

A Labor Day Briefing for California

September 2012

State of California
Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Employment Development Department
Labor Market Information Division

This Briefing was prepared to report on California's labor markets as the nation commemorates Labor Day, September 3. This report presents significant labor market trends and topical statistics relating to the California economy.

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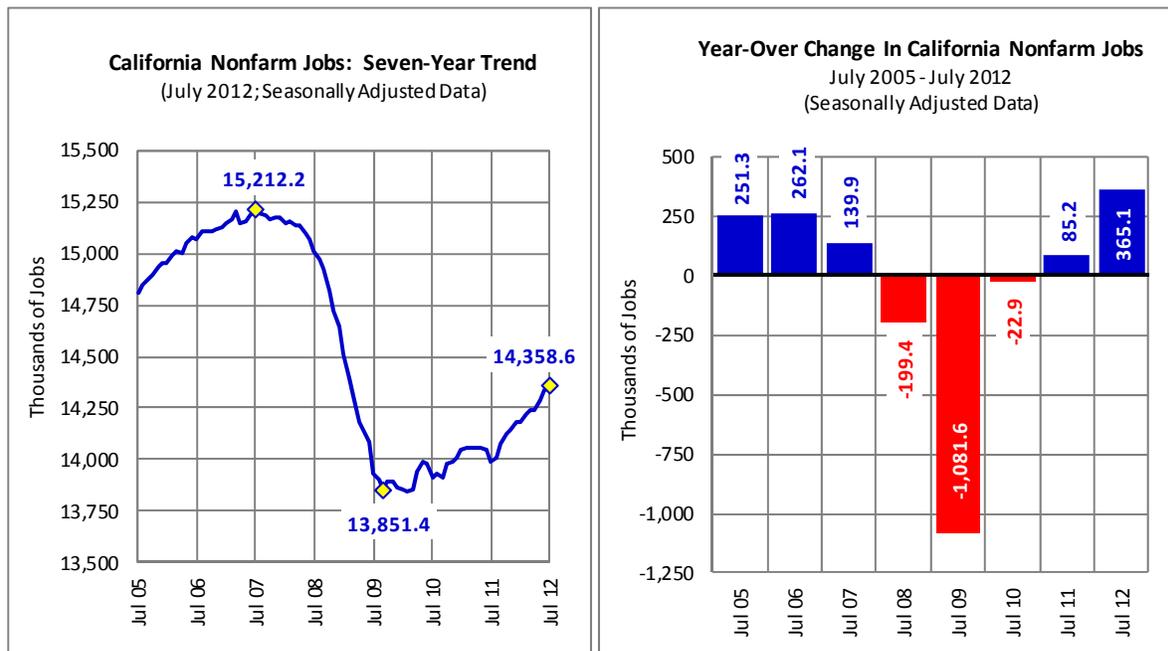
Conditions in California's Labor Market are Improving and Job Growth is Strengthening

California's employment situation brightened considerably over the last year. From the low point in the recession in September 2009 through July 2012, California total nonfarm payrolls grew by more than half-a-million jobs. Private sector job gains were even stronger. California enjoyed its strongest pace of job growth in 11 years over the year ending in July 2012, and experienced stronger job growth than the nation as a whole and all but a small handful of other states. Unemployment in California, although still elevated, has fallen steadily. But as encouraging and impressive as these trends were, the state still has a long way to go to recover fully from its devastating 2007-09 recession.

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

- California nonfarm jobs grew by 365,100 jobs, or 2.6 percent, over the year ending in July 2012. This gain was more than four times larger than July 2011's 85,200 year-over increase, and the state's largest year-over job gain in number and percent since March 2001.

Job growth in California is getting stronger...



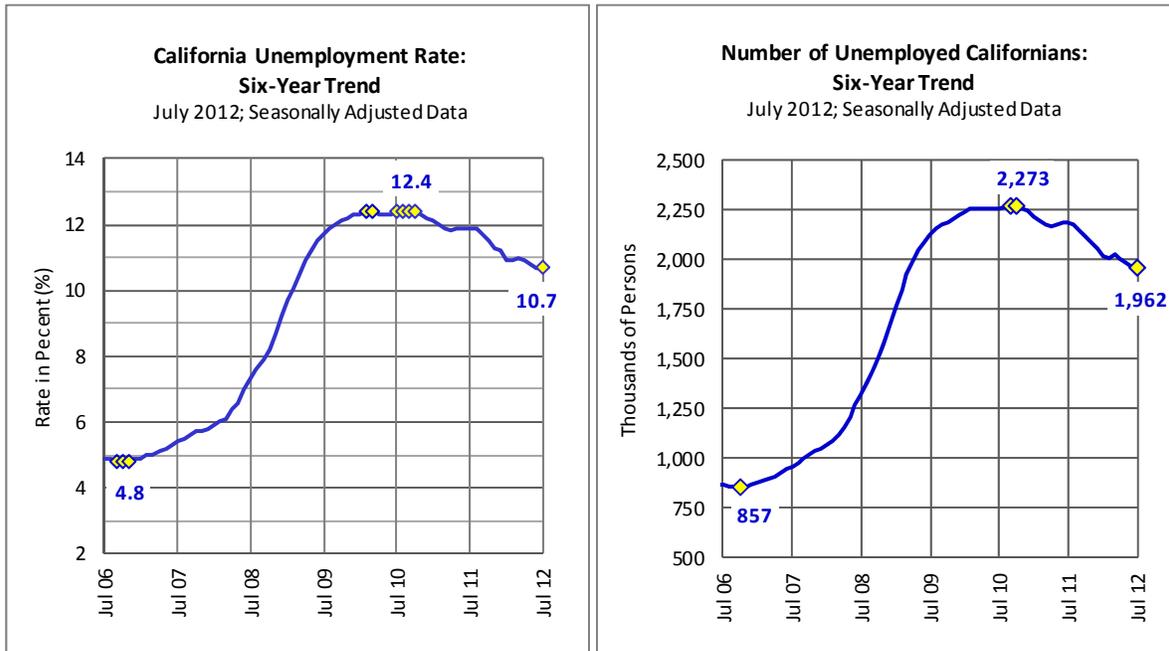
- Unfortunately, the July 2012 year-over job growth total is somewhat inflated because it reflects an unusually large, but mostly temporary, loss in local government education jobs at the end of the school year in July 2011 that did not re-occur in July 2012. Private nonfarm jobs totals, which exclude government jobs, filter out this pattern in local government hiring. California private nonfarm payrolls grew by 324,400 jobs, or 2.8 percent, over the year ending in July 2012. This too was California's largest year-over private sector job gain since March 2001 in both number and percent.
- California gained 179,600 nonfarm jobs over the first seven months of 2012, for an average gain of 25,700 jobs per month. In contrast, California gained an average of 14,000 and 12,100 jobs per month in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Job growth was even stronger over the three-month period ending in July 2012, with gains totaling 116,100 jobs, or 38,700 per month.

- The pace of year-over job growth in California has consistently topped the nation's growth in recent months. Whereas California experienced a 2.6 percent increase in total nonfarm employment over the year ending in July 2012, the nation experienced an increase of just 1.4 percent. While private nonfarm payrolls in California grew by 2.8 percent over the year, they rose 1.8 percent nationally.
- In July 2012, California's 365,100 year-over increase in nonfarm jobs was the largest of any state in the nation, eclipsing Texas's 222,500-job gain. California's 2.6 percent year-over job gain was bettered only by North Dakota's 6.8 percent gain. California also had the largest year-over private sector job gain of any state in the nation in July 2012, and its 2.8 percent year-over increase in private payrolls trailed only the energy-rich states of North Dakota (8.6 percent) and Texas (3.0 percent).
- From September 2009, the recession low point, through July 2012, California's economy generated 507,200 new nonfarm jobs. Private sector payrolls bottomed out several months later than total nonfarm payrolls in February 2010. From this low point through July 2012, California's private sector gained 572,500 jobs. As impressive as these growth totals were, California still has a long way to go before all jobs it lost during the recession are recovered, which highlights how severe the recession was. The September 2009–July 2012 gain in total nonfarm jobs comprised less than two-fifths (37.3 percent) of the nearly 1.4 million total nonfarm jobs the state lost from July 2007 through September 2009. The February 2010–July 2012 gain in private nonfarm jobs represented less than half (43.8 percent) of the 1.3 million private sector jobs the state lost from July 2007 through February 2010.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- California's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held steady at 10.7 percent in July 2012. Although this matched June 2012 as California's lowest unemployment rate since March 2009, the rate remained high. California's July 2012 rate was 2.4 percentage points higher than the nation's 8.3 percent unemployment rate, and was the third highest unemployment rate among the 50 states, trailing only Nevada (12.0 percent) and Rhode Island (10.8 percent). California's July 2012 unemployment rate was more than double the pre-recession low of 4.8 percent in September through November 2006.
- While still elevated, unemployment in California has been steadily falling. California's July 2012 unemployment rate was 1.2 percentage points lower than in July 2011 and 1.7 percentage points lower than its peak of 12.4 percent in July 2010 through October 2010.
- The number of unemployed Californians dipped below 2 million for the first time in three years in May 2012 and has continued to fall since. There were 1,962,000 unemployed Californians in July 2012. Their number had fallen by 228,000 (10.4 percent) since July 2011, and by 311,000 (13.7 percent) since their peak in September and October 2010. Despite this decrease, 1.1 million more Californians were unemployed in July 2012 than in October 2006, which was the pre-recession low.

Unemployment in California is steadily falling, but remains high...



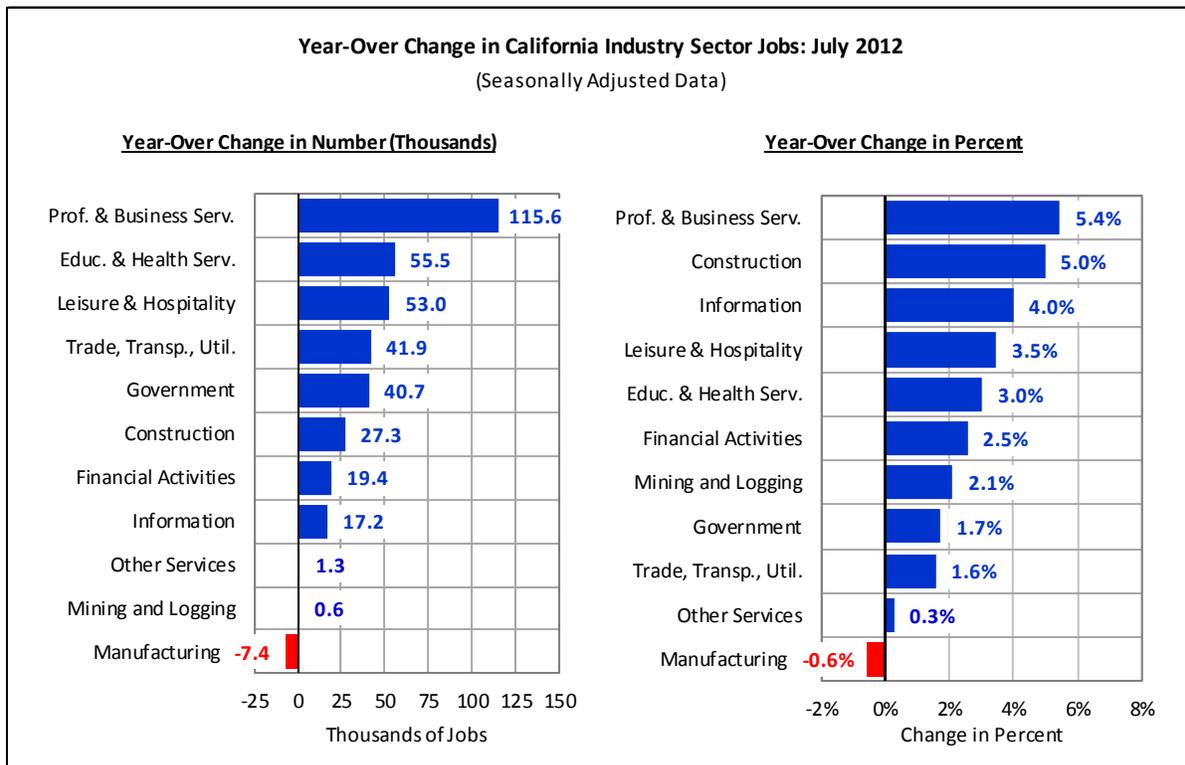
- Persistently high unemployment rates and unemployment levels in the presence of strengthening job growth is not necessarily a contradiction, particularly when recovering from a recession as severe as the last one. Unemployment often lags behind in economic recovery. Given population growth, the labor force is usually growing. On average, about 17,000 Californians newly enter or re-enter the labor force each month. This means that in order to drive unemployment down, the economy must not only generate sufficient employment to accommodate this natural flow of people into the labor force, but also provide employment opportunities for the unemployed.
- Compounding matters, declining labor force participation in California has been a distinctive feature of the current business cycle (recession and current recovery). The state's labor force participation rate, defined as the percent of the working-age population that is either employed or unemployed but actively seeking work, fell to 62.8 percent in July 2012, which was its lowest since September 1976. This decline in labor force participation has in part been driven by disillusioned individuals, and more particularly, youths age 16 to 24, either deferring entry into the labor force or ceasing to actively seek work in order to pursue non-work alternatives, such as school. As labor market conditions continue to improve in California, many of these disillusioned individuals now on the sidelines will be lured back into the labor market. In order to drive down the unemployment rate, the economy will also have to provide employment opportunities for this flow of people into the labor force.

INDUSTRY SECTOR JOBS

- California's year-over job gains in July 2012 were broad-based across industries, with 10 industry sectors gaining jobs and only 1 (manufacturing) losing jobs over the period. The largest year-over job gain by far was in professional and business services, which gained 115,600 jobs. Nearly three-fifths (57.9 percent) of the gain in this sector was in the administrative and support and waste services subsector, which includes temporary help agencies, and the remaining two-fifths (39.5

percent) of the job gain was in the high-wage professional, scientific, and technical services subsector.

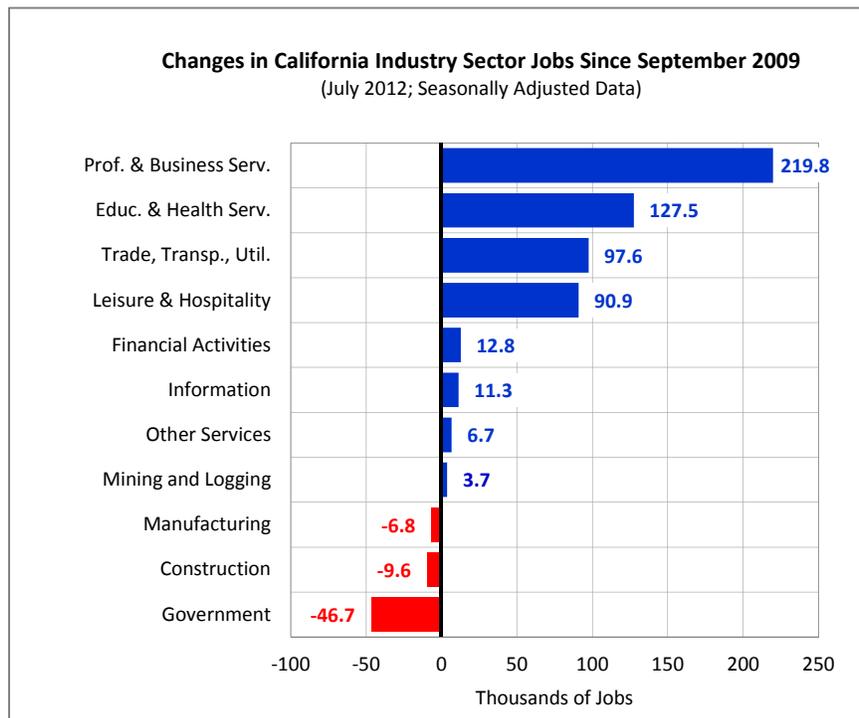
Job growth over the last year has been broad-based across most of the California economy, including the hard hit construction and financial activities sectors...



- Four additional industry sectors added more than 40,000 jobs over the year ending in July 2012: educational and health services (55,500); leisure and hospitality (53,000); trade, transportation and utilities (41,900); and government (40,700).
- Job growth in California’s housing-oriented industry sectors—construction and financial activities—has been a key ingredient in California’s stronger job growth over the last year. These sectors gained a combined 46,700 jobs over the year ending in July 2012. In contrast, these two sectors lost a combined 3,900 jobs over the year ending in July 2011, and combined to lose 551,300 jobs over the four-year period ending in July 2010.
- The year-over gain in government jobs was an aberration in that the July 2011 starting point reflected an extraordinary loss of 75,500 government jobs that were mostly recovered in fall when schools reopened, and the July 2012 end point reflected a small gain in government jobs. As a result, a year-over loss of 36,000 government jobs in June 2012 turned into a year-over gain of 40,700 government jobs in July 2012. The suddenness of this change is highlighted by the fact that government’s year-over job gain in July 2012 was its first since May 2010, when temporary census workers boosted government payrolls, and only its second gain since January 2009. Government has consistently been a drag on overall employment growth over the course of the entire economic recovery. In July 2012, there were 155,700 fewer California government jobs than at their June 2008 peak.

- California's job growth over the course of the September 2009-July 2012 recovery was also broad-based across most industries, with eight industry sectors gaining jobs and three losing jobs over the period. The professional and business services sector has led California's recovery, gaining 219,800 jobs over the 34-month period. These gains were evenly divided between the professional, scientific, and technical services; and administrative and support and waste services sub-sectors, which gained 102,800 and 109,000 jobs, respectively, over the period. Three additional industry sectors each added more than 90,000 jobs over the course of the recovery: educational and health services (127,500); trade, transportation, and utilities (97,600); and leisure and hospitality (90,900).

Paced by professional and business services, job growth has also been broad-based across most industries over the course of the current recovery...

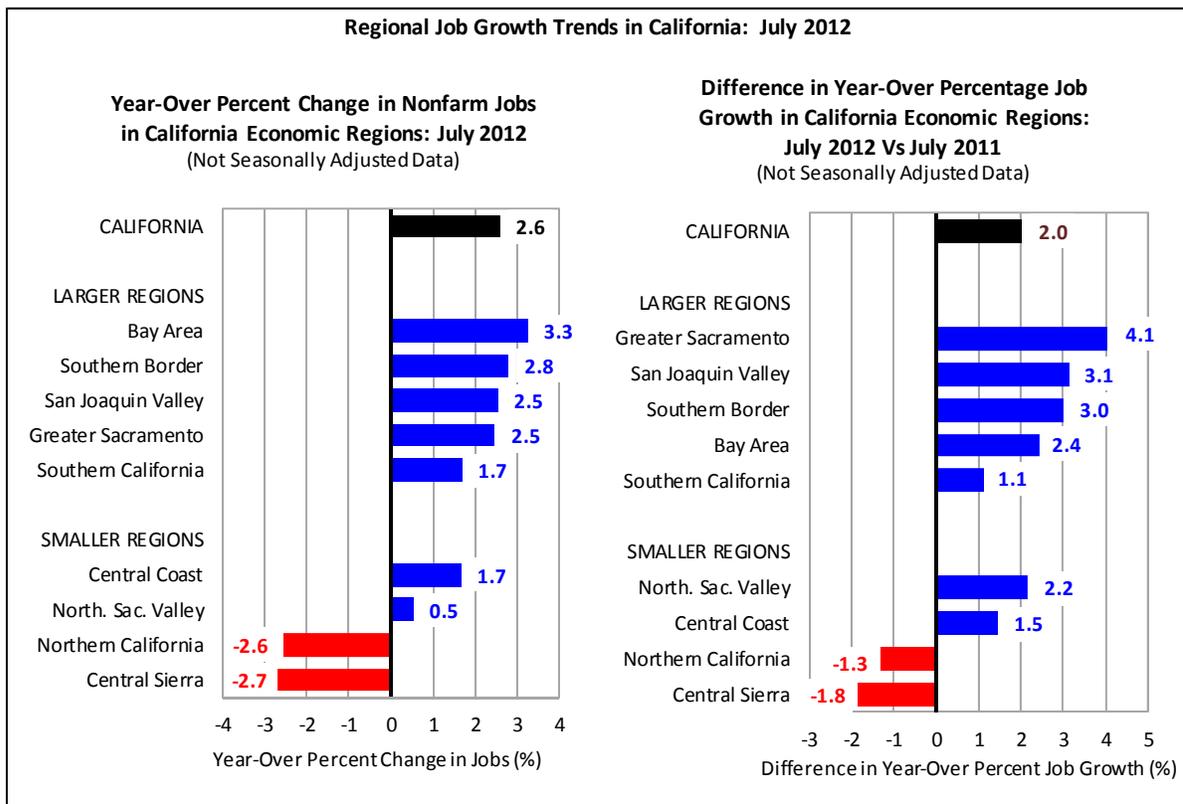


- As of July 2012, three California industry sectors or subsectors had recovered all the jobs that they lost during the recession: mining and logging; professional, scientific, and technical services; and accommodation and food services. The educational and health services sector was unique in that employment in the sector expanded throughout the recession.
- Government (46,700) experienced the largest job loss of any California industry sector over the September 2009–July 2012 period. Construction had a net loss of 9,600 jobs over the period, but job growth has returned to the sector over the last year. Although California's manufacturing sector lost 6,800 jobs during the recovery-to-date, the rate of loss has significantly slowed and the sector is no longer hemorrhaging large numbers of jobs as it did during the recession. From July 2007 through September 2009, California's manufacturing sector lost 218,700 jobs.

REGIONAL JOB TRENDS

- Job growth has returned to most regions of the state. Seven of the state's nine economic regions, as defined by the California Economic Strategy Panel, gained jobs over the year ending in July 2012. Moreover, seven regions also experienced stronger year-over job growth in July 2012 than in July 2011. California's two smallest economic regions, Northern California and Central Sierra, which in July 2012 accounted for just 1.2 percent of California's total nonfarm jobs, were the only regions to experience year-over job losses in July 2012 and weaker year-over job growth in comparison to July 2011.

Job growth is strengthening in most regions of the state, including inland areas...



- Propelled by strong domestic and global demand for high technology and information technology goods and services, the Bay Area Region (3.3 percent) experienced the strongest year-over percentage job gain amongst California's economic regions in July. The Southern Border Region (2.8 percent), in which high technology also plays an important role in the regional economy, had the second largest percentage year-over job gain of California's nine regions.
- A return of job growth to inland regions of the state, which had lagged behind the state's more urban regions on the coast earlier in the recovery, was a key ingredient in the overall improvement in California's employment during the last year. The Greater Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley regions both experienced year-over job gains of 2.5 percent in July 2012. These same regions also experienced the greatest improvement in year-over job growth in July 2012 in comparison to July 2011, when both regions experienced net job losses. Nonfarm employment in the Northern

Sacramento Valley Region grew by 0.5 percent over the year ending in July 2012. This compares to a 1.6 percent year-over job loss in July 2011.

- Year-over job growth was weaker in Southern California, the state's largest economic region, than in many other regions of the state. The region's comparatively modest 1.7 percent job growth ranked fifth among the state's economic regions and last amongst the state's large regional economies. Within the region, nonfarm employment in the Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), or Inland Empire, grew by 2.3 percent over the year ending in July 2012. This compares to year-over growth of just 0.1 percent in July 2011 and a 0.5 percent year-over job loss in July 2010. Nonfarm payrolls in the Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine Metropolitan Division (MD), or Orange County, which has a cluster of high technology industries, grew by 2.0 percent over the year. In contrast, the Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD, which contains nearly three-fifths of the Southern California Region's jobs, grew by a modest 1.6 percent, and the Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura MSA experienced a 0.4 percent year-over job loss.
- In contrast to other regions of the state, the Northern California and Central Sierra Regions lost jobs during the last year and their employment situation worsened. While the job losses in both regions were distributed across most industries, a distinctive feature of the economies of these regions is the disproportionately large role government plays in their regional employment. Government is the one sector in the economy that continues to struggle as state and local governments grapple with severe financial difficulties in the wake of the recession.

Labor Day 2012 arrives with encouraging signs that California's economy and labor markets have entered a cycle of sustained and strengthening recovery. This is a self-reinforcing cycle in which employment growth boosts personal incomes which increases demand for goods and services which fuels additional employment growth and income growth, and so on. Strong demand for California exports and a recovering housing market should augment this process. However, this strengthening recovery faces possible challenges. While the California economy has been largely unscathed by recession in Europe and a slowing Chinese economy to date, it may not be so lucky if these trends deepen. While Europe is expected to muddle through its difficulties, there is the potential for further eruptions in its debt crisis, and the region faces financial turmoil if the Euro unravels. Any of these European events, a deeper than expected economic slowdown in China, or the looming domestic fiscal cliff have the potential to slow growth in the U.S. and global economies significantly. This would have negative repercussions in California.

Short-Term Occupational Employment Forecast 2011-2013

Although available occupational employment projections do not capture the acceleration in California's employment growth over the last year, they nevertheless identify occupations with the greatest growth potential over the next couple years. California's occupational employment is projected to add almost 429,000 new jobs between the third quarter of 2011 and the third quarter of 2013, reaching 16.4 million jobs in the third quarter of 2013. The occupational groups with the most growth are sales and related (49,900), office and administrative support (47,800), and food preparation and serving related (45,800) occupations.

In addition to job growth, workers will be needed to replace those who have left the labor force or have changed jobs. In 8 of 10 occupations, job openings resulting from replacement needs exceed the number of job openings resulting from new job growth.

For the 2011-2013 projections period, California is expected to generate:

- 428,900 new jobs from industry growth.
- 760,000 jobs due to replacement needs.
- A combined total of 1,188,900 job openings.

The top 50 occupations with the most job openings are expected to generate 616,000 total jobs, accounting for 52 percent of all openings in California. Of these occupations, 36 have more openings due to replacement needs than job growth. Food preparation and serving-related occupations make up 2 of every 10 occupations on this list.

The 50 fastest-growing occupations are expected to add jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent or higher, compared to the expected overall 2.5 percent growth rate for California. These occupations are predicted to generate 90,100 new jobs, which accounts for 21 percent of all new jobs. Computer and health care-related occupations dominate the top 10 fastest-growing occupations.

The matrix that follows provides a snapshot of the fastest- and largest-growing occupations in California for 2011-2013. The top occupations are categorized by education completion level ranging from less than high school to a doctoral or professional degree.

Comparison of Growing Occupations by Entry-Level Education in California 2011-2013

Fastest-Growing (New Jobs from Industry Growth)	Entry-Level Education	Largest-Growing (New Jobs and Replacement Needs)
Biochemists and Biophysicists (9.5% or 600 jobs) Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists (8.3% or 2,300 jobs) Computer and Information Research Scientists (6.3% or 400 jobs) Veterinarians (5.2% or 300 jobs) Pediatricians, General (4.9% or 300 jobs)	Doctoral or Professional Degree	Lawyers (4,100 jobs) Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists (2,500 jobs) Pharmacists (2,100 jobs) Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists (1,800 jobs) Dentists, General (1,200 jobs)
Marriage and Family Therapists (6.4% or 700 jobs) Healthcare Social Workers (5.5% or 700 jobs) Physician Assistants (4.8% or 400 jobs) Rehabilitation Counselors (3.8% or 400 jobs) Occupational Therapists (3.3% or 300 jobs)	Master's Degree	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors (1,600 jobs) Healthcare Social Workers (1,200 jobs) Marriage and Family Therapists (1,200 jobs) Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School (1,100 jobs) Instructional Coordinators (1,000 jobs)
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists (8.8% or 4,900 jobs) Software Developers, Applications (7.8% or 7,200 jobs) Software Developers, Systems Software (7.8% or 6,100 jobs) Database Administrators (7.0% or 800 jobs) Credit Analysts (6.6% or 400 jobs)	Bachelor's Degree	Accountants and Auditors (10,100 jobs) Software Developers, Applications (8,700 jobs) Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists (7,800 jobs) Software Developers, Systems Software (7,500 jobs) Management Analysts (5,800 jobs)
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (8.3% or 700 jobs) Diagnostic Medical Sonographers (7.5% or 400 jobs) Respiratory Therapists (4.9% or 700 jobs) Broadcast Technicians (4.8% or 300 jobs) Radiologic Technologists and Technicians (4.6% or 800 jobs)	Associate's Degree	Registered Nurses (17,500 jobs) General and Operations Managers (10,300 jobs) Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education (2,800 jobs) Construction Managers (2,300 jobs) Paralegals and Legal Assistants (1,700 jobs)
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics (8.9% or 1,500 jobs) Skincare Specialists (6.1% or 400 jobs) Manicurists and Pedicurists (5.8% or 1,300 jobs) Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists (5.5% or 2,300 jobs) Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (4.4% or 2,900 jobs)	Postsecondary Non-degree Award	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants (6,600 jobs) Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (6,300 jobs) Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists (3,800 jobs) Dental Assistants (2,700 jobs) Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics (2,100 jobs)
Computer Support Specialists (4.7% or 3,300 jobs)	Some College, No Degree	Computer Support Specialists (6,700 jobs)
Demonstrators and Product Promoters (6.4% or 1,300 jobs) Physical Therapist Aides (6.3% or 400 jobs) Loan Officers (5.9% or 1,700 jobs) Pest Control Workers (5.6% or 500 jobs) Pharmacy Technicians (5.5% or 1,600 jobs)	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Office Clerks, General (9,700 jobs) Customer Service Representatives (17,300 jobs) First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers (12,900 jobs) First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers (11,600 jobs) Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers (10,300 jobs)
Home Health Aides (8.5% or 5,400 jobs) Nonfarm Animal Caretakers (5.0% or 1,000 jobs) Retail Salespersons (4.9% or 21,600 jobs) Construction Laborers (4.6% or 5,200 jobs) Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors (5.4% or 700 jobs)	Less than High School	Cashiers (49,400 jobs) Retail Salespersons (48,900 jobs) Waiters and Waitresses (34,200 jobs) Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food (27,900 jobs) Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand (26,100 jobs)

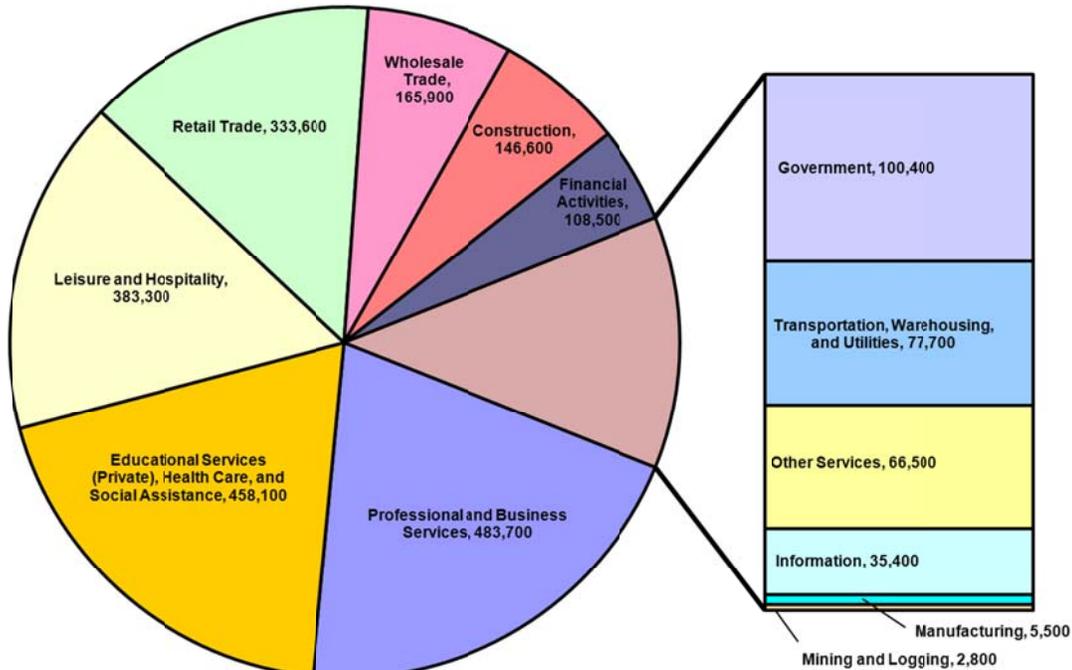
Excludes "All-Other" occupations and those with employment less than 5,000 in 2011.

Visit www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov for more projections information.

Long-Term Industry Employment Forecast 2010-2020

Total industry employment in California, which includes self-employment, unpaid family workers, private household workers, farm employment, and nonfarm wage and salary employment, is expected to reach 18,511,200 by 2020, an increase of 16.3 percent over the 10-year projections period. All nonfarm industry sectors are projected to grow between 2010 and 2020.

Projected Job Growth by Industry Sector, 2010-2020



Source: California Employment Development Department

Total nonfarm employment is projected to grow by more than 2.3 million jobs by 2020. Seventy percent of all projected nonfarm job growth is concentrated in four industry sectors.

- The professional and business services sector is projected to add the most jobs, adding 483,700 jobs. Nearly 59 percent of this job growth is projected to occur in employment services (117,500); management, scientific, and technical consulting services (92,600); and computer systems design and related services (74,300).
- The educational services (private), health care, and social assistance sector anticipates job gains of 458,100. The subsector with the fastest annual growth is nursing and residential care facilities (3.1 percent), followed by social assistance (3.0 percent), and private education (2.9 percent).
- The leisure and hospitality sector is projected to experience the third largest job increase. Food services and drinking places and accommodation are the two largest subsectors and are projected to grow 2.9 and 2.2 percent annually, respectively.
- Retail trade is projected to add 333,600 jobs, with 47 percent of projected growth concentrated in general merchandise stores (83,700) and food and beverage stores (73,600).

The complete [California industry employment projections](#) are available online.

Long-Term Occupational Employment Forecast 2010-2020

The projections period is characterized by widespread growth as the economy recovers from the prior recession. Occupations that were slowed by the recession are now projected to expand, providing new job opportunities. California's occupational employment is expected to reach a total of about 18.5 million jobs by 2020.

Over the 2010-2020 projections period, California is anticipated to generate:

- About 2.7 million new jobs from industry growth.
- More than 3.7 million jobs from replacement needs.
- A combined total of approximately 6.4 million job openings.

The top 50 occupations with the most openings are projected to generate almost 3.3 million total jobs, accounting for more than 51 percent of all openings in California. Occupations in the food preparation and serving related, and office and administrative support groups account for 19 of the top 50 occupations with the most openings. Of the top 50, 33 occupations have more replacement needs than new jobs. Replacement needs are expected to increase as baby boomers retire and as workers transition to new occupations as the economy expands.

The top 50 fastest-growing occupations are expected to grow at a rate of 25.4 percent or more, compared to the overall 16.3 percent growth rate projected for the state. These occupations are expected to generate more than 700,000 new jobs by 2020, accounting for more than a quarter of all new jobs in California. This list includes varied occupations reflecting the widespread growth seen in the professional and business services, health and education, leisure and hospitality, retail, construction, and wholesale industry sectors.

The matrix that follows provides a snapshot of the fastest- and largest-growing occupations projected for California over the 2010-2020 projection period. The top occupations are categorized by education completion levels ranging from less than high school to a doctoral or professional degree.

Comparison of Growing Occupations by Entry-Level Education in California 2010-2020

Fastest-Growing (New Jobs from Industry Growth)	Entry-Level Education	Largest-Growing (New Jobs and Replacement Needs)
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists (41.4% or 11,500 jobs) Biochemists and Biophysicists (37.5% or 2,400 jobs) Pharmacists (26.7% or 6,300 jobs) Physical Therapists (23.6% or 3,900 jobs) Family and General Practitioners (22.0% or 2,700 jobs)	Doctoral or Professional Degree	Lawyers (24,900 jobs) Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists (13,200 jobs) Pharmacists (12,300 jobs) Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists (11,300 jobs) Physical Therapists (5,800 jobs)
Marriage and Family Therapists (39.3% or 4,200 jobs) Healthcare Social Workers (31.0% or 3,900 jobs) Physician Assistants (25.3% or 2,100 jobs) Occupational Therapists (24.4% or 2,200 jobs) Urban and Regional Planners (23.6% or 2,100 jobs)	Master's Degree	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors (11,700 jobs) Instructional Coordinators (7,400 jobs) Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School (7,300 jobs) Healthcare Social Workers (6,900 jobs) Marriage and Family Therapists (6,500 jobs)
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists (45.8% or 24,600 jobs) Logisticians (33.8% or 4,600 jobs) Cost Estimators (32.1% or 7,200 jobs) Database Administrators (32.1% or 3,600 jobs) Software Developers, Systems Software (31.9% or 24,100 jobs)	Bachelor's Degree	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education (51,500 jobs) Accountants and Auditors (50,000 jobs) Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists (38,800 jobs) Software Developers, Applications (33,800 jobs) Management Analysts (32,200 jobs)
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers (37.7% or 2,000 jobs) Veterinary Technologists and Technicians (31.0% or 2,600 jobs) Respiratory Therapists (26.1% or 3,700 jobs) Radiologic Technologists and Technicians (23.8% or 4,100 jobs) Registered Nurses (21.6% or 54,300 jobs)	Associate's Degree	Registered Nurses (99,800 jobs) General and Operations Managers (59,100 jobs) Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education (20,600 jobs) Construction Managers (12,200 jobs) Paralegals and Legal Assistants (9,200 jobs)
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics (42.1% or 6,700 jobs) Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers (27.1% or 5,600 jobs) Skincare Specialists (24.6% or 1,600 jobs) Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (22.5% or 14,500 jobs) Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants (22.5% or 24,600 jobs)	Postsecondary Non-degree Award	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants (38,800 jobs) Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (31,700 jobs) Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists (15,800 jobs) Dental Assistants (14,500 jobs) Firefighters (11,400 jobs)
Computer Support Specialists (18.6% or 12,900 jobs)	Some College, No Degree	Computer Support Specialists (31,200 jobs)
Pharmacy Technicians (33.1% or 9,600 jobs) Pharmacy Aides (32.1% or 2,600 jobs) Loan Officers (30.7% or 8,700 jobs) First-Line Supervisors of Helpers, Laborers, and Material Movers, Hand (30.3% or 6,400 jobs) Food Service Managers (30.3% or 14,600 jobs)	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Office Clerks, General (109,400 jobs) Customer Service Representatives (92,600 jobs) First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers (74,300 jobs) First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers (62,200 jobs) Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products (59,200 jobs)
Home Health Aides (52.4% or 32,000 jobs) Personal Care Aides (42.6% or 138,200 jobs) Tapers (33.3% or 2,000 jobs) Nonfarm Animal Caretakers (31.1% or 6,100 jobs) Cooks, Fast Food (29.7% or 30,800 jobs)	Less than High School	Retail Salespersons (232,000 jobs) Cashiers (220,000 jobs) Waiters and Waitresses (175,100 jobs) Personal Care Aides (163,900 jobs) Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food (148,100 jobs)

Excludes "All-Other" occupations and those with employment less than 5,000 in 2010.

Visit www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov for more projections information.