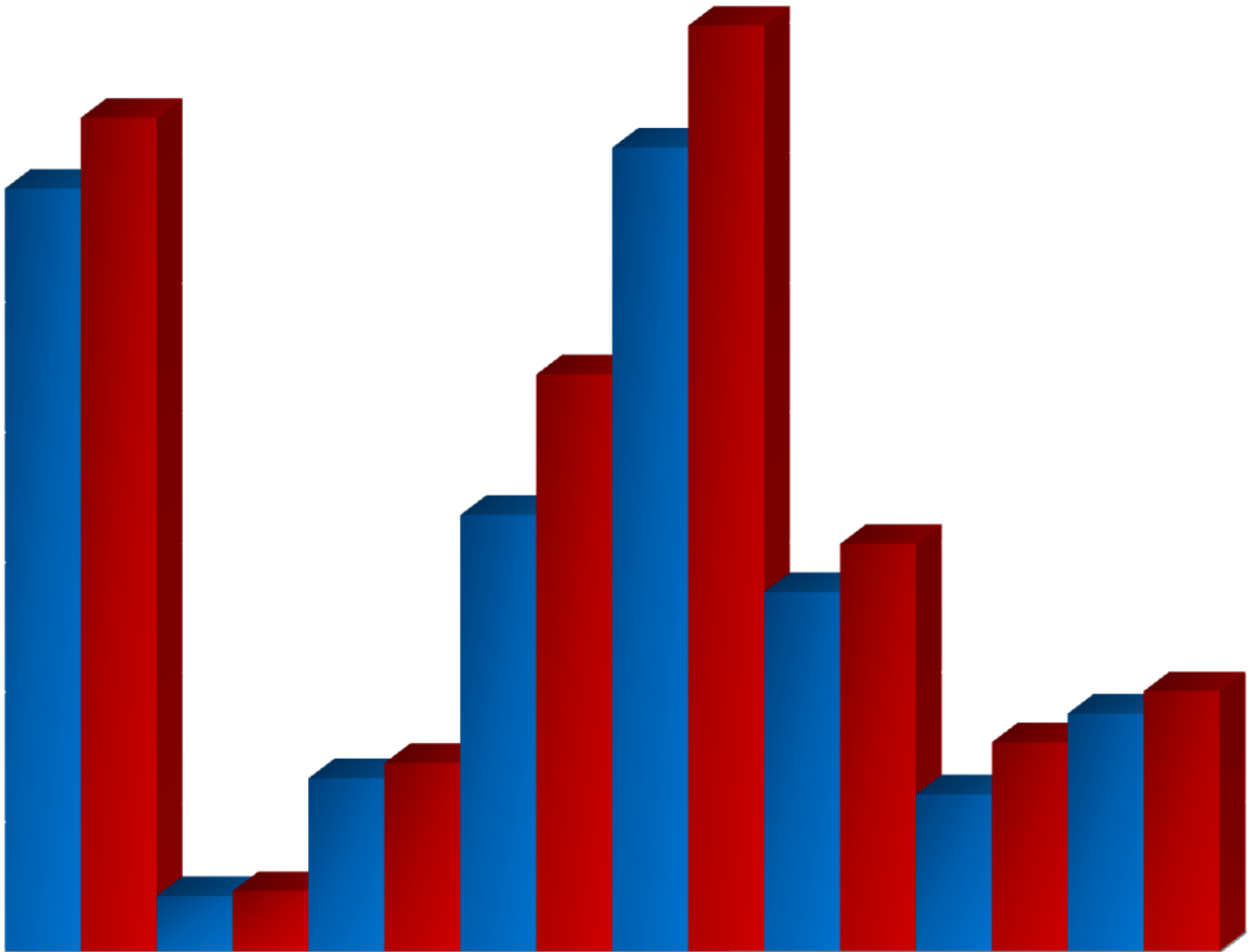


Tennessee Industry and Occupational Employment Projections 2012 – 2022



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Tennessee Industry and Occupational Employment Projections 2012 – 2022

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Introduction

Tennessee's total employment is expected to grow to more than 3.1 million by 2022. (See table 1.) This represents a return to employment levels not achieved since 2007, when employment peaked at 2.8 million, at the beginning of the Great Recession. The projected 393,600 increase in employment over the ten year period represents a compound growth rate of 1.3 percent. The service-providing sector is expected to grow the most rapidly, at a compound annual growth rate of 1.5 percent, while the goods producing sector will grow about a third as fast at 0.6 percent. Nearly half of the employment growth will come from the professional and business services (108,200) and the education and health services industry sectors (93,900).

The slowest rates of job creation are expected in manufacturing (0.2 percent); information (0.8 percent), financial activities (0.9 percent), and government (0.9 percent). However, within each of these sectors, areas of dynamic job growth are anticipated.

The largest number of new jobs are expected to be in service (9,570); office and administrative support (5,530), and education, legal, community service, arts and media (4,560) occupations. (See table 4.) Annual replacement openings will be the largest in the service (16,480), office and Administrative Support (10,320), and sales and related (8,650) occupations.

Industry Employment Analysis Overview

Figure 1.

Total All Industries
In millions

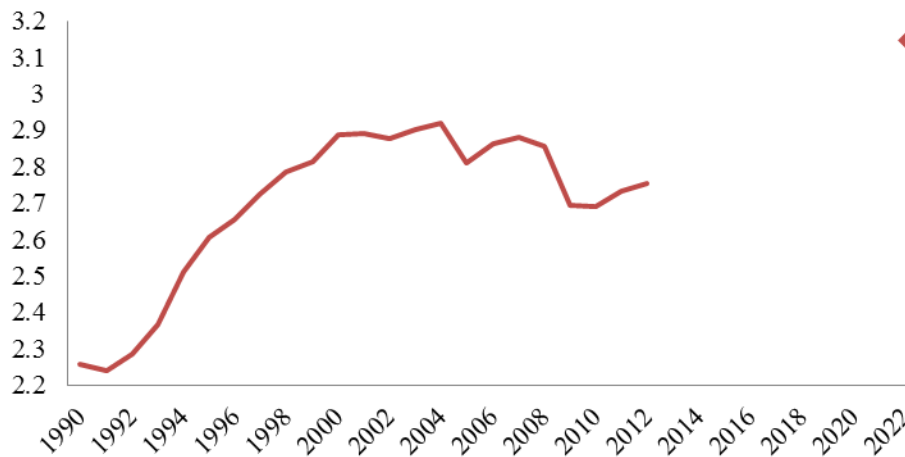


Table 1. Industry Projections

	Thousands of Jobs			Change		Percent Distribution			Annual Rate of Change	
	2002	2012	2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2002	2012	2022	2002-2012	2012-2022
	Total All Industries	2,719.8	2,755.7	3149.3	35.9	393.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.1
Goods Producing	581.7	453.1	480.7	-128.5	27.6	21.4	16.4	15.3	-2.5	0.6
Natural Resources and Mining	38.4	34.8	38.9	-3.6	4.1	6.6	7.7	8.1	-1.0	1.1
Construction	114.8	104.8	123	-10.0	18.2	19.7	23.1	25.6	-0.9	1.6
Manufacturing	428.5	313.5	318.8	-115.0	5.3	73.7	69.2	66.3	-3.1	0.2
Service-Providing	2,138.1	2,302.6	2,668.6	164.5	366.0	78.6	83.6	84.7	0.7	1.5
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	597.1	587.5	642.1	-9.6	54.5	27.9	25.5	24.1	-0.2	0.9
Information	53.3	43.2	47.0	-10.1	3.8	2.5	1.9	1.8	-2.1	0.8
Financial Activities	138.1	133.8	145.6	-4.3	11.8	6.5	5.8	5.5	-0.3	0.9
Professional and Business Services	296.5	336.5	444.6	40.0	108.2	13.9	14.6	16.7	1.3	2.8
Education and Health Services	509.1	619.1	713.0	110.0	93.9	23.8	26.9	26.7	2.0	1.4
Leisure and Hospitality	239.8	277.1	314.1	37.3	37.1	11.2	12.0	11.8	1.5	1.3
Other Services	118.8	121.4	161.5	2.6	40.1	5.6	5.3	6.1	0.2	2.9
Government	185.4	183.6	200.8	-1.8	17.2	8.7	8.0	7.5	-0.1	0.9

Source: TN Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Section. TN Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

Figure 2.

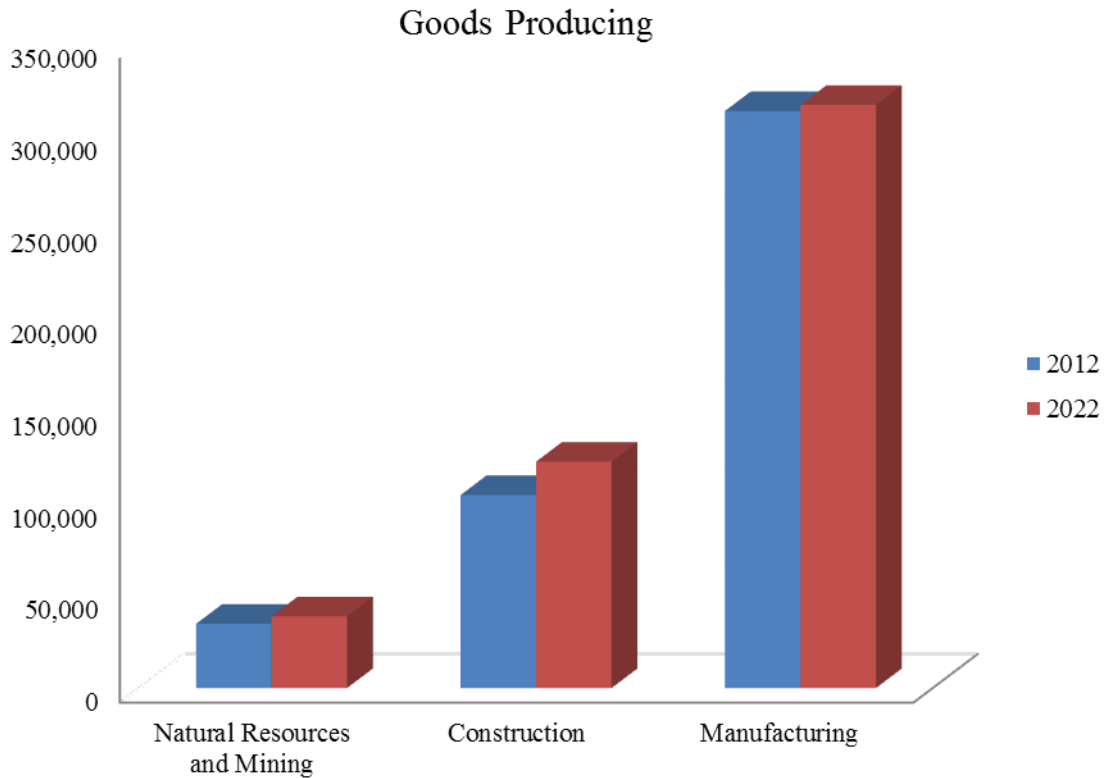
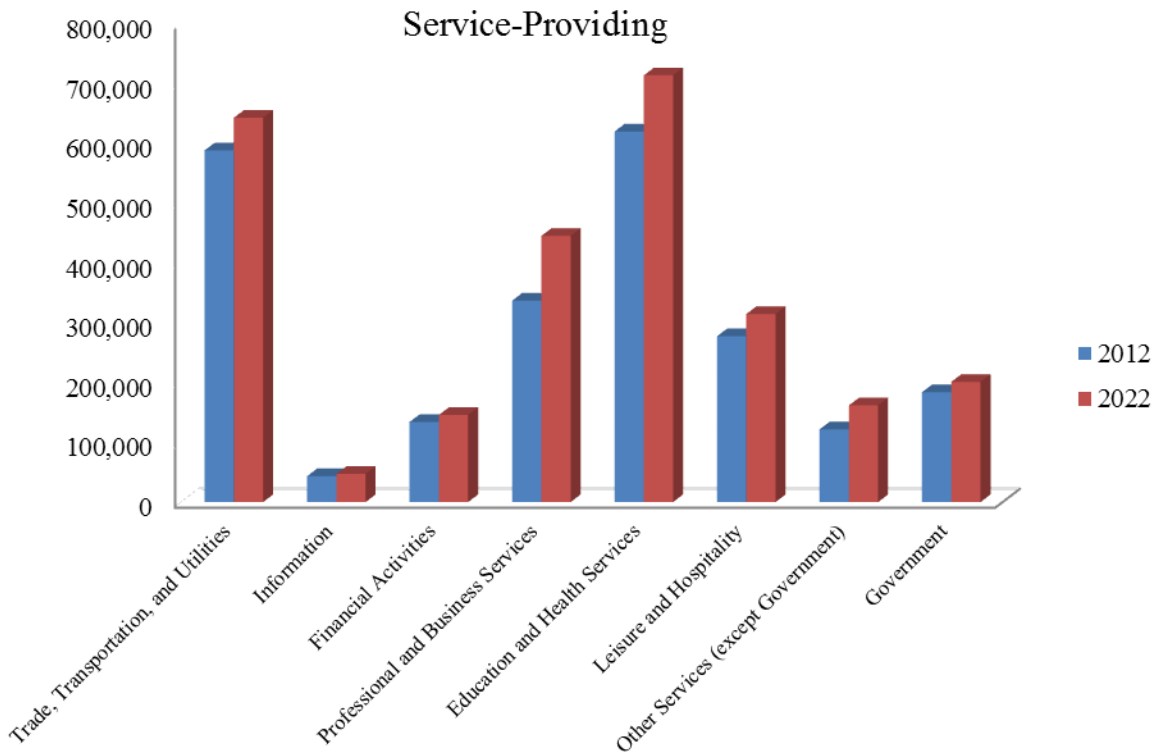


Figure 3.



U.S. and Tennessee Population, Income, and Interest Rates

Several factors related to long term economic growth include population growth, which will allow for more growth in the labor force; enhanced skill levels on the part of workers, and increases in productivity. Also important are business investment to improve or increase capacity, which is facilitated by lower interest rates, and investments in public sector infrastructure that stimulate further private sector growth.

Tennessee’s growth in population in the decade of 2003 to 2013 slightly eclipsed that of the nation, with Tennessee growing at a rate of 12.5 percent compared to 9 percent in the U.S. Although Tennessee’s population growth is expected to slow to 11.3 percent from 2013 to 2023, it will still be faster than the expected national rate of 8 percent.

Nominal income for Tennessee and the U.S. advanced at a compound annual growth rate of 4.1 percent from 2003 to 2013. The growth rate for the U.S. is expected to be at 4.7 percent versus Tennessee’s 4.4 percent level over the next 10 years. The effect of this will be for Tennessee’s per capita income to fall to just 84% of the national average by 2023. Fortunately, inflation is expected to stay at a moderate level at 2% annually or less, during the projection period.¹ Low

¹Murray, M., Fox, W., Kessler, L., Cunningham, V., & Houndonougbo, A. (2014). *An Economic Report to the Governor of the State of Tennessee*. Knoxville: Center for Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, University of Tennessee, p. 51).

rates of inflation can stimulate business investment while lower growth in personal income can have the opposite effect.

Tennessee's Peak Employment Levels Compared to Present and Projected Levels

Tennessee's manufacturing employment in the peak year of 2007 was 380,000. The 2012 level of 313,500 and the projected level of nearly 317,000 for 2022 are significantly below the 2007 level. However, other industries, primarily in the service- providing sector, are closer to restoring their previous employment. By 2012, the leisure and hospitality sector was close to its 2007 level; professional and business services surpassed its 2007 employment before 2012. The information and financial services sectors were not expected to reach 2007 levels until 2022. In the information services sector, different industries are expected to grow in the next decade than in the previous.

Tennessee's Manufacturing Industry Growth and Advanced Manufacturing

In Tennessee's *Economic Report to the Governor 2014*, the authors at the University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research (CBER) identified four types of manufacturing clusters in the state. They utilized the U.S. Cluster Mapping Project database and methodology established by Michael Porter of Harvard.² Their primary purpose was to identify advanced manufacturing sectors and the potential for strategic investment. The four types include:

- 1) High Wage Clusters: These are closely aligned with advanced manufacturing, which in 2011 had an average wage greater than \$70,000, at least 75 percent greater than Tennessee's 2011 average salary of \$39,896;
- 2) Well-established Clusters: These have high average wages compared to other industries, and a comparatively large workforce. Their regional workforce should comprise two percent or more of the national employment at the cluster level;
- 3) High Potential Clusters: These have high average wages but a smaller proportion of the national employment in their cluster. They are very productive but their size limits their regional impact.
- 4) Aspirational Clusters: These are not advanced manufacturing industries. They are low-wage clusters which could benefit from investment to improve productivity.

In these projections, forty four-digit NAICS manufacturing industries are expected to have positive growth rates through 2022. Four of these are in the automotive cluster, expected to employ more than 61,000 people by 2022. Of the rest of the manufacturing industries, most are within the well-established and aspirational clusters. Well-established clusters include Medical Devices and Metal Manufacturing, including metalworking technology and machinery

² Murray, M., Fox, W., Kessler, L., Cunningham, V., & Houndonougbo, A. (2014). *An Economic Report to the Governor of the State of Tennessee*. Knoxville: Center for Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, University of Tennessee, p. 57).

manufacturing. Aspirational clusters and sub-clusters include Apparel, Leather and Leather Products, Wood Products, Construction Products and Services, and Furniture. As mentioned above, these industries may be able to improve their productivity with targeted capital or workforce investments.

Fastest Growing and Declining Industries

The projected increases in Tennessee’s healthcare industries mirror those of the U.S. An aging population (17.3% of the population is projected to be 65 years or older by 2022) will in part drive demand for health services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics notes that “increasing cost pressures are expected to shift demand from hospitals and inpatient physician services to lower cost home health services, outpatient health services, and clinical services.”³ The outpatient care centers industry is expected to be one of the fastest growing industries in the state.

Other areas of top growth are professional and business services industries. Nationally, the management of companies and enterprises industry is expected to grow because of businesses’ increasing need of consultants due to regulatory changes, technological advances, and new management techniques.⁴ Similarly, increasing demand for these services and subsequent industry employment growth is expected in Tennessee.

Table 2. Fastest Growing Industries

Industry	Industry Title	2012	2022	Annual Rate of Change
562100	Waste Collection	2,100	4,110	6.9
336200	Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing	6,360	11,290	5.9
813300	Social Advocacy Organizations	2,660	4,130	4.5
485900	Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,460	2,240	4.4
813200	Grantmaking and Giving Services	2,100	3,090	3.9
424600	Chemical and Allied Products Merchant Wholesalers	2,330	3,390	3.8
621900	Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	6,720	9,760	3.8
551100	Management of Companies and Enterprises	32,280	46,440	3.7
621400	Outpatient Care Centers	15,570	22,360	3.7
541100	Legal Services	13,980	20,000	3.6
493100	Warehousing and Storage	18,620	26,490	3.6
561600	Investigation and Security Services	19,360	27,480	3.6
424800	Beer, Wine, and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers	3,010	4,270	3.6
541600	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	15,940	22,380	3.5
236100	Residential Building Construction	9,250	12,970	3.4
332300	Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing	8,120	11,280	3.3
423900	Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	6,140	8,400	3.2
238900	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	8,780	11,950	3.1
561300	Employment Services	87,800	118,600	3.1
523900	Other Financial Investment Activities	3,390	4,560	3.0

³ Henderson, Richard. “Industry Employment and Output Projections to 2022.” *Monthly Labor Review*. Dec. 2013. US Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁴ Ibid.

561100	Office Administrative Services	8,760	11,780	3.0
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Source: TN Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Section. TN Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

As seen in table 3, several manufacturing industries are projected to decline in Tennessee. Likewise, manufacturing will experience a slight decline in employment across the nation because of production automation and foreign labor market competition.⁵ However, as seen in table 2, the automotive industry will be much stronger in the state than across the entire U.S., where employment is projected to be below 2002 levels.

Table 3. Fastest Declining Industries

Industry	Industry Title	2012	2022	Annual Rate of Change
445200	Specialty Food Stores	2,470	1,430	-5.3
424900	Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	6,720	4,060	-4.9
313100	Fiber, Yarn, and Thread Mills	1,380	890	-4.3
811400	Personal and Household Goods Repair and Maintenance	860	550	-4.4
423200	Furniture and Home Furnishing Merchant Wholesalers	1,420	950	-3.9
325200	Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments Manufacturing	10,560	7,130	-3.9
325900	Other Chemical Product and Preparation Manufacturing	3,060	2,100	-3.7
323100	Printing and Related Support Activities	9,500	6,670	-3.5
322100	Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills	5,840	4,100	-3.5
311300	Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing	2,580	1,820	-3.4
451200	Book, Periodical, and Music Stores	1,510	1,120	-2.9

Source: TN Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Section. TN Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

Occupational Employment Analysis Overview

Total annual occupational openings are projected to be 109,330 between 2012 and 2022. Nearly half of those openings will come from the education, legal, community service, arts and media; office and administrative support; and service occupation groups. Service occupations will provide the most openings at 26,050 annually. Replacement openings will be responsible for 64% of total occupational openings. Nearly 80% of total openings in the farming, fishing, and forestry and sales and related occupations groups will be due to replacement openings. In contrast, the healthcare and construction and extraction occupation groups will see openings due to growth as about 50% of total openings.

⁵ Ibid.

Table 4. Openings by Occupational Group

Occupation Group	2012	2022	Change	Annual Growth Openings	Annual Replacements	Total Annual Openings
Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations	101,930	116,320	14,390	1,480	2,200	3,680
Construction and Extraction Occupations	105,140	120,000	14,860	1,490	1,800	3,290
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations	265,580	310,930	45,350	4,560	5,730	10,280
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	23,220	24,840	1,620	180	660	840
Healthcare Occupations	186,820	222,440	35,610	3,570	3,830	7,400
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	116,090	129,210	13,130	1,330	2,690	4,020
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	297,610	337,860	40,250	4,170	6,020	10,190
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	463,120	516,310	53,190	5,530	10,320	15,850
Production Occupations	254,000	277,120	23,130	2,810	5,060	7,870
Sales and Related Occupations	284,620	306,330	21,710	2,210	8,650	10,860
Service Occupations	596,980	692,290	95,310	9,570	16,480	26,050
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	253,960	283,870	29,910	3,000	6,010	9,010
Total	2,949,070	3,337,520	388,450	39,900	69,430	109,330

Source: TN Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Section. TN Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

Fastest Growing and Declining Occupations

The fastest growing and declining occupations are ranked by their projected compound annual growth rates for each of the two tables. The rankings are limited to occupations with a base year employment level greater than 450.

Table 5. Fastest Growing Occupations

Occupation	2012	2022	Annual Openings	Annual Replacements	Growth Rate
Computer Numerically Controlled Machine Tool Programmers, Metal and Plastic	490	740	20	10	4.2
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	4,820	7,170	240	80	4.1
Skincare Specialists	560	830	30	10	4.0
Physician Assistants	1,300	1,880	60	20	3.8
Interpreters and Translators	690	1,000	30	10	3.8
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	1,450	2,060	60	20	3.6
Meeting, Convention, and Event Planners	1,180	1,670	50	20	3.5
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	1,620	2,250	60	20	3.3
Welding, Soldering, and Brazing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	1,740	2,380	70	40	3.2

Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	5,560	7,620	210	80	3.2
Ophthalmic Medical Technicians	460	620	20	-	3.1
Nurse Practitioners	4,100	5,560	150	80	3.1
Brickmasons and Blockmasons	930	1,260	30	10	3.0
Information Security Analysts	800	1,080	30	10	3.0
Medical Equipment Repairers	1,030	1,370	30	30	2.9
Operations Research Analysts	1,100	1,460	40	30	2.9
Security Guards	22,050	29,280	720	340	2.9
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	2,620	3,470	90	70	2.8
Surgeons	1,150	1,520	40	30	2.8
Nurse Anesthetists	2,100	2,770	70	40	2.8

Source: TN Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Section. TN Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

Table 6. Fastest Declining Occupations

Occupation	2012	2022	Annual Openings	Annual Replacements	Growth Rate
Chemical Plant and System Operators	1,540	1,090	-	60	-3.4
Textile Winding, Twisting, and Drawing Out Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	1,130	810	-	20	-3.3
Print Binding and Finishing Workers	1,180	900	-	20	-2.7
Extruding and Forming Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Synthetic and Glass Fibers	600	460	-	10	-2.6
Prepress Technicians and Workers	880	690	-	20	-2.4
Door-to-Door Sales Workers, News and Street Vendors, and Related Workers	1,220	960	-	10	-2.4
Data Entry Keyers	4,170	3,320	-	50	-2.3
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	2,940	2,360	-	30	-2.2
Travel Agents	760	620	-	10	-2.0
Cutting and Slicing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	2,070	1,690	-	40	-2.0
Psychiatric Aides	2,150	1,780	-	40	-1.9
Chemical Equipment Operators and Tenders	1,690	1,400	-	60	-1.9
Chemical Engineers	760	630	-	20	-1.9
Word Processors and Typists	640	540	-	-	-1.7
Printing Press Operators	4,390	3,710	-	80	-1.7
Tire Builders	590	510	-	10	-1.4

Source: TN Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Section. TN Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

Job Requirements Projections

Table 7. Openings by Education Level

Occupation Group and Education Level	Annual Total Openings	Percent Distri- bution
Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations	3,680	
Doctoral or professional degree	120	3.3
Master's degree	80	2.2
Bachelor's degree	2,560	69.6
Associate's degree	620	16.8
Some college, no degree	250	6.8
High school diploma or equivalent	50	1.4
Construction and Extraction Occupations	3,290	
High school diploma or equivalent	1,960	59.6
Less than high school	1,340	40.7
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations	10,280	
Doctoral or professional degree	1,060	10.3
Master's degree	830	8.1
Bachelor's degree	5,740	55.8
Associate's degree	830	8.1
Some college, no degree	790	7.7
Postsecondary non-degree award	170	1.7
High school diploma or equivalent	870	8.5
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	840	
Bachelor's degree	10	1.2
High school diploma or equivalent	70	8.3
Less than high school	760	90.5
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	7,390	
Doctoral or professional degree	1,250	16.9
Master's degree	560	7.6
Bachelor's degree	410	5.5
Associate's degree	2,930	39.6
Postsecondary non-degree award	1,740	23.5
High school diploma or equivalent	500	6.8
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	4,010	
Associate's degree	80	2.0
Some college, no degree	60	1.5
Postsecondary non-degree award	580	14.5
High school diploma or equivalent	3,300	82.3
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	10,190	
Master's degree	320	3.1
Bachelor's degree	7,610	74.7
Associate's degree	10	0.1
High school diploma or equivalent	2,250	22.1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	15,850	
Bachelor's degree	10	0.1
Associate's degree	10	0.1
High school diploma or equivalent	14,250	89.9
Less than high school	1,580	10.0

Production Occupations	7,860	
Postsecondary non-degree award	280	3.6
High school diploma or equivalent	6,640	84.5
Less than high school	940	12.0
Sales and Related Occupations	10,860	
Bachelor's degree	400	3.7
High school diploma or equivalent	2,870	26.4
Less than high school	7,580	69.8
Service Occupations	26,040	
Bachelor's degree	120	0.5
Associate's degree	180	0.7
Postsecondary non-degree award	2,890	11.1
High school diploma or equivalent	6,290	24.2
Less than high school	16,560	63.6
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9,000	
Bachelor's degree	100	1.1
Associate's degree	40	0.4
Postsecondary non-degree award	1,790	19.9
High school diploma or equivalent	1,910	21.2
Less than high school	5,170	57.4

Source: TN Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Section. TN Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

Table 8. Openings by Work Experience

Occupation Group and Work Experience	Annual Total Openings	Percent Distribution
Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations	3,680	
5 years or more	50	1.4
Less than 5 years	130	3.5
None	3,500	95.1
Construction and Extraction Occupations	3,290	
5 years or more	270	8.2
Less than 5 years	10	0.3
None	3,020	91.8
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations	10,280	
5 years or more	70	0.7
Less than 5 years	1,210	11.8
None	9,000	87.5
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	840	
Less than 5 years	40	4.8
None	810	96.4
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	7,390	
Less than 5 years	30	0.4
None	7,370	99.7
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	4,010	
Less than 5 years	320	8.0
None	3,690	92.0
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	10,190	
5 years or more	2,380	23.4

Less than 5 years	3,700	36.3
None	4,110	40.3
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	15,850	
Less than 5 years	1,500	9.5
None	14,350	90.5
Production Occupations	7,860	
Less than 5 years	260	3.3
None	7,600	96.7
Sales and Related Occupations	10,860	
Less than 5 years	1,120	10.3
None	9,740	89.7
Service Occupations	26,040	
5 years or more	80	0.3
Less than 5 years	2,450	9.4
None	23,510	90.3
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9,000	
Less than 5 years	580	6.4
None	8,430	93.7

Source: TN Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Section. TN Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

Table 9. Openings by Job Training

Occupation Group and Job Training	Annual Total Openings	Percent Distribution
Computer, Engineering, and Science Occupations	3,680	
Internship/residency	150	4.1
Long-term on-the-job training	20	0.5
Moderate-term on-the-job training	390	10.6
None	3,120	84.8
Construction and Extraction Occupations	3,290	
Apprenticeship	1,170	35.6
Long-term on-the-job training	20	0.6
Moderate-term on-the-job training	750	22.8
Short-term on-the-job training	1,140	34.7
None	210	6.4
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts, and Media Occupations	10,280	
Internship/residency	3,540	34.4
Long-term on-the-job training	450	4.4
Moderate-term on-the-job training	830	8.1
Short-term on-the-job training	400	3.9
None	5,070	49.3
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	840	
Moderate-term on-the-job training	50	6.0
Short-term on-the-job training	770	91.7
None	30	3.6
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	7,390	
Internship/residency	620	8.4
Long-term on-the-job training	40	0.5
Moderate-term on-the-job training	450	6.1

Short-term on-the-job training	60	0.8
None	6,230	84.3
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	4,010	
Apprenticeship	40	1.0
Long-term on-the-job training	2,540	63.3
Moderate-term on-the-job training	790	19.7
Short-term on-the-job training	160	4.0
None	490	12.2
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	10,190	
Long-term on-the-job training	380	3.7
Moderate-term on-the-job training	850	8.3
None	8,960	87.9
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	15,850	
Moderate-term on-the-job training	3,090	19.5
Short-term on-the-job training	11,250	71.0
None	1,510	9.5
Production Occupations	7,860	
Long-term on-the-job training	870	11.1
Moderate-term on-the-job training	5,720	72.8
Short-term on-the-job training	990	12.6
None	280	3.6
Sales and Related Occupations	10,860	
Long-term on-the-job training	40	0.4
Moderate-term on-the-job training	1,560	14.4
Short-term on-the-job training	8,030	73.9
None	1,220	11.2
Service Occupations	26,040	
Long-term on-the-job training	220	0.8
Moderate-term on-the-job training	2,390	9.2
Short-term on-the-job training	18,460	70.9
None	4,970	19.1
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	9,000	
Long-term on-the-job training	50	0.6
Moderate-term on-the-job training	460	5.1
Short-term on-the-job training	7,990	88.8
None	510	5.7

Source: TN Dept. of Labor and Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Section. TN Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

U.S. Projections 2012 – 2022

Comparing annual growth rates, other services (except government) is expected to grow faster in Tennessee (2.9%) than nationally (1.0%). This sector includes religious employment. Conversely, education and health services are expected to grow faster across the U.S. (2.5%) than in Tennessee (1.4%). Hospital Corporation of America has seen a 30% decline in uninsured activity in states that have elected to expand Medicaid under the provisions of the Affordable Care Act; their reporting also shows that about a third of enrollees in the broader healthcare exchanges are newly insured.⁶

Mining and manufacturing employment makes up nearly 80% of the goods producing sector at the national level. That distribution is expected to fall to 67% by 2022 as the construction sector is projected to grow at an annual rate of 2.6%. In Tennessee, manufacturing will be a larger percentage of goods producing employment (66%) than at the national level due especially to growth in automotive and related industries. Although education and health services is not expected to grow as much as it is nationally, the sector will continue to be a larger portion of services providing industries in the state, 26.7% compared to 20%.

Table 10. U.S. Projections

	Thousands of jobs			Change		Percent Distribution			Annual Rate of Change	
	2002	2012	2022	2002-2012	2012-2022	2002	2012	2022	2002-2012	2012-2022
Total All Industries (Nonfarm)	131,028.3	134,427.6	149,751.3	3,399.3	15,627.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.3	1.1
Goods Producing	22,486.7	18,360.3	19,554.2	-4,126.4	1,193.9	17.2	13.7	0.6	-2.0	0.6
Mining	512.3	800.5	921.7	288.2	121.2	2.3	1.4	1.4	4.6	1.4
Construction	6,715.7	5,640.9	7,263.0	-1,074.8	1,622.1	29.9	2.6	2.6	-1.7	2.6
Manufacturing	15,258.7	11,918.9	11,369.4	-3,339.8	-549.5	67.9	-0.5	-0.5	-2.4	-0.5
Service-Providing	108,541.6	116,067.3	130,197.1	7,525.7	14,129.8	82.8	86.3	1.2	0.7	1.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,497.6	25,517.0	27,349.2	19.4	1,832.2	23.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
Information	3,394.6	2,677.6	2,612.4	-717.0	-65.2	3.1	-0.2	-0.2	-2.3	-0.2
Financial Activities	7,847.1	7,786.3	8,537.3	-60.8	751.0	7.2	0.9	0.9	-0.1	0.9
Professional and Business Services	15,976.2	17,930.2	21,413.0	1,954.0	3,482.8	14.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.8
Education and Health Services	16,198.4	20,318.7	25,988.1	4,120.3	5,669.4	14.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5
Leisure and Hospitality	11,986.0	13,745.8	15,035.0	1,759.8	1,289.2	11.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.9
Other Services (except Government)	6,129.0	6,174.5	6,823.4	45.5	648.9	5.6	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.0
Government	21,512.7	21,917.0	22,439.0	404.3	522.0	19.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: US Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. U.S. Employment Projections, 2012-2022.

⁶http://archive.org/details/CSPAN_20140712_140000_National_Governors_Association_Meeting_Health_and_Human_Services#start/2640/end/2700

Explanatory Note: Every two years, the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development prepares a set of long term industry and occupational employment projections for the state after these have been developed at the national level by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Some Tennessee industries are expected to follow national trends; when that is not expected to be true, more localized forecasting models are used. Tennessee's projections are developed for most four digit NAICS industries and matched with the state occupational staffing patterns for these industries from the Occupational Employment Survey (OES). Occupational projections are then enhanced based on expected national long term trends, if applicable. Job openings include openings due to growth and job separations. The BLS national projections for 2012 to 2022 assume recovery from the Great Recession and a full-employment economy by 2022.