



Vermont Occupational Projections

2006—2016

Vermont Department of Labor
Economic & Labor Market Information

Vermont Occupational Projections

2006–2016

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Overview

Every two years, the Vermont Department of Labor (VDOL) produces the state's long-term occupational projections to show labor market trends for the next ten year period. These projections can help job seekers, schools, researchers and others to learn about growing occupations and projected employment demand. The tables in this report highlight the following information: the fastest growing occupations, occupations with the largest new job growth, occupations with the most annual job openings, education and training requirements, declining occupations and high paying occupations. Individuals interested in examining the projections data further can find the projections data tables and other occupational information online at <http://www.vtلمي.info/occupation.cfm>.

Methodology & Technical Notes

Vermont's occupational projections were developed using the state's industry employment data--the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)--and the state's Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey results. Utilizing Vermont's historical industry-level employment data through 2006 and key economic determinants for the state and the nation, single-equation regression models were estimated to produce Vermont's projected industry employment through 2016. Staffing patterns, showing the composition of occupational employment by industry, came from the OES survey. The staffing patterns were adjusted using national change factors to reflect changes in occupational mix expected to occur over the next ten years. Vermont's occupational projections resulted from the application of the occupational staffing patterns to the 2016 industry-level employment projections.

Vermont's employment projections for 2016 use the concept of "total employment" to attempt to account for all paid employment in the state. In addition to employment covered by Vermont's unemployment insurance program, the occupational employment numbers include jobs for self-employed and unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers. All employment numbers shown are counts of jobs, not people. The employment numbers include both part time and full time jobs; our methodology counts each once, regardless of job type.

Occupations with less than fifty employees in the base year were excluded from this report. Additionally, occupations having too few employers in the base year were excluded to protect the confidentiality of employers and employees.

Average annual growth rates were calculated using a compounding formula.

Limitations

The Vermont occupational projections provide a general guide for the direction and relative strength of employment demand but are not intended to indicate precise and absolute levels of job openings. Unanticipated external factors such as technological changes, political events and changes in consumer tastes may alter actual occupational demand. Also, assumptions about the national economy (e.g., government spending levels, energy prices, inflation and unemployment) were made by using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projections of these variables. Actual values of these national economic factors may differ from the assumptions.

Fastest Growing Occupations

Vermont's twenty-five fastest growing occupations for the period 2006 to 2016 continue to show a demand for health care and social assistance workers. Health care related occupations make up more than half of the top twenty-five jobs, fueled in large part by the growth of Vermont's elderly population. Social assistance occupations make up about one third of the list, led by the rapid growth of Personal and Home Care Aides. Vermont's information technology industry also claims some fast growing occupations, two of which rank among the top ten.



Occupations Ranked by Average Annual Growth Rate Vermont Statewide, 2006 – 2016				
Occupation	2006 Base Year Emp.	2016 Projected Emp.	Net Change	Average Annual Growth
Personal and Home Care Aides	5,167	8,475	3,308	5.1%
Pharmacy Technicians	438	664	226	4.2%
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	1,066	1,569	503	3.9%
Home Health Aides	2,391	3,430	1,039	3.7%
Community and Social Service Specialists, All Other	96	135	39	3.5%
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	334	459	125	3.2%
Pharmacists	458	625	167	3.2%
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	353	481	128	3.1%
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	302	403	101	2.9%
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	424	564	140	2.9%
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	434	576	142	2.9%
Medical Assistants	528	697	169	2.8%
Interpreters and Translators	154	200	46	2.6%
Veterinarians	311	402	91	2.6%
Social and Human Service Assistants	1,699	2,192	493	2.6%
Mental Health Counselors	352	454	102	2.6%
Environmental Science and Protection Technicians, Incl. Health	80	103	23	2.6%
Occupational Therapists	240	309	69	2.6%
Physical Therapist Assistants	95	122	27	2.5%
Dental Hygienists	584	747	163	2.5%
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	65	83	18	2.5%
Dental Assistants	456	582	126	2.5%
Surgical Technologists	73	93	20	2.5%
Respiratory Therapists	177	225	48	2.4%
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	127	160	33	2.3%

Excludes occupations with 2006 employment less than 50. Growth rate is calculated using an annual compounding formula.

Source: Vermont Department of Labor, Economic & Labor Market Information, 2008

Occupations with the Largest New Job Growth

Occupations with the largest new job growth are those with the greatest net change in employment between base year 2006 and projection year 2016. While the occupation of registered nurses is not among the fastest growing positions, it is near the top of the list for the number of new jobs created. These occupations can be found in large industries that have a significant base year employment. This list contains many of the same occupations that show large employment growth across the country. The occupations that add the most jobs typically come from sectors such as health care, food service, retail, building and grounds maintenance, office and administrative support.



Occupations Ranked by Net Change in Employment Vermont Statewide: 2006 – 2016			
Occupation	2006 Base Year Employment	2016 Projected Employment	Net Change
Personal and Home Care Aides	5,167	8,475	3,308
Registered Nurses	5,741	7,138	1,397
Home Health Aides	2,391	3,430	1,039
Retail Salespersons	11,243	12,138	895
Customer Service Representatives	4,075	4,794	719
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	1,066	1,569	503
Child Care Workers	3,733	4,235	502
Social and Human Service Assistants	1,699	2,192	493
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	6,956	7,429	473
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	3,758	4,206	448
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants	3,190	3,624	434
Carpenters	6,430	6,838	408
Accountants and Auditors	3,250	3,618	368
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,660	5,027	367
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,629	2,964	335
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	3,689	4,023	334
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	5,369	5,683	314
Teachers and Instructors, All Other	4,808	5,086	278
Food Preparation Workers	2,248	2,509	261
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	2,813	3,074	261
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	1,293	1,542	249
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	4,212	4,456	244
Pharmacy Technicians	438	664	226
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers	4,690	4,902	212
Counter and Rental Clerks	1,435	1,640	205

Excludes occupations with 2006 employment less than 50.

Source: Vermont Department of Labor, Economic & Labor Market Information, 2008

Occupations with the Most Openings

Another way to look at occupational demand is to rank occupations by total annual openings. Total annual openings include openings due to growth and due to replacement of workers that have permanently left the occupation. This list of occupations resembles the previous table (largest new job growth), but it also contains occupations with significant turnover. As one will see in the next section of the report, many of these occupations pay below average wages and require less training and education than higher paying positions. The next set of tables will indicate which occupations pay well and how to prepare for them.



Occupations Ranked by Total Annual Openings Vermont Statewide, 2006 – 2016					
Occupation	Employment		Annual Openings		
	2006 Base Year Emp.	2016 Projected Emp.	Total Annual Openings	Openings due to Growth	Openings due to Replacement
Cashiers	9,215	8,964	438	0	438
Retail Salespersons	11,243	12,138	436	90	346
Personal and Home Care Aides	5,167	8,475	419	331	88
Waiters and Waitresses	5,688	5,811	321	12	309
Registered Nurses	5,741	7,138	235	140	95
Customer Service Representatives	4,075	4,794	186	72	114
Child Care Workers	3,733	4,235	157	50	107
Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks	6,956	7,429	156	47	109
Janitors and Cleaners, Exc. Maids, Housekpg Cleaners	5,369	5,683	134	31	103
Carpenters	6,430	6,838	128	41	87
Home Health Aides	2,391	3,430	125	104	21
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	1,640	1,722	122	8	114
First-Line Supervisors/Mgrs of Retail Sales Workers	4,690	4,902	119	21	98
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	4,212	4,456	116	24	92
Combined Food Prep. and Serving Wkrs, Incl. Fast Food	3,758	4,206	116	45	71
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	4,660	5,027	111	37	74
Teacher Assistants	6,023	6,125	108	10	98
Food Preparation Workers	2,248	2,509	104	26	78
Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	6,262	6,107	100	0	100
Receptionists and Information Clerks	2,629	2,964	98	34	64
Accountants and Auditors	3,250	3,618	94	37	57
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2,687	2,487	86	0	86
Secondary School Teachers, Exc. Special and Voc. Educ.	2,821	2,774	84	0	84
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	3,689	4,023	82	33	49
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	2,813	3,074	82	26	56

Excludes occupations with 2006 employment less than 50.

Source: Vermont Department of Labor, Economic & Labor Market Information, 2008

Education and Training Requirements

In order to continue to provide prosperity and opportunity for its residents, Vermont needs to ensure that its workforce has the skills to meet the occupational demands of a changing economy. VDOL's long term occupational projections can be used to help workforce development professionals design education and training programs for the occupations that will be on the rise over the next several years. Post-secondary educational institutions, career and guidance counselors, businesses and other organizations will likewise find the projections a useful tool for this purpose. Students and others seeking out new careers can also use the projections data to identify good paying occupations that are expected to have openings during the upcoming period.



The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) assigns an education and training category to each occupation. The education and training category represents the most common route to employment for that occupation. Alternative pathways to obtaining employment in a particular occupation are possible, but these category assignments represent “the most significant source” of post-secondary education or training and are the ones that are most preferred by employers. The eleven education and training categories developed by BLS are listed below from greatest to least amount of education and training. *

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>First professional degree (e.g., M.D., L.L.D.)</i> | 7. <i>Postsecondary vocational award</i> |
| 2. <i>Doctoral degree (Ph.D.)</i> | 8. <i>Work experience in a related occupation</i> |
| 3. <i>Master's degree (M.A., M.S.)</i> | 9. <i>Long-term on-the-job training (twelve months or more)</i> |
| 4. <i>Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience</i> | 10. <i>Moderate-term on-the-job training (one to twelve months)</i> |
| 5. <i>Bachelor's degree (B.A., B.S.)</i> | 11. <i>Short-term on-the-job training (less than one month)</i> |
| 6. <i>Associate's degree</i> | |

The next two tables present the education and training requirements for different rankings of occupations. The first table shows high wage occupations with the most openings, while the second table shows high wage jobs that are fast growing. Each table also indicates the average hourly wage for the occupation.

* For more detailed definitions, go to www.vtLmi.info/eductraining_defns.doc

Education and Training Requirements (continued)

High Wage Occupations with the Most Openings

We define high wage occupations as those with an hourly wage above the statewide average of eighteen dollars per hour. In the table below we list the top twenty jobs ranked by total annual openings that also have an average hourly wage greater than eighteen dollars. As is true with the table of occupations ranked by the most openings on page 3, these occupations span across many industries. Several of the occupations shown in the table below require less than a Bachelor's degree, including those in health care, retail, construction, information technology, and clerical positions. Other occupations in information technology, professional/business and social assistance require a Bachelor's degree or more.

Education and Training Requirements: High Wage Occupations with the Most Openings Vermont Statewide, 2006 – 2016				
Occupation	Education and Training Category	2006 Base Year Emp.	Total Annual Openings	Average Hourly Wage
Registered Nurses	Associate degree	5,741	235	\$28
First-Line Supervisors/Mgrs of Retail Sales Workers	Work experience in a related occ.	4,690	119	\$20
Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	Work experience in a related occ.	4,660	111	\$19
Accountants and Auditors	Bachelor's degree	3,250	94	\$28
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	Bachelor's degree	1,066	66	\$33
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	Work experience in a related occ.	2,556	65	\$26
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	Postsecondary vocational training	1,502	58	\$19
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	Bachelor's degree	1,293	52	\$19
Electricians	Long-term on-the-job training	1,615	51	\$19
General and Operations Managers	Bachelor's or higher, plus work exp.	2,090	50	\$47
Lawyers	First professional degree	1,736	47	\$45
Computer Support Specialists	Associate degree	1,328	47	\$20
First-Line Supervisors/Mgrs of Office and Administrative Support Workers	Work experience in a related occ.	2,139	44	\$23
Insurance Sales Agents	Bachelor's degree	1,509	43	\$29
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and Extraction Workers	Work experience in a related occ.	2,044	42	\$28
Construction Managers	Bachelor's degree	1,677	40	\$42
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	Long-term on-the-job training	1,290	39	\$19
Graphic Designers	Bachelor's degree	1,170	37	\$19
Network and Computer Systems Administrators	Bachelor's degree	798	34	\$28
Management Analysts	Bachelor's or higher, plus work exp.	811	31	\$38

*Excludes occupations with 2006 employment less than 50.
See Page 4 for more information on education and training categories*

Source: Vermont Department of Labor, Economic & Labor Market Information, 2008

Education and Training Requirements

High Wage, Fast Growing Occupations

The table below shows high wage occupations ranked by average annual growth rate. Almost all of these occupations require an Associate degree or higher. The top twenty positions are primarily in health care, social assistance and information technology.



Education and Training Requirements: High Wage, Fast Growing Occupations Vermont Statewide, 2006 – 2016				
Occupation	Education and Training Category	2006 Base Year Emp.	Average Annual Growth Rate	Average Hourly Wage
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	Bachelor's degree	1,066	3.9%	\$33
Pharmacists	First professional degree	458	3.2%	\$49
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	Bachelor's degree	353	3.1%	\$32
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	Bachelor's degree	302	2.9%	\$21
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	Bachelor's degree	424	2.9%	\$20
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	Master's degree	434	2.9%	\$19
Veterinarians	First professional degree	311	2.6%	\$37
Mental Health Counselors	Master's degree	352	2.6%	\$23
Occupational Therapists	Master's degree	240	2.6%	\$31
Physical Therapist Assistants	Associate degree	95	2.5%	\$20
Dental Hygienists	Associate degree	584	2.5%	\$28
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	Associate degree	65	2.5%	\$22
Respiratory Therapists	Associate degree	177	2.4%	\$25
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	Moderate-term on-the-job training	127	2.3%	\$19
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other	Bachelor's degree	246	2.3%	\$20
Environmental Engineers	Bachelor's degree	142	2.3%	\$31
Marriage and Family Therapists	Master's degree	57	2.2%	\$22
Registered Nurses	Associate degree	5,741	2.2%	\$28
Physician Assistants	Master's degree	190	2.2%	\$39
Physical Therapists	Master's degree	663	2.2%	\$29

*Excludes occupations with 2006 employment less than 50.
See Page 4 for more information on education and training categories.*

Source: Vermont Department of Labor, Economic & Labor Market Information, 2008

Declining Occupations

The occupations that will experience the greatest percentage declines in employment through 2016 include printing and publishing jobs, administrative support jobs and certain manufacturing positions. Many of these occupations are becoming obsolete due to advances in digital and electronic technology. Manual photographic processing has declined in response to the popularity of digital photography. Traditional printing and publishing functions have been taken over by electronic publishing. Desktop publishers, however, are also projected to decline due to the availability of user-friendly publishing software, reducing the need to hire trained desktop publishers.



Occupations with the Largest Percentage Declines Vermont Statewide: 2006 - 2016			
Occupation	2006 Base Year Employment	2016 Projected Employment	Average Annual Growth Rate
Bindery Workers	133	61	-7.5%
Paper Goods Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	230	115	-6.7%
Job Printers	198	107	-6.0%
Prepress Technicians and Workers	149	81	-5.9%
File Clerks	501	288	-5.4%
Photographic Process Workers	67	39	-5.3%
New Accounts Clerks	127	88	-3.6%
Millwrights	102	71	-3.6%
Machine Feeders and Offbearers	374	261	-3.5%
Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators	181	127	-3.5%
Drilling and Boring Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	170	123	-3.2%
Lathe and Turning Machine Tool Setters, Operators, and Tenders, Metal and Plastic	177	129	-3.1%
Desktop Publishers	167	122	-3.1%
Office Machine Operators, Except Computer	171	128	-2.9%
Printing Machine Operators	367	280	-2.7%
Computer Operators	373	285	-2.7%
Tool Grinders, Filers, and Sharpeners	52	40	-2.6%
Grinding, Lapping, Polishing, and Buffing Machine Tool Setters, Operators,	293	226	-2.6%
Crushing, Grinding, and Polishing Machine Setters, Operators, and Tenders	294	228	-2.5%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers	1,246	999	-2.2%

Excludes occupations with 2006 employment less than 50.

Source: Vermont Department of Labor, Economic & Labor Market Information, 2008

Vermont's Highest Paying Occupations

Vermont conducts surveys of occupational wages twice annually. The median annual wages from the May 2007 survey are shown below for the most lucrative occupations in the state. The highest wages and salaries can be found in health care, management, information technology and other professional occupations. For reference, we have provided 2006 base year employment from the occupational projections. Keep in mind, however, that the median wage does not reflect wages for self-employed workers and other jobs included in the base year employment numbers.



Occupations with the Highest Annual Wages Vermont Statewide		
Occupation	Base Year 2006 Employment (1)	Median Annual Wage, May 2007 (2)
Anesthesiologists	119	145,600+ *
Surgeons	286	145,600+ *
Obstetricians and Gynecologists	88	145,600+ *
Optometrists	91	145,600+ *
Dentists, General	426	145,600+ *
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	544	145,600+ *
Chief Executives	650	141,480
Psychiatrists	192	134,920
Family and General Practitioners	338	128,610
Engineering Managers	332	127,480
Pediatricians, General	205	110,220
Pharmacists	458	105,080
Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	270	96,990
Internists, General	202	96,330
Operations Research Analysts	na	95,700
Computer and Information Systems Managers	314	91,100
Financial Managers	772	89,420
Sales Managers	556	88,780
Natural Sciences Managers	54	87,640
Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	236	87,520
Lawyers	1,736	86,410
Human Resources Managers, All Other	55	86,290
General and Operations Managers	2,090	84,750
Medical and Health Services Managers	587	83,700
Computer Software Engineers, Systems Software	511	82,110

Excludes occupations with 2006 employment less than 50.

na Data did not meet standards for publication

** Exact wage not available; value shown is lower limit.*

(1) Vermont Statewide Occupational Wage Estimates, May 2007

(2) Vermont Long Term Occupational Projections, July 2008

Source: Vermont Department of Labor, Economic & Labor Market Information, 2008

Vermont's Substate Area Occupational Projections

Occupational projection tables for Vermont's three substate areas are presented below. The methodology for the substate area projections starts with the statewide industry regression results. Statewide industry projected growth rates are applied to each area's 2006 industry employment. For each area, industry-specific occupational staffing patterns are combined with projected industry employment to arrive at the final occupational projections.

Vermont's substate areas consist of one metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and two balance of state areas. The two balance of state areas divide the remainder of the state into northern and southern regions. Each of the three tables present the top twenty occupations ranked by annual growth rate (compound average annual growth). The average number of total annual openings is listed for each occupation. Total annual openings include openings due to growth and openings due to replacement.

It should be noted that, compared to the statewide projections, the substate area projections suppress more occupations with less than fifty employees in the base year. Furthermore, if an occupation in one area or statewide has been excluded due to confidentiality, "secondary" suppressions are applied to an additional area to ensure confidentiality for that occupation.

Burlington – South Burlington Metropolitan Statistical Area Fastest Growing Occupations, 2006 - 2016				
Occupation	Base 2006 Emp.	Proj. 2016 Emp.	Annual Growth Rate	Total Annual Openings
Home Health Aides	593	930	4.6%	39
Interpreters and Translators	217	326	4.2%	13
Pharmacy Technicians	167	247	4.0%	51
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	824	1210	3.9%	35
Social and Human Service Assistants	687	961	3.4%	8
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	143	197	3.3%	12
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	209	286	3.2%	19
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	365	497	3.1%	11
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	155	210	3.1%	8
Social and Community Service Managers	144	195	3.1%	8
Eligibility Interviewers, Government Programs	85	115	3.1%	5
Pharmacists	157	211	3.0%	11
Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program	82	109	2.9%	11
Refuse and Recyclable Material Collectors	177	235	2.9%	4
Medical Assistants	257	337	2.7%	5
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	98	128	2.7%	10
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	90	117	2.7%	3
Dental Hygienists	226	290	2.5%	8
Respiratory Therapists	71	91	2.5%	8
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other	160	205	2.5%	8

Excludes occupations with 2006 employment less than 50.

Source: Vermont Department of Labor, Economic & Labor Market Information, 2008

Balance of State #1 (Southern BOS) Fastest Growing Occupations, 2006 - 2016	2006 Base Emp.	2016 Proj. Emp.	Annual Growth Rate	Total Annual Openings
Occupation				
Home Health Aides	933	1425	4.3%	57
Pharmacy Technicians	152	231	4.3%	13
Community and Social Service Specialists, All Other	68	100	3.9%	4
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	112	159	3.6%	8
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	272	386	3.6%	17
Substance Abuse and Behavioral Disorder Counselors	189	266	3.5%	12
Pharmacists	191	264	3.3%	10
Social and Community Service Managers	226	312	3.3%	13
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	127	175	3.3%	7
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	174	239	3.2%	11
Social and Human Service Assistants	581	789	3.1%	28
Mental Health Counselors	68	91	3.0%	3
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	72	96	2.9%	4
Veterinarians	112	149	2.9%	6
Management Analysts	204	268	2.8%	10
Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program	64	84	2.8%	4
Physical Therapist Assistants	50	65	2.7%	3
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	467	606	2.6%	24
Respiratory Therapists	70	89	2.4%	3
Dental Hygienists	221	280	2.4%	10

Balance of State #2 (Northern BOS) Fastest Growing Occupations, 2006 – 2016	2006 Base Emp.	2016 Proj. Emp.	Ann. Growth Rate	Total Annual Openings
Occupation				
Pharmacy Technicians	123	191	4.5%	11
Computer Software Engineers, Applications	82	122	4.1%	5
Home Health Aides	1109	1587	3.6%	58
Veterinary Technologists and Technicians	70	99	3.5%	5
Social and Human Service Assistants	669	939	3.4%	35
Pharmacists	107	150	3.4%	6
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers	217	303	3.4%	14
Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program	73	96	2.8%	4
Probation Officers and Correctional Treatment Specialists	118	155	2.8%	5
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	268	351	2.7%	12
Network Systems and Data Communications Analysts	58	74	2.5%	3
Medical and Public Health Social Workers	62	79	2.5%	3
Dental Assistants	117	149	2.4%	5
Dental Hygienists	139	177	2.4%	7
Veterinarians	99	126	2.4%	5
Child, Family, and School Social Workers	478	607	2.4%	23
Registered Nurses	1514	1891	2.2%	63
Physical Therapists	123	152	2.1%	5
Social and Community Service Managers	182	223	2.1%	8
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	110	134	2.0%	3

Excludes occupations with 2006 employment less than 50.

Source: Vermont Department of Labor, Economic & Labor Market Information, 2008