The latest outlook for jobs until 1985

Between 1976 and 1985, total employment is expected to increase 19 percent. About 87.5 million people were working in 1976; by 1985, the number employed is expected to rise to 104.3

In other words, our growing economy will create mearly 17 million new jobs.

And 29 million more openings are expected to result

as people now working leave the labor force, because of family duties, retirement, illness, or death. These and other facts about the present and future Job picture appear in The Job Outlook in Brief, put together by John P. Griffin, a labor economist in the

Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, and

are based on material taken from The Occupational Outlook Handbook 1978-79 Edition.

The Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1978-79 Edition contains information for several hundred occupations and 35 industries.

You can purchase a copy from a regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for \$8 or use one of the copies usually available in libraries and the offices of school guidance counselors and employment coun-

Choosing a career is a difficult task. The more information you have about the world of work, the better you'll be able to do it.

Traditionally, jobs have been divided among whitecollar, blue-collar, and service occupations.

Scientists, engineers, business executives, and secretaries are among those who make up the whitecollar labor force.

Blue-collar workers include laborers, operatives truck drivers, for example - and skilled craft workers, such as machinists and carpenters.

Service occupations cover a very wide range of Jobs: barbers, police officers and cooks are all service

Here is your key to reading that which follows. The first figure after a job listing represents the estimated number employed in it as of 1976.

The second figure after the job listing is the projected average annual openings, 1976-1985. The AFRO has inserted letters in parentheses

behind the second number to indicate employment prospects for the various job categories. They are: (A) Much faster than average growth, 50 percent or (B) Faster than average growth, 25 to 49.9 percent,

(C) Growth about as fast as average, 15 to 24.9 (D) Growing more slowly than average, 5 to 14.9

(E) Little change, no more than 4.9 percent growth or decline.

(F) Decline, 5 percent or greater. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS Foundry occupations

with the property of the same		
Patternmakers	18,000	900(C)
Molders	53,000	- 1,900(C)
Coremakers	22,000	1.000(C)
Machining occupations		1,000(€)
All-round machinist	405,000	20,000(c)
Instrument makers	6,000	300(C)
Machine tool operators	508,000	22.000(C)
Setup workers	60,000	3.500(C)
Tool-and-die makers	183.000	9,000(C)
Printing occupations		0,000(6)
Compositors	152,000	3,600(F)
Lithographers	29,000	1,900(B)
Photengravers	10,000	100(F)
Electrotypers and	4,000	60(F"
stereotypers		
Printing press operators	145.000	5,100(D)
and assistants	- California	6,1007,121
Bookbinders and bindery	80,000	3,400(D)
Assemblers	1,100,000	70,000
		70.000(B)
Automobile painters	32,000	1.300(C)
Blacksmiths	10,000	, F)
Blue-collar worker supervisors	1 445,000	70).
Boilermaking	34,000	3)
Boiler tenders	73,000	1,500(F)
Electroplaters	36,000	73,000
		1,500(F)
Electroplaters	36.000	1,300(D)
Forge shop occupations	71,000	2.700(D)
Furniture upholsterers	27,000	1,100(E)
Inspectors	692,000	52,000(B)
(manufacturing)	Santification of the State of t	2000(11)
Millwrights	96,000	3,600/57
	4	
Page 12		

ophthalmic laboratory Photographic laboratory occupations Power truck operators Production painters Stationary engineers Vaste water treatment plant operators Bookkeeping workers Collection workers File clerks 270.000 62,000 Hotel front office clerks Postal clerks Receptionists stenographers Shipping and receiving 440,000 Statistical clerks Stock clerks Computer and related occupations Computer operating Programmers 230,000 Systems analysts Banking occupations Bank clerks 456,000 Bank officers and 319,000 9,000 Claim representatives 155,000 inderwriters, insurance 490,000 agents, and brokers Administrative and related occupations Accountants Advertising workers City managers 3,000 College student 57 000 personnel workers Credit managers Hotel managers and 137,000 Industrial traffic managers 21,000 Lawyers Marketing research 25,000 Personnel and labor 335,000 relations workers Public relations workers 115,000 192,000 Purchasing agents SERVICE OCCUPATIONS Cleaning and related occupations Untel housekeepers and 17,000 Pest controllers Food service occupations Bartenders Cooks and chefs 1,065,000 Dining room attendants 442,000 and dishwashers Food counter workers 421,000 Meatcutters Waiters and waitresses Personal service occupations Barbers Bellhops and bell 16,600 534,000 Funeral directors and Embalmers Private household service occupations Private household Protective and related service occupations Correction officers FBI special agents Firefighters Police officers State police officers Construction inspectors (government) Health and regulatory 115,000 inspectors (government) Occupational safety and health workers Other service occupations Mail carriers Telephone operators EDUCATION AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

Teaching occupations

1.364.000

70.000

Kindergarten and

	1,200(E)	elementary school	Torre a	5 200 20
	1,500(B)	teachers	14. 多重进置	
	2,400(B)	Secondary school	1.111.000	13,000
	14.600(C)	College and university	593,000(4)	17,000
	6,900(C) 7,400(E).	Teachers aides	904 000	A PRINTED BOTTO
	10.400(A)	Library occupations	320,000	8,000
	80 000 Bi	Librarians	128.000	8,000
	33,800(B)	Library technicians and Assistants	143.000	8,300(A
		Automobile parts	75,000	4.200(B
	95.000(D)	counter workers	120	
	92,000(B) 4,400(B)	Automobile sales	130,000	9.000(B
	16.500(C)	Automobile service	24,000	1,000(C
-	3.300(D)	advisors		
	7.700(D)	Gasoline service station attendants	420,000	14.800(1)
	3,700(F)	Manufacturers sales	362,000	17,600(C
	38,000(B)	workers		
	295,000	Models Real estate sales	8.300	(3) (B
	23,000(C)	workers	450,000	45,500 (B
		Retail trade agents	2,725,000	155,000(1)
	21,000(C) 25,000(C)	and brokers	000 000	
	63.000(C)	Route drivers Securities sales workers	200,000	3,400(F) 5,500(C)
8		Travel agents	15,000	1,400 (B
	8,500	Wholesale trade sales workers	808,000	41.000(C
	9,700(B)	CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS Bricklayers,	175,000	7,500(C
	7.600 (B)	stonemasons, and		annot v
	90 000 173	narble setters		
	28,000(B)	Cement masons and	71,000	67,000 (C
		terrazzo workers		********
	21,000(B)	Construction laborers	715,000	40,000(C
-	500(B)	Drywall installers and finishers Electricians	45,000 260,00Q	13.700(B
	7.700(C)	(construction)	winz, inne	BO. DAVE D
	27.500(()	Elevator constructors	20,000	(3) (B
		Floor covering installers Glaziers	10,000	3,200(C
j.	51,500(C)	Insulation workers .	30,000	2,900(A
	(3) (B)	Ironworkers	71.000	6,500(A
	5,700(D) 250(B)	Lathers Operating engineers	585,000 °	41,000(13
	(3)	Painters	410,000	27,000 (C
1	9 500, 100	Paperhangers	15,000	2.400tA
	2,500(1)) 7,000(1))	'erers	24,000	900(E)
	- 1 -		1099	
	91 000(1)	rs and pipefitters	385,000	30,000(B)
	31.900(B) (3) (B)		Same of	90,000
				6,300(B)
	23,000(13)	5 metal workers	65,000	2.600(C)
aris et	8,300(B)	OCCUPATIONS IN TRANSPORTATI	36.000	1,800(C)
	13,800(B)	Air transportation occupations	The second second second	The agreement of
	1,100(B)	Air traffic controllers	21,000 -	1,100(B)
	A. T. Carrier	Airplane mechanics Airplane pilots	110,000	5,200(B)
	60,000(C)	Flight attendants	42,000	4.100(B) 6.000(B)
ï	1.100(D)	Reservation, ticket, and	51,000	2,900(B)
	(3) (B)	Merchant marine occupations	The state of the s	S. Hitamateria
		Merchant marine Officers	13,300	COA 231
7	17,800(C)	Merchant marine sailors	33,200	600(1)
1	79,000(B) 22,400	Railroad occupations	43,200	400(F
	66,4170	Brake operators Conductors	65,000	1,700(E
	33.000(B)			35,900
-1-	4.900(F)		- CHAN	2,200(1)
	71.000(C)	Locomotive engineers Shop trades	33,300	2,400(1))
4	8.100(E)	Signal department	72,600	800(F)
. 145	600(E)	workers	B. B. CHING	400 (E)
3		Station agents Telegraphers,	7.000	(5) (F)
	30,000(C) 2,200(E)	telephoners; and tower	10,200	(5) (F)
1	e.c.	operators		1 343 441 45
	53,000	Track workers	56,200	800(E)
7.00		Intercity busdrivers	25 000	man to the state
	8.900(C)	Local transit busdrivers	25,000 81,000	1.400(C) 5.100(C)
	(3)	Local truckdrivers. Long distance	1,600,000	73.000(B)
	8.300(C)	truckdrivers	467,000	15,400(I))
	63.000(B) 32.500(B)	Parking attendants	40,000	2.500(D)
	1.900(C)	SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL OCC	94,000	4,200(E)
Same 1	2.300(B)	Conservation occupations	(PATIONS	Charles have been
-	7,900(B)	Foresters	25,000	1,100(C)
		Forestry technicians	11,000	600(B)
	(3) (B).	Range managers Soil conservationists	3.000	200(B)
	1 517 (3.5.4-	Engineers	1,133,00-6	400(C)
	5.300(E)	Aerospace engineers	50.000	56,500-6(B)
	11,600(F)	Agricultural engineers Biomedical engineers	12,000	600(B)
	A Delication	Ceramic engineers	3,000	150(B)
			16,000	600(B)

THE AFRO-AMERICAN, CAREER PLANNING EDITION, MAY 4, 197

(Continued on Page 13)

Job outlook

50,000 155,000 300,000

(Continued from Page 12);

Chemical engineers

Civil engineers

Industrial engineers	200,000	12,800(C) 10,500(B)
Mechanical engineers Metallurgical engineers	200,000	9,300(C)
Alining engineers	17.000 6.000	900(B) 600(B)
Petroleum engineers Environmental scientists	20,000	1,300(B)
Geophysicists	12,000	800(B)
Meteorologists Oceanographers	5,500	200(C)
life science occupations	2,700	150(C)
Biochemists Life scientists	12.700 205.000	600(C) 12,000(B)
Soil scientists	2,500	80(D)
Mathematics occupations Mathematicians	38,000	1,000(D)
Statisticians `	24.000	1.500(B)
Physical scientists Astronomers	2,000	40(D)
Chemists	150,000	6,000(C)
Food scientists Physicists	7,000 48,000	300(C) 1,100(D)
Other scientific and technical occupations Broadcast technicians		
Drafters .	22,500 320,000	(3)(C) 16,500(B)
Engineering and science MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	586,000	29,000(B)
Telephone craft occupations		
Central office craft occupations	135,000	5,000(C)
Central office equipment	20,000	(5)(F)
installers Line installers and cable	54,000	600 (E)
splicers		
Telephone and PBX installers and repairers	110,000	4,000(C)
Other mechanics and repairers		The self self
Air-conditioning, refrigeration, and	175,000	17.400(B)
heating mechanics		The many
Appliance repairers Automobile hody	144,000	7.000(C)
repairers	114.000	6,000(C)
Automobile mechanics Boat-engine mechanics	790,000	\$2,000(C)
Bowling-pin-machine	5.800	(3)(1))
niechanies Business machine	58,000	3.400(B)
repairers		Liver Land
Computer service technicians	50,000	5.200(A)
Diesel mechanics	100,000	5,000(B)
Electric sign repairers Farm equipment	10,000	4,000(C)
nrechanics	wy with a	Carrier and
Industrial machinery	320,000	30,000(A)
repairers Instrument repairers	75,000	(3)(C)
Jewelers	19,000	1,300(1))
Locksmiths	300,000	(3) (B) 15,900 (C)
electricians	FORF IN	NAME OF THE
Niotorcycle mechanics Piano and organ tuners	12,000	650(E)
and repairers		and the state of
Shoe repairers Television and radio	25,000	1,800(E)
service technicians	V-	1-v
Truck mechanics and	145,000	6,900(C)
Vending machine	25,000	(3)(D)
mechanics	0.000	H. P. Charle
Watch repairers HEALTH OCCUPATIONS	21,000	1,500(D)
Dental occupations	***	4 000 . 0
Dentists Dental assistants	112,000	4,800(C)
Dental hygientists	27,000	5,100(A)
Dental laboratory technicians	42,000	3,700(B)
Medical practitioners	*	
Chiropractors Optometrists	18,000	1,600 1,500(C)
Physicians and	375,000	21,800(B)
Podiatrists	7,500	500(C)
Veterinarians	30,500	1.800(B)
Medical technologist, technician, and assistant		
occupations		
Electrocardiograph technicians	12,000	700(B)
Electroencephalo-	4,300	300(B)
graphic technologists and technicians	THE THE PARTY	
Emergency medical	287,000	37,000(A)
technicians Medical laboratory	240,000	20,000(B)
workers		es The Real
Medical records technicians and clerks	57,000	9,000(A)
Operating room	.30,000	2,100(B)

Some best, worst job choices

WASHINGTON - The overall outlook for the job market, 1976-1985 is good — but some job areas wil grow faster than others and some will decline. Here are some of the best bets, and some of the poorest, as listed in the Labor Department's Oc-

cupational Outlook Handbook, 1978. Professional and Technical Workers (18 percent projected growth rate, 1976 - 1985):

Greater efforts in energy production, transportation and environmental protection will contribute to a growing demand for scientists, engineers and technicians

The medical professions can be expected to grow as the health services industry expands.

The demand for professional workers to develop and utilize computer resources also is projected to

Some occupations will offer less favorable job prospects, in many cases because the supply of workers exceeds the available openings.

Teachers will continue to face competition, as will artists and entertainers, airline pilots and oceanographers.

Managers and Administrators (21 percent projected growth rate, 1976 - 1985): Changes in business size and organization have resulted in differing trends for self - employed and

salaried managers. The number of self - employed managers will continue to decline as many areas of business are increasingly dominated by large corporations and

chain operations. Some kinds of small businesses, such as quick service groceries and fast - food restaurants, still will provide opportunities for set - employment

The demand for salaried managers will continue to grow rapidly as firms increasingly depend on trained management specialists, particularly in highly, technical areas of operation,

Clerical Workers (29 percent projected growth rate, 1976 - 1985):

*College career planning

Protestant ministers

Roman Catholic priests

New developments in computers, office machines and dictating equipment will greatly affect employment in many occupations within this group

As computers are used more extensively to store information and perform billing, payroll and other calculations, employment of file clerks and many types of office machine operators will level off or

At the same time, however, the need for computer and peripheral equipment operators will in-

Dictation machines, which have sharply reduced the need for stenographers, will continue to adversely affect employment prospects for workers in this occupation.

The sole exception will be stenographers who are trained as court reporters.

Many types of clerical workers, however, will not be affected by technological innovations because their jobs involve a high degree of personal contact Substantial growth is anticipated for secretaries typists and receptionists, largely as a result growth in the expanding business services and medical and health care services industries.

Counter and fountain workers also are expected to increase as the restaurant industry grows.

Sales Workers (17 percent projected growth rate, 1976 - 1985):

Much of the growth of sales workers will be due to expansion in the retail trade industry, which employs about one - half of these workers.

The demand for both full and part - time sales workers in retail trade is expected to increase as the growing population requires an increasing number of shopping centers and stores.

Craft Workers (22 percent projected growth rate, 1976 - 1985):

Nearly all construction trades are expected to grow, but particularly rapid increases are an-

(Continued on Page 14)

				100 To 30	
technicians			Other social service	基基基础	
ptometric assistants	11,800	700(B)		声 38 36 36	
adiologic (X-ray)	80,000	6,300(B)	occupations	National Control of the Control of t	100 FF - ET 100 FG 103
technologists		W,5000(11)			2 数量原基值
espiratory therapy	36,000	4,700(A)	Cooperative extension	16,000	600(D)
workers	UN, UNO	4,100(74)	service workers	William Bridge State	
ursing occupations			Home economists	141,000	6,100(D)
egistered nurses	960,000	83,000(B)	Homemaker-home	70,000	37,000(A)
icensed practical	460,000	53,000(A)	health aides	the same the same room of the same rate.	RECEIVED AND RESERVE
	400,000	00.000(A)	Park, recreation, and	85,000	(3)(B)
ursing aides, orderlies,	1,000,000	99 000/ D)	leisure workers	声 医面 作 地區 上班。	
소요 2000년 전에 가장하다 가장이 얼마나면 이 아파트를 가면 되었다. 그 사람이 가지 않는데 그 전달 나는 다음	1,000,000	83,000(B)	Social service aides	100,000	7,600(B)
and attendants			Social workers	330,000	25,000(B)
herapy and rehabilitation		. 6 6		2000年 1000年	25
occupations	-	4 000141	ART, DESIGN, AND COM	MUNICATIONS	. PELATED
ccupational therapists	10.600	1,300(A)	OCCUPATIONS	造直接等的	. K E. L. C. B E. A.
ccupational therapy	8.900	1,200(A)	Performing artists	"在西班牙"	
assistants			Actors and actresses	13,000	600(C)
hysical therapists	25,000	2,100(B)	Dancers	8,000	1.7
hysical therapist	12,500	1,100(B)	Musicians	127,000	500(C)
assistants and aides			Singers		7,200(C)
peech pathologists and	38,000	2,900(B)	Design occupations	23,000	1,200(€)
audiologists			Architects	40 000	9 100 0
ther health occupations			Commercial artists	49,000	3,100(C)
ietitians	45,000	2,800(C)	Display workers	67,000	3.600(C)
ispensing opticians	14,500	1,300(B)	Floral designers	36,000	1,900(D)
ealth service	160,000	16,000(A)	Industrial designers	37.000	3.300(B)
administrators				12,000	500(D)
edical record	12,300	1,000(B)	Interior designers	37.000	1,900(C)
administrators			Landscape architects	13.000	900(B)
harmacists	120,000	8,900(C)	Photographers	85,000	3,700(D)
OCIAL SCIENTISTS		and the second	Communications-related		
nthropologists	3,500	200(C)	Tetereneters		
conomists	115,000	6,400(B)	Interpreters	175	(3)
eographers	10,000	600(B)	Newspaper reporters	40.500	2,100(D)
istorians	22,500	900(D)	Radio and television	26,000	1.300(B)
olitical scientists	14.000	400(D)	announcers		225
sychologists	90,000	5,600(B)	Technical writers	22,000	(3)(C)
ociologists	19,000	800(D)			
OCIAL SERVICE OCCUPATION	NS		1 Patternature of continues		
ounseling occupations		The second second	1 Estimates of replacement		working life
chool counselors	43.000	1,500(D)	tables developed by Bureau of L		
mployment counselors	6,400	(3)	2 Due to growth and replace	ement needs. Doe	s not include
ehabilitation	19 000	191	transfers out of occupations.		*

253,0001 5 , 0 0 0

190,000

3 Estimate not available. 4 Excludes part-time junior instructors.

5 For the nation as a whole, projected decrease in employment is expected to be greater than number of openings resulting from deaths and retirements. 6 Total does not equal sum of individual estimates because

branches of engineering are not covered separately in Oc cupational Outlook Handbook

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