011	Lawyers	8.8%	$178,844	7.7%
2	13-2011	Accountants and Auditors	6.0%	$84,856	17.3%
3	13-1161	Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	3.3%	$70,811	38.2%
4	15-1132	Software Developers, Applications	3.2%	$104,264	30.4%
5	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	3.1%	$30,268	5.8%
6	13-1111	Management Analysts	3.0%	$100,952	20.1%
7	43-6014	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	2.9%	$40,188	14.8%
8	41-3011	Advertising Sales Agents	2.9%	$81,735	13.9%
9	23-2011	Paralegals and Legal Assistants	2.8%	$54,194	14.9%
10	27-3031	Public Relations Specialists	2.8%	$61,411	19.5%

Administrative and Support Services

(NAICS Industry 561)

Industry Description: Establishments in this industry support the day-to-day operations of other organizations. The processes employed in this sector (e.g., general management, personnel administration, clerical activities, cleaning activities) are often used by businesses found throughout the economy. Many of the activities performed in this group were once done by businesses themselves. Recently, however, many businesses have "outsourced" these activities to third-party contractors. Activities in this sector are typically on a contract or fee basis.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	33-9032	Security Guards	21.8%	$27,368	15.7%
2	37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	12.9%	$39,541	15.2%
3	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	4.6%	$26,946	5.8%
4	31-1014	Nursing Assistants	3.2%	$29,802	13.5%
5	43-6014	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3.2%	$35,938	14.8%
6	43-4051	Customer Service Representatives	2.1%	$34,992	10.3%
7	37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1.8%	$19,539	16.7%
8	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	1.7%	$154,716	16.1%
9	53-7062	Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1.7%	$20,111	9.8%
10	41-3041	Travel Agents	1.6%	$31,645	- 11.4%

Educational Services

(NAICS Industry 611)

Industry Description: Industries in this group provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. The instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	25-9041	Teacher Assistants	8.0%	$33,123	8.0%
2	25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	7.6%	$77,644	3.1%
3	25-2031	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	5.8%	$76,846	NA
4	25-2022	Middle School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	4.2%	$72,289	2.8%
5	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	3.3%	$28,147	5.8%
6	43-6014	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3.2%	$50,390	14.8%
7	39-9011	Child Care Workers	3.0%	$29,932	11.2%
8	25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	2.8%	$107,958	40.4%
9	25-3098	Substitute Teachers	2.6%	$46,235	NA
10	11-9032	Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School	2.5%	$114,745	5.3%

NA – Not Available

Ambulatory Health Care Services

(NAICS Industry 621)

Industry Description: Ambulatory Health Care Services establishments provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. Health practitioners in this group provide outpatient services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	31-1011	Home Health Aides	29.5%	$20,490	50.9%
2	43-4171	Receptionists and Information Clerks	8.0%	$29,899	16.8%
3	39-9021	Personal Care Aides	7.2%	$22,063	39.7%
4	29-1141	Registered Nurses	5.9%	$89,929	14.1%
5	31-9092	Medical Assistants	4.0%	$32,002	28.8%
6	43-6014	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	3.4%	$37,610	14.8%
7	31-9091	Dental Assistants	2.8%	$33,293	19.2%
8	29-1069	Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	2.2%	$193,434	13.2%
9	43-1011	First-Line Supervisors-Managers of Office and Administrative Support Workers	2.1%	$62,714	12.9%
10	29-1021	Dentists, General	1.5%	$145,205	15.3%

Social Assistance
(NAICS Industry 624)

Industry Description: Establishments in the Social Assistance industry provide a wide variety of social assistance services directly to their clients. These services do not include residential or accommodation services, except on a short stay basis.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	39-9021	Personal Care Aides	24.0%	$22,645	39.7%
2	31-1011	Home Health Aides	15.6%	$22,323	50.9%
3	25-9041	Teacher Assistants	6.6%	$23,522	8.0%
4	21-1093	Social and Human Service Assistants	4.5%	$33,986	13.4%
5	25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	4.3%	$34,552	9.0%
6	39-9011	Child Care Workers	3.7%	$19,793	11.2%
7	21-1021	Child, Family, and School Social Workers	2.7%	$44,042	9.9%
8	39-9032	Recreation Workers	2.5%	$24,862	18.8%
9	37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1.8%	$25,011	15.2%
10	43-6014	Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	1.8%	$35,469	14.8%

Accommodation
(NAICS Industry 721)

Industry Description: Establishments in the Accommodation industry provide lodging or short-term accommodations for travelers, vacationers, and others. There is a wide range of establishments in the industry. Some provide lodging only; while others provide meals, laundry services, and recreational facilities as well as lodging. Lodging establishments may even generate more revenue from the provision of complementary services.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	37-2012	Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	29.3%	$53,187	16.7%
2	43-4081	Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks	8.1%	$36,122	34.9%
3	35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	5.6%	$34,034	25.1%
4	49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	4.4%	$54,544	11.8%
5	37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4.2%	$43,314	15.2%
6	39-6011	Baggage Porters and Bellhops	4.1%	$33,730	20.9%
7	35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	3.5%	$50,780	37.2%
8	35-9011	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	2.9%	$41,363	27.0%
9	37-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	2.7%	$54,439	17.5%
10	35-3041	Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	2.5%	$44,697	21.0%

Food Services and Drinking Places

(NAICS Industry 722)

Industry Description: Businesses in the Food Services and Drinking Places industry prepare meals, snacks, and beverages to customer order for immediate on-premises and off-premises consumption. There is a wide range of establishments in this industry. Some provide food and drink only; while others provide various combinations of seating space, waiter/waitress services and incidental amenities, such as limited entertainment. The industry includes full-service restaurants; limited-service eating places; special food services, such as food service contractors, caterers, and mobile food services; and drinking places.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	35-3031	Waiters and Waitresses	21.0%	$20,444	25.1%
2	35-3021	Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	18.1%	$18,788	35.4%
3	35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	10.1%	$24,936	37.2%
4	35-1012	First-Line Supervisors-Managers of Food Preparation and Serving Workers	6.3%	$38,120	32.0%
5	35-9011	Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	6.0%	$19,176	27.0%
6	35-3011	Bartenders	5.6%	$20,467	33.0%
7	35-2021	Food Preparation Workers	5.1%	$20,732	10.2%
8	35-9021	Dishwashers	4.3%	$19,482	25.0%
9	35-3022	Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	3.1%	$20,548	13.4%
10	41-2011	Cashiers	3.0%	$20,186	10.6%

Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations

(NAICS Industry 813)

Industry Description: Organizations in the Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations industry includes these that organize and promote religious activities; support various causes through grantmaking; advocate various social and political causes; and promote and defend the interests of their members.

Ten Most Common Occupations

Rank	SOC Code	Occupational Title	% Share of Industry Workforce	Median Occupational Wage	Projected Employment Change (%), 2012-2022
1	43-6014	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	6.4%	$36,663	14.8%
2	13-1075	Labor Relations Specialists	4.6%	$68,020	4.8%
3	37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	4.5%	$26,884	15.2%
4	11-1021	General and Operations Managers	4.2%	$163,053	16.1%
5	21-2011	Clergy	4.2%	$40,728	21.8%
6	43-9061	Office Clerks, General	3.5%	$21,631	5.8%
7	25-3021	Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	3.0%	$49,624	20.1%
8	13-1199	Business Operations Specialists, All Other	2.8%	$63,636	14.2%
9	49-9071	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	2.7%	$37,288	11.8%
10	39-9032	Recreation Workers	2.7%	$23,452	18.8%

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