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## Employment Trends for Occupations Requiring no more than a High School Diploma or GED: 1992 and 2005

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# *Employment Trends for Occupations Requiring No More Than a High School Diploma or GED: 1992 and 2005*

By: Paul Geyer and John Schroedel<sup>1</sup>

## *Abstract*

*This article, the third in a series on employment trends, focuses on occupations requiring no postsecondary training. The first article (Geyer & Schroedel, 1995) concentrated on occupations requiring a Bachelor's degree or higher, and the second article (Schroedel & Geyer, 1996) focused on occupations needing some postsecondary training, usually for one- or two-year college degrees. The next article will report on occupations requiring significant on-the-job training.*

## **Introduction**

Jobs requiring only a high school diploma are plentiful in the nation's economy. The foundation or "backbone" of this economy is built upon such occupations as Cashier, General Office Clerk, or Food Preparation Worker and Construction Worker, Printer, or Truck Driver. Each of these occupations and hundreds more can be entered directly after completing high school (and often without completing high school), without earning a postsecondary degree or certificate. With so many choices available, the job seeker who wants to enter the workforce without earning a postsecondary degree is faced with the difficult challenge of deciding upon an occupation.

Access to high-quality information is essential to making good decisions about wanting to work and choosing a career. The

well-informed career decision-maker is ahead of the competition for the desirable job openings. The job seeker needs to know about the requirements of occupations as well as be aware of one's personal interests, abilities, and work skills. Fortunately, much employment information is systematically organized by federal government agencies. A key to the broader utilization of employment information is to make it available to workers, job seekers, students, counselors, and other consumers.

This paper includes information about occupations which require no postsecondary training or education (i. e., no more than a high school degree or GED is required). It is written for use by counselors and other service providers in rehabilitation, high school, and job placement settings to assist their efforts to provide educational and career counseling for people who are deaf or hard of hearing. For each occupation, the paper includes estimates of the number of people employed in 1992, the number and percent of additional workers to be employed by 2005, and income ratings.

The types of occupations presented here will attract primarily deaf and hard of hearing persons not planning to enter college. More than half of deaf high school seniors elect not to attend college (Schroedel, 1991a, 1991b). Though about 50% do aspire to go to college, in a typical graduating class of deaf high school seniors, about 25% will seek other forms of training

(rehabilitation facilities, independent living centers, or trade schools), and another 25% plan to enter directly into the workforce (Schroedel, 1991b). Furthermore, research have found that up to seven of every ten deaf college students drop out of college without earning a degree (Walter, Foster, & Elliott, 1987). These and other occupational statistics signal that most people who are deaf historically have worked in occupations which do not require postsecondary degrees.

As accommodations become more common in the workplace, the formal hearing requirements of occupations may change. Thus, occupations for workers who are deaf or hard of hearing should not be eliminated because of hearing requirements alone. For this reason, this article includes all occupations requiring no more than a high school degree.

## **Employment Trends**

Information about employment trends can be very useful when deaf and hard of hearing people are selecting an occupation. Such information can make a big difference in a person's income and likelihood of obtaining full-time employment now and in the future.

Table 1 provides summaries of employment trends for 255 occupations which typically require no more than a high school degree. This information was derived from estimates reported in *Occupational Projections and Training Data* (1994a). (Note that the term

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*occupation*, which identifies a category of similar jobs, differs from the term *job*, which refers to a individual position for pay at a given employer. The 255 occupations listed in this article represent about 120 million jobs). The occupations have been grouped into nine broad categories: (a) Executive, administrative and managerial, (b) Professional specialty occupations, (c) Technicians and related support occupations, and (d) Marketing and sales, (e) Administrative support occupations, including clerical, (f) Service occupations, (g) Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and related occupations, (h) Precision production, craft, and repair occupations, and (i) Operators, fabricators, and laborers (each in **Bold** in Table 1).

Table 1 presents the estimates of the number employed in 1992 and the number and percent of increased employment by 2005 for each occupation.<sup>1</sup> It also provides a rating of 1992 weekly pay for each occupation relative to pay in other occupations. Pay ratings are based on the median earnings of full-time workers in a given occupation. The four pay rating codes are: VH=Very High (top 25% of occupations), H=High (upper-middle 25%), L=Low (lower-middle 25%), and VL=Very Low (bottom 25% of occupations). Ideas on how to use this information are given in the next section below entitled Career Counseling Tips.

Readers are reminded that the numbers in Table 1 represent estimates for the nation as a whole. The estimates may be higher or lower for certain occupations in some localities. Regional, state, or local statistics may be obtained by contacting state employment security agencies. The Counselor Notes section of Table 1 is available for recording such information.

Overall, occupations not requiring a college degree will experience a projected 21% rate of growth by 2005. Some occupations, however, will grow more than others. Numerous well-paying, rapidly expanding "hot occupations" are open to qualified job seekers with no more than a high school degree. As exemplified in Table 1, several occupations are estimated to have growth rates in excess of 32% by 2005; these include Legal Assistants, Bakers, Food Preparation Workers, Child Care Workers, Groundskeepers, Dry Cleaning Machine Operators, and Meat Cutters. These occupations can be characterized as among those which job seekers will find the most openings over then next decade. Workers in these occupations will tend to have better chances for advancement and decreased chances for displacement. Unemployment should be relatively low.

In contrast, declining employment, as indicated by the decreasing number of future workers, is envisioned for Computer Operators, Communication Equipment Mechanics, and machine operators in billing, welding, textiles, and sewing; each of these "cold occupations" is expected to experience decreases of 17% or more in the numbers of people employed by 2005. These and other "cold occupations" are characterized by diminishing employment prospects, more lay-offs, and less economic security. Even top-of-the-line skilled workers in these fields of work may face these problems. For example, people who are trained primarily to operate computers will face increasing career instability because over the next decade as employers will be seeking workers whose computer skills compliment other important skills, such that computer skills alone will become less and less valuable to employers.

## Career Counseling Tips

*Exploring occupations is important* in choosing a future career. Knowledge of many jobs is a key foundation for a good career decision. Persons seeking work requiring no training beyond high school should read the list of occupations in Table 1. Occupations that interest a student should be explored further with their career counselor, either at the local high school or branch office of the vocational rehabilitation agency. Specifically, using the information from Table 1, together they should discuss the following topics:

- The availability of an occupation now (using numbers for 1992). The number of workers in some occupations is greater than in others. A larger number of workers means that there will be more opportunities for employment.
- The employment outlook in 2005 (forecasted percentage of growth). For occupations with relatively large growth rates, job seekers will have an easier time finding entry-level opportunities as well as advancement opportunities. There are jobs available in "cold occupations;" however, those seeking such jobs will face greater risk of displacement, underemployment, and unemployment than those seeking jobs in "hot occupations."
- The pay rating. Pay is important to most workers. Higher earnings can bring a better quality of life.
- Educational requirements. Although the occupations listed in Table 1 require no postsecondary training, occupations may require

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certain skills, such as typing, reading, or solving problems using math. Though such skills are often taught in high school, people differ in the skill levels they have acquired. Thus many people, hearing or deaf, who are not planning to earn a college degree or vocational certificate, may nevertheless still need some form of postsecondary training or on-the-job experience to become more employable (Wash, 1995-1996). The job seeker will want information about how to meet the specific educational or training requirements of occupations they find interesting.

- Where to get additional information. Published sources of additional information are listed below in Additional Resources. Job seekers may also contact workers in the occupation of interest (especially workers who are deaf or hard of hearing), career counselors, or other knowledgeable resource persons.

### A Case Study

Don, a high school junior, has been exploring career options and is interested in becoming either a Bindery Worker or a Janitor. He asks his Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor, Mr. Howard Manning, "Which job is better?" Mr. Manning replied, "First, consider the available information for Bindery Workers. Bindery Workers operate and maintain the machines which create books, magazines, and similar products. They might operate, for example, the machine which glues printed sheets of paper together to create a catalog." As both read together, as shown for the Bindery

Machine Operators and Set-up Operators occupation listed in Table 1, a 16.3% increase in the number of workers in these types of occupations is expected by 2005. This is a good sign that jobs will be available. Weekly earnings, averaging \$350 during 1992 for lesser skilled or entry-level workers, are in the High category; thus, pay is an attractive attribute. Prior work experience as a Bindery Worker is important in finding the better paying Bindery Worker jobs. [Specific details about pay and working conditions have been obtained from the *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (1994b).

Secondly, as Mr. Manning discusses with Don, consider the available information for Janitors. Janitors keep buildings clean and in good condition. Duties may be limited to cleaning (such as mopping floors, dusting furniture, resupplying bathrooms, emptying trash, or vacuuming carpets) or may be more varied (including minor repair or carpentry work, painting, mowing lawns, or moving furniture). As shown for the Janitors and Cleaners, including Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners, occupation in Table 1, a 19% increase in the number of workers in this type of occupation is expected by 2005. This is a reasonable sign that employers will be hiring. Weekly earnings, averaging about \$277 in 1992, are in the Very Low category; thus, pay is not an attractive attribute. It is relatively easy to obtain work as a Janitor; however, many people quit these jobs in search of better paying jobs.

Mr. Manning is helping Don decide between working as a Bindery Worker or a Janitor. He points out that both areas are expanding such that opportunities for work will be good. There will be more opportunities for work as a Janitor because more employers need

Janitors than Bindery Workers. However, pay is much better for Bindery workers. She advises him to talk with people who are working in each of these jobs and to observe them doing their jobs. Don points out that he wants to take Work Study experiences in Bindery and Janitorial occupations during his senior year. Seeing people at work on these jobs and talking with them would probably be pivotal influences upon Don's career decision. For information on other generic career learning activities of deaf high school students see Schroedel (1991a).

### Additional Resources<sup>2</sup>

The most comprehensive occupational information is available from the U.S. government in the following publications:

*Occupational Outlook Handbook* (1994). It contains narrative-style information about 250 occupations. For each occupation, training and educational requirements, working conditions, pay, nature of the work, the outlook for growth in employment opportunities, and sources of other related information are described.

*Occupational Projections and Training Data* (1994). Information for over 600 occupations is presented, including information on demographic characteristics (like worker age, sex and race), growth rates, and educational requirements. Occupations are ranked on growth rate, unemployment rate, and pay.

Two other resources are the *Occupational Outlook Quarterly* (OOQ) and the *Monthly Labor Review* (MLR). Both of these share useful occupational information such as "The 1992-2005 Job Outlook in Brief" from the Spring, 1994 OOQ and "Labor Force Trends of Persons with and without Disabilities" from the October, 1991 MLR.

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The above resources are products of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and are sold by: U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402-0001.

Phone: (202)-512-2303.

The *Complete Guide for Occupational Exploration* (1993). The CGOE is based on data provided by the U.S. Department of Labor. For over 12,000 occupations, it identifies the occupational requirements for: worker interests; reading, math, and language levels; physical abilities and other attributes. The CGOE is sold by JIST Works, Inc., 720 North Park Avenue, Indianapolis, IN 46202-3431. Phone: 1-800-648-5478.

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services,  
Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202.

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### End Notes

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<sup>2</sup>Occupational forecasting data for 1992 are being used for this series of articles. These were the most recent data available from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (US BLS) at the time this series was planned. After this series was started, US BLS occupational data for 1994-2005 were published (Silvestri, 1995).

<sup>3</sup>Questions and requests for additional information can be sent to the Research and Training Center for Persons Who are Deaf or Hard of Hearing, 4601 West Markham Street, Little Rock, AR 72205. Phone: (501) 686-9691 (Voice or TDD) or (501) 686-9698 (FAX). The contents of this publication were developed under a research and training grant (H133B10001) from the National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research,

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Table 1 Employment data for jobs requiring no postsecondary training

(Numbers in Thousands)

1992 Job Titles	Number Employed 1992	Number Increased by 2005	Percent Increased by 2005	Weekly earnings 1992	Counselor Notes:
<b>Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations</b>					
Management support occupations					
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	180	24	13.3	H	
<b>Professional specialty occupations</b>					
Social, recreational, and religious workers					
Human services workers	189	256	135.9	H	
Writers, artists, and entertainers					
Photographers and camera operators					
Camera operators, television, motion picture, video	11	2	23.0	L	
Photographers	107	27	24.9	L	
<b>Technicians and related support occupations</b>					
Health technicians and technologists					
EKG technicians					
Technicians, except health and engineering and science	16	-2	-14.4	H	
Legal assistants and technicians, except clerical					
Title examiners and searchers	29	6	19.1	H	
<b>Marketing and sales occupations</b>					
Cashiers					
Counter and rental clerks	2,747	670	24.4	VL	
Marketing and sales worker supervisors	242	88	36.3	VL	
Salespersons, retail	2,036	407	20.0	H	
	3,660	786	21.5	VL	
<b>Administrative support occupations, including clerical</b>					
Adjusters, investigators, and collectors					
Adjustment clerks					
Bill and account collectors	352	93	26.5	L	
Insurance claims and policy processing occupations					
Insurance claims clerks					
insurance policy processing clerks	116	43	37.0	H	
Welfare eligibility workers and interviewers	171	34	19.8	L	
All other adjusters and investigators					
Communications equipment operators	93	16	16.8	L	
All other communications equipment operators					
Computer operators and peripheral equipment operators	38	7	17.2	L	
Peripheral EDP equipment operators					
Information clerks	13	-4	-32.9	L	
Hotel desk clerks					
Interviewing clerks, except personnel and social welfare	30	-18	-60.2	L	
New accounts clerks, banking					
Receptionists and information clerks	122	50	41.3	L	
Mail clerks and messengers	71	24	34.4	L	
Mail clerks, except mail machine operators and postal service	105	10	9.3	L	
Messengers	904	305	33.8	L	
	132	24	17.9	VL	
	140	2	1.7	L	

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(Numbers in Thousands)

1992 Job Titles	Number Employed 1992	Number Increased by 2005	Percent Increased by 2005	Weekly earnings 1992	Counselor Notes:
Material recording, scheduling, dispatching, and distributing occupations					
Dispatchers					
Dispatchers, except police, fire and ambulance	146	34	23.3	H	
Meter readers, utilities	49	0	0.3	L	
Order fillers, wholesale and retail sales	187	30	15.8	H	
Procurement clerks	61	-7	-10.9	L	
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	239	32	13.4	H	
Stock clerks	1,782	158	8.8	L	
Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks	824	147	17.8	L	
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	46	8	17.2	L	
All other material recording, scheduling, and distribution workers	178	41	23.2	L	
Records processing occupations					
Advertising clerks	17	6	37.5	H	
Brokerage clerks	57	12	20.9	L	
Correspondence clerks	31	2	7.0	H	
File clerks	257	48	18.9	VL	
Financial records processing occupations					
Billing, cost, and rate clerks	315	39	12.4	L	
Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators	93	-28	-29.5	H	
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	2,112	73	3.5	L	
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	165	-1	-0.4	L	
Library assistants and bookmobile drivers	114	20	17.8	L	
Order clerks, materials, merchandise, and service	300	13	4.4	H	
Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping	128	32	25.2	H	
Statement clerks	31	-6	-19.9	L	
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists					
Secretaries					
Secretaries, except legal and medical	2,810	120	4.3	L	
Typists and word processors	789	-125	-15.8	L	
Other clerical and administrative support workers					
Court clerks	50	12	23.9	H	
Credit authorizers, credit checkers, and loan and credit clerks					
Credit authorizers	19	5	24.1	H	
Credit checkers	41	7	17.5	L	
Loan and credit clerks	142	37	26.1	L	
Loan interviewers	17	4	26.3	L	
Data entry keyers, except composing	432	83	19.2	L	
Data entry keyers, composing	16	-4	-26.4	L	
Duplicating, mail, and other office machine operators	162	21	13.1	H	
General office clerks	2,688	654	24.3	L	
Municipal clerks	22	4	16.7	H	
Proofreaders and copy markers	27	2	6.2	L	
Real estate clerks	24	11	44.1	L	
Statistical clerks	74	-4	-5.7	H	
All other clerical and administrative support workers	655	16	2.4	H	

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Table 1 Employment data for jobs requiring no postsecondary training

(Numbers in Thousands)					
1992 Job Titles	Number Employed 1992	Number Increased by 2005	Percent Increased by 2005	Weekly earnings 1992	Counselor Notes:
<b>Service occupations</b>					
Cleaning and building service occupations, except private household					
Janitors and cleaners, including maids and housekeeping cleaners	2,862	548	19.1	VL	
All other cleaning and building service workers	217	27	12.3	VL	
Food preparation and service occupations					
Chefs, cooks, and other kitchen workers					
Cooks, except short order					
Bakers, bread and pastry	146	69	47.3	VL	
Cooks, institution or cafeteria	406	64	15.7	VL	
Cooks, restaurant	602	276	45.8	VL	
Cooks, short order and fast food	714	257	36.0	VL	
Food preparation workers	1,223	524	42.9	VL	
Food and beverage service occupations					
Bartenders					
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bar helpers	382	-32	-8.3	VL	
Food counter, fountain, and related workers	441	131	29.8	VL	
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, or coffee shop	1,564	308	19.7	VL	
Waiters and waitresses	222	79	35.6	L	
All other food preparation and service workers	1,756	637	36.3	VL	
Health service occupations	212	77	36.2	VL	
Nursing aides and psychiatric aides					
Psychiatric aides	81	22	27.5	VL	
All other health service workers	147	125	85.3	L	
Personal service occupations					
Amusement and recreation attendants					
Baggage porters and bellhops	207	96	46.1	VL	
Child care workers	34	16	45.9	VL	
Cosmetologists and related workers	684	450	65.8	VL	
Shampooers	12	3	24.2	VL	
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	56	16	29.3	VL	
Private household workers					
Child care workers, private household	350	-123	-35.1	VL	
Cleaners and servants, private household	483	-157	-32.5	VL	
Cooks, private household	9	-2	-18.3	VL	
Housekeepers and butlers	27	-5	-17.5	VL	
Protective service occupations					
Other protective service workers					
Detectives, except public	59	41	70.2	L	
Guards	803	408	50.8	L	
Crossing guards	57	12	20.4	L	
All other protective service workers	115	34	29.7	VL	
All other service workers	879	353	40.2	VL	
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and related occupations</b>					
Animal caretakers, except farm					
Farm occupations	103	41	39.8	VL	
Farm workers					
Farm workers	849	-133	-15.6	VL	
Nursery workers	72	44	62.0	VL	
Farm operators and managers					
Farmers	1,088	-231	-21.2	L	
Farm managers	130	27	21.1	L	

## EMPLOYMENT TRENDS FOR OCCUPATIONS

Table 1 Employment data for jobs requiring no postsecondary training  
(Numbers in Thousands)

1992 Job Titles	Number Employed 1992	Number Increased by 2005	Percent Increased by 2005	Weekly earnings 1992	Counselor Notes:
Fishers, hunters, and trappers					
Captains and other officers, fishing vessel	8	1	7.4	L	
Fishers, hunters, and trappers	52	2	4.7	L	
Forestry and logging occupations					
Forest and conservation workers	35	8	22.4	VL	
Timber cutting and logging occupations					
Fallers and buckers	33	-4	-11.2	VL	
Logging tractor operators	26	1	4.0	L	
Log handling equipment operators	15	-1	-3.9	VL	
All other timber cutting and related logging workers	22	-1	-6.6	VL	
Gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm	884	311	35.2	VL	
Supervisors, farming, forestry, and agricultural related occupations	71	12	16.6	L	
All other agricultural, forestry, fishing, and related workers	142	42	29.2	VL	
<b>Precision production, craft, and repair occupations</b>					
Construction trades					
Carpet installers	62	13	21.6	L	
Ceiling tile installers and acoustical carpenters	12	0	-1.5	H	
Highway maintenance workers	168	49	29.0	H	
Insulation workers	57	22	39.8	H	
Roofers	127	28	21.7	H	
All other construction trades workers	150	40	26.3	H	
Extractive and related workers, including blasters					
Oil and gas extraction occupations					
Roustabouts	33	-11	-33.2	VH	
All other oil and gas extraction occupations	36	-10	-28.9	VH	
All other extraction and related workers	141	18	13.1	VH	
Mechanics, installers, and repairers					
Communications equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers					
Radio mechanics	9	-1	-10.8	H	
Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers					
All other electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	42	1	2.5	VH	
Machinery and related mechanics, installers, and repairers					
Maintenance repairers, general utility	1,145	319	27.8	H	
Other mechanics, installers, and repairers					
Bicycle repairers	14	6	45.3	H	
Riggers	12	0	1.1	H	
Tire repairers and changers	80	15	18.3	VL	
All other mechanics, installers, and repairers	338	75	22.1	H	
Production occupations, precision					
Food workers, precision					
All other precision food and tobacco workers	40	2	6.0	L	
Inspectors, testers, and graders, precision	625	-65	-10.5	L	
Printing workers, precision					
Bookbinders	8	1	14.1	L	
All other printing workers, precision	13	11	85.1	H	
Other precision workers					
Optical goods workers, precision	19	4	21.7	L	
All other precision workers	120	12	9.8	L	

Table 1 Employment data for jobs requiring no postsecondary training

(Numbers in Thousands)					
1992 Job Titles	Number Employed 1992	Number Increased by 2005	Percent Increased by 2005	Weekly earnings 1992	Counselor Notes:
Plant and system occupations					
Electric power generating plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers					
All other plant and system operators	78	12	15.0	VH	
Operators, fabricators, and laborers					
Machine setters, set-up operators, operators, and tenders					
Combination machine tool setters, set-up operators, operators and tenders	102	24	24.0	H	
Machine tool cut and form setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic					
Drilling and boring machine tool setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	44	-5	-12.2	H	
Grinding machine setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	65	-7	-10.9	L	
Lathe and turning machine tool setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	69	-11	-15.6	H	
Machine forming operators and tenders, metal and plastic	155	-32	-20.8	L	
Machine tool cutting operators and tenders, metal and plastic	114	-19	-16.7	H	
Punching machine setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	45	-7	-16.6	L	
All other machine tool cutting and forming, etc.	182	-7	-3.6	L	
Metal fabricating machine setters, operators, and related workers					
Metal fabricators, structural metal products	45	0	0.4	H	
Soldering and brazing machine operators and tenders	9	-1	-10.5	L	
Welding machine setters, operators, and tenders	97	-17	-17.0	H	
Metal and plastic processing machine setters, operators, and related workers					
Electrolytic plating machine operators and tenders, setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	42	-1	-1.9	L	
Foundry mold assembly and shakeout workers	9	0	3.4	L	
Furnace operators and tenders	20	-1	-6.4	H	
Heaters, metal and plastic	3	0	-3.9	L	
Heating equipment setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	6	-1	-13.2	L	
Heat treating machine operators and tenders, metal and plastic	19	-3	-13.7	L	
Metal molding machine operators and tenders, setters and set-up operators	38	-4	-11.2	L	
Non-electrolytic plating machine operators and tenders, setters and set-up operators, metal and plastic	7	-1	-8.8	L	
Plastic molding machine operators and tenders, setters and set-up operators	150	11	7.1	L	
All other metal and plastic machine setters, operators, and related workers	104	2	2.4	L	
Printing, binding, and related workers					
Bindery machine operators and set-up operators	68	11	16.3	H	
Printing press operators					

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Table 1 Employment data for jobs requiring no postsecondary training

(Numbers in Thousands)

1992 Job Titles	Number Employed 1992	Number Increased by 2005	Percent Increased by 2005	Weekly earnings 1992	Counselor Notes:
Letterpress operators	13	-2	-15.0	H	
Offset lithographic press operators	79	29	37.2	H	
Printing press machine setters, operators and tenders	110	8	7.3	H	
All other printing press setters and set-up operators	14	3	19.1	H	
Screen printing machine setters and set-up operators	25	9	36.7	H	
All other printing, binding, and related workers	41	12	30.3	H	
Textile and related setters, operators, and related workers					
Extruding and forming machine operators and tenders, synthetic or glass fibers	23	-2	-9.5	VL	
Pressing machine operators and tenders, textile, garment, and related materials	78	8	10.3	VL	
Sewing machine operators, garment	556	-162	-29.2	VL	
Sewing machine operators, non-garment	124	-10	-8.1	VL	
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders	29	-3	-10.8	VL	
Textile draw-out and winding machine operators and tenders	192	-35	-18.3	VL	
Textile machine setters and set-up operators	39	-7	-17.1	VL	
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and other related workers					
Head sawyers and sawing machine operators and tenders, setters and set-up operators	59	-13	-22.3	L	
Woodworking machine operators and tenders, setters and set-up operators	62	-11	-17.8	L	
Other machine setters, set-up operators, operators, and tenders					
Boiler operators and tenders, low pressure	18	-1	-7.9	VH	
Cement and gluing machine operators and tenders	35	-7	-20.2	L	
Chemical equipment controllers, operators and tenders	77	-1	-1.5	H	
Cooking and roasting machine operators and tenders, food and tobacco	28	4	13.4	L	
Crushing and mixing machine operators and tenders	133	-16	-12.1	L	
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators and tenders	94	-21	-22.6	L	
Dairy processing equipment operators, including setters	15	1	8.9	H	
Electronic semiconductor processors	32	1	4.3	L	
Extruding and forming machine setters, operators and tenders	99	2	1.7	L	
Furnace, kiln, or kettle operators and tenders	27	-2	-5.9	H	
Laundry and drycleaning machine operators and tenders, except pressing	162	75	46.1	VL	
Motion picture projectionists	9	-2	-25.8	L	
Packaging & filling machine operators & tenders	319	-71	-22.3	VL	
Painting and coating machine operators					
Coating, painting, and spraying machine operators, tenders, setters, and set-up operators	107	0	0.4	L	
Painters, transportation equipment	44	1	2.9	L	

**EMPLOYMENT TRENDS FOR OCCUPATIONS**

**Table 1 Employment data for jobs requiring no postsecondary training**

(Numbers in Thousands)

1992 Job Titles	Number Employed 1992	Number Increased by 2005	Percent Increased by 2005	Weekly earnings 1992	Counselor Notes:
Paper goods machine setters and set-up operators	50	13	26.4	L	
Photographic processing machine operators and tenders	49	9	18.8	L	
Separating and still machine operators and tenders	21	-7	-32.8	H	
Shoe sewing machine operators and tenders	16	-6	-38.4	VL	
Tire building machine operators	14	-3	-22.3	L	
All other machine operators, tenders, setters, and set-up operators	390	-88	-22.6	L	
Hand workers, including assemblers and fabricators					
Cannery workers	73	10	13.1	VL	
Coil winders, tapers, and finishers	20	-7	-32.4	L	
Cutters and trimmers, hand	49	-5	-10.2	L	
Electrical and electronic assemblers	210	-23	-11.1	L	
Grinders and polishers, hand	71	1	1.6	L	
Machine assemblers	49	0	-0.6	L	
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers, hand	127	42	32.9	L	
Metal pourers and casters, basic shapes	10	-1	-6.8	L	
Painting, coating, and decorating workers, hand	29	8	28.0	L	
Portable machine cutters	10	-4	-40.1	L	
Pressers, hand	16	-1	-6.6	L	
Sewers, hand	23	-1	-4.6	VL	
Solderers and brazers	21	2	8.1	L	
All other assemblers and fabricators	1,113	-107	-9.6	L	
All other hand workers	400	142	35.6	L	
Transportation and material moving machine and vehicle operators					
Motor vehicle operators					
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	120	22	18.3	L	
Truck drivers					
Driver/sales workers	329	60	18.1	H	
All other motor vehicle operators	27	7	26.5	H	
Water transportation and related workers					
Able seamen, ordinary seamen, & marine oilers	22	-1	-5.4	VH	
Mates, ship, boat, and barge	7	0	-6.6	VH	
All other transportation and related workers	79	13	16.1	H	
Material moving equipment operators					
Hoist and winch operators	12	1	6.2	H	
Industrial truck and tractor operators	413	29	7.0	L	
Operating engineers	136	23	17.2	H	
All other moving equipment operators	201	33	16.3	L	
All other transportation and material moving equipment operators	32	5	16.4	L	
Helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand					
Freight, stock, and material movers, hand	845	111	13.1	VL	
Hand packers and packagers	685	85	12.4	VL	
Helpers, construction trades	452	79	17.4	VL	
Machine feeders and off bearers	255	2	0.7	L	
Parking lot attendants	63	22	35.3	H	
Refuse collectors	121	13	10.5	L	
Service station attendants	190	-10	-5.3	VL	
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	219	52	23.7	VL	
All other helpers, laborers, and material movers, hand	1,621	423	26.1	L	