TERM (Training & Education Resource Model) Occupations Report

Column		Explanation
A	Rank	This is the rank of the occupation based on comparative scores in five areas, openings, wages, skills, growth rate, and turn over ratio as shown in columns D through H. Tie scores get tie ranks.
B	SOC Code	Standard Occupational Classification system. SOC is used by federal agencies collecting occupational data, providing a means to compare occupational data across agencies. It is designed to cover all occupations in which work is performed for pay or profit, reflecting the current occupational structure in the United States. For more info on SOC, see: http://www.bls.gov/soc/socguide.htm
C	SOC Title	The title of the occupation, as assigned by the Standard Occupational Classification system (SOC).
D	Openings	Average number of projected job openings (from growth + turnover) expected per year for the occupation. Projected openings based on revised 2008-2018 occupation projections. The employment forecast numbers presented should be viewed as indicators of relative magnitude and probable direction rather than absolute occupational demand. The occupational forecasts are only measures of expected employment and demand for labor and indicate little about future labor supply.
E	Hourly Wage	Based on the average of the wage of the occupation. Wages based on 2009 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. Hourly wages were calculated by dividing annual wages by 2080 hours (40 hours X 52 weeks).
F	O*NET Score	O*NET is an acronym for the Occupational Information Network (http://www.onetcenter.org/). This data is a measure of the skills, knowledge, and abilities required for the occupation. The numerical score for each comparative occupational descriptor in the O*NET Knowledge, Skills, and Abilities data files were summed for each occupation and then ranked by percentile.
G	Growth Rate	The ten-year projected rate of growth in employment of the occupation. This number could be negative, which indicates a net loss over the forecast period. Occupations with a negative change rate can still have opening from replacements. Occupational growth rate is from the 2008-2018 Occupational Projections produced by AZ Dept of Commerce Research.
H	Turnover Ratio	This is the projected number of annual openings due to growth divided by the projected number of annual openings due to replacement (like retirements, quits, promotions, etc.). Higher ratios indicate lower turnover. Based on the revised 2008-2018 occupational projections data.

I	Education / Training Requirements	The job training and educational levels as provided by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data. The training descriptions are provided as general guidelines and are not absolute requirements for employment.

Calculation method

1	Hourly wages were calculated by dividing annual wages by 2080 hours (40 hours X 52 weeks).
2	In this iteration of the TERM, there were no restrictions on the BLS Training and Educational code. Note that the lower the training and educational time requirement, the higher the code numbers (see below).
3	Percentiles were calculated for each statistic shown. In case of a tie, the same percentile was assigned to all SOC's involved in the tie.
4	The following formula determined the score for each SOC: (3 x openings percentile + 3 x wage percentile + O*NET percentile + growth percentile + turnover percentile) / 9

Sources

1	Openings and wage data are produced by the Arizona Department of Commerce, Research Administration, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wages are from the 2009 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, and openings are from the 2008-2018 occupational employment projections.
2	For the O*Net score, the O*Net database version 12.0 was used. (www.onetcenter.org/database.html)
3	The education and training codes are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) website at ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/optddata/optd0212.txt

Questions and Comments

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	December 2010