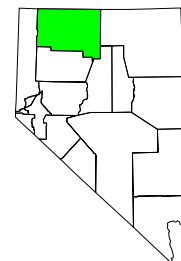


**ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA AND TRENDS FOR  
COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY  
(CEDs) FOR HUMBOLDT COUNTY:**

**CURRENT AND FUTURE EMPLOYMENT, OUTPUT, AND  
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**PART IV**



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FORECASTS:**

**PART IV**

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**INTRODUCTION**

The University Center for Economic Development conducted a study on current and future employment, output, and occupations trends in the nation, state, and Humboldt County. Results of this study can be used for background material for a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) in Humboldt County. The U.S. Department of Labor (Berman, 2004; Hecker, 2004; Su, 2004; Tossi, 2004) and the State of Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation (2005) project employment and occupations every two years. Results of this outlook could provide useful information regarding business, industrial, and employment opportunities in Humboldt County.

**National Trends**

Domestic growth with continued high productivity, low unemployment rates, and inflation remaining stable characterize the expected outlook to 2012 (Su, 2001). U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Berman, 2004) project that from 2002 to 2012, total industrial output will increase by approximately \$6.4 trillion to \$23.2 trillion in 2012. Output growth is projected to be slightly faster than over the previous decade. Industrial output will grow faster than the labor force and employment due to increased labor productivity. Technological advances are an important agent for growth in the national economy.

Overall employment is expected to increase by 21.3 million from 2002 to 2012, which is slightly more than the 20.7 million increase from 1992 to 2002. Labor force is projected to increase by 17.4 million persons between 2002 to 2012, a rate of growth of approximately 1.1 percent annually, which is roughly the same annual growth rate as between 1992 to 2002. Underlying this trend is a projected growth rate of 1.1 percent in the working-age population and a slight increase in overall labor force participation rates.

Significant changes in demographic composition will accompany the relatively slower growth of the labor force over the next ten years. The growth in women's labor force participation rates will continue to outpace that of men's. The proportion of women in the labor force is projected to increase from 46.5 percent in 2002 to 47.5 percent by 2012.

Immigration will continue to play a major role in the growth of the U.S. labor force. By 2012, the Hispanic labor force is projected to be larger than the black labor force, primarily because of faster population growth. The black labor force is expected to grow by 19.3 percent, more than twice as fast as the eight percent growth rate for the white labor force from 2002 to 2012.

Between 2002 and 2012, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Toossi, 2004) projects 40.5 million workers will enter the labor force and 23.1 million will leave. These figures compare with 33.5 million entrants and 19.1 million leavers during the 1992 to 2002 period. Between 2002 and 2012, 20.5 million men will enter the labor force while 19.9 million women will enter. Also, from 2002 to 2012, 12.8 million men will leave the labor force while 10.3 million women will leave.

The age of the labor force can be measured in various ways, one being median age. As the baby-boomer generation entered the labor force, the median age of the labor force decreased. The median age steadily declined until 1980. Since 1980, the labor force median age has begun to increase. With the population projected to continue aging as rapidly as in the past, the median age of the labor force by 2012 is expected to exceed the 1962 level. The highest median age level attained before the entrance of the baby boomers was 40.5 years, which occurred in 1962. Median age of labor force in 2012 is forecasted to be 41.4 years of age.

Table 1 shows that employment is forecast to continue its shift from goods producing to service-producing sectors. In the goods-producing sectors, employment in the Construction Sector is projected to increase and offset the employment declines in the Mining Sector and the Manufacturing Sector. All employment in the service-producing industries is forecast to increase except for the Utilities Sector. Nationally, the Service-Producing Sectors are forecasted to realize the largest sectoral employment increases. These sectors are the Professional and Business Services Sector and the Education and Health Services Sector.

**Table 1. Employment By Major Industry Division, 1992, 2002 and Projected 2012.**

Industry sector	Thousands of jobs			Average annual rate of change	
	1992	2002	2012	1992-2002	2002-12
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	123,325	144,014	165,319	1.6	1.4
Nonfarm wage and salary	109,526	131,063	152,690	1.8	1.5
Goods-Producing, excluding agriculture	22,016	22,550	23,346	0.2	0.3
Mining	610	512	451	-1.7	-1.3
Construction	4,608	6,732	7,745	3.9	1.4
Manufacturing	16,799	15,307	15,149	-0.9	-0.1
Service-Providing	87,510	108,513	129,344	2.2	1.8
Utilities	726	600	565	-1.9	-0.6
Wholesale trade	5,110	5,641	6,279	1	1.1
Retail trade	12,828	15,047	17,129	1.6	1.3
Transportation and warehousing	3,462	4,205	5,120	2	2
Information	2,641	3,420	4,052	2.6	1.7
Financial activities	6,540	7,843	8,806	1.8	1.2
Professional and business services	10,969	16,010	20,876	3.9	2.7
Education and health services	11,891	16,184	21,329	3.1	2.8
Leisure and hospitality	9,437	11,969	14,104	2.4	1.7
Other services	5,120	6,105	7,065	1.8	1.5
Federal government	3,111	2,767	2,779	-1.2	0
State and local government	15,675	18,722	21,240	1.8	1.3
Agriculture <sup>(2)</sup>	2,639	2,245	1,905	-1.6	-1.6
Nonagriculture self-employed and unpaid family workers	9,009	9,018	9,162	0	0.2
Secondary wage and salary jobs in agricultural production, forestry, fishing, and private household industries <sup>(3)</sup>	178	143	128	-2.2	-1.1
Secondary jobs as a self-employed or unpaid family worker <sup>(4)</sup>	1,973	1,545	1,434	-2.4	-0.7

Footnotes:

(1) Employment data for wage and salary workers are from the BLS Current Employment Statistics (payroll) survey, which counts jobs, whereas self-employed, unpaid family workers, and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting are from the Current Population Survey (household survey), which counts workers.

(2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting data from the Current Population survey, except logging, which is from the Current Employment Survey and government wage and salary workers, which are excluded.

(3) Workers who hold a secondary wage and salary job in agricultural production, forestry, fishing, and private household industries.

(4) Wage and salary workers who hold a secondary job as a self-employed or unpaid family worker.

Source: Berman, J. "Industry Output and Employment Projections to 2012." *Monthly Labor Review* 127 (February 2004): Table 1, p. 59.

## **National Output Trends**

However, just focusing on employment may produce an incorrect view of sectoral growth and importance in the national economy. Labor is only one input factor in production. Capital and technology also influence economic sectoral output. Table 2 shows projections of real national sectoral output to the year 2012.

Table 2 shows a somewhat opposite view of economic sectoral importance when only employment is analyzed. Even though the Manufacturing Sector is projected to realize a small employment decrease from 2002 to 2012, the real value of output for the Manufacturing Sector is forecasted to increase from 2002 to 2012. Additionally in absolute values, the Manufacturing Sector leads all sectors in real value of production in 2012. This is also true for the Agricultural Sector where employment is forecasted to realize a 1.6 percent annual decrease, but real output is forecasted to increase by 17.4 percent from 2002 to 2012.

The rapid real output growth by sectors in the goods-producing sector is due to technological advances that increase real sectoral output even with limited employment increases. The service-producing sector output is forecasted to increase by 40.6 percent from 2002 to 2012. Results of Table 2 indicate that despite the lower employment in the goods-producing sectors, these sectors remain an important sector to the national economy based on real value of output.

## ***National Occupation Trends***

Nationally, among the major occupation groups, employment in the two largest occupations in 2000 – professional and related occupations and service occupations – will increase the fastest and add the most jobs from 2002 to 2012 (Hecker, 2004). These major occupation groups, which are on the opposite ends of the educational attainment and earnings spectrum, are expected to provide more than half of the total job growth from 2002 to 2012.

**Table 2. Output by Major Industry Division (Gross Domestic Output), 1992, 2002 and Projected 2012.**

Industry Sector	Billions of Chained 1996 Dollars			Average Annual Rate of Change	
	1992	2002	2012	1992-2002	2002-2012
TOTAL	12,272.1	16,822.0	23,249.8	3.2	3.3
Goods-Producing,					
Excluding Agriculture	3,766.9	4,732.8	6,362.1	2.3	3.0
Mining	154.9	166.1	156.0	0.7	-0.6
Construction	547.1	718.7	851.8	2.8	1.7
Manufacturing	3,066.7	3,840.1	5,360.9	2.3	3.4
Service Producing	7,682.1	11,052.4	15,542.4	3.7	3.5
Utilities	278.0	267.2	320.3	-0.4	1.8
Wholesale Trade	600.3	1,025.3	1,622.5	5.5	4.7
Retail Trade	666.9	1,013.1	1,420.0	4.3	3.4
Transportation and Warehousing	436.4	575.7	819.6	2.8	3.6
Information	481.3	891.2	1,498.2	6.4	5.3
Financial Activities	1,524.7	2,229.8	3,037.5	3.9	3.1
Professional and Business Services	1,063.3	1,778.3	2,669.4	5.3	4.1
Education and Health Services	813.9	1,087.5	1,476.3	2.9	3.1
Leisure and Hospitality	441.2	592.3	797.2	3.0	3.0
Other Services	298.3	381.7	505.6	2.5	2.9
Federal Government	394.2	377.7	443.4	-0.4	1.6
State and Local Government	685.3	838.9	980.4	2.0	1.6
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and					
Hunting	273.8	299.6	351.6	0.9	1.6
Special Industries <sup>1</sup>	550.3	704.1	908.3	2.5	2.6
Residuals <sup>2</sup>	-1.0	33.2	84.6		

1 Consists of nonproducing accounting categories to reconcile input-output system with NIPA accounts.

2 Residual is shown for the first level only. Subcategories do not necessarily add to higher categories as a byproduct of chainweighting.

Source: Berman, J. "Industry Output and Employment Projections to 2012." *Monthly Labor Review* 127 (February 2004): Table 2, p. 60.



Table 3 shows the twenty occupations forecast to have the largest numerical increase from 2002 to 2012. Among the occupations used for projections, the top twenty numerical leaders account for 35.44 percent of total national occupational employment change between 2002 and 2012. Also these top twenty national occupations with the largest numerical increase between 2002 and 2012 account for 26.30 percent of total 2012 national occupational employment. For the occupations forecasted with the largest numeric increases, only three of these occupations indicate that the most significant source of education or training required is an Associate Degree or higher.

**Table 3. Top Twenty National Occupations with Largest Numerical Increase in Thousands of Jobs, 2002-2012.**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number (1,000)</b>	<b>Most Significant Source of Education or Training</b>
Registered nurses	623	Associate degree
Postsecondary teachers	603	Doctoral degree
Retail salespersons	596	Short-term on-the-job training
Customer service representatives	460	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	454	Short-term on-the-job training
Cashiers, except gaming	454	Short-term on-the-job training
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	414	Short-term on-the-job training
General and operations managers	376	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
Waiters and waitresses	367	Short-term on-the-job training
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	343	Short-term on-the-job training
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	337	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Receptionists and information clerks	325	Short-term on-the-job training
Security guards	317	Short-term on-the-job training
Office clerks, general	310	Short-term on-the-job training
Teacher assistants	294	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing, except technical and scientific products	279	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Home health aides	279	Short-term on-the-job training
Personal and home care aides	246	Short-term on-the-job training
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	237	Short-term on-the-job training
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	237	Short-term on-the-job training

**Source:** Hecker, D. "Occupation Employment Projections to 2012." *Monthly Labor Review* 127 (February 2004): 80-105.

Table 4 shows the twenty national occupations forecast to have the largest percentage growth. Ten of the fastest growing occupations are professional and technical occupations that require post secondary education. Among the 500 occupations used for projections, the top twenty fastest growing occupations by percentage increase account for 9.65 percent of total occupational employment change nationally between 2002 and 2012. Also, these top twenty fastest growing occupations by percentage increase account for 3.96 percent of total 2012 national occupational employment.

**Table 4. Top Twenty Fastest Growing National Occupations in Thousands of Jobs, 2002 to 2012.**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number (1,000)</b>	<b>Most significant Source of Education or Training</b>
Medical assistants	215	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Network systems and data communications analysts	106	Bachelor's degree
Physician assistants	31	Bachelor's degree
Social and human service assistants	149	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Home health aides	279	Short-term on-the-job training
Medical records and health information technicians	69	Associate degree
Physical therapist aides	17	Short-term on-the-job training
Computer software engineers, applications	179	Bachelor's degree
Computer software engineers, systems software	128	Bachelor's degree
Physical therapist assistants	22	Associate degree
Fitness trainers and aerobics instructors	81	Postsecondary vocational award
Database administrators	49	Bachelor's degree
Veterinary technologists and technicians	23	Associate degree
Hazardous materials removal workers	16	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Dental hygienists	64	Associate degree
Occupational therapist aides	4	Short-term on-the-job training
Dental assistants	113	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Personal and home care aides	246	Short-term on-the-job training
Self-enrichment education teachers	80	Work experience in a related occupation
Computer systems analysts	184	Bachelor's degree

**Source:** Hecker, D. "Occupation Employment Projections to 2012." *Monthly Labor Review* 127 (February 2004): 80-105.

Table 5 shows occupations forecast for the slowest numerical increase from 2002 to 2012. There are two major reasons for slower occupational employment changes. Either the industries that employ these occupations are projected to have slower negative production levels, or technology or business practices will reduce the demand for these occupations in most industries. The top twenty national occupations forecast for slowest employment increase from 2002 to 2012 make up only 4.99 percent of total national employment. Also, all of these slow growing occupations do not require post-secondary education as a most significant source of education or training.

**Table 5. Top Twenty National Occupations Forecast with Greatest Declines, in Thousands of Jobs, 2002 to 2012.**

Occupation	Number (1,000)	Most Significant Source of Education or Training
Farmers and ranchers	-238	Long-term on-the-job training
Sewing machine operators	-99	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Word processors and typists	-93	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Stock clerks and order fillers	-68	Short-term on-the-job training
Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	-57	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	-51	Short-term on-the-job training
Computer operators	-30	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Telephone operators	-28	Short-term on-the-job training
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	-26	Short-term on-the-job training
Loan interviewers and clerks	-24	Short-term on-the-job training
Data entry keyers	-21	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Telemarketers	-21	Short-term on-the-job training
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	-20	Long-term on-the-job training
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	-20	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Team assemblers	-19	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Order clerks	-19	Short-term on-the-job training
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	-18	Short-term on-the-job training
Travel agents	-16	Postsecondary vocational award
Brokerage clerks	-11	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Eligibility interviewers, government programs	-11	Moderate-term on-the-job training

**Source:** Hecker, D. "Occupation Employment Projections to 2012." *Monthly Labor Review* 127 (February 2004): 80-105.

## *Synopsis of National Economic, Employment and Occupational Trends*

The following trends will be useful for Humboldt County's CEDS reports:

- The national economy is forecasted to grow faster from 2002 to 2012 than in the preceding ten-year period from 1992 to 2002.
- Overall national employment is expected to increase by 21.3 million from 2002 to 2012, which is higher than the 20.7 million increase from 1992 to 2002.
- The demographic picture of the labor force is projected to change by 2012.
- Hispanics are projected to have the largest increase in the national labor force and will be larger than the black labor force.
- Female participation rate in the labor force in nearly all age groups is projected to increase. This means that the female share of the labor force is forecast to increase from 46.5 percent in 2002 to 47.5 percent in 2012.
- Nationally, employment is projected to increase by 14.9 percent from 2002 to 2012, with most employment increases occurring in the Professional and Business Services Sector and the Education and Health Services Sector.
- Nationally, employment in the Manufacturing Sector is forecasted to decrease by 158,000 jobs and real value of output is forecast to increase by 39.60 percent. In 2012, the national Manufacturing Sector real value of output will be the leading national economic sector. Because of technological advances, the Manufacturing Sector can produce more with fewer people.
- Among the 500 national occupations forecast by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the top twenty national occupations by numerical growth account for approximately 35.44 percent of total national occupational employment change from 2002 to 2012 and are forecast to be approximately 26.30 percent of total national 2012 occupational employment.
- Half of the fastest growing occupations are forecast as professional or technical occupations that require post-secondary education. Also, for the fastest growing occupation by percentage growth, these twenty occupations are forecasted to make up only 3.96 percent of total 2012 occupation employment.
- Of the twenty occupations forecasted to have the lowest numeric increase in population from 2002 to 2012, these occupations are forecasted to make up less than five percent of total national 2012 occupational employment.

## **Balance of State of Nevada Trends**

The State of Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation (2005) projects occupation for the state of Nevada. Occupational projections presented are from 2002 to 2012. Projections are made for the state; Las Vegas SMSA; Reno SMSA; and Balance of State. Since Humboldt County is part of the Balance of State projections, the text will focus on occupational projections for the Balance of State.

The state of Nevada is forecast to realize occupational employment increase of 478,625 or a 40.7 percent increase in occupational employment from 2002 to 2012. For comparison, Las Vegas SMSA is forecast to realize an occupational employment increase of 382,538 jobs from 2002 to 2012 or a projected occupational employment increase of 45.9 percent while Reno SMSA is forecast to realize an occupational increase of 59,025 jobs from 2002 to 2012 or a projected employment increase of 28.2 percent. Most occupational increases in both SMSA's are forecast to be in the casino and retail industries.

### ***Balance of State Occupational Trends***

The Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation for the State of Nevada (2005) forecasts that Balance of State occupational employment will increase by 36,931 jobs from 2002 to 2012 or a 28.2 percent increase in occupational employment. From Table 6, the top twenty Balance of State occupations by numeric increase are forecast to account for 30.69 percent of total Balance of State occupational employment increase from 2002 to 2012. Also, these top twenty numeric increase occupations are forecast to account for 30.20 percent of total 2012 Balance of State occupational employment. For the Balance of State, the economic sectors where these occupations are located are primarily in the retail, service and public school industries. Only the Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education and the General and Operations Managers occupations require a bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 7 shows the Balance of State occupations forecast to have the largest percentage increases in employment from 2002 to 2012. Some of these occupations will require post-secondary education and/or apprenticeships in a trade. Among the forecasted occupations, the twenty fastest growing occupations by percentage growth account for 19.65 percent of total Balance of State occupational employment growth in 2012. Also, these top twenty fastest growing occupations by percentage increase are forecast to account for 14.01 percent of total Balance of State occupational employment in 2012.

Table 8 shows occupations projected to realize the lowest numeric increases in occupational employment from 2002 to 2012. Gaming Cage Workers are forecasted to realize the lowest occupational number increase of 66 jobs from 2002 to 2012. Most of these slow growth occupations do not require a college education. From 2002 to 2012, the twenty slow growth occupations account for only 7.36 percent of occupational employment growth. Also, the slow growth occupations are only 8.07 percent of total 2012 Balance of State employment.

**Table 6. Top Twenty Nevada Balance of State Occupations by Numeric Increase from 2002-2012.**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Numeric Increase Actual Number</b>	<b>Most Significant Source of Education or Training</b>
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	1,022	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Retail Salespersons	962	Short-term on-the-job training
Cashiers	868	Short-term on-the-job training
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	742	Bachelor's degree
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	678	Short-term on-the-job training
Office Clerks, General	605	Short-term on-the-job training
Waiters and Waitresses	574	Short-term on-the-job training
Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer	568	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	560	Short-term on-the-job training
Registered Nurses	522	Associate degree
Gaming Dealers	498	Postsecondary vocational award
General and Operations Managers	494	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	468	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	463	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Cooks, Fast Food	404	Short-term on-the-job training
Carpenters	402	Long-term on-the-job training
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	383	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	367	Short-term on-the-job training
Customer Service Representatives	365	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	357	Long-term on-the-job training

Source: State of Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. "State Occupation Projections: 2002-2012." Research and Analysis Bureau, Carson City, Nevada, 2005.

**Table 7. Top Twenty Nevada Fastest Growing Balance of State Occupations from 2002 to 2012.**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>PERCENT INCREASE (%)</b>	<b>Most Significant Source of Education or Training</b>
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	86.3%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Amusement and Recreation Attendants	56.9%	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	55.9%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers	54.8%	Long-term on-the-job training
Tire Repairers and Changers	48.9%	Short-term on-the-job training
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	45.3%	Bachelor's degree
Construction Managers	45.0%	Long-term on-the-job training
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	45.0%	Short-term on-the-job training
Management Analysts	43.8%	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
Registered Nurses	43.8%	Associate degree
Retail Salespersons	41.9%	Short-term on-the-job training
Customer Service Representatives	40.9%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Teacher Assistants	39.7%	Short-term on-the-job training
Receptionists and Information Clerks	38.3%	Short-term on-the-job training
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	38.2%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Civil Engineers	38.0%	Bachelor's degree
Carpenters	37.8%	Long-term on-the-job training
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	37.7%	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	37.1%	Short-term on-the-job training
Construction Laborers	36.3%	Moderate-term on-the-job training

Source: State of Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. "State Occupation Projections: 2002-2012." Research and Analysis Bureau, Carson City, November 2005.



**Table 8. Top Twenty Nevada Balance of State Occupations Projected with Smallest Numeric Increase from 2002 to 2012.**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>Change Actual Number</b>	<b>Most Significant Source of Education or Training</b>
Gaming Cage Workers	66	Short-term on-the-job training
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	94	Short-term on-the-job training
Dishwashers	102	Short-term on-the-job training
Child Care Workers	113	Short-term on-the-job training
Computer Programmers	113	Bachelor's degree
Civil Engineering Technicians	123	Associate degree
Secretaries, Administrative Assistants, and Other Office Support Workers, All Other (OES Only)	127	Short-term on-the-job training
Tire Repairers and Changers	129	Short-term on-the-job training
Slot Key Persons	131	Postsecondary vocational award
Tellers	138	Short-term on-the-job training
Gaming Workers, All Other (OES Only)	141	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	143	Moderate-term on-the-job training
Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks	146	Short-term on-the-job training
Security Guards	152	Short-term on-the-job training
Gaming Change Persons and Booth Cashiers	159	Short-term on-the-job training
Bartenders	160	Short-term on-the-job training
Financial Managers	161	Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	165	Short-term on-the-job training
Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Vocational Education	166	Bachelor's degree
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Technical and Scientific Products	183	Moderate-term on-the-job training

Source: State of Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation. "State Occupation Projections: 2002-2012." Research and Analysis Bureau, Carson City, November 2005.

## ***Synopsis of Balance of State Employment and Occupational Trends***

The following synopsis will be useful for Humboldt County's CEDS report:

- Employment for the State of Nevada is projected to increase by 478,628 jobs from 2002 to 2012 or a 40.7 percent increase in occupational employment.
- Las Vegas SMSA is forecast to realize a 45.9 percent growth in occupational employment from 2002 to 2012 while Reno SMSA is forecast to increase by 28.2 percent.
- For the Balance of State of Nevada, which includes all Nevada counties except Clark, Nye and Washoe Counties, occupational employment is forecast to increase by 36,931 jobs or a 28.2 percent increase in occupational employment from 2002 to 2012.
- Among the forecasted state occupations by the Nevada Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, the top twenty Balance of State occupations by numeric growth account for approximately 30.69 percent of total Balance of State occupational employment change from 2002 to 2012 and are forecast to be approximately 30.20 percent of total 2012 Balance of State occupational employment.
- Similar to the national forecasts, occupations forecast for largest percentage increases require post-secondary education or technical apprenticeships.
- Of the top twenty occupations projected for the fastest growth in the Balance of State, these occupations account for approximately 19.65 percent of total occupational-employment growth from 2002 to 2012 and are forecast to be approximately 14.01 percent of total 2012 Balance of State occupational employment.
- The twenty slowest growing occupations from 2002 to 2012 accounted for only 7.36 percent of occupational employment growth. The top twenty slow growth occupations make up only 8.07 percent of total 2012 occupational employment. Gaming Cage Workers are forecasted to realize the lowest occupational number increases by increasing by only 66 jobs.

### **Projections for Humboldt County**

A criticism of targeted economic development by Barkley et al (1998) was that a selected economic sector based on past economic growth might be at the end of a growth phase. Past sectoral employment growth may be a poor predictor of future sectoral employment growth. Therefore, for this analysis, sectoral projected employment growth must be incorporated into a targeted economic development analysis.

From the Nevada Office of the State Demographer (2005), one digit Standard Industrial Classification sector employment from 2001 to 2024 was estimated. These values were used to project county population to 2024. To make comparisons to national and state sectoral employment projections, county sectoral employment will be shown from 2002 to 2012. Table 9 shows that total employment in Humboldt County is forecasted to increase by 4.64 percent. However, change in employment is not uniform across economic sectors in Humboldt County.

For Humboldt County, the Mining Sector is forecasted to decline by 17.57 percent, and the Service Sector is projected to increase by 15.68 percent. The Service Sector is projected to have the largest employment numbers for Humboldt County in 2012. Economic sectors forecasted to realize an employment increase from 2002 to 2012 are the Agriculture Sector, the Manufacturing Sector, the Retail Trade Sector, the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Sector, the Services Sector, and the Federal Government, Military Sector. Along with the Mining Sector, the Construction Sector is forecasted to realize a decrease of 15.95 percent in sectoral employment from 2002 to 2012.

**Table 9. Forecasted Sectoral Employment for 2002 and 2012 for Humboldt County.**

Sector	Forecasted Employment		Percentage Change (%)
	2002	2012	
Agriculture	268	326	21.64%
Mining	1,366	1,126	-17.57%
Construction	464	390	-15.95%
Manufacturing	318	429	34.91%
T.C. &P.U.	551	537	-2.54%
Wholesale Trade	221	215	-2.71%
Retail Trade	1,610	1,699	5.53%
F.I.R.E.	454	649	42.95%
Services	2,219	2,567	15.68%
State & Local Government	1,171	1,110	-5.21%
Federal Government, Civilian	167	135	-19.16%
Federal Government, Military	42	77	83.33%
TOTAL	8,849	9260	4.64%

T.C.& P.U. represents the Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities Sector.

F.I.R.E. represents the Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Sector.

Source: Hardcastle, J. "Sectoral Employment Projections by County from 2001 to 2024." State of Nevada Office of Demographer, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada, 2004.

### ***Synopsis of Employment Projections for Humboldt County***

The following is a synopsis of sectoral employment projections for Humboldt County:

- Total employment in Humboldt County is forecasted to increase from 8,849 in 2002 to 9,260 in 2012 or a 4.64 percent increase in Humboldt County employment.
- The Mining Sector in Humboldt County is forecasted to lose 240 jobs from 2002 to 2012 or a 17.57 percent decrease in sectoral employment.
- The Manufacturing Sector in Humboldt County is forecasted for an increase in employment population of 34.91 percent from 2002 to 2012, while the Service Sector will remain the largest employment sector with a 15.68 percent increase from 2002 to 2012.
- The forecasted employment change in Table 9 can be used as input to a local CEDS report. Barkley et al. (1998) has criticized using historical employment growth rates instead of future sector employment growth rates. By using these forecasts, the criticism of Barkley et al. (1998) can be addressed.
- Results of Table 9 indicate a slow-growing county economy still dependent upon the natural resource industries.

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