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HELP WANTED

PROJECTIONS of JOBS and EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS Through 2018



ANTHONY P. CARNEVALE

NICOLE SMITH

JEFF STROHL

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY



Center
on Education

and the Workforce

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Introduction

Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018

This report projects education requirements linked to forecasted job growth by state and the District of Columbia, from 2008 through 2018.^{1,2} It complements a larger national report which projects education demand by occupation and industry for the same time period.³ The national report shows that by 2018, 63 percent of jobs will require a postsecondary education beyond high school.

The state report:

- Gauges each state's position compared to the national average;
- Compares the educational composition of jobs in the base year (2008) to the forecast year (2018); and,
- Shows where the jobs are by state, education level and occupation, for 25 detailed occupational categories in 2018.

The state report finds that:

- Only 19 states will be at or above the 63 percent proportion of jobs (nationally) that will require a postsecondary education beyond high school in 2018;
- Jobs in the District of Columbia will have the highest concentration of postsecondary education in 2018;
- The highest proportions of Bachelor's degree jobs and graduate degree jobs will be concentrated in the northeastern states;
- Jobs for workers with some college or with Associate's degrees will be dispersed throughout the country;
- Jobs for high school graduates or dropouts will be concentrated in the southern states; and,
- Three states, Arkansas, Louisiana and West Virginia, are more than 10 percentage points below the national average, which means that the educational composition of jobs in these states will be mostly high school education levels or less in 2018.

¹ Job growth differs significantly by state. These state-level forecasts integrate state disparities by incorporating information on industrial makeup as well as industrial growth and decline.

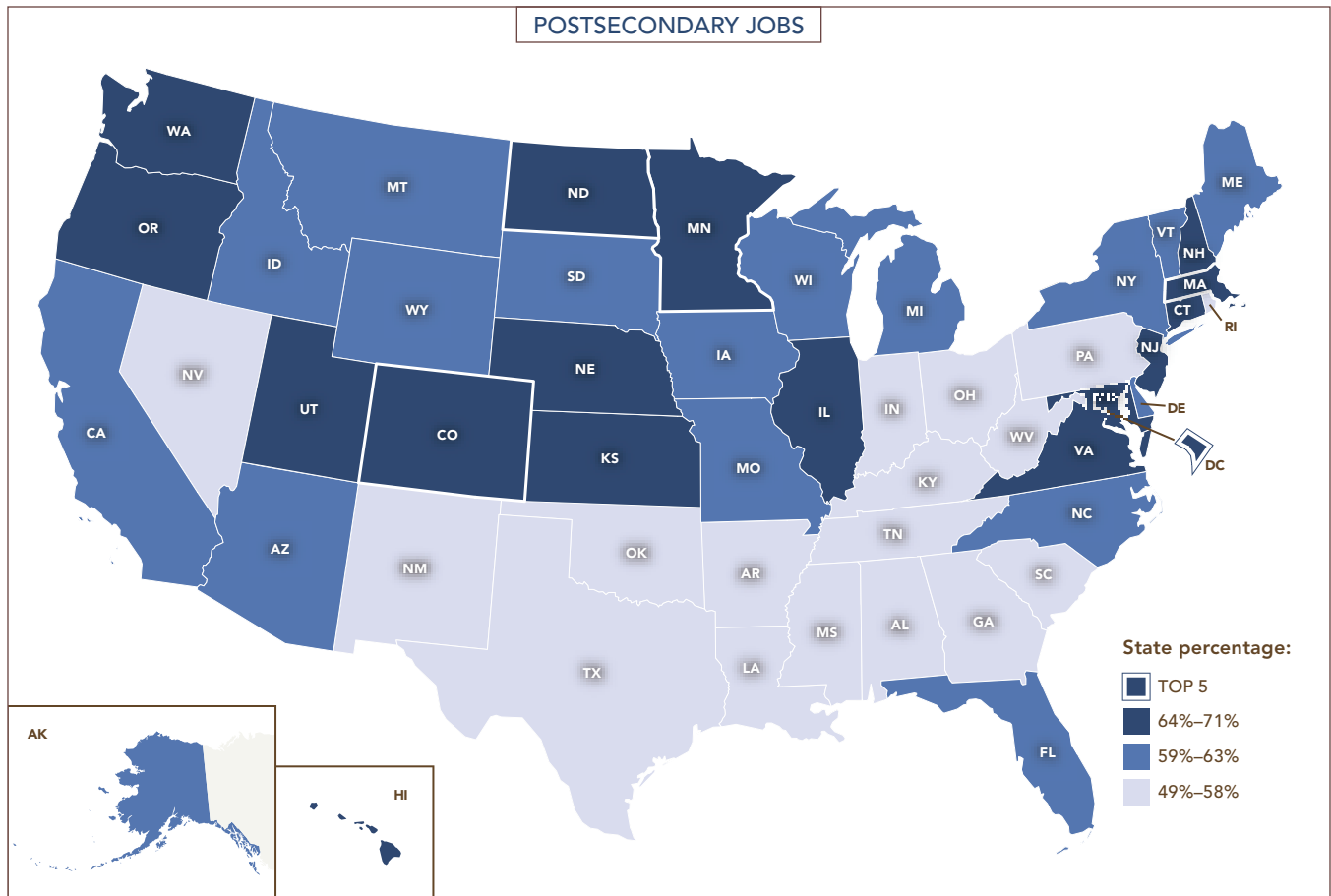
² The location of the job determines number of jobs by state, not the state where employees reside.

³ The full report by the Center on Education and the Workforce provides comprehensive industry and occupational forecasts of where jobs will be and what kinds of preparation they will demand of their workers. The report is available online at <http://cew.georgetown.edu/>.

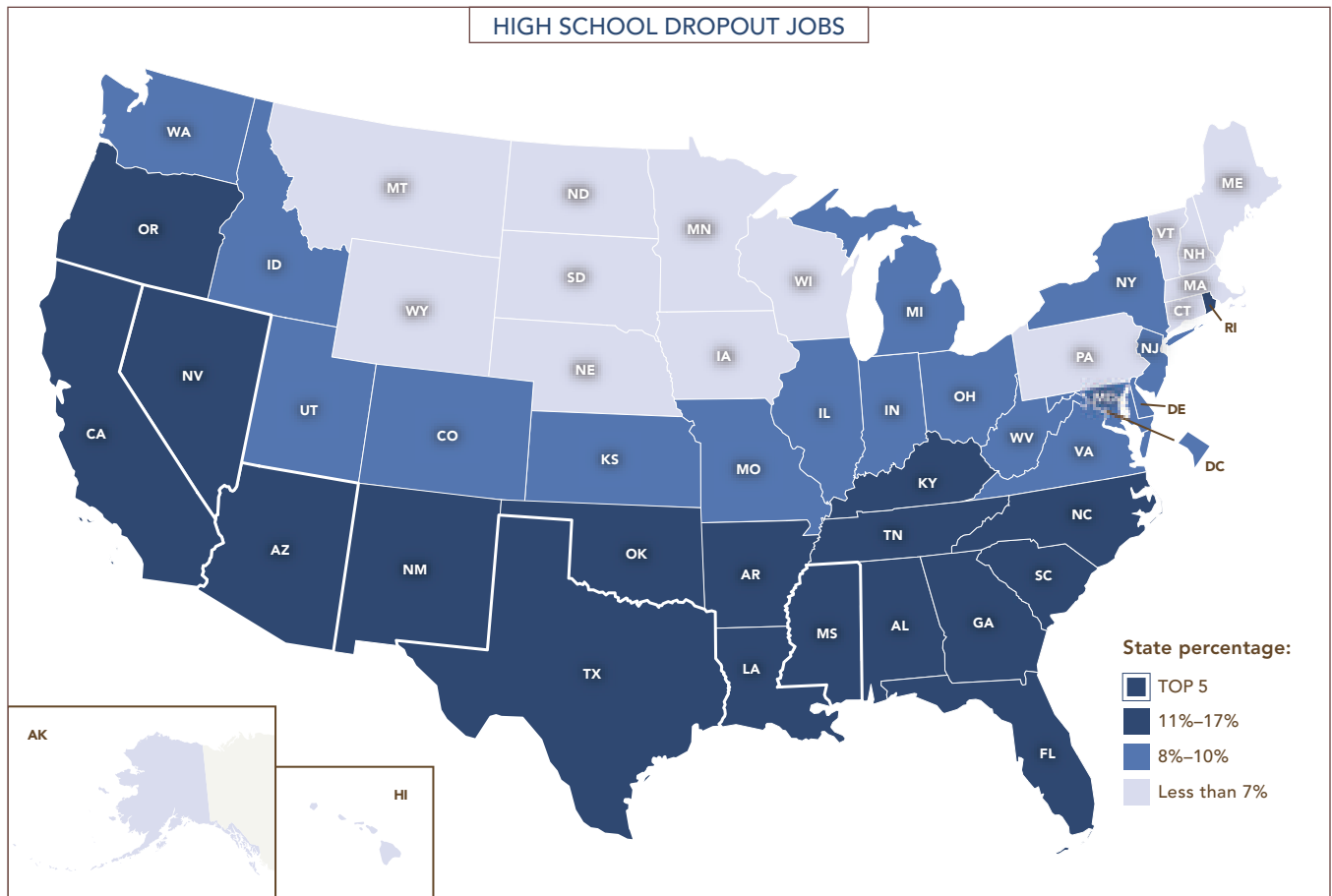
U.S. Maps

Educational concentrations of total jobs by state in 2018.

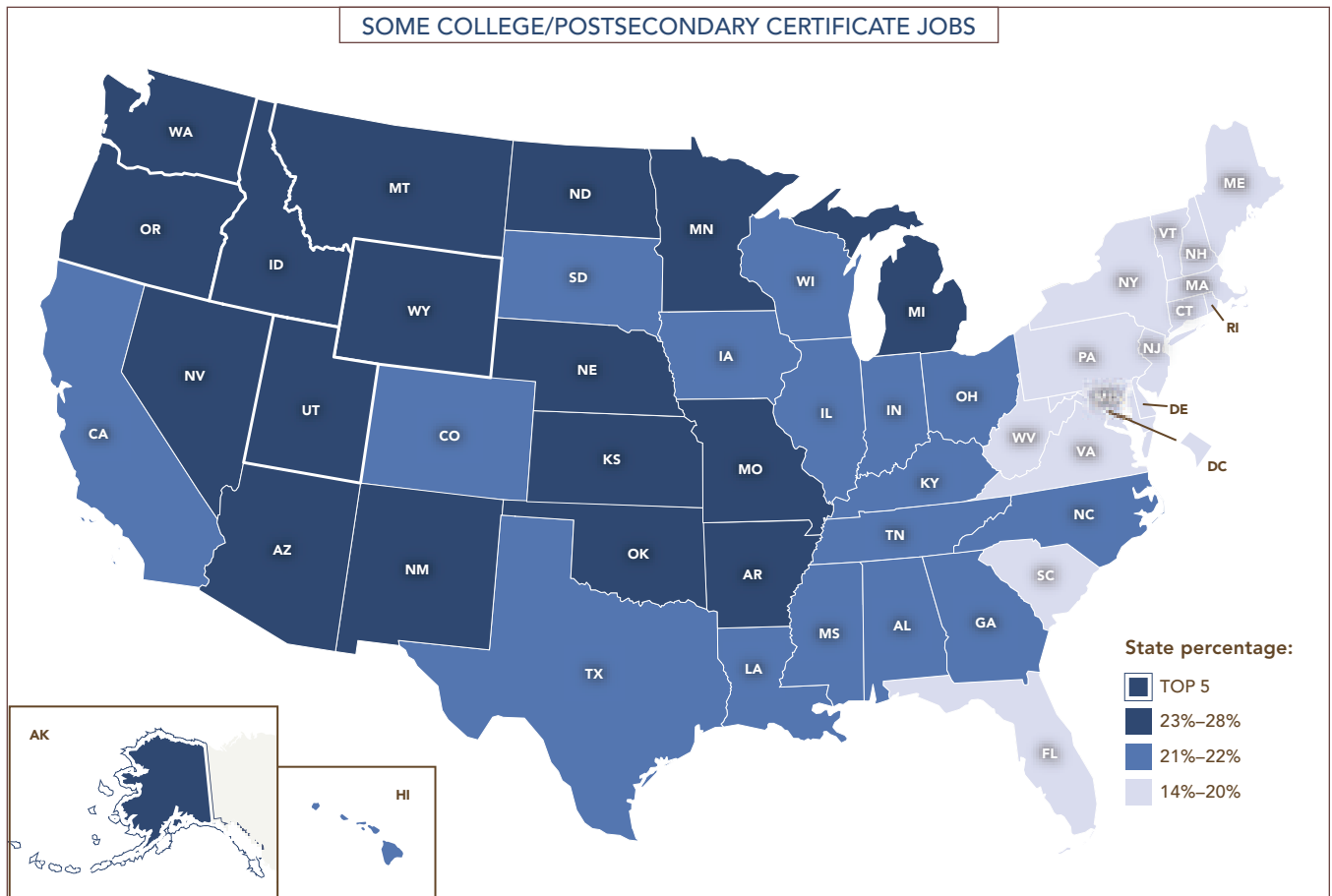
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, NORTH DAKOTA, MINNESOTA, MASSACHUSETTS, AND COLORADO WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN 2018.



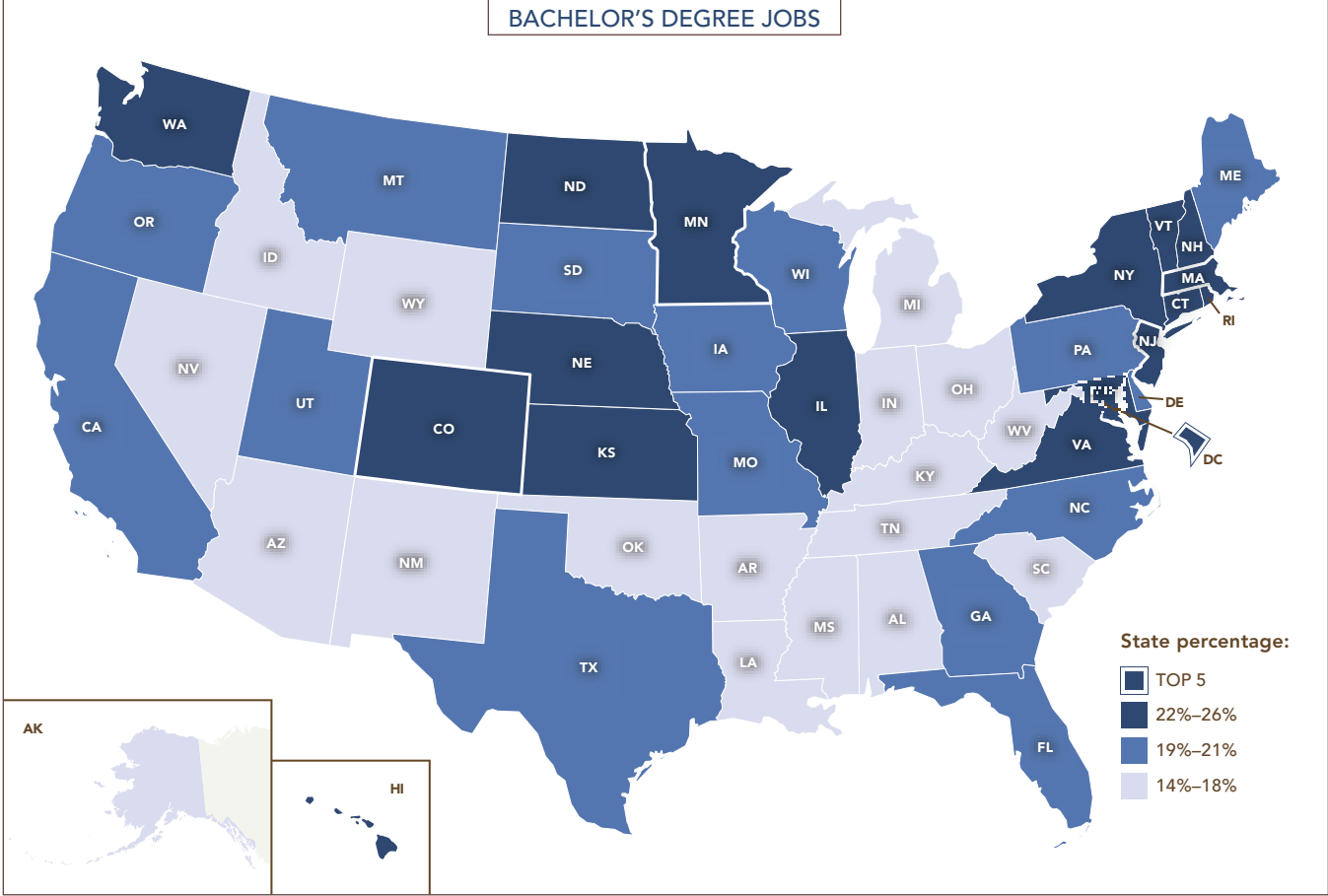
TEXAS, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, MISSISSIPPI, AND ARIZONA WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL IN 2018.



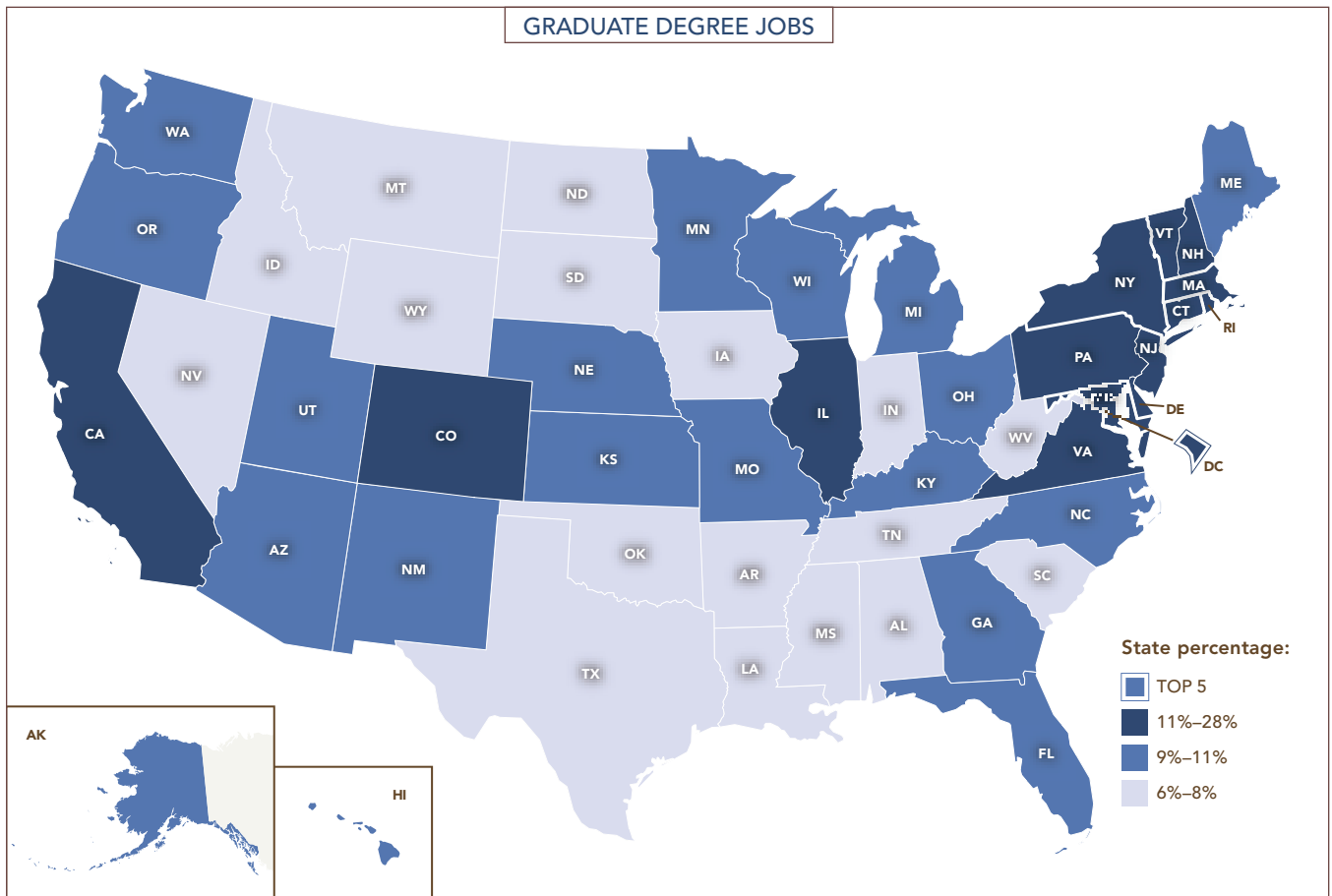
ALASKA, UTAH, IDAHO, WYOMING, AND OREGON WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING SOME COLLEGE IN 2018.



MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, COLORADO, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND MINNESOTA WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN 2018.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MASSACHUSETTS, MARYLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING A GRADUATE DEGREE IN 2018.



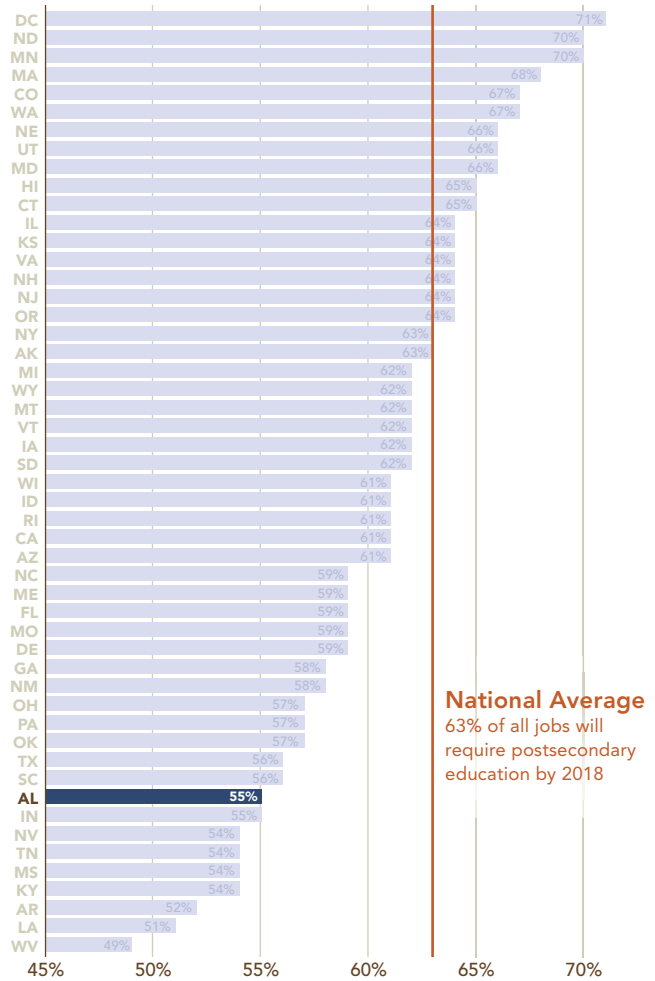
Alabama

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Alabama requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 132,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 89,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Alabama will create 680,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 373,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 219,000 for high school graduates and 89,000 for high school dropouts.
- Alabama ranks 44th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 8th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 55% of all jobs in Alabama (1.3 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

ALABAMA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	306,000	8
High school graduates	754,000	15
Some college, no degree	536,000	20
Associate's degree	199,000	38
Bachelor's degree	370,000	44
Graduate degree	182,000	35

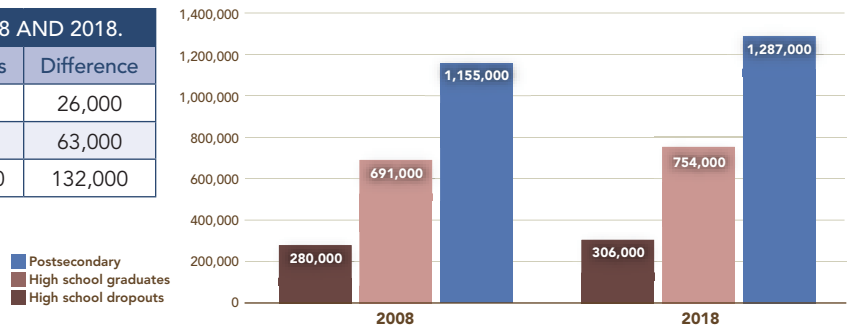
Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **55%** of jobs in Alabama will require postsecondary education. This is **8** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Alabama ranks **43rd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

ALABAMA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	280,000	306,000	26,000
High school graduates	691,000	754,000	63,000
Postsecondary	1,155,000	1,287,000	132,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	6	25	25	9	36	16	117
	Business operations specialty	1	8	10	5	17	5	47
	Financial specialists	1	3	5	3	19	5	36
	Legal	0	1	2	1	2	8	13
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	3	8	6	22	8	47
	Architects and technicians	0	2	3	1	2	1	9
	Engineers and technicians	0	4	6	4	19	8	41
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	1	3	3	9
	Social scientists	-	0	0	0	1	2	4
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	3	1	10	10	27
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	3	6	2	13	3	28
Education	Education	2	12	13	6	45	54	133
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	13	22	39	35	31	141
	Healthcare support	8	25	19	7	3	1	64
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	49	77	41	8	5	1	183
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	27	40	15	4	3	1	89
	Personal care	7	21	16	4	4	1	53
	Protective services	2	15	19	5	9	2	51
Sales and Office Support	Sales	29	83	73	18	54	11	268
	Office and administrative support	19	117	118	38	43	8	343
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	6	5	2	0	0	0	13
	Construction and extraction	40	54	22	5	4	1	126
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	19	46	27	13	5	1	110
	Production	45	112	48	11	9	1	226
	Transportation and material moving	41	82	32	8	6	1	170
TOTAL**		306	754	536	199	370	182	2,347

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

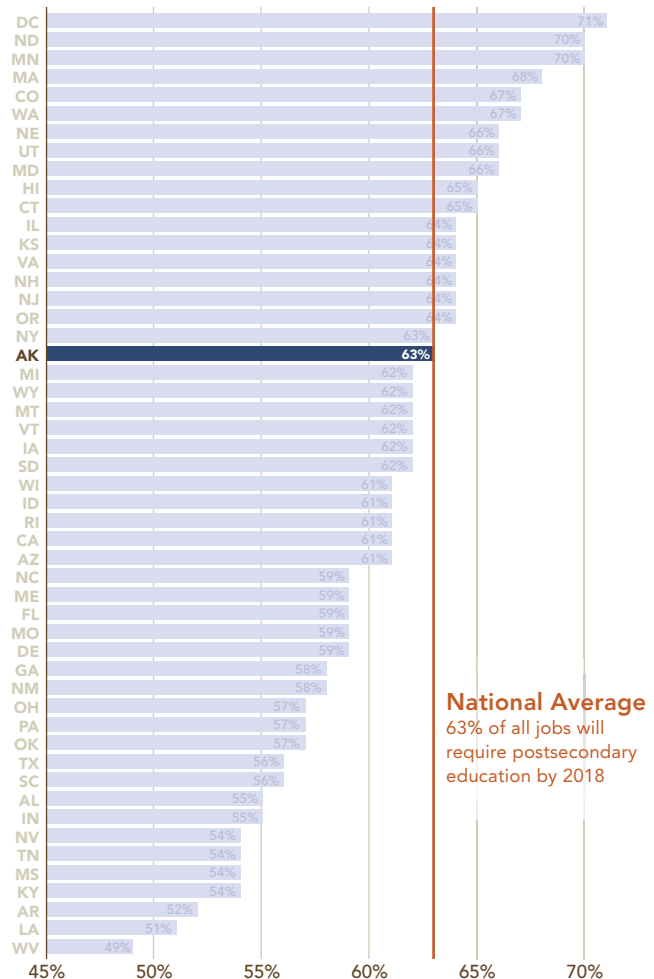
**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Alaska

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Alaska requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 12,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 6,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Alaska will create 104,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 65,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 32,000 for high school graduates and 7,000 for high school dropouts.
- Alaska ranks 40th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 42nd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 63% of all jobs in Alaska (225,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



ALASKA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	25,000	42
High school graduates	109,000	23
Some college, no degree	100,000	1
Associate's degree	30,000	36
Bachelor's degree	63,000	40
Graduate degree	32,000	29

By 2018, **63%** of jobs in Alaska will require postsecondary education.

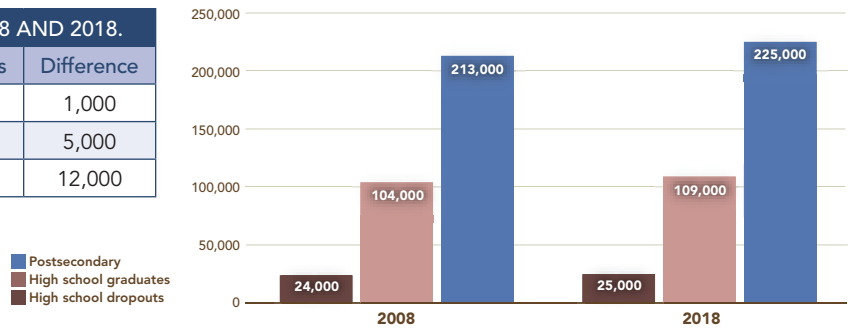
This is equivalent to the national average of **63%**.

Alaska ranks **19th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

ALASKA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	24,000	25,000	1,000
High school graduates	104,000	109,000	5,000
Postsecondary	213,000	225,000	12,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	6	8	2	8	4	29
	Business operations specialty	-	1	2	1	2	1	8
	Financial specialists	0	1	1	0	2	0	5
	Legal	-	0	0	0	0	1	2
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	0	1	1	2	1	5
	Architects and technicians	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Engineers and technicians	-	1	1	1	3	1	6
	Life and physical scientists	-	0	1	1	2	2	6
	Social scientists	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	1	2	0	1	2	7
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
Education	Education	0	3	3	1	10	8	25
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	1	2	3	6	4	16
	Healthcare support	1	3	3	1	1	0	8
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	4	11	6	1	3	0	25
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	2	6	3	1	0	0	13
	Personal care	2	5	4	2	2	0	15
	Protective services	0	3	4	1	2	1	10
Sales and Office Support	Sales	2	12	11	3	5	1	33
	Office and administrative support	3	17	21	5	6	1	52
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Construction and extraction	3	12	8	2	2	0	27
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	7	7	2	1	0	19
	Production	2	6	3	1	1	0	14
	Transportation and material moving	3	11	6	1	2	0	25
TOTAL**		25	109	100	30	63	32	359

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

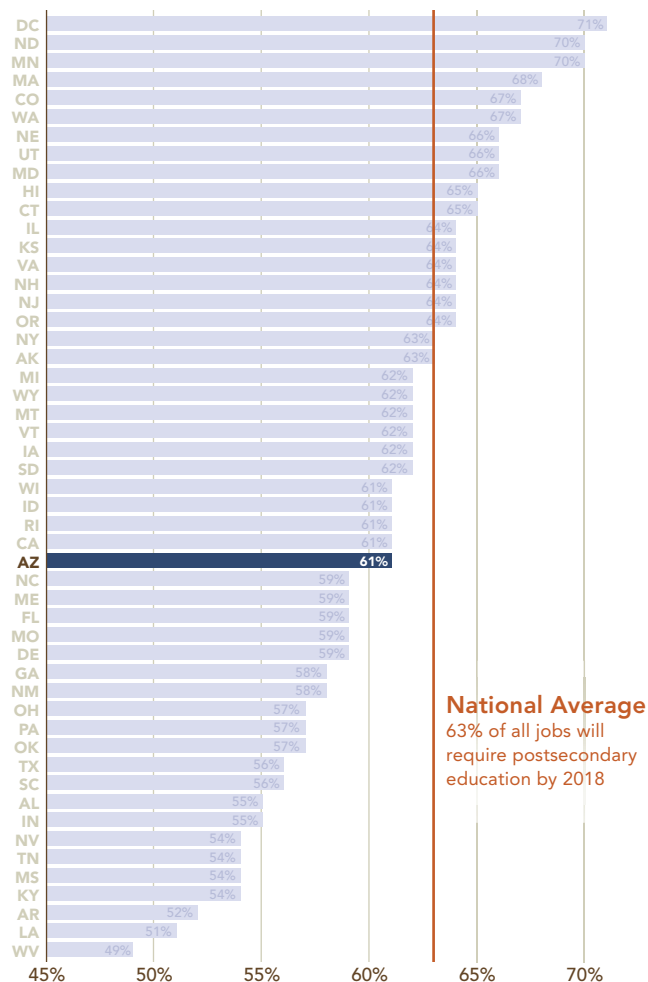
Arizona

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Arizona requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 227,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 88,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Arizona will create 907,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 554,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 231,000 for high school graduates and 123,000 for high school dropouts.
- Arizona ranks 37th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 5th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in Arizona (1.9 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

ARIZONA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	423,000	5
High school graduates	797,000	46
Some college, no degree	796,000	7
Associate's degree	297,000	24
Bachelor's degree	554,000	37
Graduate degree	263,000	27

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **61%** of jobs in Arizona will require postsecondary education.

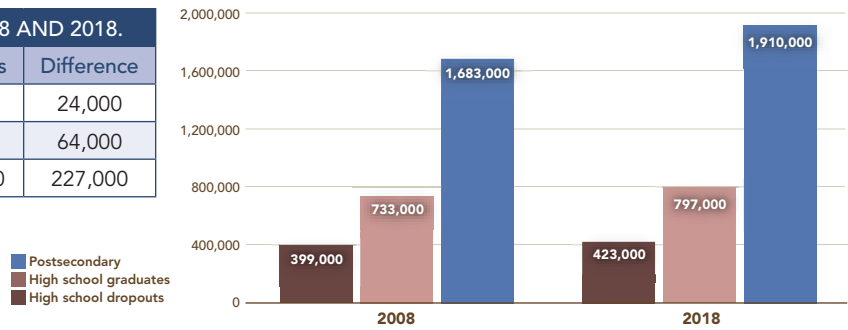
This is **2** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Arizona ranks **30th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

ARIZONA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	399,000	423,000	24,000
High school graduates	733,000	797,000	64,000
Postsecondary	1,683,000	1,910,000	227,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	8	27	47	15	53	27	178
	Business operations specialty	2	13	20	8	25	10	78
	Financial specialists	1	7	14	8	32	11	73
	Legal	0	2	3	2	3	11	21
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	5	17	8	30	11	73
	Architects and technicians	0	3	4	3	5	2	16
	Engineers and technicians	0	3	7	6	24	12	52
	Life and physical scientists	0	2	2	1	5	4	13
	Social scientists	0	0	1	0	4	6	12
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	4	8	3	13	12	40
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	6	10	5	17	5	47
Education	Education	3	13	21	11	65	63	176
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	10	25	37	41	43	157
	Healthcare support	7	20	34	14	9	3	86
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	83	98	49	16	18	2	265
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	61	44	17	5	4	1	133
	Personal care	13	34	34	8	12	2	103
	Protective services	3	20	34	12	16	5	90
Sales and Office Support	Sales	32	105	114	31	81	18	381
	Office and administrative support	37	164	211	63	69	11	555
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	13	5	2	1	1	0	23
	Construction and extraction	62	63	28	7	6	1	166
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	17	39	32	14	7	1	111
	Production	33	46	26	8	6	1	121
	Transportation and material moving	41	63	36	10	10	2	161
TOTAL**		423	797	796	297	554	263	3,130

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Arkansas

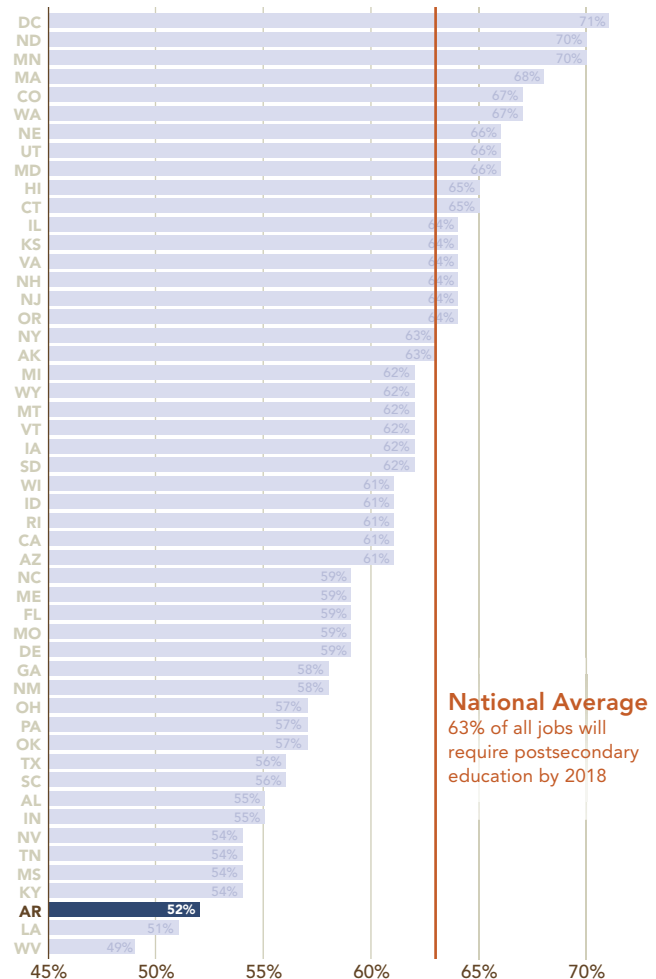
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Arkansas requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 86,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 63,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Arkansas will create 419,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 217,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 150,000 for high school graduates and 52,000 for high school dropouts.
- Arkansas ranks 47th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 9th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 52% of all jobs in Arkansas (750,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

ARKANSAS' RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	178,000	9
High school graduates	519,000	2
Some college, no degree	334,000	17
Associate's degree	108,000	47
Bachelor's degree	217,000	47
Graduate degree	92,000	51

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **52%** of jobs in Arkansas will require postsecondary education.

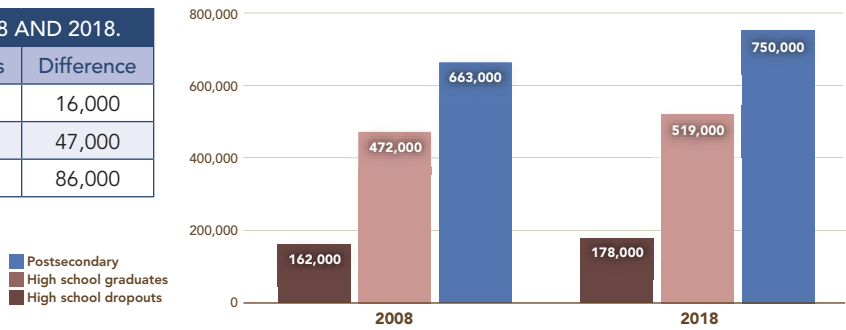
This is **11** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Arkansas ranks **49th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

ARKANSAS

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	162,000	178,000	16,000
High school graduates	472,000	519,000	47,000
Postsecondary	663,000	750,000	86,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	3	21	19	6	21	9	79
	Business operations specialty	1	5	9	3	10	2	29
	Financial specialists	0	2	3	1	12	2	20
	Legal	0	1	2	0	1	4	8
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	2	6	2	11	2	24
	Architects and technicians	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
	Engineers and technicians	0	2	2	2	6	1	13
	Life and physical scientists	-	1	1	0	2	2	7
	Social scientists	-	0	1	0	1	2	4
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	3	1	8	5	20
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	3	4	1	6	1	15
Education	Education	1	8	10	4	40	27	90
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	7	16	23	19	20	85
	Healthcare support	6	17	12	4	1	1	41
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	26	55	21	6	5	0	113
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	15	25	9	2	2	0	52
	Personal care	4	15	10	2	2	1	35
	Protective services	1	10	12	3	3	0	29
Sales and Office Support	Sales	15	54	42	10	26	4	151
	Office and administrative support	11	79	66	20	27	3	206
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	6	7	2	0	0	-	16
	Construction and extraction	18	34	13	2	2	1	70
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	10	27	17	5	2	0	62
	Production	31	73	31	6	5	1	146
	Transportation and material moving	30	68	23	4	4	0	129
TOTAL**		178	519	334	108	217	92	1,447

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

California

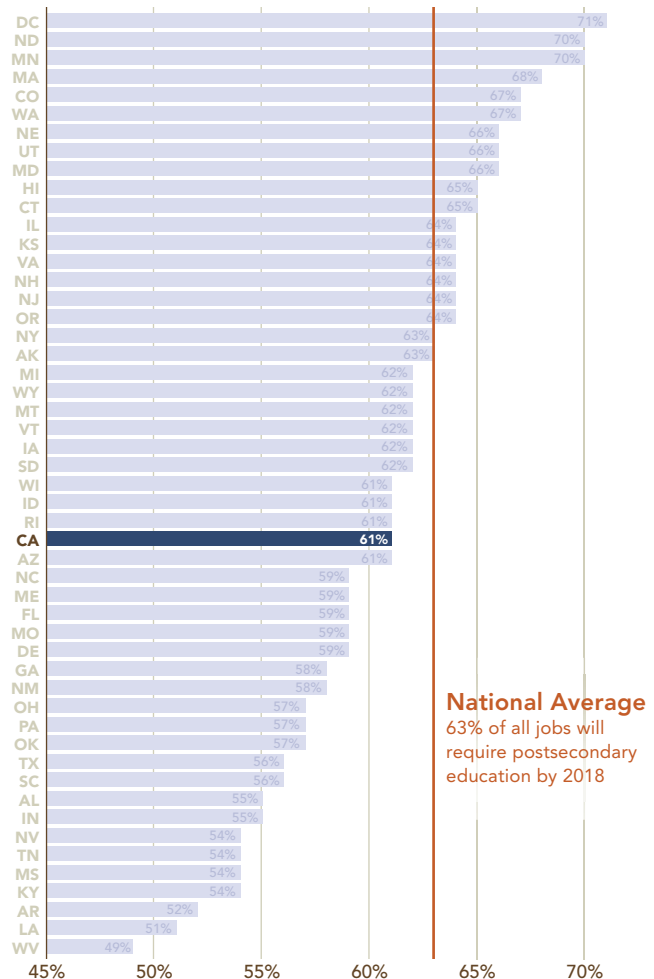
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in California requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 1.3 million while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 614,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, California will create 5.5 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 3.3 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 1.2 million for high school graduates and 1 million for high school dropouts.
- California ranks 21st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 2nd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in California (12 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

CALIFORNIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	3,163,000	2
High school graduates	4,198,000	50
Some college, no degree	4,042,000	33
Associate's degree	1,582,000	39
Bachelor's degree	3,937,000	21
Graduate degree	1,961,000	15

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **61%** of jobs in California will require postsecondary education.

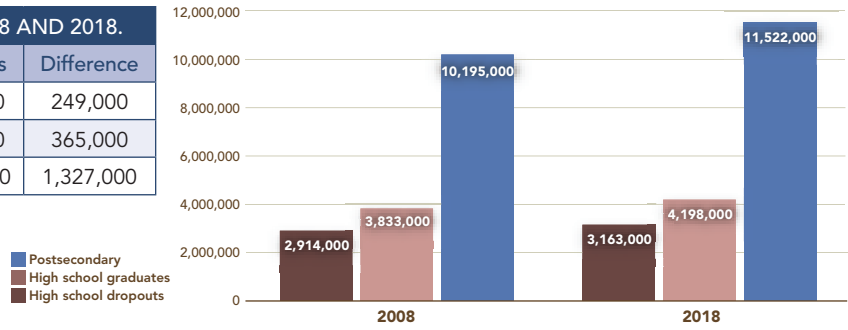
This is **2** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

California ranks **29th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CALIFORNIA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	2,914,000	3,163,000	249,000
High school graduates	3,833,000	4,198,000	365,000
Postsecondary	10,195,000	11,522,000	1,327,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	52	165	240	96	402	216	1,170
	Business operations specialty	18	69	140	53	219	92	590
	Financial specialists	3	32	59	43	199	66	402
	Legal	1	8	18	8	21	92	148
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	4	26	89	45	242	139	545
	Architects and technicians	1	5	13	9	25	12	64
	Engineers and technicians	4	20	34	28	141	90	317
	Life and physical scientists	4	6	9	6	45	70	140
	Social scientists	0	2	5	3	27	45	82
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	7	23	45	22	83	75	256
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	17	46	90	39	205	58	455
Education	Education	15	64	152	83	513	428	1,255
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	8	49	109	160	239	271	836
	Healthcare support	56	130	148	51	49	14	448
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	516	467	278	92	129	20	1,503
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	401	218	92	26	30	5	771
	Personal care	134	184	160	52	75	15	620
	Protective services	25	85	145	69	86	14	423
Sales and Office Support	Sales	227	523	536	177	534	119	2,116
	Office and administrative support	249	838	1,009	322	471	82	2,970
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	234	46	12	3	5	1	302
	Construction and extraction	294	298	147	36	38	6	819
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	119	192	157	59	45	7	579
	Production	390	307	158	49	57	13	974
	Transportation and material moving	383	398	198	51	57	9	1,096
TOTAL**		3,163	4,198	4,042	1,582	3,937	1,961	18,883

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

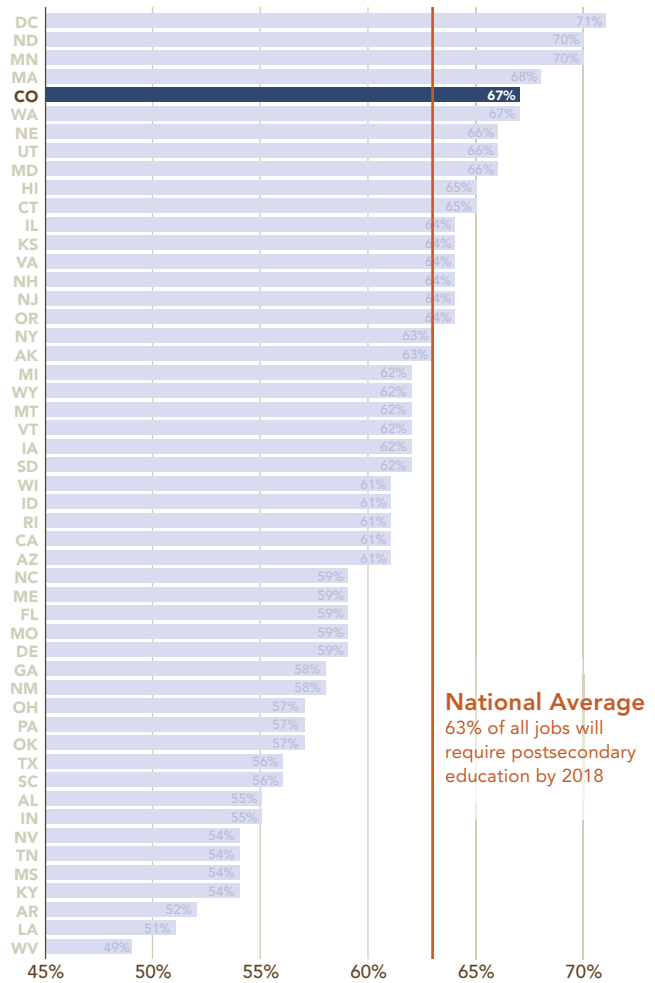
Colorado

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Colorado requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 411,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 217,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Colorado will create 924,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 609,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 220,000 for high school graduates and 94,000 for high school dropouts.
- Colorado ranks 3rd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 25th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 67% of all jobs in Colorado (2.1 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

COLORADO'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	324,000	25
High school graduates	761,000	49
Some college, no degree	708,000	25
Associate's degree	281,000	32
Bachelor's degree	768,000	3
Graduate degree	346,000	10

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.

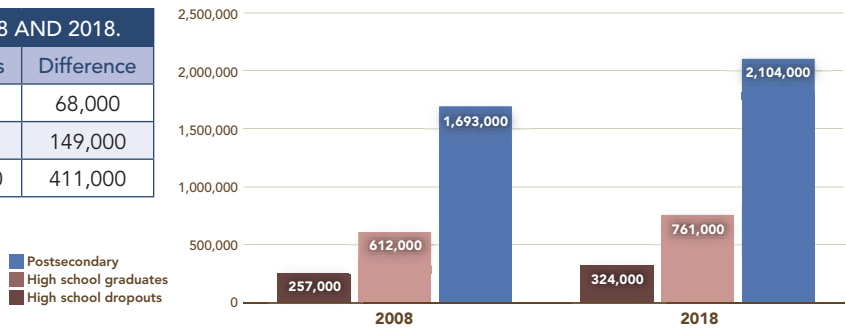


By 2018, **67%** of jobs in Colorado will require postsecondary education. This is **4** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Colorado ranks **5th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

COLORADO

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	257,000	324,000	68,000
High school graduates	612,000	761,000	149,000
Postsecondary	1,693,000	2,104,000	411,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	6	28	35	14	63	29	175
	Business operations specialty	1	11	20	9	39	19	100
	Financial specialists	0	5	11	7	44	13	81
	Legal	0	1	3	2	4	15	25
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	6	20	9	54	25	115
	Architects and technicians	0	2	3	3	6	3	17
	Engineers and technicians	0	3	7	5	29	14	58
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	1	11	15	30
	Social scientists	0	0	0	1	4	8	12
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	3	5	2	15	16	42
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	6	14	6	31	8	68
Education	Education	2	12	18	7	66	72	176
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	6	16	31	47	48	149
	Healthcare support	3	17	25	9	9	2	66
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	66	91	60	17	33	4	271
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	41	43	20	6	9	2	121
	Personal care	9	27	29	9	19	4	97
	Protective services	2	12	21	11	19	3	69
Sales and Office Support	Sales	22	88	92	32	118	21	373
	Office and administrative support	25	138	163	52	91	17	485
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	6	4	2	1	1	0	14
	Construction and extraction	63	95	46	12	18	3	237
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	15	40	32	17	10	2	116
	Production	27	46	27	10	10	2	121
	Transportation and material moving	31	74	36	10	18	2	171
TOTAL**		324	761	708	281	768	346	3,189

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

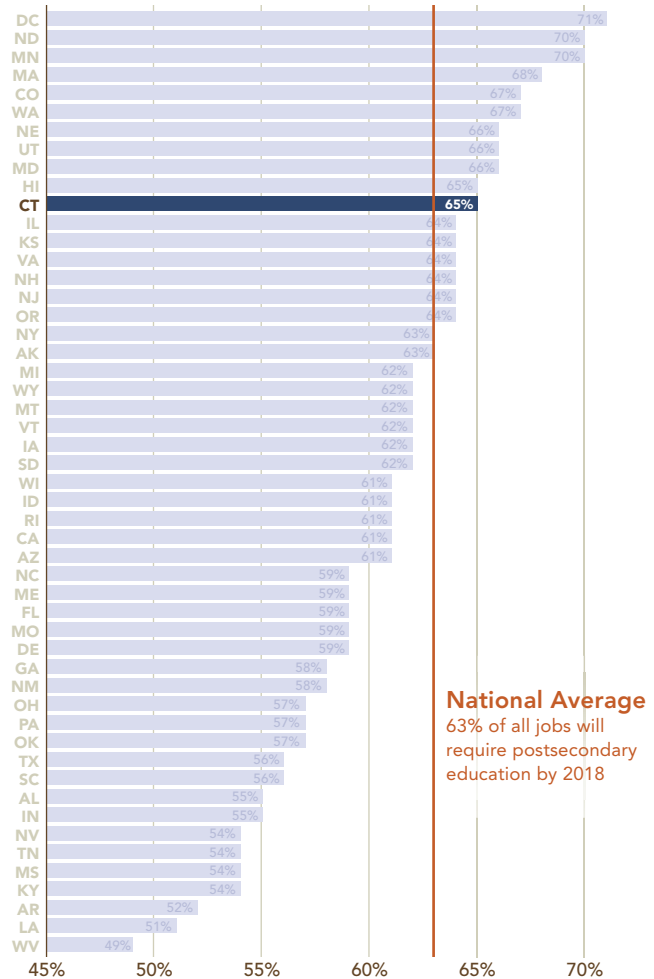
Connecticut

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Connecticut requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 85,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 31,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Connecticut will create 564,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 359,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 163,000 for high school graduates and 42,000 for high school dropouts.
- Connecticut ranks 8th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 38th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 65% of all jobs in Connecticut (1.2 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

CONNECTICUT'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	145,000	38
High school graduates	562,000	32
Some college, no degree	364,000	45
Associate's degree	166,000	37
Bachelor's degree	426,000	8
Graduate degree	282,000	4

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **65%** of jobs in Connecticut will require postsecondary education.

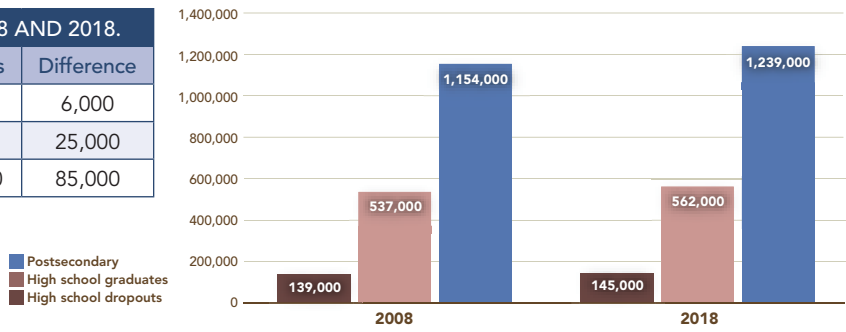
This is **2** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Connecticut ranks **11th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CONNECTICUT

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	139,000	145,000	6,000
High school graduates	537,000	562,000	25,000
Postsecondary	1,154,000	1,239,000	85,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	2	18	19	9	48	32	129
	Business operations specialty	1	7	9	5	20	10	51
	Financial specialists	0	2	5	4	28	14	54
	Legal	0	1	1	1	2	11	16
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	5	8	5	26	15	60
	Architects and technicians	0	1	1	1	2	1	7
	Engineers and technicians	0	3	4	3	13	8	31
	Life and physical scientists	0	0	1	0	3	6	10
	Social scientists	-	0	0	1	2	6	8
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	3	4	3	13	17	42
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	2	5	3	19	6	35
Education	Education	1	10	13	7	38	78	147
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	7	13	19	32	35	108
	Healthcare support	5	27	19	7	5	3	66
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	22	64	28	12	12	2	139
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	20	38	12	3	5	1	79
	Personal care	5	26	13	5	11	2	61
	Protective services	2	11	12	5	8	2	40
Sales and Office Support	Sales	13	56	46	18	67	18	217
	Office and administrative support	14	106	88	35	52	10	304
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	2	2	1	0	0	-	4
	Construction and extraction	12	35	12	3	4	1	68
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	5	32	14	5	3	1	61
	Production	21	55	18	7	7	2	109
	Transportation and material moving	17	51	18	6	5	1	99
TOTAL**		145	562	364	166	426	282	1,945

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

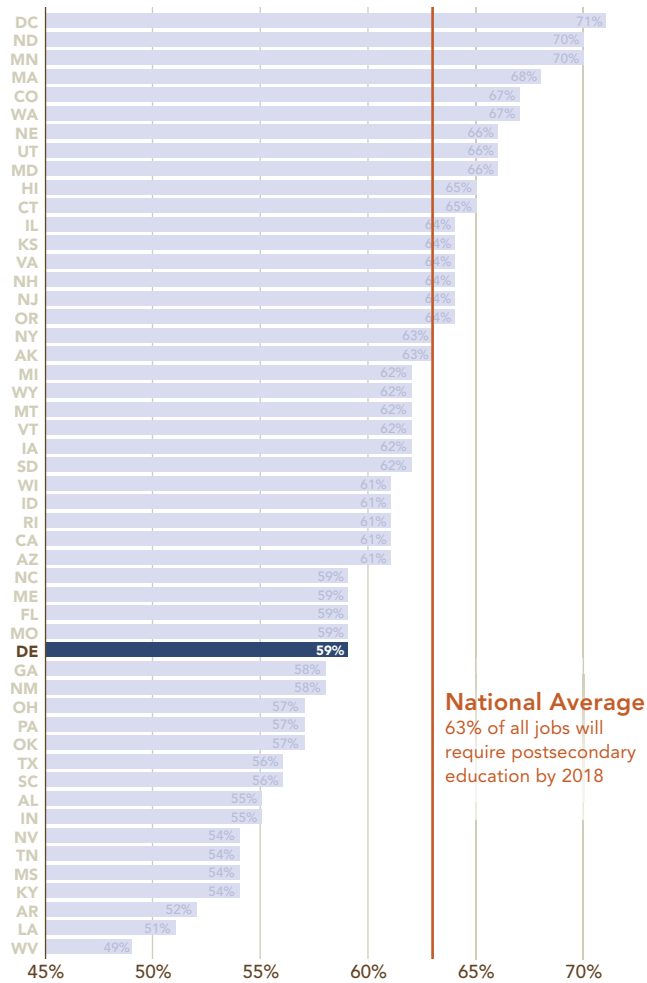
Delaware

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Delaware requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 26,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 14,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Delaware will create 144,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 83,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 46,000 for high school graduates and 14,000 for high school dropouts.
- Delaware ranks 30th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 27th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in Delaware (300,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

DELAWARE'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	49,000	27
High school graduates	160,000	14
Some college, no degree	96,000	41
Associate's degree	43,000	35
Bachelor's degree	95,000	30
Graduate degree	52,000	13

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.

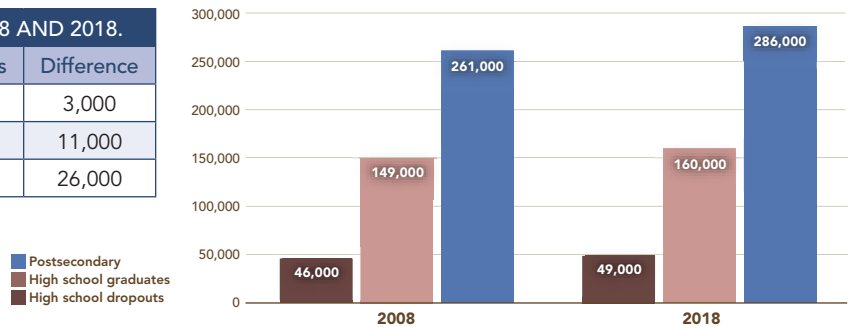


By 2018, **59%** of jobs in Delaware will require postsecondary education. This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Delaware ranks **35th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

DELAWARE

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	46,000	49,000	3,000
High school graduates	149,000	160,000	11,000
Postsecondary	261,000	286,000	26,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	5	5	2	7	5	24
	Business operations specialty	0	3	2	1	6	2	14
	Financial specialists	0	2	2	2	8	3	17
	Legal	-	0	1	0	1	3	5
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	1	3	2	6	3	16
	Architects and technicians	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Engineers and technicians	0	0	1	1	3	2	6
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
	Social scientists	-	-	0	-	1	2	4
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	0	1	1	2	3	8
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	1	0	3	1	6
Education	Education	0	2	3	2	11	12	29
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	3	7	7	8	29
	Healthcare support	2	6	3	2	1	0	14
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	10	17	7	3	2	0	39
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	6	9	2	1	1	-	18
	Personal care	2	5	3	1	1	0	12
	Protective services	0	4	3	1	2	0	10
Sales and Office Support	Sales	5	20	13	4	13	3	57
	Office and administrative support	3	33	25	9	13	2	84
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	1	0	-	0	-	2
	Construction and extraction	6	12	3	1	1	0	24
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	3	8	4	2	2	0	19
	Production	3	12	5	2	1	1	24
	Transportation and material moving	5	15	4	1	1	0	27
TOTAL**		49	160	96	43	95	52	496

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

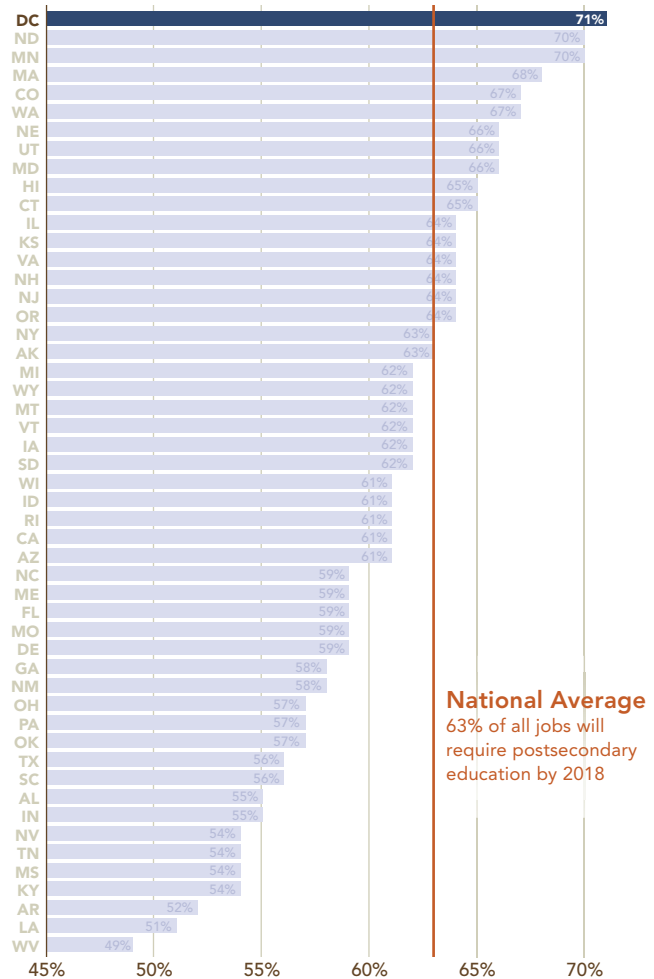
The District of Columbia

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in the District of Columbia requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 43,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 17,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, the District of Columbia will create 225,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 157,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 45,000 for high school graduates and 23,000 for high school dropouts.
- The District of Columbia ranks 4th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 20th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 71% of all jobs in the District of Columbia (500,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	78,000	20
High school graduates	155,000	51
Some college, no degree	116,000	51
Associate's degree	28,000	51
Bachelor's degree	188,000	4
Graduate degree	211,000	1

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **71%** of jobs in the District of Columbia will require postsecondary education.

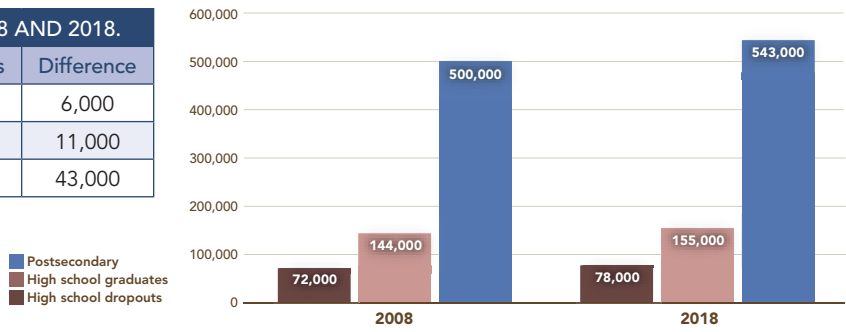
This is **8** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

The District of Columbia ranks **1st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	72,000	78,000	6,000
High school graduates	144,000	155,000	11,000
Postsecondary	500,000	543,000	43,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	4	5	1	20	23	55
	Business operations specialty	1	5	12	1	23	26	69
	Financial specialists	0	2	1	1	11	7	23
	Legal	0	1	2	0	7	32	41
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	2	6	1	23	19	52
	Architects and technicians	-	-	0	-	1	1	2
	Engineers and technicians	0	3	1	0	4	7	16
	Life and physical scientists	0	-	0	0	2	6	9
	Social scientists	-	0	0	-	3	12	15
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	3	1	4	5	14
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	1	2	1	17	10	33
Education	Education	1	6	6	2	13	24	52
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	5	4	2	7	16	34
	Healthcare support	2	5	3	0	1	1	12
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	17	15	7	4	4	1	49
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	18	11	2	1	1	1	34
	Personal care	4	7	4	1	4	2	21
	Protective services	3	14	5	1	3	1	27
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	7	7	2	12	6	37
	Office and administrative support	10	36	33	5	24	9	118
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	Construction and extraction	5	6	2	1	1	0	15
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	3	9	2	1	2	1	18
	Production	4	4	1	0	1	0	10
	Transportation and material moving	4	10	5	0	1	0	20
TOTAL**		78	155	116	28	188	211	776

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

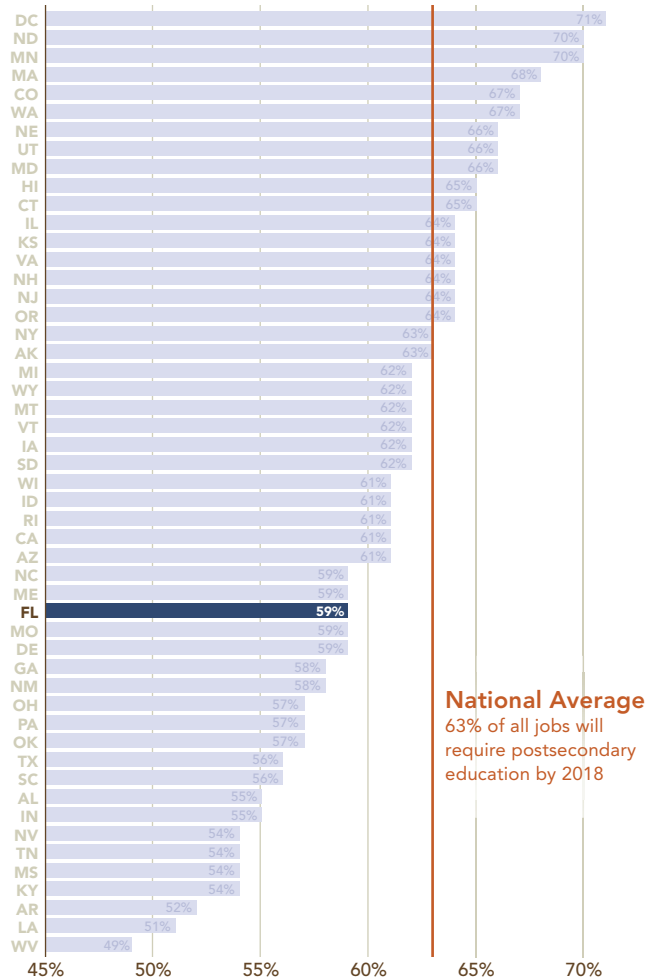
Florida

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Florida requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 679,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 357,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Florida will create 2.8 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 1.6 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 834,000 for high school graduates and 303,000 for high school dropouts.
- Florida ranks 32nd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 14th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in Florida (5.6 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

FLORIDA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	1,047,000	14
High school graduates	2,878,000	24
Some college, no degree	2,014,000	36
Associate's degree	1,049,000	12
Bachelor's degree	1,769,000	32
Graduate degree	771,000	34

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **59%** of jobs in Florida will require postsecondary education.

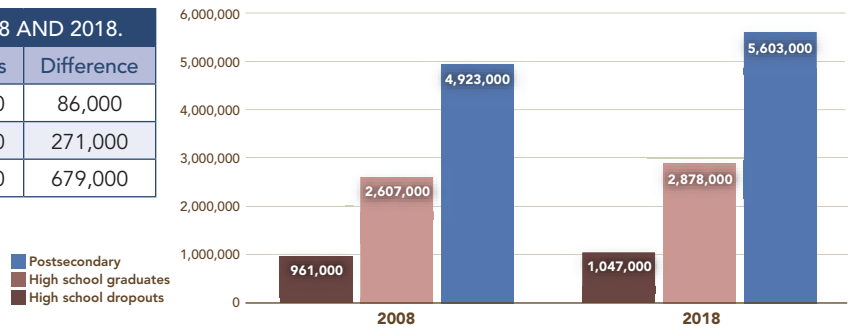
This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Florida ranks **33rd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

FLORIDA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	961,000	1,047,000	86,000
High school graduates	2,607,000	2,878,000	271,000
Postsecondary	4,923,000	5,603,000	679,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	15	74	75	38	112	54	368
	Business operations specialty	6	54	69	32	91	34	286
	Financial specialists	1	20	32	28	100	39	221
	Legal	1	7	11	9	13	47	89
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	2	16	38	28	83	31	198
	Architects and technicians	2	7	9	8	13	6	44
	Engineers and technicians	1	9	15	14	44	21	104
	Life and physical scientists	1	4	5	4	13	13	39
	Social scientists	0	1	2	1	8	15	26
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	2	12	14	7	40	36	111
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	6	25	32	21	59	14	156
Education	Education	7	42	48	33	218	141	489
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	5	43	73	143	134	145	544
	Healthcare support	34	108	74	34	20	9	279
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	181	355	162	73	73	10	853
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	137	181	61	21	23	6	429
	Personal care	34	112	74	29	35	10	295
	Protective services	11	64	87	44	50	11	267
Sales and Office Support	Sales	99	386	309	144	303	63	1,305
	Office and administrative support	86	593	515	217	226	44	1,683
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	53	18	6	2	3	0	83
	Construction and extraction	135	201	70	24	22	5	457
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	51	163	82	40	25	6	367
	Production	69	151	58	23	23	5	329
	Transportation and material moving	110	232	91	31	38	7	509
TOTAL**		1,047	2,878	2,014	1,049	1,769	771	9,527

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Georgia

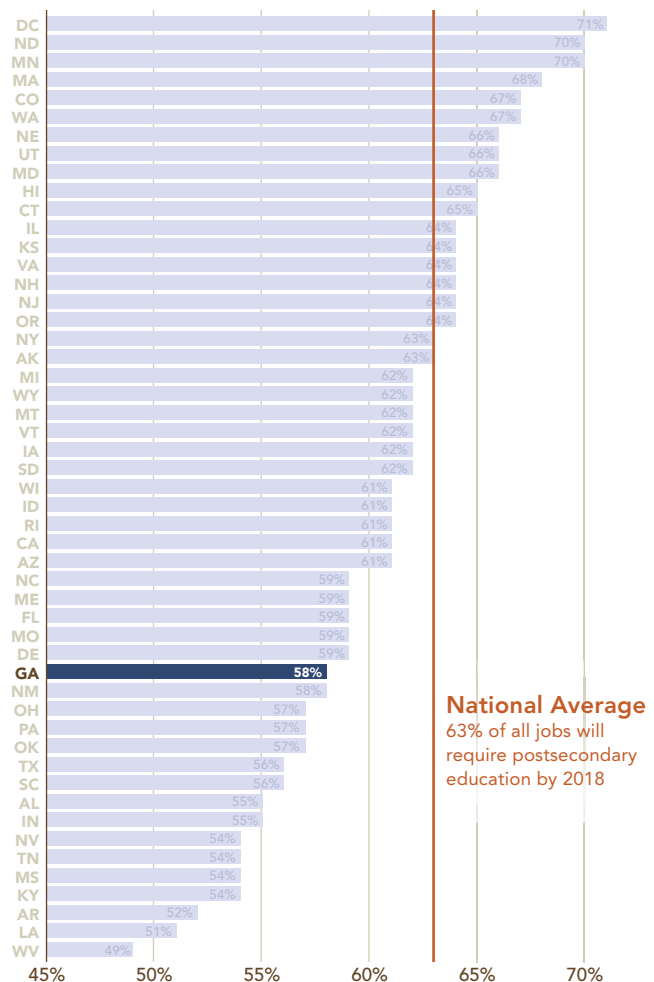
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Georgia requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 306,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 160,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Georgia will create 1.4 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 820,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 424,000 for high school graduates and 171,000 for high school dropouts.
- Georgia ranks 23rd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 11th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 58% of all jobs in Georgia (2.8 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

GEORGIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	590,000	11
High school graduates	1,463,000	27
Some college, no degree	1,042,000	35
Associate's degree	381,000	45
Bachelor's degree	946,000	23
Graduate degree	460,000	18

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **58%** of jobs in Georgia will require postsecondary education.

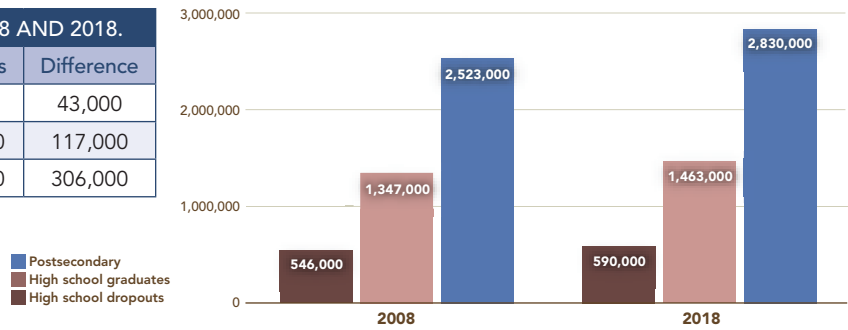
This is **5** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Georgia ranks **36th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

GEORGIA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	546,000	590,000	43,000
High school graduates	1,347,000	1,463,000	117,000
Postsecondary	2,523,000	2,830,000	306,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	12	54	58	22	108	48	302
	Business operations specialty	2	21	28	10	52	20	133
	Financial specialists	0	7	12	8	44	15	87
	Legal	0	3	4	2	5	20	33
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	8	18	11	56	23	118
	Architects and technicians	1	2	3	2	5	3	16
	Engineers and technicians	1	5	8	4	22	9	48
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	1	4	6	15
	Social scientists	-	1	1	0	5	8	14
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	5	8	3	22	22	61
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	10	14	6	32	8	71
Education	Education	5	28	37	18	118	133	339
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	4	22	38	60	64	67	254
	Healthcare support	12	42	36	10	8	2	109
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	110	178	86	25	28	4	431
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	57	76	22	7	9	1	173
	Personal care	15	47	32	11	16	4	125
	Protective services	4	38	37	12	17	3	112
Sales and Office Support	Sales	45	157	132	40	152	29	555
	Office and administrative support	44	269	266	72	125	24	799
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	11	8	2	1	1	0	24
	Construction and extraction	74	84	29	6	8	2	202
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	33	89	52	20	12	2	208
	Production	78	147	54	14	14	3	311
	Transportation and material moving	77	162	66	13	19	4	341
TOTAL**		590	1,463	1,042	381	946	460	4,882

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

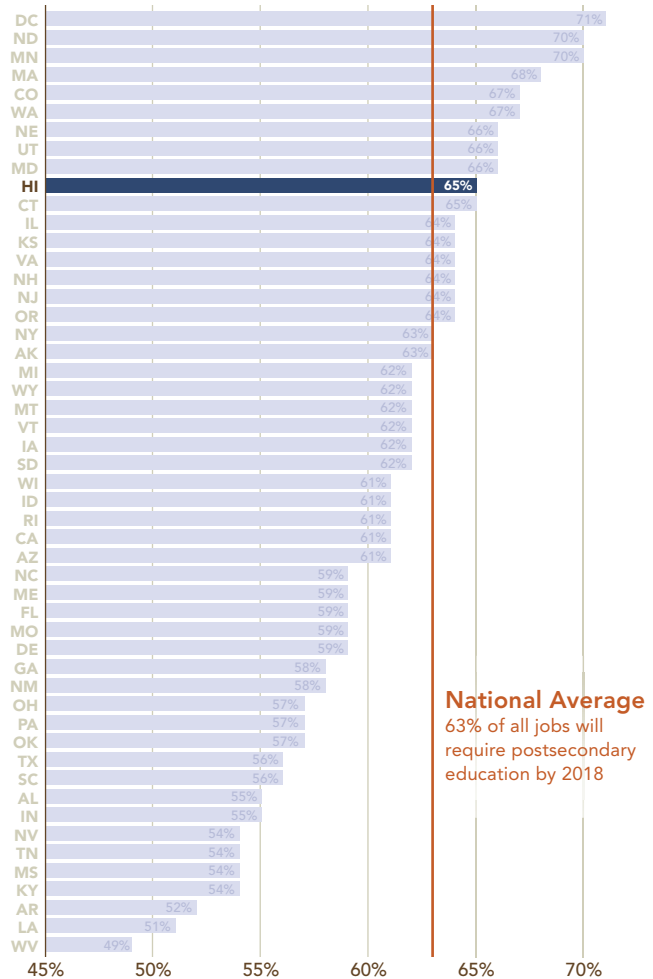
Hawaii

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Hawaii requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 21,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 9,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Hawaii will create 205,400 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 131,100 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 62,000 for high school graduates and 13,000 for high school dropouts.
- Hawaii ranks 12th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 47th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 65% of all jobs in Hawaii (451,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

HAWAII'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	46,000	47
High school graduates	212,000	28
Some college, no degree	155,000	24
Associate's degree	85,000	4
Bachelor's degree	149,000	12
Graduate degree	62,000	24

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



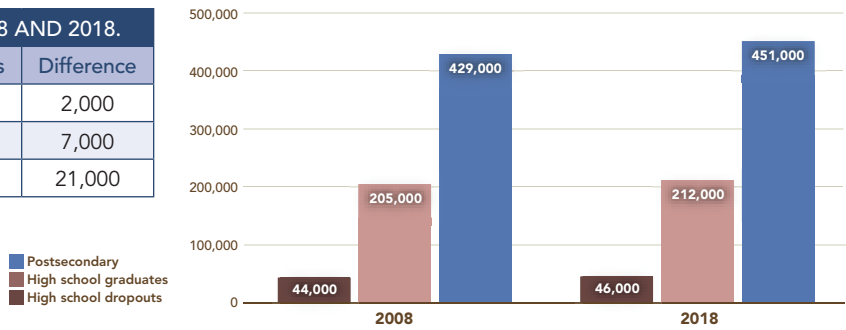
By 2018, **65%** of jobs in Hawaii will require postsecondary education.

This is **2** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Hawaii ranks **10th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

HAWAII

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	44,000	46,000	2,000
High school graduates	205,000	212,000	7,000
Postsecondary	429,000	451,000	21,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	8	9	4	13	5	39
	Business operations specialty	0	3	3	2	7	2	18
	Financial specialists	-	1	2	1	6	2	12
	Legal	-	0	0	0	1	3	4
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	0	2	1	5	2	11
	Architects and technicians	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	0	1	1	4	1	7
	Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	1	2	3	5
	Social scientists	-	-	0	0	1	2	3
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	1	2	1	4	4	12
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	3	2	5	2	14
Education	Education	0	4	5	4	19	17	48
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	3	6	9	9	30
	Healthcare support	0	4	5	4	3	1	18
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	11	33	17	8	7	1	77
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	8	19	8	3	3	0	40
	Personal care	2	10	7	3	4	1	26
	Protective services	1	7	6	3	4	1	22
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	26	20	10	19	3	83
	Office and administrative support	3	31	33	16	21	2	106
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
	Construction and extraction	5	18	9	4	2	0	38
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	9	6	5	3	1	26
	Production	3	8	5	2	2	1	20
	Transportation and material moving	5	21	8	3	4	0	42
TOTAL**		46	212	155	85	149	62	709

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Idaho

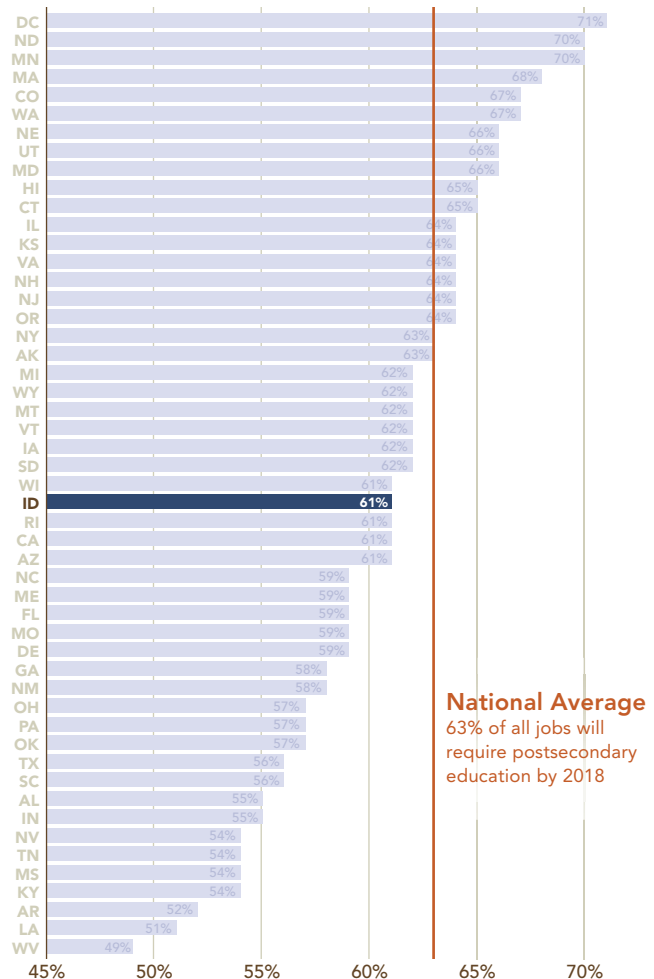
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Idaho requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 65,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 33,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Idaho will create 239,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 146,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 68,000 for high school graduates and 24,000 for high school dropouts.
- Idaho ranks 35th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 19th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in Idaho (503,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

IDAHO'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	84,000	19
High school graduates	235,000	31
Some college, no degree	222,000	3
Associate's degree	81,000	16
Bachelor's degree	146,000	35
Graduate degree	55,000	46

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **61%** of jobs in Idaho will require postsecondary education.

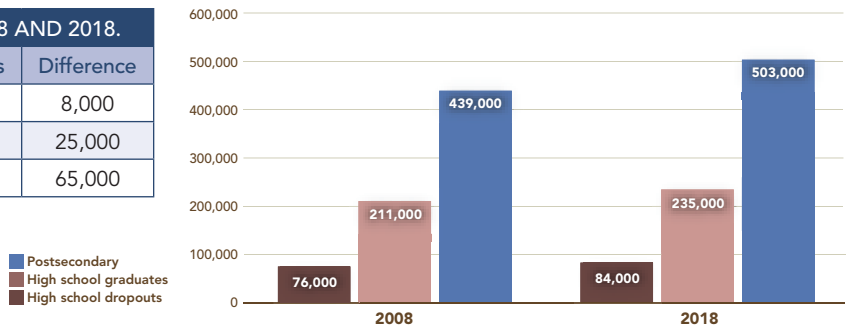
This is **2** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Idaho ranks **27th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

IDAHO

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	76,000	84,000	8,000
High school graduates	211,000	235,000	25,000
Postsecondary	439,000	503,000	65,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	3	14	18	6	17	7	65
	Business operations specialty	0	4	4	2	6	1	18
	Financial specialists	0	1	2	2	7	1	13
	Legal	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	1	4	2	7	1	15
	Architects and technicians	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	2	2	6	2	11
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	0	3	3	8
	Social scientists	-	0	0	-	2	1	4
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	1	2	1	6	4	14
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	3	2	5	2	14
Education	Education	1	3	7	3	19	11	44
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	6	10	11	11	41
	Healthcare support	3	8	9	3	2	0	24
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	12	23	18	3	3	0	60
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	9	12	6	2	1	0	30
	Personal care	3	6	7	2	3	0	21
	Protective services	0	3	5	2	2	1	14
Sales and Office Support	Sales	6	28	30	9	16	2	92
	Office and administrative support	5	40	49	15	16	2	127
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	9	5	2	0	1	0	17
	Construction and extraction	10	22	13	3	2	1	50
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	5	12	10	5	2	0	34
	Production	9	19	12	4	2	0	46
	Transportation and material moving	9	26	11	4	3	1	55
TOTAL**		84	235	222	81	146	55	823

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Illinois

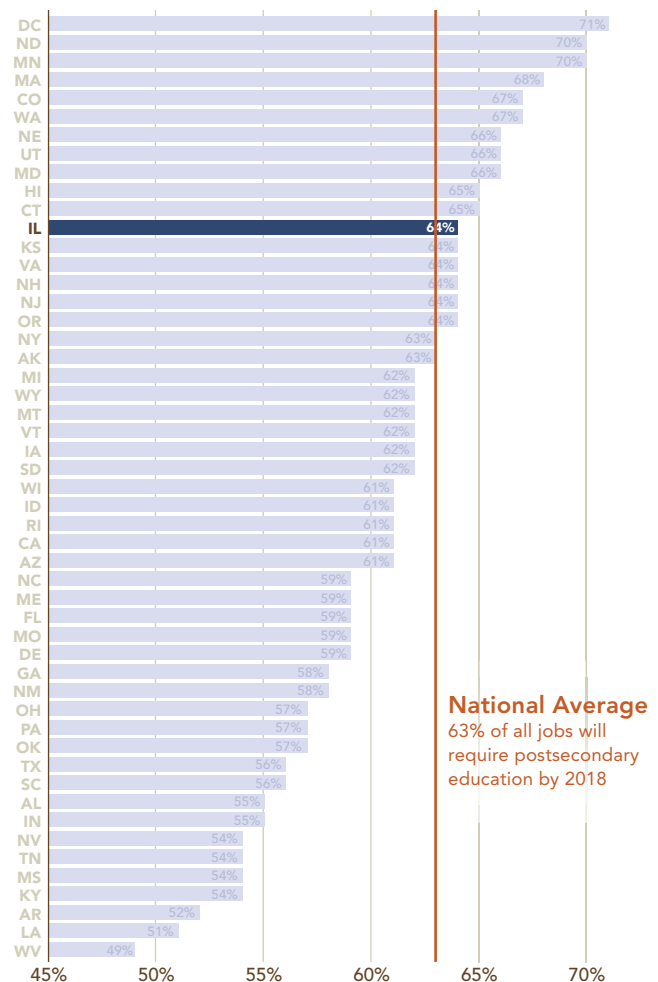
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Illinois requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 418,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 148,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Illinois will create 2 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 1.3 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 530,000 for high school graduates and 203,000 for high school dropouts.
- Illinois ranks 13th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 24th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in Illinois (4.4 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

ILLINOIS' RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	699,000	24
High school graduates	1,820,000	40
Some college, no degree	1,510,000	36
Associate's degree	621,000	27
Bachelor's degree	1,468,000	13
Graduate degree	783,000	8

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



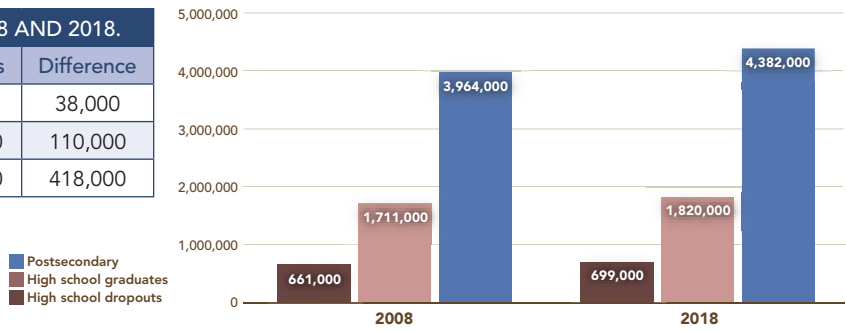
By 2018, **64%** of jobs in Illinois will require postsecondary education.

This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**.

Illinois ranks **12th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

ILLINOIS

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	661,000	699,000	38,000
High school graduates	1,711,000	1,820,000	110,000
Postsecondary	3,964,000	4,382,000	418,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	9	53	67	29	134	75	368
	Business operations specialty	4	27	46	19	99	45	240
	Financial specialists	1	10	19	12	86	35	162
	Legal	0	2	5	3	8	41	60
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	11	29	18	91	43	193
	Architects and technicians	0	1	3	3	9	4	20
	Engineers and technicians	0	4	9	9	35	18	75
	Life and physical scientists	0	2	3	2	10	14	31
	Social scientists	0	0	1	1	10	17	29
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	8	11	5	33	35	91
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	10	18	9	52	16	107
Education	Education	3	22	37	24	171	191	447
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	22	50	85	117	118	394
	Healthcare support	17	60	72	23	17	5	194
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	139	204	109	29	39	7	526
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	77	104	45	13	13	4	256
	Personal care	22	72	58	19	30	8	209
	Protective services	6	37	54	25	34	8	164
Sales and Office Support	Sales	51	184	186	64	226	53	763
	Office and administrative support	57	334	364	125	167	31	1,078
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	4	7	3	1	2	0	18
	Construction and extraction	50	112	59	18	15	3	258
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	23	89	62	31	18	3	225
	Production	125	215	101	31	27	5	504
	Transportation and material moving	103	232	99	25	27	5	491
TOTAL**		699	1,820	1,510	621	1,468	783	6,901

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

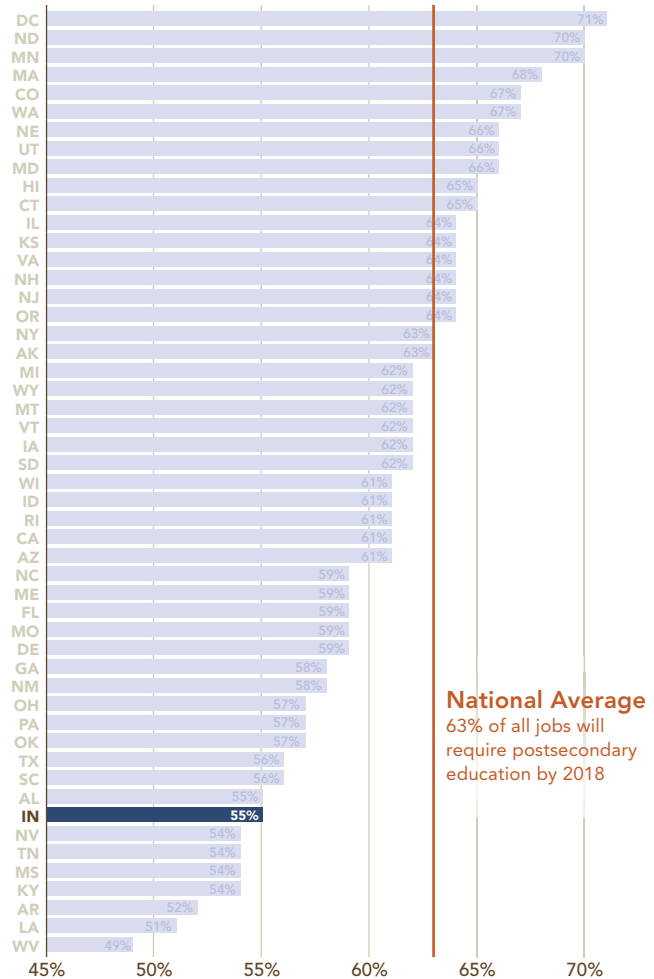
Indiana

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Indiana requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 79,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 16,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Indiana will create 930,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 506,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 328,000 for high school graduates and 96,000 for high school dropouts.
- Indiana ranks 42nd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 22nd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 55% of all jobs in Indiana (1.7 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

INDIANA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	330,000	22
High school graduates	1,132,000	7
Some college, no degree	696,000	27
Associate's degree	291,000	26
Bachelor's degree	527,000	42
Graduate degree	234,000	40

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **55%** of jobs in Indiana will require postsecondary education.

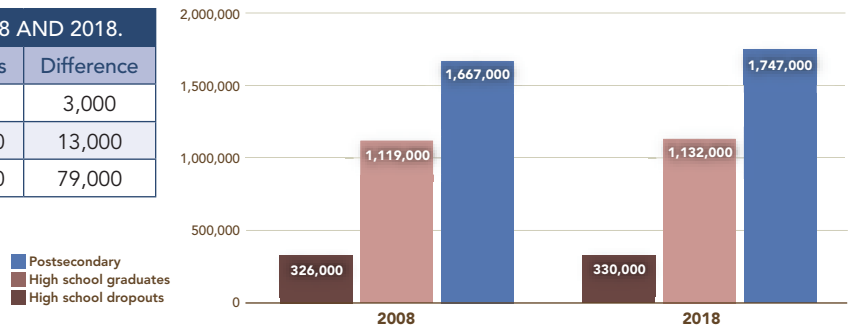
This is **8** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Indiana ranks **44th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

INDIANA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	326,000	330,000	3,000
High school graduates	1,119,000	1,132,000	13,000
Postsecondary	1,667,000	1,747,000	79,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	6	32	32	13	47	20	150
	Business operations specialty	1	12	15	5	20	5	59
	Financial specialists	0	4	7	6	27	6	50
	Legal	0	1	2	1	2	9	16
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	4	10	7	23	8	53
	Architects and technicians	0	1	2	3	3	1	10
	Engineers and technicians	0	4	5	5	17	5	37
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	1	5	6	16
	Social scientists	-	0	1	0	2	4	7
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	3	5	2	19	17	46
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	7	8	5	17	5	43
Education	Education	1	18	19	8	71	75	193
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	12	27	53	56	41	190
	Healthcare support	8	32	31	11	6	1	89
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	65	135	56	14	14	1	286
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	29	56	17	5	6	0	113
	Personal care	6	34	26	8	9	3	85
	Protective services	2	23	19	8	9	1	62
Sales and Office Support	Sales	29	118	83	26	73	10	340
	Office and administrative support	23	181	150	48	60	9	471
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	4	5	1	1	1	0	12
	Construction and extraction	27	69	28	9	5	1	140
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	17	65	35	20	8	0	145
	Production	60	178	66	18	14	2	339
	Transportation and material moving	48	135	49	13	11	2	257
TOTAL**		330	1,132	696	291	527	234	3,209

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

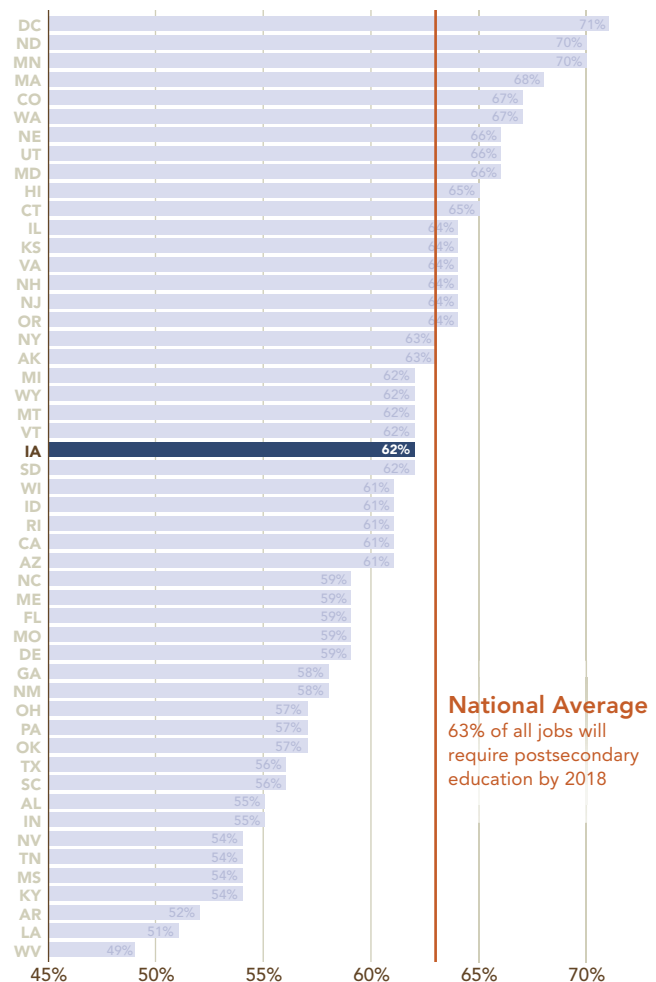
**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Iowa

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Iowa requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 101,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 57,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Iowa will create 527,100 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 319,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 169,000 for high school graduates and 39,000 for high school dropouts.
- Iowa ranks 22nd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 43rd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Iowa (1.1 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



IOWA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	135,000	43
High school graduates	583,000	19
Some college, no degree	414,000	21
Associate's degree	216,000	5
Bachelor's degree	349,000	22
Graduate degree	122,000	42

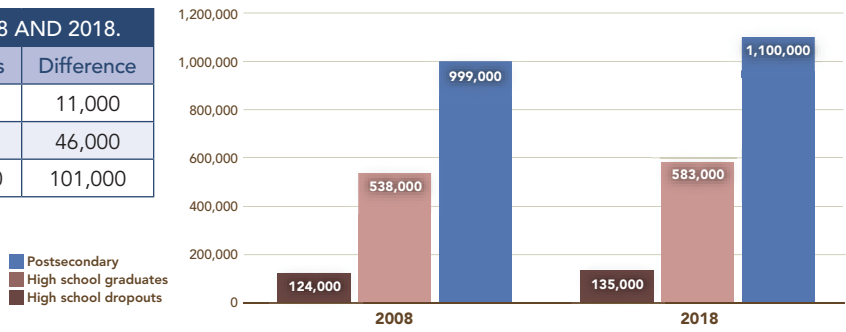
By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Iowa will require postsecondary education.

This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**.

Iowa ranks **24th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

IOWA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	124,000	135,000	11,000
High school graduates	538,000	583,000	46,000
Postsecondary	999,000	1,100,000	101,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	3	24	20	12	33	11	102
	Business operations specialty	1	8	10	6	16	3	44
	Financial specialists	0	2	4	4	19	3	33
	Legal	-	0	1	1	1	5	8
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	3	7	6	16	5	37
	Architects and technicians	-	0	1	2	1	0	4
	Engineers and technicians	0	2	2	2	8	2	16
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	1	4	3	10
	Social scientists	-	0	1	0	2	2	5
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	3	1	14	9	30
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	5	4	13	3	27
Education	Education	1	9	10	6	53	36	113
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	4	12	30	23	23	92
	Healthcare support	3	18	20	7	5	2	56
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	25	68	38	11	11	0	154
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	12	33	12	4	4	0	65
	Personal care	4	19	18	6	8	1	56
	Protective services	0	6	7	5	7	1	25
Sales and Office Support	Sales	11	62	53	24	51	5	205
	Office and administrative support	10	85	84	38	39	5	261
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	3	9	3	1	1	0	17
	Construction and extraction	10	37	18	6	4	0	76
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	5	28	20	14	4	1	71
	Production	27	89	38	15	8	2	178
	Transportation and material moving	20	72	27	9	4	0	134
TOTAL**		135	583	414	216	349	122	1,819

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

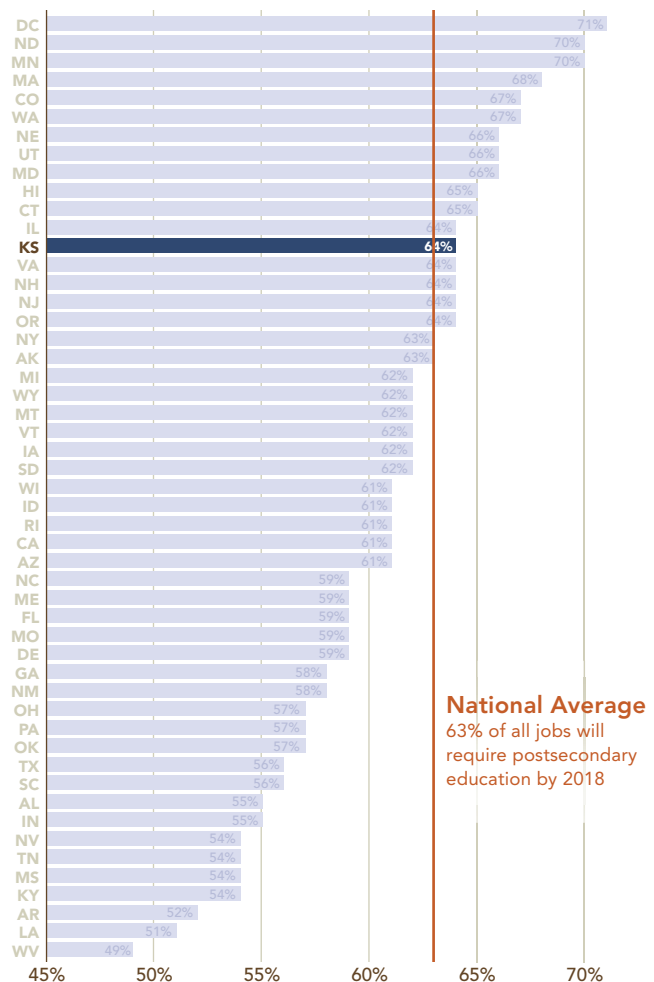
**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Kansas

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Kansas requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 99,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 51,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Kansas will create 482,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 301,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 136,000 for high school graduates and 45,000 for high school dropouts.
- Kansas ranks 15th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 32nd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in Kansas (1 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



KANSAS' RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	155,000	32
High school graduates	470,000	25
Some college, no degree	402,000	14
Associate's degree	145,000	29
Bachelor's degree	345,000	15
Graduate degree	147,000	20

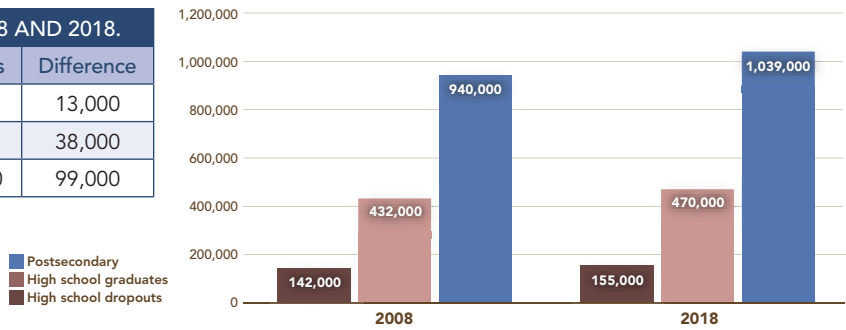
By 2018, **64%** of jobs in Kansas will require postsecondary education.

This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**.

Kansas ranks **13th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

KANSAS

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	142,000	155,000	13,000
High school graduates	432,000	470,000	38,000
Postsecondary	940,000	1,039,000	99,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	3	17	22	8	34	15	99
	Business operations specialty	1	6	9	3	17	5	40
	Financial specialists	-	2	4	2	17	4	30
	Legal	0	1	1	0	1	6	9
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	3	7	3	18	6	37
	Architects and technicians	-	0	1	1	2	1	5
	Engineers and technicians	0	3	3	3	12	4	25
	Life and physical scientists	0	0	1	0	4	3	8
	Social scientists	-	-	0	0	2	3	5
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	3	2	9	9	25
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	5	2	11	3	24
Education	Education	1	8	13	7	45	39	111
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	5	10	21	27	25	88
	Healthcare support	5	14	20	5	4	1	50
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	34	49	29	7	9	2	130
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	18	24	12	3	3	1	60
	Personal care	4	17	16	5	6	1	48
	Protective services	0	6	12	5	7	2	33
Sales and Office Support	Sales	10	45	50	13	52	9	179
	Office and administrative support	10	82	88	29	41	6	256
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	4	5	2	1	1	0	13
	Construction and extraction	16	39	18	5	5	1	83
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	6	30	21	8	5	1	71
	Production	25	60	29	8	8	1	132
	Transportation and material moving	17	49	25	6	6	1	104
TOTAL**		155	470	402	145	345	147	1,664

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

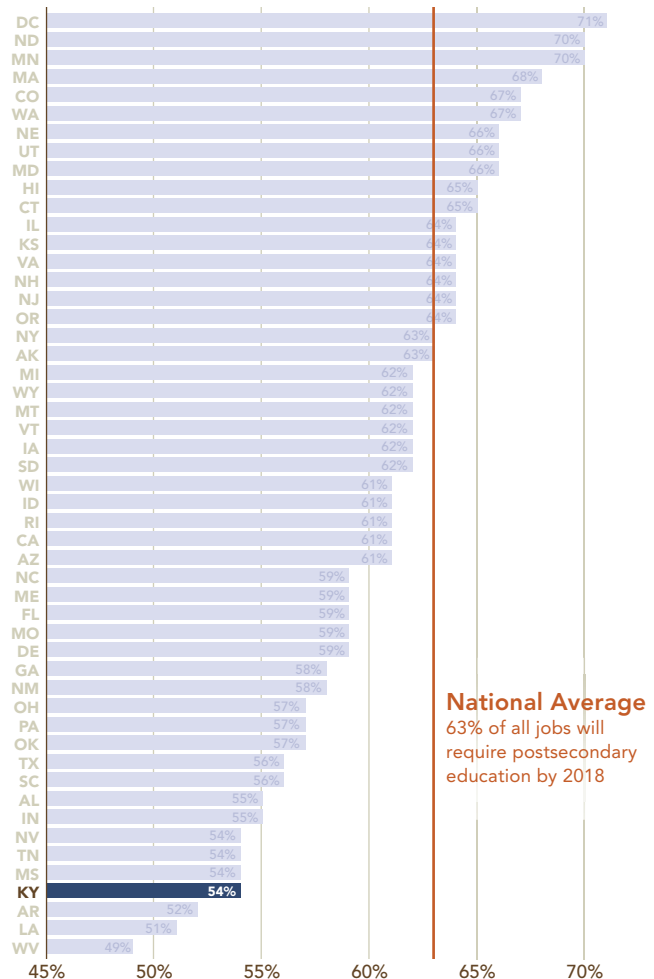
Kentucky

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Kentucky requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 137,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 49,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Kentucky will create 617,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 330,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 218,000 for high school graduates and 69,000 for high school dropouts.
- Kentucky ranks 33rd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 16th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 54% of all jobs in Kentucky (1.1 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

KENTUCKY'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	237,000	16
High school graduates	751,000	6
Some college, no degree	460,000	49
Associate's degree	187,000	30
Bachelor's degree	311,000	33
Graduate degree	180,000	31

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



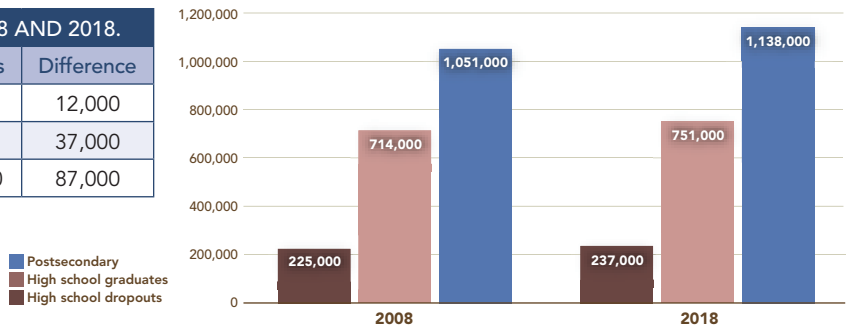
By 2018, **54%** of jobs in Kentucky will require postsecondary education.

This is **9** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Kentucky ranks **48th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

KENTUCKY

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	225,000	237,000	12,000
High school graduates	714,000	751,000	37,000
Postsecondary	1,051,000	1,138,000	87,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	7	29	24	10	36	18	124
	Business operations specialty	1	9	10	3	11	3	38
	Financial specialists	0	3	5	3	16	4	31
	Legal	0	1	1	1	2	7	12
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	4	8	5	14	5	36
	Architects and technicians	0	1	1	1	2	0	5
	Engineers and technicians	0	2	3	3	8	3	19
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	0	4	3	9
	Social scientists	0	-	0	0	1	3	5
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	3	3	2	12	10	30
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	4	5	3	10	3	25
Education	Education	1	13	14	7	30	69	136
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	10	19	42	32	30	133
	Healthcare support	7	22	21	8	3	0	61
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	42	86	39	8	7	2	185
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	22	33	10	3	2	0	70
	Personal care	6	21	15	4	6	2	54
	Protective services	3	12	13	4	8	1	41
Sales and Office Support	Sales	23	82	60	15	44	7	232
	Office and administrative support	15	119	103	32	39	7	315
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	7	6	1	0	1	0	16
	Construction and extraction	26	50	15	4	3	1	97
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	13	44	20	10	3	1	91
	Production	27	104	38	11	9	1	190
	Transportation and material moving	36	91	29	7	9	1	173
TOTAL**		237	751	460	187	311	180	2,127

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

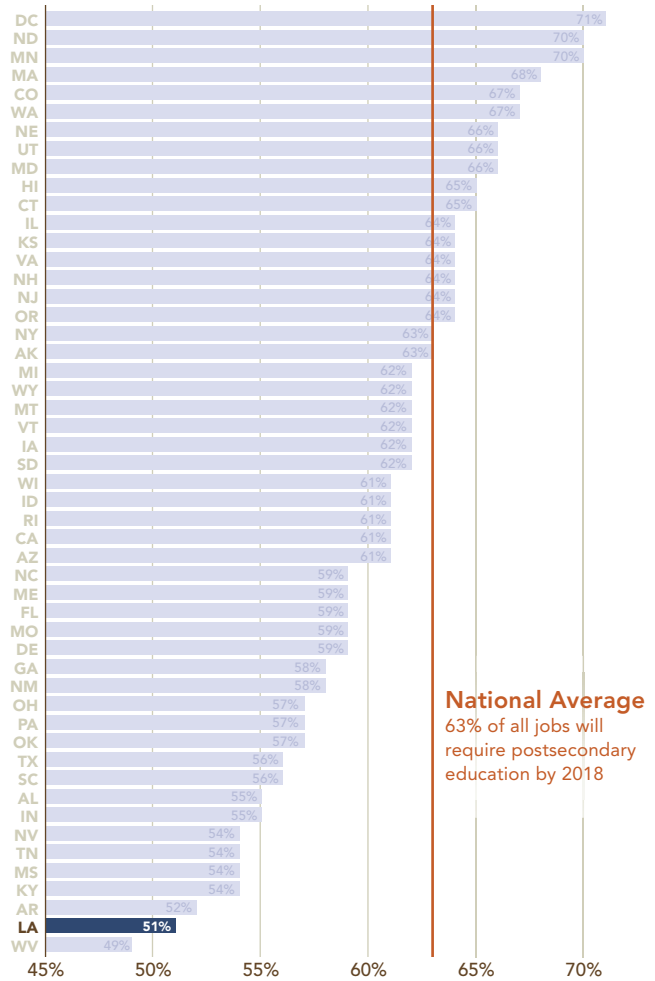
Louisiana

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Louisiana requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 65,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 61,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Louisiana will create 634,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 316,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 229,000 for high school graduates and 89,000 for high school dropouts.
- Louisiana ranks 45th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 6th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 51% of all jobs in Louisiana (1.1 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

LOUISIANA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	308,000	6
High school graduates	790,000	5
Some college, no degree	487,000	22
Associate's degree	128,000	50
Bachelor's degree	336,000	45
Graduate degree	138,000	47

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.

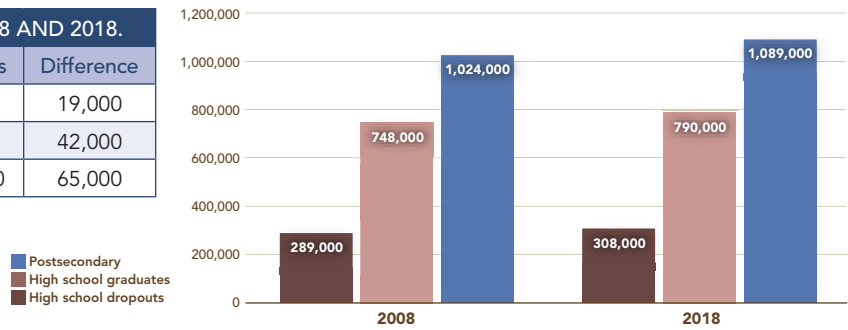


By 2018, **51%** of jobs in Louisiana will require postsecondary education. This is **12** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Louisiana ranks **50th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

LOUISIANA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	289,000	308,000	19,000
High school graduates	748,000	790,000	42,000
Postsecondary	1,024,000	1,089,000	65,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	6	30	29	8	34	16	123
	Business operations specialty	1	9	11	3	16	4	45
	Financial specialists	0	3	6	2	15	3	29
	Legal	-	2	2	1	2	9	16
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	2	4	2	9	3	20
	Architects and technicians	1	2	2	2	3	1	10
	Engineers and technicians	0	4	4	1	11	3	24
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	1	4	3	12
	Social scientists	-	0	0	0	1	2	3
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	4	5	1	10	12	33
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	4	6	2	11	2	27
Education	Education	2	12	13	4	55	33	120
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	13	22	27	38	29	130
	Healthcare support	12	26	20	4	3	1	66
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	52	87	33	7	7	2	188
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	27	36	9	2	3	0	77
	Personal care	10	28	19	4	5	1	67
	Protective services	4	26	22	3	7	1	62
Sales and Office Support	Sales	29	87	62	10	46	6	239
	Office and administrative support	18	127	106	23	35	4	314
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	5	1	0	0	0	12
	Construction and extraction	46	74	25	6	5	1	157
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	19	52	27	7	4	1	110
	Production	25	64	25	5	6	1	126
	Transportation and material moving	45	92	30	4	5	1	177
TOTAL**		308	790	487	127	336	138	2,187

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Maine

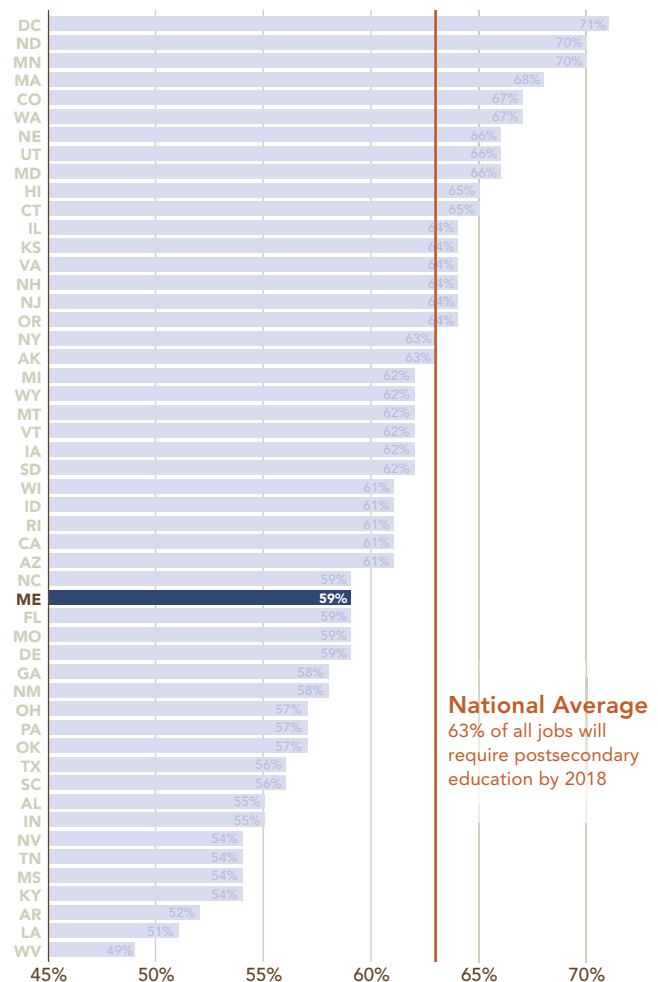
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Maine requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 15,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 2,200.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Maine will create 196,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 115,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 70,000 for high school graduates and 11,000 for high school dropouts.
- Maine ranks 29th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 49th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in Maine (396,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

MAINE'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	37,000	49
High school graduates	242,000	3
Some college, no degree	136,000	39
Associate's degree	75,000	10
Bachelor's degree	128,000	29
Graduate degree	58,000	30

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **59%** of jobs in Maine will require postsecondary education.

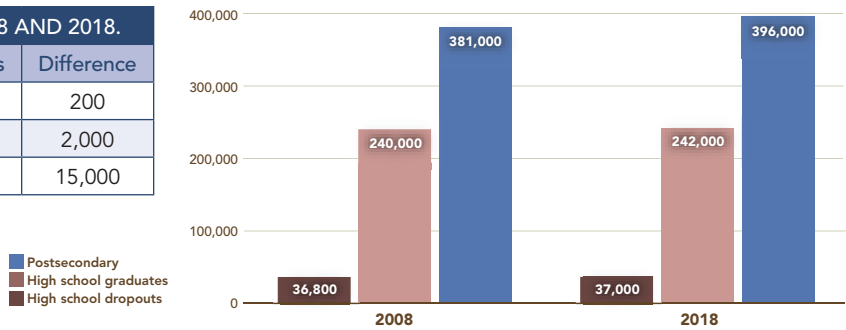
This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Maine ranks **32nd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MAINE

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	36,800	37,000	200
High school graduates	240,000	242,000	2,000
Postsecondary	381,000	396,000	15,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	8	7	5	12	5	39
	Business operations specialty	0	4	3	2	4	2	15
	Financial specialists	-	1	1	1	4	1	10
	Legal	-	0	0	0	1	2	4
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	1	2	1	4	1	10
	Architects and technicians	-	0	0	1	1	0	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	1	3	1	6
	Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
	Social scientists	-	0	0	0	1	1	2
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	2	1	6	4	17
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	2	1	5	2	11
Education	Education	0	3	5	3	21	14	46
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	5	11	13	13	44
	Healthcare support	1	11	8	4	1	1	25
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	7	26	14	5	6	1	58
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	4	15	4	2	2	0	26
	Personal care	1	8	6	2	2	0	19
	Protective services	0	3	3	2	2	0	11
Sales and Office Support	Sales	3	28	15	7	14	3	70
	Office and administrative support	3	41	29	14	15	3	105
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	3	1	0	0	0	6
	Construction and extraction	4	18	7	3	3	0	35
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	2	15	5	4	1	0	28
	Production	4	23	7	3	2	1	39
	Transportation and material moving	4	25	8	2	3	0	42
TOTAL**		37	242	136	75	128	58	676

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

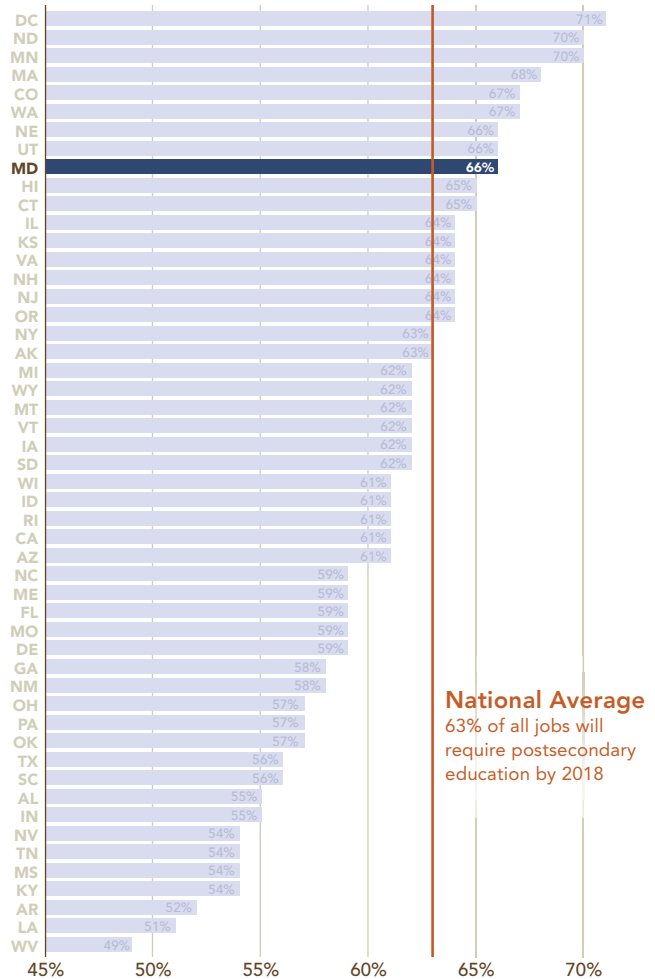
Maryland

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Maryland requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 213,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 107,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Maryland will create 908,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 569,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 250,000 for high school graduates and 88,000 for high school dropouts.
- Maryland ranks 11th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 30th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 66% of all jobs in Maryland (2 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

MARYLAND'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	305,000	30
High school graduates	863,000	41
Some college, no degree	628,000	38
Associate's degree	239,000	44
Bachelor's degree	652,000	11
Graduate degree	446,000	3

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.

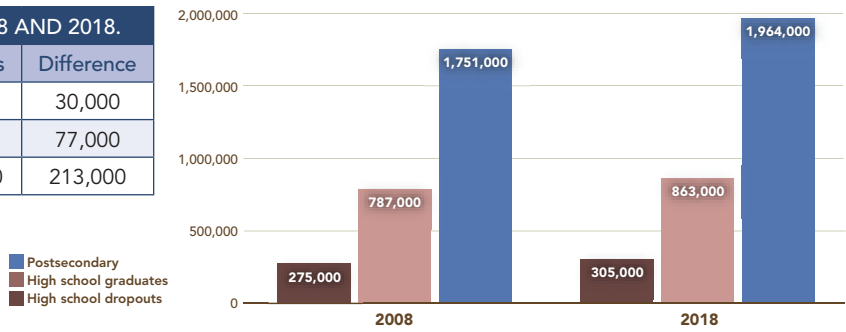


By 2018, **66%** of jobs in Maryland will require postsecondary education. This is **3** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Maryland ranks **9th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MARYLAND

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	275,000	305,000	30,000
High school graduates	787,000	863,000	77,000
Postsecondary	1,751,000	1,964,000	213,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	5	28	34	12	60	45	184
	Business operations specialty	2	14	23	9	40	23	111
	Financial specialists	0	5	8	6	37	16	71
	Legal	0	2	3	2	4	21	32
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	7	23	10	53	33	127
	Architects and technicians	0	2	2	1	4	3	11
	Engineers and technicians	0	4	7	5	20	18	54
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	1	8	21	32
	Social scientists	0	0	1	0	3	12	17
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	4	7	3	15	22	52
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	6	9	3	24	11	55
Education	Education	2	15	18	8	74	94	210
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	12	20	33	51	60	179
	Healthcare support	8	36	27	9	7	3	90
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	62	100	41	15	20	4	242
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	44	49	16	6	6	1	122
	Personal care	11	34	21	7	13	4	90
	Protective services	3	23	28	10	17	4	85
Sales and Office Support	Sales	24	99	79	24	94	23	343
	Office and administrative support	21	164	152	46	72	20	475
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	2	3	1	0	1	0	7
	Construction and extraction	54	79	29	7	8	1	178
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	14	53	28	9	7	2	113
	Production	17	45	18	5	6	2	93
	Transportation and material moving	31	77	31	8	10	2	159
TOTAL**		305	863	628	239	652	446	3,132

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

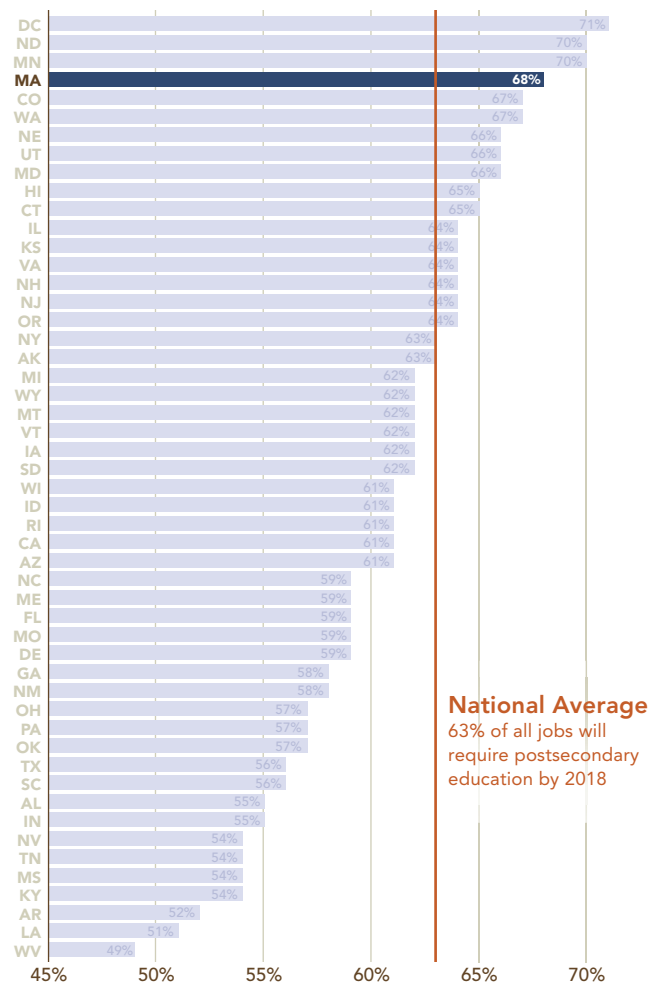
Massachusetts

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Massachusetts requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 148,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 25,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Massachusetts will create over 1 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 707,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 277,000 for high school graduates and 80,000 for high school dropouts.
- Massachusetts ranks 1st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 39th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 68% of all jobs in Massachusetts (2.4 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

MASSACHUSETTS' RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	276,000	39
High school graduates	954,000	45
Some college, no degree	609,000	50
Associate's degree	331,000	34
Bachelor's degree	916,000	1
Graduate degree	584,000	2

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



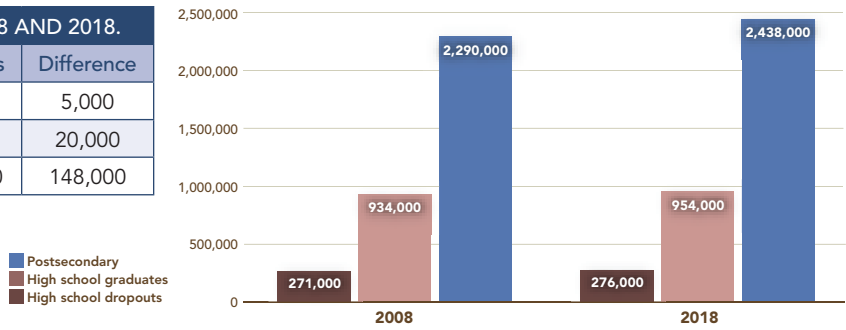
By 2018, **68%** of jobs in Massachusetts will require postsecondary education.

This is **5** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Massachusetts ranks **4th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MASSACHUSETTS

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	271,000	276,000	5,000
High school graduates	934,000	954,000	20,000
Postsecondary	2,290,000	2,438,000	148,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	4	27	29	17	87	57	221
	Business operations specialty	2	13	15	10	48	26	115
	Financial specialists	0	5	7	8	52	24	96
	Legal	0	1	2	2	4	23	31
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	7	18	9	74	45	154
	Architects and technicians	0	1	2	1	6	3	13
	Engineers and technicians	1	6	8	6	31	20	70
	Life and physical scientists	1	1	1	1	9	28	40
	Social scientists	0	0	1	0	7	15	23
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	2	7	8	5	26	29	77
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	5	9	5	39	17	77
Education	Education	3	14	22	12	76	126	252
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	13	26	49	76	83	248
	Healthcare support	12	44	35	13	10	4	119
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	54	121	47	26	34	6	288
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	37	61	21	7	9	2	137
	Personal care	10	41	25	11	18	4	109
	Protective services	3	21	17	12	16	10	78
Sales and Office Support	Sales	22	96	69	31	138	33	390
	Office and administrative support	27	188	145	74	110	22	567
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	2	3	1	0	1	0	7
	Construction and extraction	18	60	20	7	9	1	115
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	9	55	23	9	10	1	108
	Production	35	83	26	10	12	3	169
	Transportation and material moving	31	80	30	7	13	2	164
TOTAL**		276	954	609	331	916	584	3,668

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Michigan

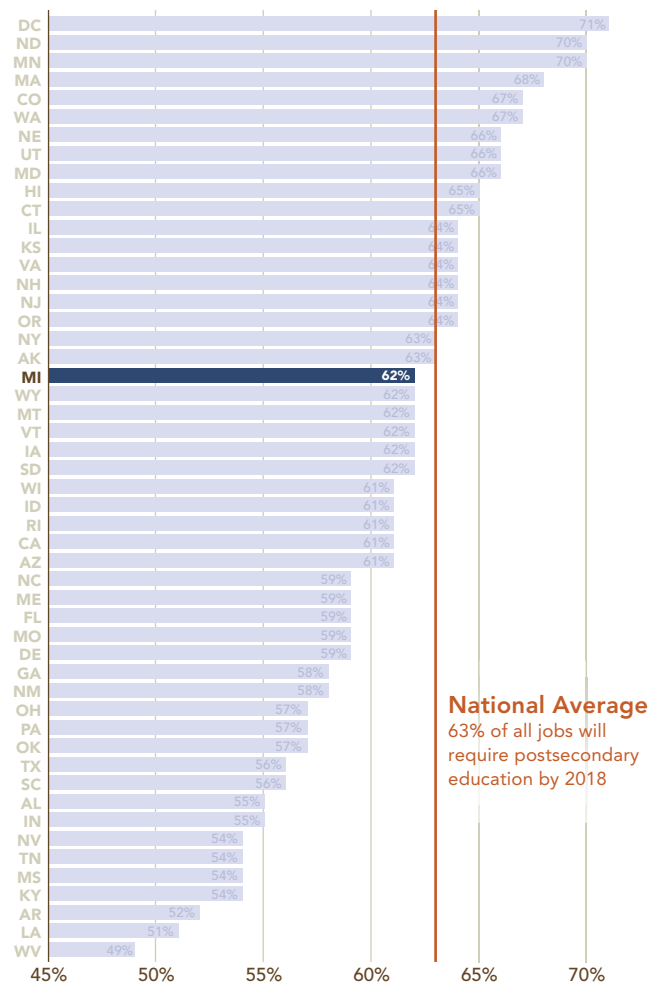
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Michigan requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 116,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 22,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Michigan will create 1.3 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 836,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 388,000 for high school graduates and 103,000 for high school dropouts.
- Michigan ranks 34th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 35th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Michigan (2.9 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

MICHIGAN'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	354,000	35
High school graduates	1,338,000	25
Some college, no degree	1,129,000	8
Associate's degree	452,000	20
Bachelor's degree	850,000	34
Graduate degree	452,000	21

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Michigan will require postsecondary education.

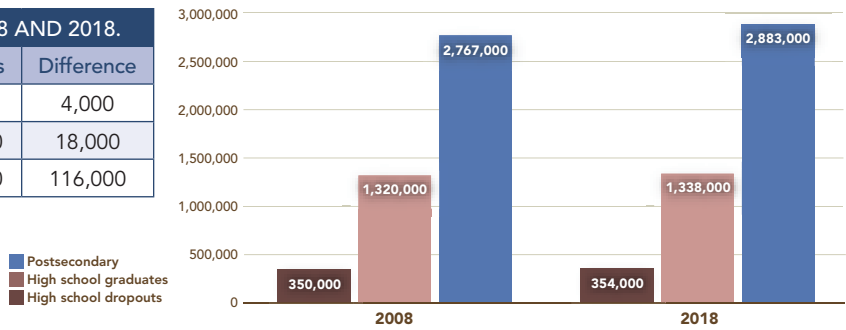
This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**.

Michigan ranks **20th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MICHIGAN

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	350,000	354,000	4,000
High school graduates	1,320,000	1,338,000	18,000
Postsecondary	2,767,000	2,883,000	116,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	6	38	46	17	75	38	220
	Business operations specialty	3	19	30	13	51	20	135
	Financial specialists	0	6	13	9	45	15	87
	Legal	0	2	3	2	5	17	29
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	6	18	13	49	22	109
	Architects and technicians	0	1	3	3	4	2	12
	Engineers and technicians	1	6	15	13	51	30	116
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	3	2	7	9	21
	Social scientists	0	0	1	0	5	9	16
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	5	9	4	24	24	67
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	11	16	9	30	8	76
Education	Education	2	17	26	16	96	118	274
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	15	38	71	81	78	285
	Healthcare support	13	62	60	20	10	4	168
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	65	163	96	24	31	5	384
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	35	77	36	8	6	1	162
	Personal care	16	52	44	12	14	2	140
	Protective services	3	15	29	16	16	3	81
Sales and Office Support	Sales	35	159	141	46	112	22	515
	Office and administrative support	25	219	231	84	93	16	667
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	7	7	3	1	1	0	19
	Construction and extraction	24	72	39	9	7	1	152
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	15	66	58	22	10	1	171
	Production	55	182	103	25	19	4	388
	Transportation and material moving	45	138	70	15	11	2	281
TOTAL**		354	1,338	1,129	452	850	452	4,575

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

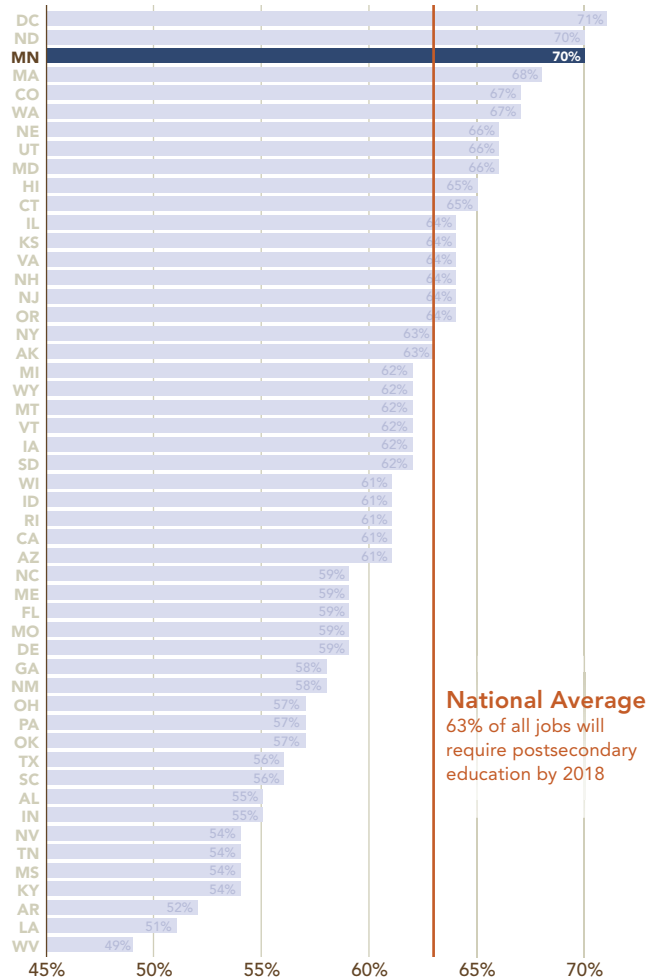
Minnesota

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Minnesota requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 152,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 28,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Minnesota will create 902,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 620,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 227,000 for high school graduates and 55,000 for high school dropouts.
- Minnesota ranks 5th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 48th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 70% of all jobs in Minnesota (2.1 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

MINNESOTA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	189,000	48
High school graduates	782,000	47
Some college, no degree	743,000	16
Associate's degree	374,000	6
Bachelor's degree	729,000	5
Graduate degree	293,000	17

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



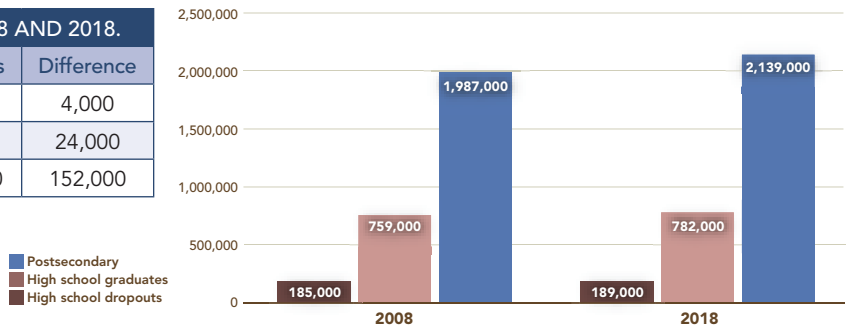
By 2018, **70%** of jobs in Minnesota will require postsecondary education.

This is **7** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Minnesota ranks **3rd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MINNESOTA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	185,000	189,000	4,000
High school graduates	759,000	782,000	24,000
Postsecondary	1,987,000	2,139,000	152,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	3	30	41	18	70	28	190
	Business operations specialty	1	17	26	12	52	16	123
	Financial specialists	0	4	9	8	38	8	67
	Legal	0	1	2	2	4	12	21
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	4	17	11	48	14	96
	Architects and technicians	-	1	2	3	3	1	11
	Engineers and technicians	0	3	6	6	22	7	45
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	2	8	6	19
	Social scientists	-	0	1	1	5	10	17
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	6	8	4	32	21	72
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	6	10	6	24	6	54
Education	Education	1	12	17	7	69	72	178
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	8	26	50	55	50	190
	Healthcare support	5	29	47	21	11	3	115
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	42	101	56	18	23	2	242
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	19	44	21	7	8	0	100
	Personal care	9	35	39	15	19	2	119
	Protective services	2	7	12	14	15	3	53
Sales and Office Support	Sales	11	77	90	35	103	16	332
	Office and administrative support	14	132	156	64	83	10	460
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	3	6	3	1	1	0	15
	Construction and extraction	12	51	28	15	7	1	114
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	6	33	31	20	6	0	97
	Production	33	95	52	21	11	2	215
	Transportation and material moving	23	79	40	12	11	1	167
TOTAL**		189	782	743	374	729	293	3,111

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Mississippi

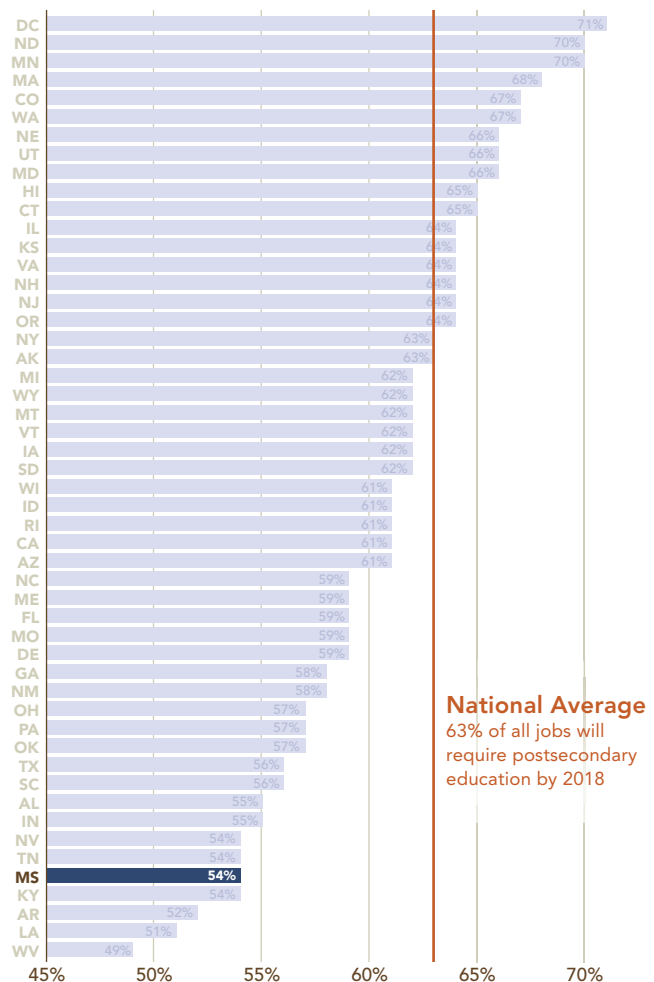
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Mississippi requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 73,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 55,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Mississippi will create 398,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 214,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 128,000 for high school graduates and 56,000 for high school dropouts.
- Mississippi ranks 50th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 4th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 54% of all jobs in Mississippi (740,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

MISSISSIPPI'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	192,000	4
High school graduates	442,000	12
Some college, no degree	313,000	19
Associate's degree	135,000	19
Bachelor's degree	202,000	50
Graduate degree	90,000	48

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **54%** of jobs in Mississippi will require postsecondary education.

This is **9** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

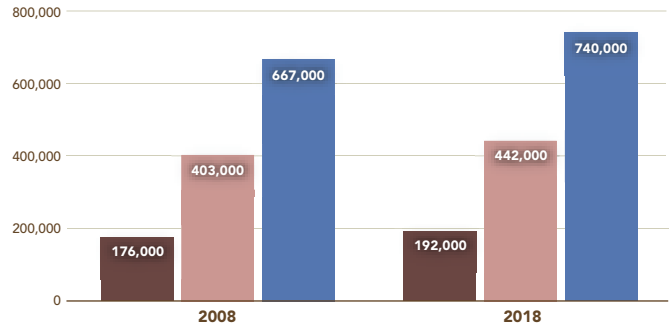
Mississippi ranks **47th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MISSISSIPPI

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	176,000	192,000	16,000
High school graduates	403,000	442,000	39,000
Postsecondary	667,000	740,000	73,000

■ Postsecondary
■ High school graduates
■ High school dropouts



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	5	16	15	6	22	9	73
	Business operations specialty	0	3	5	2	7	1	19
	Financial specialists	0	1	3	2	8	2	16
	Legal	-	1	1	1	1	4	8
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	1	3	2	6	2	14
	Architects and technicians	0	1	1	2	1	0	6
	Engineers and technicians	0	2	3	2	8	2	17
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	1	2	1	6
	Social scientists	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	1	3	1	5	6	16
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	3	3	2	5	2	15
Education	Education	1	7	10	7	35	29	89
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	6	14	26	21	17	83
	Healthcare support	5	17	14	4	1	1	41
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	33	46	20	6	4	1	109
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	14	22	10	3	2	0	51
	Personal care	4	16	10	4	2	1	37
	Protective services	2	15	13	4	4	1	39
Sales and Office Support	Sales	16	49	43	16	27	3	154
	Office and administrative support	14	64	67	24	26	3	198
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	4	1	0	0	0	11
	Construction and extraction	23	32	12	4	2	0	73
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	9	23	13	7	3	1	56
	Production	34	63	28	8	4	1	138
	Transportation and material moving	24	48	21	5	3	0	102
TOTAL**		192	442	313	135	202	90	1,373

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

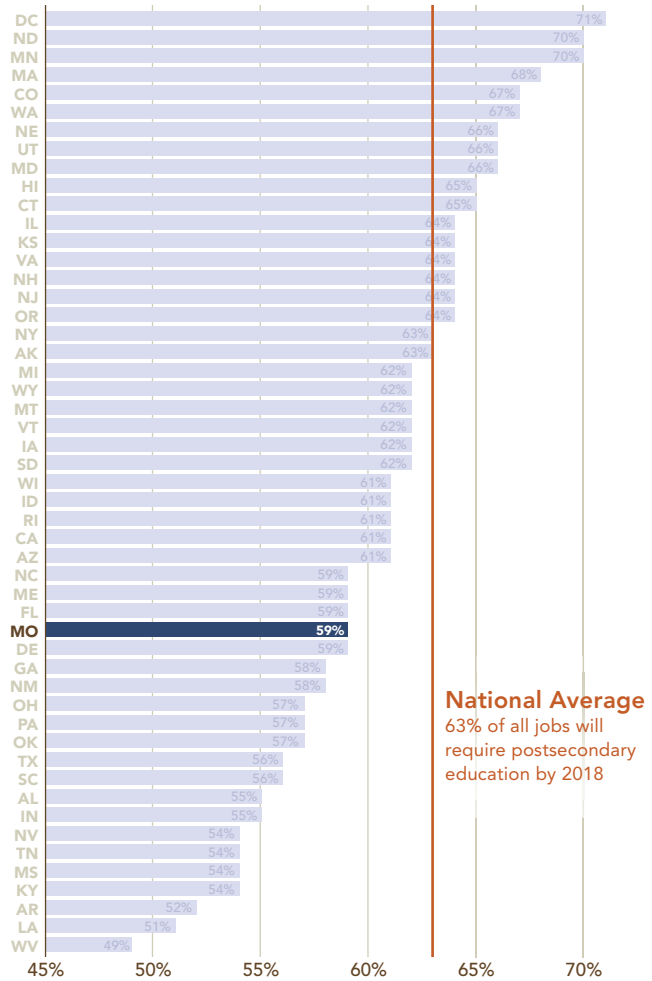
Missouri

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Missouri requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 86,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 34,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Missouri will create 898,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 523,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 287,000 for high school graduates and 88,000 for high school dropouts.
- Missouri ranks 33rd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 26th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in Missouri (1.8 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

MISSOURI'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	305,000	26
High school graduates	991,000	16
Some college, no degree	711,000	18
Associate's degree	243,000	41
Bachelor's degree	568,000	33
Graduate degree	282,000	23

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



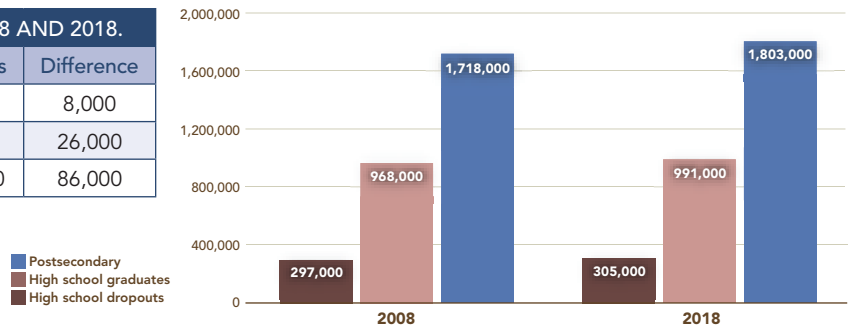
By 2018, **59%** of jobs in Missouri will require postsecondary education.

This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Missouri ranks **34th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MISSOURI

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	297,000	305,000	8,000
High school graduates	965,000	991,000	26,000
Postsecondary	1,718,000	1,803,000	86,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	7	30	33	12	46	25	153
	Business operations specialty	1	13	16	7	27	10	75
	Financial specialists	0	6	10	4	31	11	62
	Legal	0	2	2	2	3	13	22
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	5	16	7	35	12	75
	Architects and technicians	0	0	2	2	4	1	10
	Engineers and technicians	0	3	4	4	15	6	32
	Life and physical scientists	0	2	2	1	5	7	16
	Social scientists	-	0	1	0	4	5	10
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	3	5	2	16	15	42
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	6	9	4	21	6	46
Education	Education	2	11	16	9	70	84	192
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	16	30	44	48	46	185
	Healthcare support	16	33	24	8	3	2	87
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	60	117	55	12	16	3	264
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	28	54	19	3	5	1	111
	Personal care	11	37	24	9	13	2	96
	Protective services	2	17	19	7	13	3	61
Sales and Office Support	Sales	28	108	93	22	89	15	355
	Office and administrative support	21	178	176	41	70	12	497
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	4	5	2	1	1	0	13
	Construction and extraction	28	77	32	8	7	1	154
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	16	56	33	16	7	1	128
	Production	38	109	46	11	10	2	217
	Transportation and material moving	36	102	41	8	8	2	197
TOTAL**		305	991	711	243	568	282	3,099

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

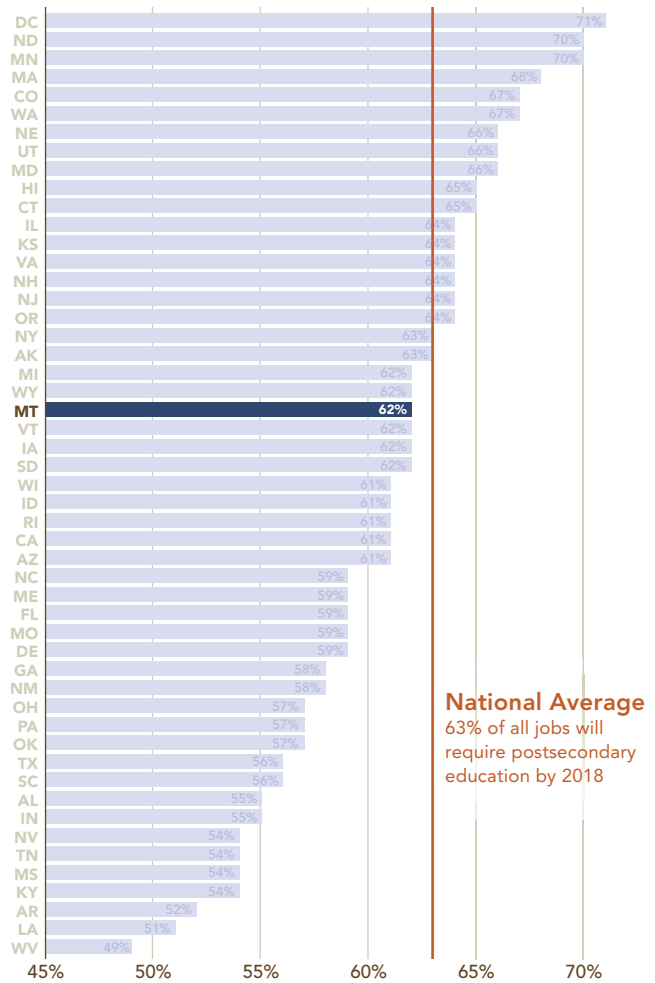
Montana

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Montana requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 23,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 11,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Montana will create 155,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 96,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 49,000 for high school graduates and 10,000 for high school dropouts.
- Montana ranks 20th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 46th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Montana (331,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

MONTANA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	35,000	46
High school graduates	170,000	18
Some college, no degree	131,000	9
Associate's degree	49,000	22
Bachelor's degree	112,000	20
Graduate degree	40,000	39

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.

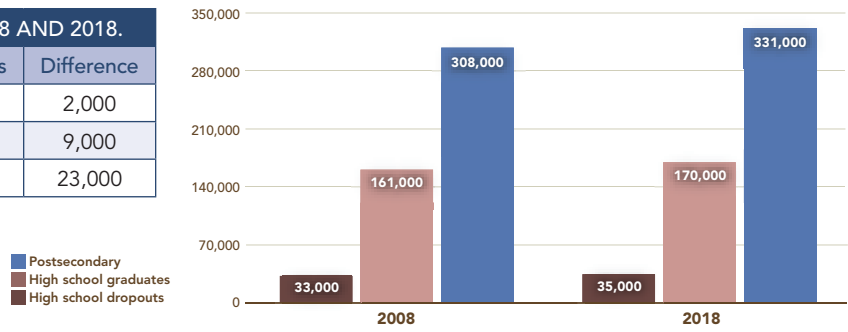


By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Montana will require postsecondary education. This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**. Montana ranks **22nd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MONTANA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	33,000	35,000	2,000
High school graduates	161,000	170,000	9,000
Postsecondary	308,000	331,000	23,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	2	8	8	3	10	3	34
	Business operations specialty	0	2	2	1	4	1	10
	Financial specialists	-	1	2	1	4	1	9
	Legal	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	1	1	1	3	1	7
	Architects and technicians	-	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	0	0	3	1	5
	Life and physical scientists	-	0	0	0	5	2	8
	Social scientists	-	-	0	-	0	1	2
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	1	2	1	4	3	10
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	2	1	4	1	10
Education	Education	0	2	3	1	15	11	33
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	3	7	9	6	27
	Healthcare support	1	5	5	2	1	0	14
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	6	21	14	3	6	0	50
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	5	11	7	1	2	0	25
	Personal care	2	7	5	2	2	1	19
	Protective services	0	3	3	1	2	1	9
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	22	17	4	13	2	62
	Office and administrative support	2	26	29	9	13	2	82
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	3	1	1	1	0	7
	Construction and extraction	3	16	8	3	3	0	34
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	11	5	3	2	0	22
	Production	2	9	5	2	2	1	20
	Transportation and material moving	4	16	7	2	2	0	31
TOTAL**		35	170	131	49	112	40	536

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

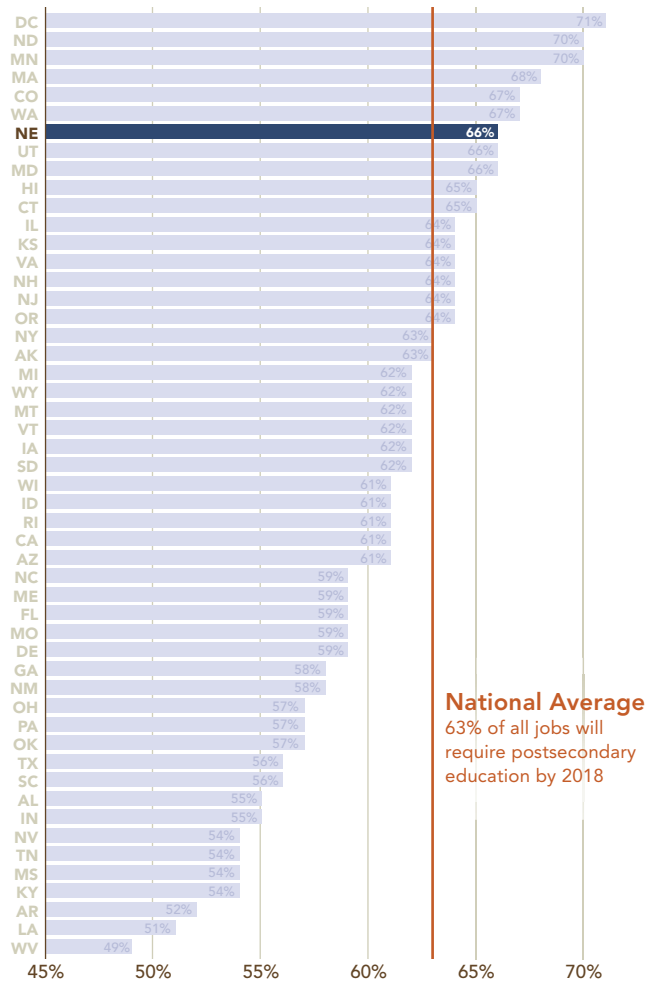
Nebraska

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Nebraska requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 56,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 25,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Nebraska will create 321,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 207,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 89,000 for high school graduates and 25,000 for high school dropouts.
- Nebraska ranks 17th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 36th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 66% of all jobs in Nebraska (715,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

NEBRASKA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	87,000	36
High school graduates	307,000	36
Some college, no degree	274,000	10
Associate's degree	127,000	7
Bachelor's degree	225,000	17
Graduate degree	89,000	26

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.

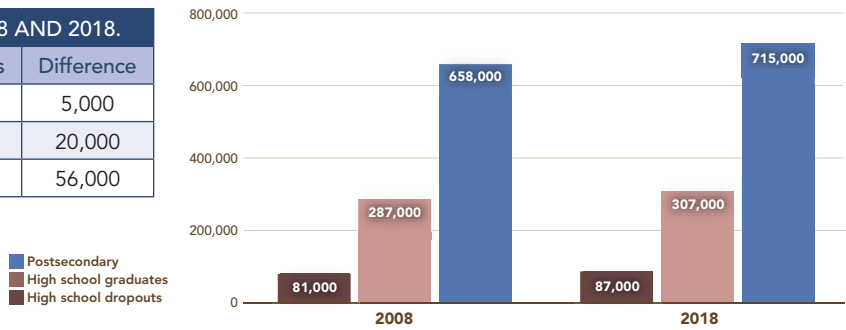


By 2018, **66%** of jobs in Nebraska will require postsecondary education. This is **3** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Nebraska ranks **7th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NEBRASKA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	81,000	87,000	5,000
High school graduates	287,000	307,000	20,000
Postsecondary	658,000	715,000	56,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	12	11	6	17	6	54
	Business operations specialty	0	5	8	3	10	3	29
	Financial specialists	0	1	3	3	13	2	21
	Legal	-	0	0	0	1	3	5
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	1	5	4	13	4	27
	Architects and technicians	-	0	1	1	1	0	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	1	5	1	9
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	0	0	2	2	5
	Social scientists	-	-	0	0	2	2	4
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	1	2	1	7	6	18
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	4	2	7	1	17
Education	Education	1	3	6	3	27	25	66
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	3	8	15	20	17	64
	Healthcare support	1	12	14	5	2	1	36
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	17	37	21	8	6	1	90
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	9	18	9	3	3	0	42
	Personal care	1	10	9	4	3	1	28
	Protective services	1	3	7	1	4	0	17
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	33	35	13	35	5	126
	Office and administrative support	5	50	63	23	32	4	177
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	2	4	2	1	1	0	11
	Construction and extraction	7	21	12	5	4	0	50
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	3	15	12	11	3	0	45
	Production	19	33	17	7	4	1	81
	Transportation and material moving	12	40	22	5	4	2	86
TOTAL**		87	307	274	127	225	89	1,110

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

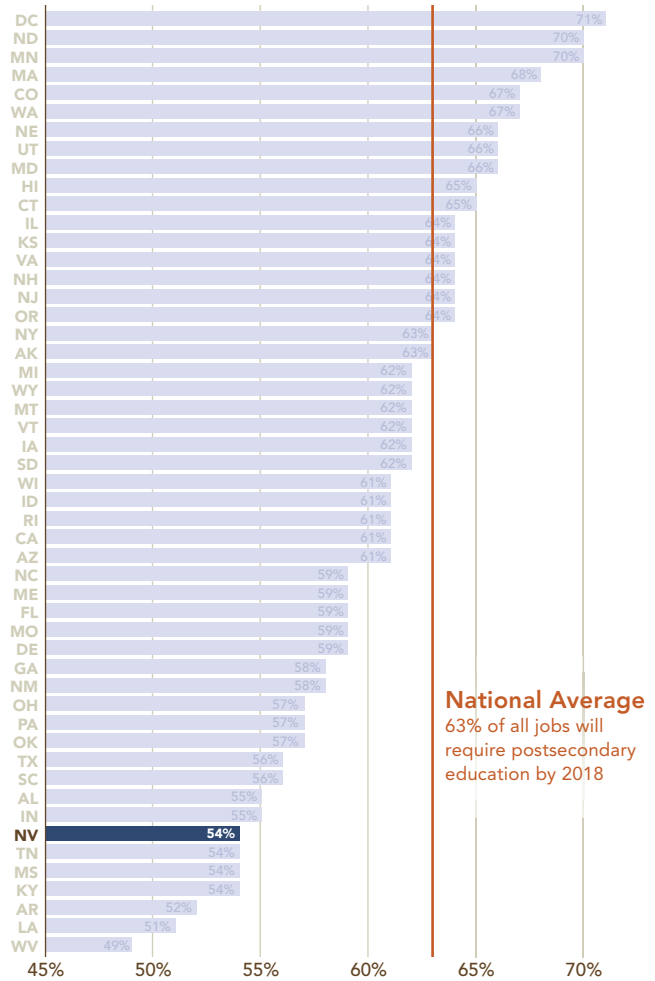
Nevada

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Nevada requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 218,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 183,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Nevada will create 511,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 272,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 161,000 for high school graduates and 78,000 for high school dropouts.
- Nevada ranks 48th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor’s degree, and is 3rd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 54% of all jobs in Nevada (938,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

NEVADA’S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	270,000	3
High school graduates	554,000	21
Some college, no degree	441,000	6
Associate’s degree	133,000	43
Bachelor’s degree	255,000	48
Graduate degree	109,000	50

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **54%** of jobs in Nevada will require postsecondary education.

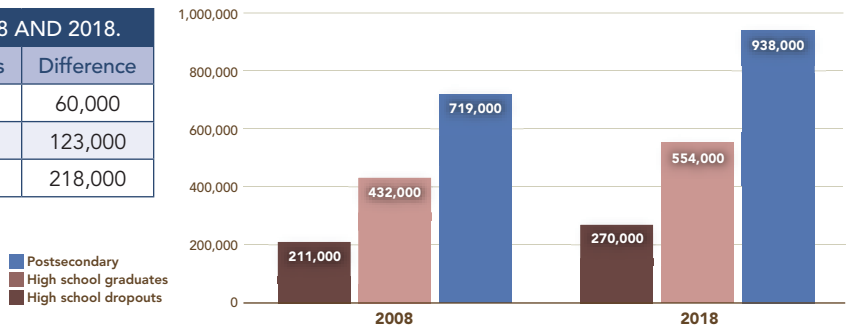
This is **9** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Nevada ranks **45th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NEVADA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	211,000	270,000	60,000
High school graduates	432,000	554,000	123,000
Postsecondary	719,000	938,000	218,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	4	19	24	8	24	9	88
	Business operations specialty	1	6	10	4	9	4	33
	Financial specialists	0	4	6	3	12	3	28
	Legal	0	1	1	1	1	6	12
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	3	5	2	8	2	21
	Architects and technicians	0	1	2	1	2	1	6
	Engineers and technicians	0	2	3	1	6	2	15
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	0	2	2	8
	Social scientists	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	3	2	5	4	15
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	3	7	8	3	8	1	30
Education	Education	1	6	9	3	27	29	75
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	5	10	14	16	18	64
	Healthcare support	2	10	13	3	3	1	32
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	59	88	50	12	16	3	228
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	45	39	13	3	5	2	106
	Personal care	12	36	30	8	14	2	101
	Protective services	3	16	17	6	9	1	51
Sales and Office Support	Sales	19	65	60	15	37	7	204
	Office and administrative support	21	88	94	23	29	6	261
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Construction and extraction	41	51	22	5	5	1	125
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	12	26	19	7	4	1	69
	Production	18	24	10	2	4	0	58
	Transportation and material moving	27	55	30	6	8	2	128
TOTAL**		270	554	441	133	255	109	1,763

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

New Hampshire

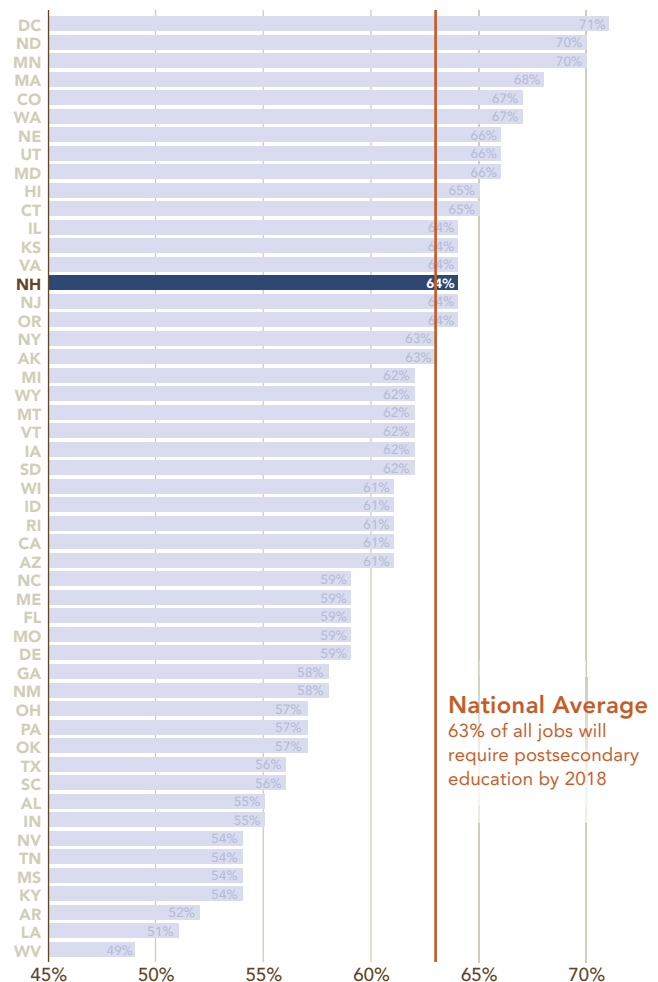
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in New Hampshire requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 53,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 22,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, New Hampshire will create 223,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 141,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 67,000 for high school graduates and 15,000 for high school dropouts.
- New Hampshire ranks 7th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 45th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in New Hampshire (486,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	51,000	45
High school graduates	233,000	26
Some college, no degree	151,000	43
Associate's degree	83,000	13
Bachelor's degree	172,000	7
Graduate degree	80,000	11

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **64%** of jobs in New Hampshire will require postsecondary education.

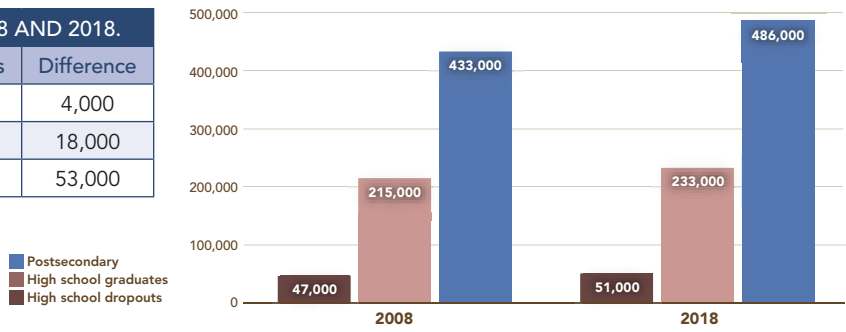
This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**.

New Hampshire ranks **15th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	47,000	51,000	4,000
High school graduates	215,000	233,000	18,000
Postsecondary	433,000	486,000	53,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	8	8	4	15	10	46
	Business operations specialty	0	3	6	3	8	3	24
	Financial specialists	0	1	2	2	7	3	14
	Legal	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	2	4	2	11	6	23
	Architects and technicians	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	2	1	5	2	11
	Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
	Social scientists	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	0	1	0	4	4	10
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	2	1	4	1	10
Education	Education	0	5	6	3	23	23	60
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	4	5	12	13	11	45
	Healthcare support	1	8	7	4	2	0	22
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	10	26	12	7	7	1	63
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	5	14	4	2	1	1	28
	Personal care	1	9	5	2	3	1	21
	Protective services	1	4	4	2	3	1	13
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	30	21	9	30	6	100
	Office and administrative support	5	43	33	16	21	3	121
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Construction and extraction	6	16	6	2	2	0	31
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	4	13	7	3	2	0	29
	Production	6	24	10	4	3	1	47
	Transportation and material moving	5	20	5	2	3	0	37
TOTAL**		51	233	151	83	172	80	769

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

New Jersey

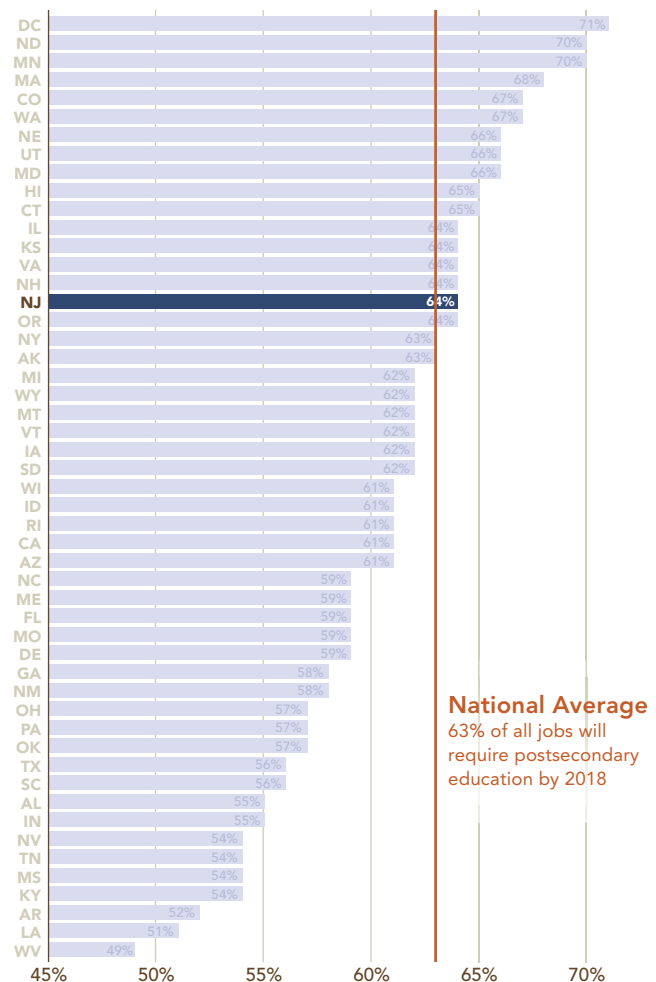
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in New Jersey requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 148,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 43,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, New Jersey will create 1.3 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 794,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 376,000 for high school graduates and 118,000 for high school dropouts.
- New Jersey ranks 2nd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 33rd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in New Jersey (2.7 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

NEW JERSEY'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	408,000	33
High school graduates	1,300,000	34
Some college, no degree	808,000	46
Associate's degree	334,000	46
Bachelor's degree	1,059,000	2
Graduate degree	538,000	7

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **64%** of jobs in New Jersey will require postsecondary education.

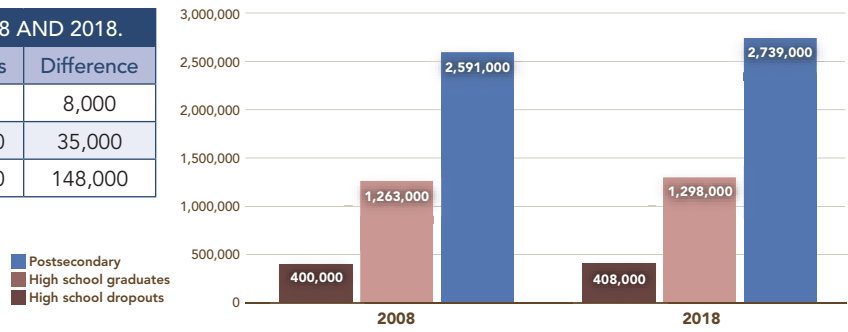
This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**.

New Jersey ranks **16th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NEW JERSEY

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	400,000	408,000	8,000
High school graduates	1,263,000	1,300,000	35,000
Postsecondary	2,591,000	2,739,000	148,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	6	35	37	16	91	54	240
	Business operations specialty	2	20	24	9	58	26	139
	Financial specialists	0	6	9	6	58	25	103
	Legal	0	3	3	2	6	28	41
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	9	19	11	70	44	154
	Architects and technicians	0	1	2	1	7	3	14
	Engineers and technicians	0	4	5	3	20	15	48
	Life and physical scientists	0	2	2	1	9	17	32
	Social scientists	0	0	1	1	7	12	21
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	5	7	4	26	26	69
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	9	11	6	35	9	71
Education	Education	4	24	26	15	132	104	306
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	17	25	42	76	78	240
	Healthcare support	17	59	34	12	13	4	139
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	70	122	49	19	30	5	294
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	50	70	22	6	9	2	160
	Personal care	16	71	33	10	23	4	158
	Protective services	5	39	35	13	24	6	123
Sales and Office Support	Sales	32	141	103	40	170	38	525
	Office and administrative support	36	274	213	75	133	27	758
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	3	1	0	1	0	10
	Construction and extraction	32	79	27	6	8	2	154
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	19	79	33	15	11	2	160
	Production	44	84	32	7	20	4	190
	Transportation and material moving	63	143	53	14	20	4	297
TOTAL**		408	1,298	808	334	1,059	538	4,444

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

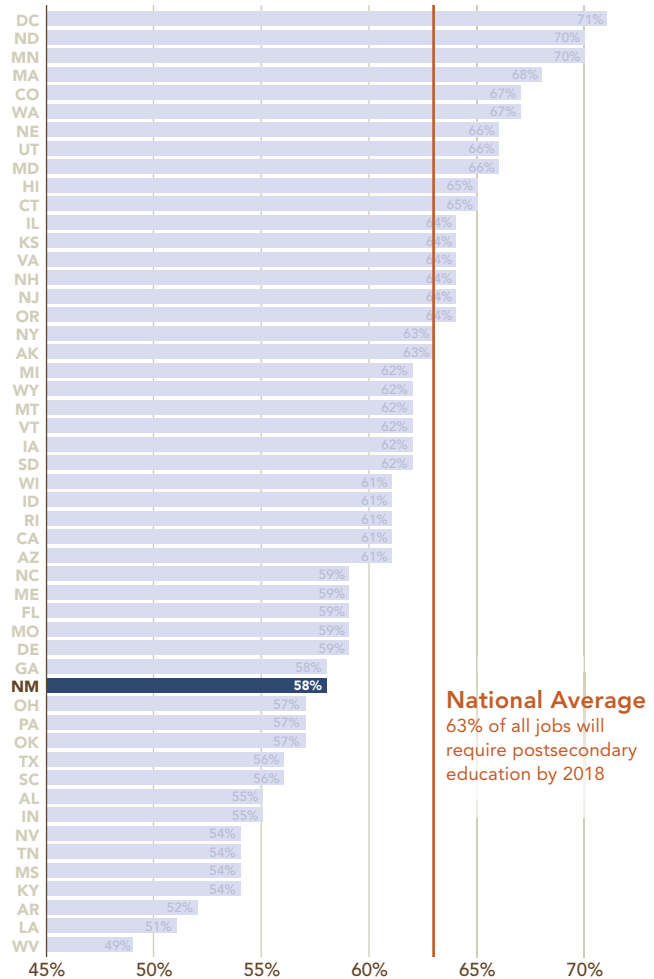
New Mexico

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in New Mexico requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 58,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 43,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, New Mexico will create 292,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 166,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 86,000 for high school graduates and 39,000 for high school dropouts.
- New Mexico ranks 46th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 7th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 58% of all jobs in New Mexico (574,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

NEW MEXICO'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	135,000	7
High school graduates	297,000	29
Some college, no degree	241,000	13
Associate's degree	88,000	31
Bachelor's degree	152,000	46
Graduate degree	93,000	19

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **58%** of jobs in New Mexico will require postsecondary education.

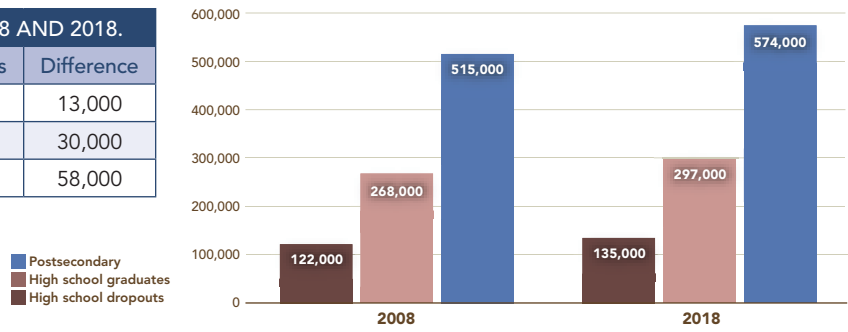
This is **5** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

New Mexico ranks **37th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NEW MEXICO

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	122,000	135,000	13,000
High school graduates	268,000	297,000	30,000
Postsecondary	515,000	574,000	58,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	2	12	15	5	15	10	59
	Business operations specialty	1	4	4	2	6	3	18
	Financial specialists	0	2	3	1	6	3	14
	Legal	0	1	1	0	1	2	5
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	1	4	2	6	4	16
	Architects and technicians	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	2	3	7	6	19
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	1	2	5	11
	Social scientists	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	3	2	5	6	19
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	2	4	2	5	2	15
Education	Education	2	5	9	5	27	23	71
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	4	7	11	13	13	50
	Healthcare support	4	10	10	3	2	1	29
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	26	38	17	5	6	1	93
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	15	16	6	2	1	0	41
	Personal care	8	14	10	4	3	1	39
	Protective services	1	10	9	2	4	1	27
Sales and Office Support	Sales	11	40	34	8	16	4	112
	Office and administrative support	8	50	56	17	16	4	149
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	4	2	1	0	0	0	7
	Construction and extraction	24	31	13	3	3	0	74
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	7	16	13	5	2	1	42
	Production	11	13	7	3	2	1	37
	Transportation and material moving	11	23	12	2	2	1	51
TOTAL**		135	297	241	88	152	93	1,007

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

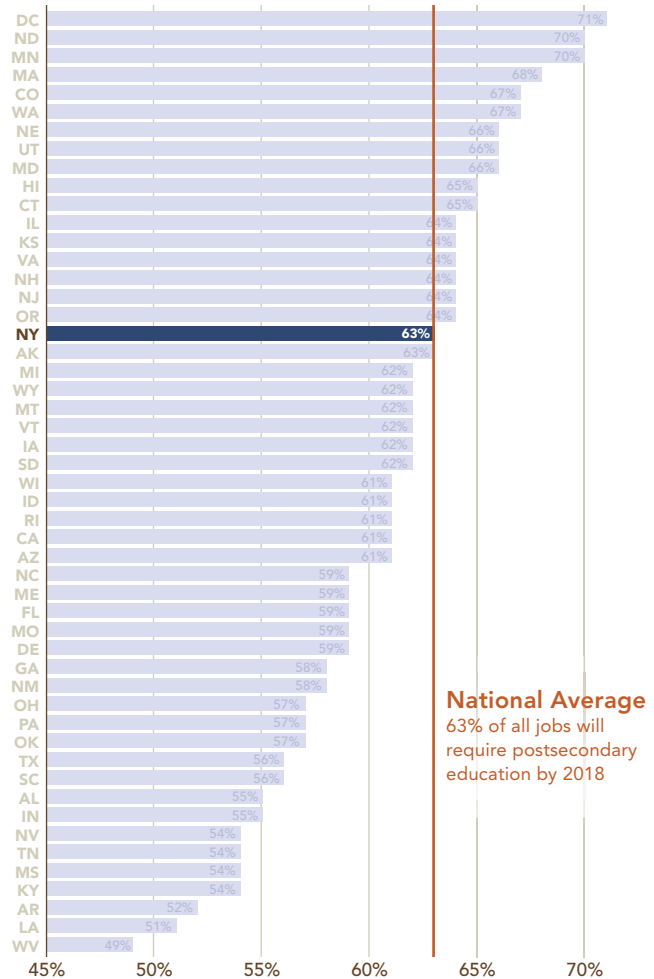
New York

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in New York requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 359,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 137,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, New York will create 2.8 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 1.8 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 750,000 for high school graduates and 287,000 for high school dropouts.
- New York ranks 14th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 21st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 63% of all jobs in New York (6.1 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

NEW YORK'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	989,000	21
High school graduates	2,588,000	37
Some college, no degree	1,619,000	49
Associate's degree	1,003,000	15
Bachelor's degree	2,086,000	14
Graduate degree	1,425,000	5

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **63%** of jobs in New York will require postsecondary education.

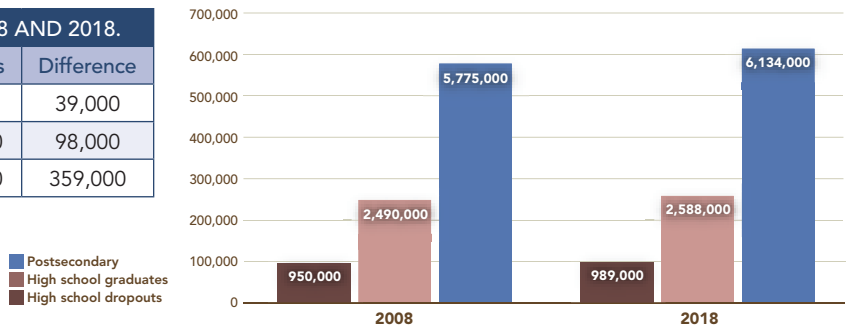
This is equivalent to the national average of **63%**.

New York ranks **18th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NEW YORK

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	950,000	989,000	39,000
High school graduates	2,490,000	2,588,000	98,000
Postsecondary	5,775,000	6,134,000	359,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	18	75	71	45	184	114	506
	Business operations specialty	3	30	33	23	91	45	225
	Financial specialists	0	15	19	25	151	61	271
	Legal	1	5	8	7	18	90	128
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	2	14	32	27	123	55	252
	Architects and technicians	0	1	3	6	12	10	32
	Engineers and technicians	0	7	10	12	36	21	87
	Life and physical scientists	0	3	3	4	14	28	52
	Social scientists	0	0	2	2	15	34	54
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	4	24	27	19	80	84	237
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	4	19	28	18	126	49	244
Education	Education	11	54	64	43	163	432	766
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	4	34	58	109	154	184	543
	Healthcare support	76	161	88	45	33	13	417
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	172	244	95	47	69	14	641
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	107	157	43	19	17	3	347
	Personal care	66	146	68	32	44	11	368
	Protective services	17	82	74	44	57	10	284
Sales and Office Support	Sales	90	279	201	102	289	81	1,041
	Office and administrative support	95	536	425	246	298	64	1,665
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	6	7	2	1	1	0	17
	Construction and extraction	83	174	61	30	25	5	378
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	41	144	67	42	27	5	326
	Production	89	159	58	27	28	7	367
	Transportation and material moving	99	219	79	29	31	6	462
TOTAL**		989	2,588	1,619	1,004	2,086	1,425	9,712

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

North Carolina

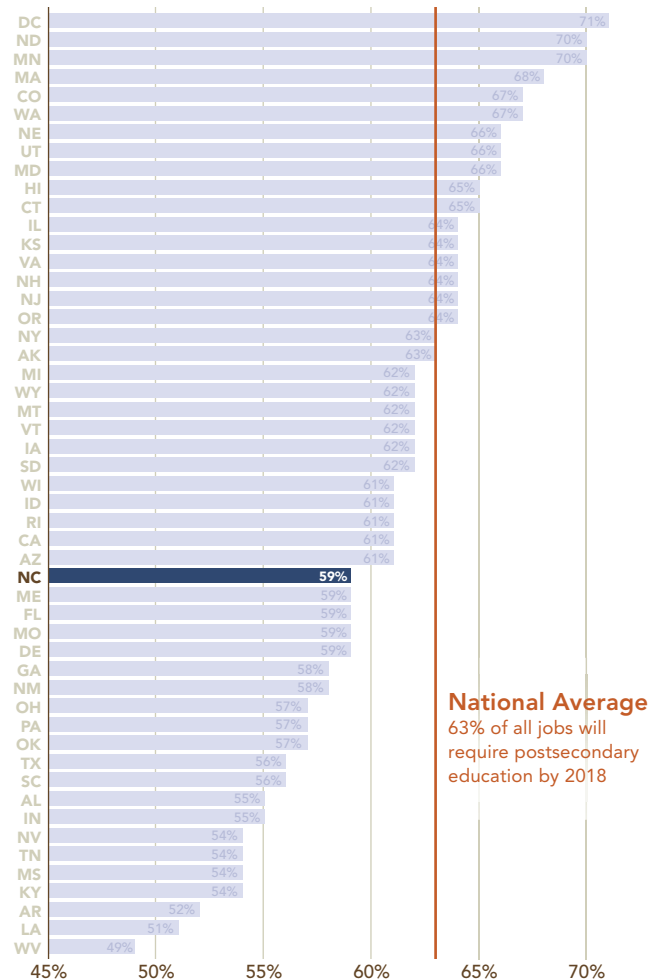
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in North Carolina requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 332,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 157,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, North Carolina will create 1.4 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 833,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 413,000 for high school graduates and 172,000 for high school dropouts.
- North Carolina ranks 27th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 10th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in North Carolina (2.9 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

NORTH CAROLINA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	593,000	10
High school graduates	1,425,000	30
Some college, no degree	1,049,000	34
Associate's degree	488,000	17
Bachelor's degree	938,000	27
Graduate degree	399,000	33

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **59%** of jobs in North Carolina will require postsecondary education.

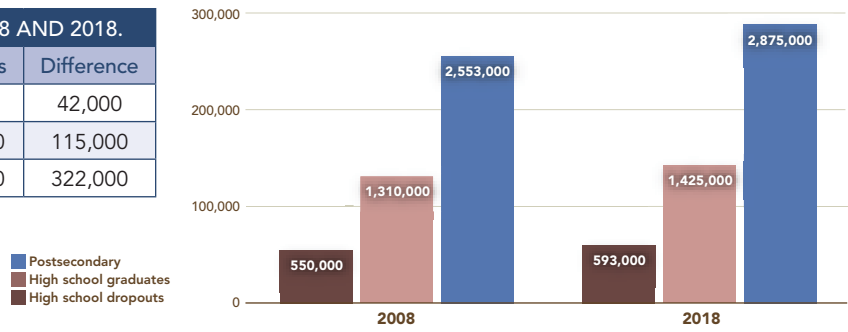
This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

North Carolina ranks **31st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	550,000	593,000	42,000
High school graduates	1,310,000	1,425,000	115,000
Postsecondary	2,553,000	2,875,000	322,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	11	41	51	23	94	42	262
	Business operations specialty	3	16	20	12	42	15	108
	Financial specialists	0	6	11	10	48	13	88
	Legal	0	2	3	2	4	14	26
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	6	18	13	52	21	110
	Architects and technicians	0	2	3	4	5	3	17
	Engineers and technicians	0	5	7	7	22	8	50
	Life and physical scientists	1	3	3	2	13	13	36
	Social scientists	0	0	1	0	4	9	16
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	2	5	8	5	31	23	75
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	8	12	8	26	8	63
Education	Education	3	25	40	26	140	95	328
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	22	36	75	72	70	277
	Healthcare support	19	67	70	23	10	3	191
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	108	163	83	26	31	6	418
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	56	72	25	10	8	1	171
	Personal care	12	42	37	14	16	3	124
	Protective services	3	33	34	15	21	2	108
Sales and Office Support	Sales	43	158	139	46	138	24	547
	Office and administrative support	37	224	225	94	109	18	706
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	12	8	2	1	1	0	24
	Construction and extraction	84	102	39	10	10	2	247
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	30	81	50	23	11	1	196
	Production	93	173	71	21	16	3	377
	Transportation and material moving	70	158	63	18	15	2	326
TOTAL**		593	1,425	1,049	488	938	399	4,892

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

North Dakota

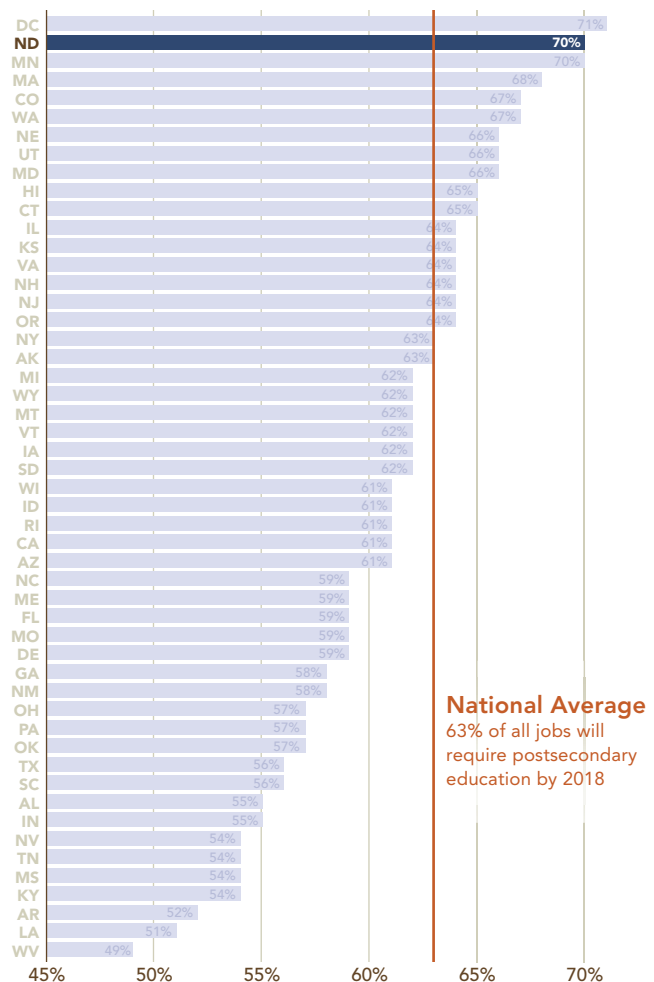
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in North Dakota requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 14,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 6,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, North Dakota will create 120,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 80,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 33,000 for high school graduates and 7,000 for high school dropouts.
- North Dakota ranks 6th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 51st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 70% of all jobs in North Dakota (277,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

NORTH DAKOTA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	23,000	51
High school graduates	114,000	43
Some college, no degree	102,000	15
Associate's degree	60,000	1
Bachelor's degree	89,000	6
Graduate degree	25,000	43

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **70%** of jobs in North Dakota will require postsecondary education.

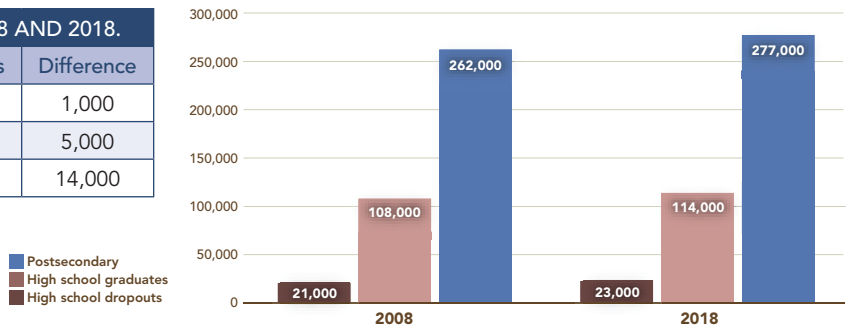
This is **7** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

North Dakota ranks **2nd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

NORTH DAKOTA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	21,000	23,000	1,000
High school graduates	108,000	114,000	5,000
Postsecondary	262,000	277,000	14,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	0	6	5	4	9	2	26
	Business operations specialty	0	1	2	1	4	1	8
	Financial specialists	0	0	1	1	3	1	6
	Legal	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	0	1	2	4	0	7
	Architects and technicians	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Engineers and technicians	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
	Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Social scientists	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	0	1	0	3	2	6
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	0	1	1	3	1	6
Education	Education	0	1	2	1	13	7	24
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	0	2	5	8	6	23
	Healthcare support	0	6	4	2	1	0	14
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	5	14	10	2	4	0	35
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	2	8	4	2	1	0	17
	Personal care	1	4	6	2	2	0	16
	Protective services	0	1	1	1	2	0	5
Sales and Office Support	Sales	2	12	14	7	12	1	48
	Office and administrative support	1	17	22	12	10	1	62
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	2	1	1	0	0	5
	Construction and extraction	2	10	7	4	1	0	25
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	4	5	5	2	1	17
	Production	2	11	6	3	1	0	24
	Transportation and material moving	4	14	7	2	2	0	28
TOTAL**		23	114	102	60	89	25	413

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

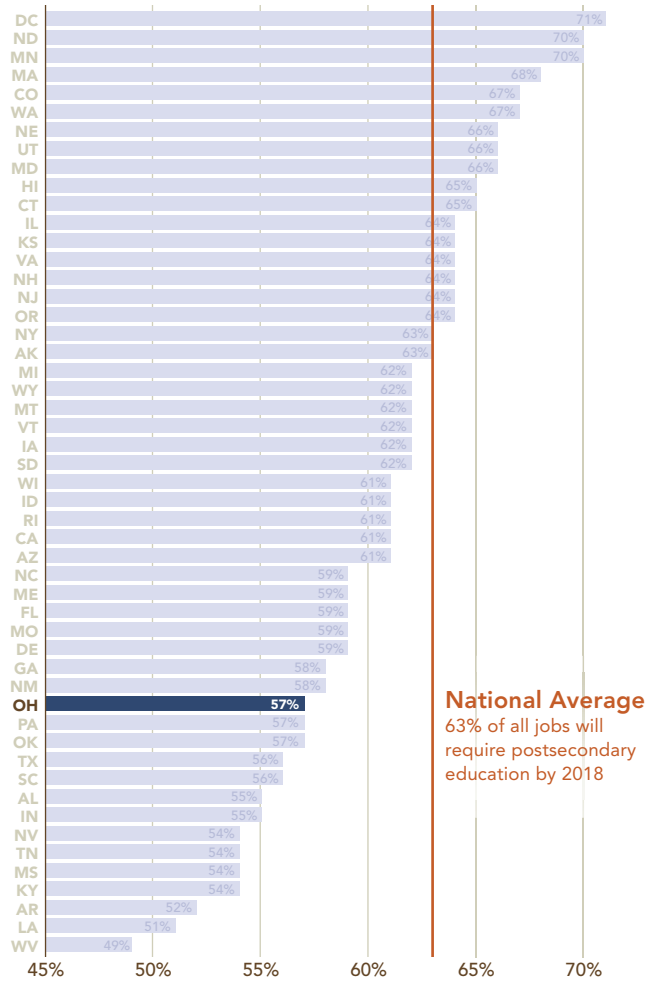
Ohio

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Ohio requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 153,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 29,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Ohio will create 1.7 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 967,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 600,000 for high school graduates and 142,000 for high school dropouts.
- Ohio ranks 36th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 34th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 57% of all jobs in Ohio (3.3 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

OHIO'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	490,000	34
High school graduates	2,069,000	8
Some college, no degree	1,264,000	32
Associate's degree	553,000	25
Bachelor's degree	1,012,000	36
Graduate degree	509,000	25

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **57%** of jobs in Ohio will require postsecondary education.

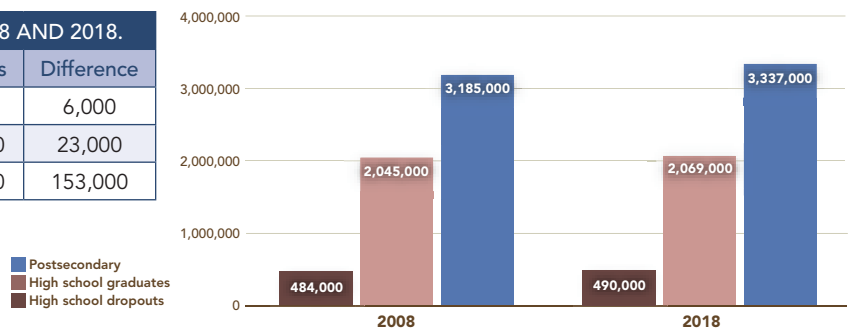
This is **6** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Ohio ranks **38th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

OHIO

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	484,000	490,000	6,000
High school graduates	2,045,000	2,069,000	23,000
Postsecondary	3,185,000	3,337,000	153,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	9	51	51	19	87	44	262
	Business operations specialty	3	28	33	15	59	19	157
	Financial specialists	0	10	14	12	57	15	107
	Legal	0	3	4	3	4	24	38
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	12	25	19	64	21	142
	Architects and technicians	0	2	3	3	5	2	15
	Engineers and technicians	0	7	9	10	34	13	74
	Life and physical scientists	1	3	3	2	9	10	26
	Social scientists	0	0	1	1	6	10	17
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	2	8	10	6	31	27	83
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	10	14	9	35	9	79
Education	Education	2	27	26	15	117	158	345
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	3	29	57	105	94	86	374
	Healthcare support	28	97	72	27	11	3	238
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	92	252	110	35	30	6	526
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	42	104	35	9	8	1	200
	Personal care	12	68	39	14	19	4	155
	Protective services	5	36	43	14	20	3	123
Sales and Office Support	Sales	43	211	159	49	146	24	632
	Office and administrative support	37	360	283	103	117	20	921
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	8	2	1	1	0	17
	Construction and extraction	39	119	41	11	9	1	221
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	23	111	56	25	12	2	229
	Production	72	275	96	26	20	4	492
	Transportation and material moving	68	239	77	19	17	3	422
TOTAL**		490	2,069	1,264	553	1,012	509	5,895

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

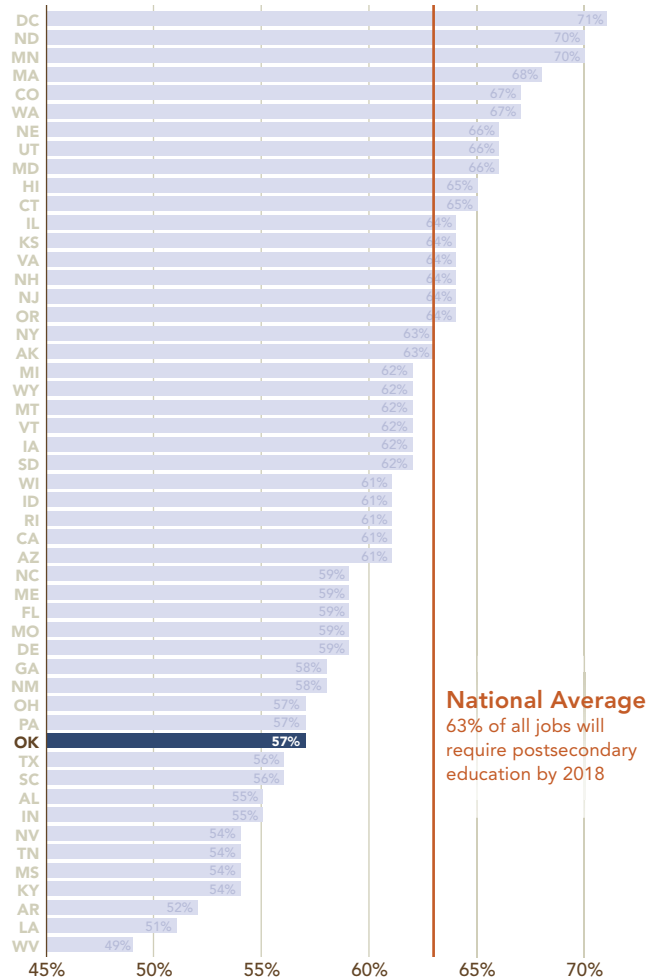
Oklahoma

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Oklahoma requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 87,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 59,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Oklahoma will create 541,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 308,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 172,000 for high school graduates and 61,000 for high school dropouts.
- Oklahoma ranks 38th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 15th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 57% of all jobs in Oklahoma (1 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

OKLAHOMA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	211,000	15
High school graduates	592,000	13
Some college, no degree	451,000	11
Associate's degree	151,000	40
Bachelor's degree	332,000	38
Graduate degree	130,000	45

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **57%** of jobs in Oklahoma will require postsecondary education.

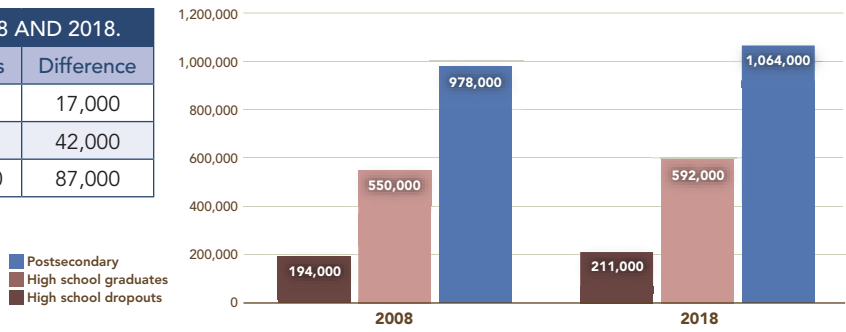
This is **6** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Oklahoma ranks **40th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

OKLAHOMA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	194,000	211,000	17,000
High school graduates	550,000	592,000	42,000
Postsecondary	978,000	1,064,000	87,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	6	32	29	11	41	17	136
	Business operations specialty	1	6	12	4	13	4	39
	Financial specialists	0	4	5	3	19	4	35
	Legal	0	1	2	1	1	8	13
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	3	10	4	15	3	36
	Architects and technicians	0	1	2	1	1	0	6
	Engineers and technicians	0	2	3	3	10	3	22
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	0	5	3	12
	Social scientists	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	2	4	1	9	7	24
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	4	4	2	9	2	21
Education	Education	1	10	13	5	58	31	118
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	10	18	24	25	23	101
	Healthcare support	7	22	19	5	2	1	57
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	42	59	31	7	7	1	149
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	20	27	9	2	2	0	61
	Personal care	7	21	16	4	6	1	55
	Protective services	2	12	17	5	9	1	45
Sales and Office Support	Sales	15	59	55	14	38	8	188
	Office and administrative support	15	97	102	28	40	6	289
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	6	2	0	1	0	14
	Construction and extraction	31	54	20	5	4	1	115
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	11	34	23	9	5	1	84
	Production	23	64	27	7	5	1	127
	Transportation and material moving	22	60	24	5	4	1	116
TOTAL**		211	592	451	151	332	130	1,867

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

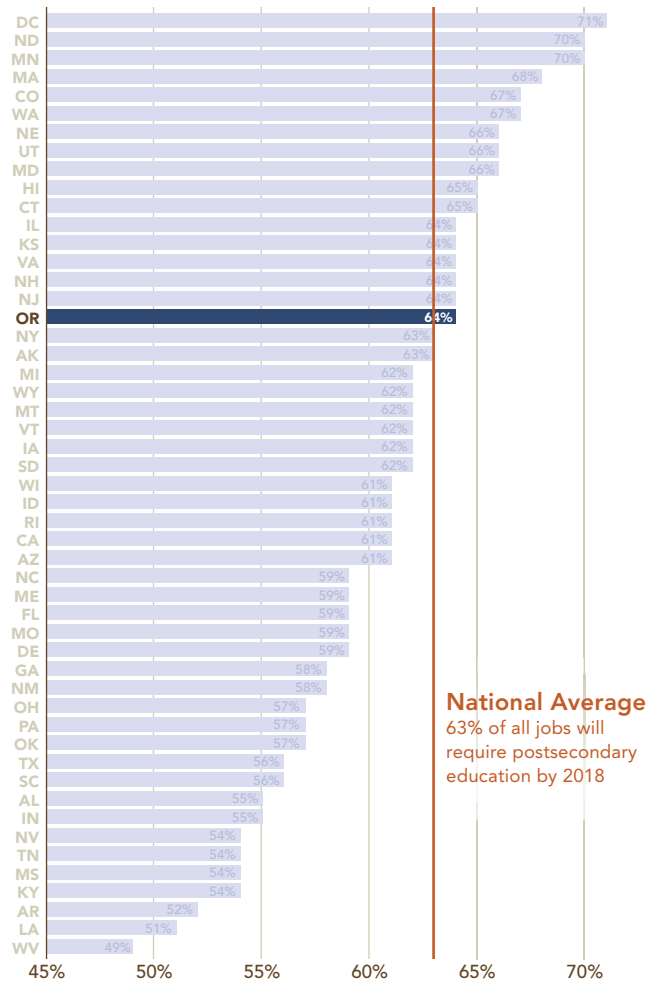
**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Oregon

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Oregon requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 123,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 47,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Oregon will create 591,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 377,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 152,000 for high school graduates and 62,000 for high school dropouts.
- Oregon ranks 28th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 18th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in Oregon (1.3 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



OREGON'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	214,000	18
High school graduates	525,000	42
Some college, no degree	523,000	5
Associate's degree	184,000	28
Bachelor's degree	394,000	28
Graduate degree	200,000	22

By 2018, **64%** of jobs in Oregon will require postsecondary education.

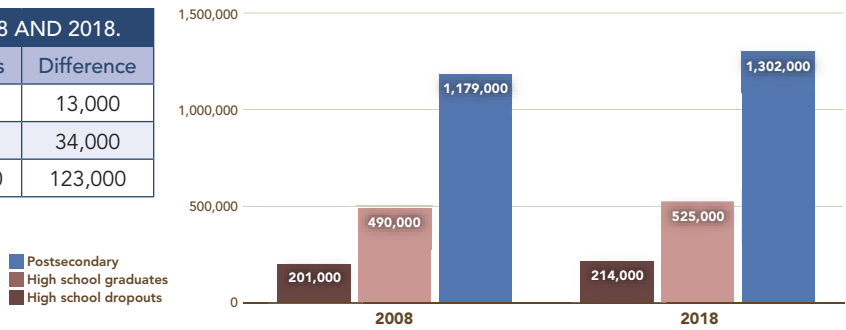
This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**.

Oregon ranks **17th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

OREGON

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	201,000	214,000	13,000
High school graduates	490,000	525,000	34,000
Postsecondary	1,179,000	1,302,000	123,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	5	20	27	9	35	17	113
	Business operations specialty	1	8	15	3	22	6	55
	Financial specialists	0	4	6	3	18	4	35
	Legal	0	1	2	1	2	8	13
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	3	10	6	20	8	47
	Architects and technicians	0	0	2	1	4	1	8
	Engineers and technicians	0	2	4	4	13	7	29
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	1	7	7	17
	Social scientists	0	0	1	0	2	5	8
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	3	7	3	14	15	43
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	4	8	3	17	5	38
Education	Education	1	10	17	7	43	56	133
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	5	12	21	30	34	103
	Healthcare support	4	14	24	10	6	1	60
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	40	60	46	12	18	2	177
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	21	25	14	4	4	0	68
	Personal care	6	19	19	5	8	2	58
	Protective services	1	6	12	7	6	1	33
Sales and Office Support	Sales	15	65	65	18	53	8	225
	Office and administrative support	16	94	115	32	48	8	313
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	18	11	4	1	1	0	35
	Construction and extraction	18	36	23	5	5	1	89
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	7	26	23	10	4	1	71
	Production	28	50	34	10	8	1	131
	Transportation and material moving	29	58	34	8	5	1	136
TOTAL**		214	525	523	184	394	200	2,040

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

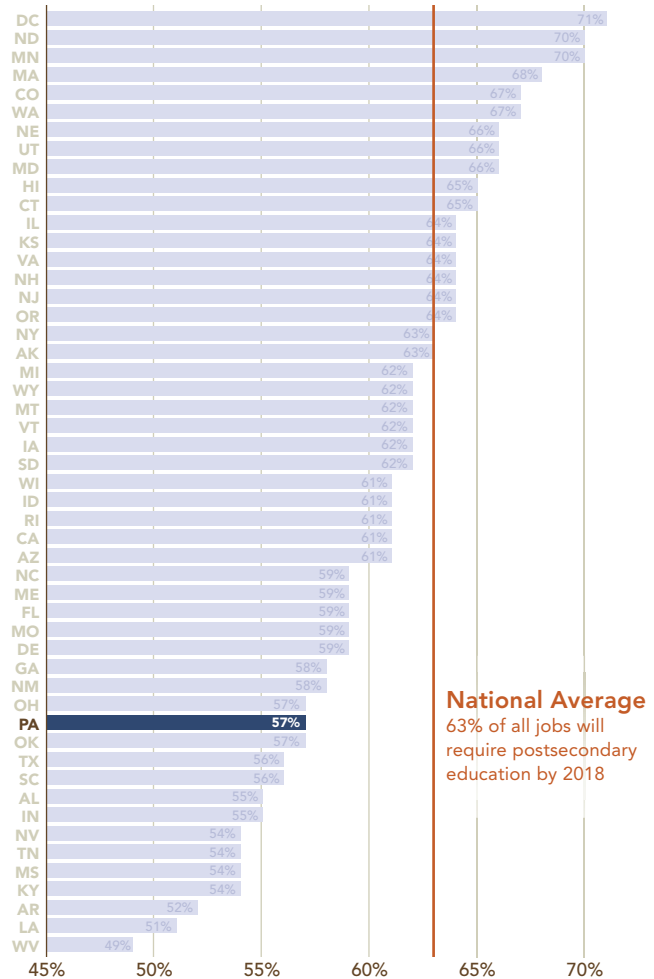
Pennsylvania

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Pennsylvania requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 181,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 63,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Pennsylvania will create 1.8 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 1 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 676,000 for high school graduates and 139,000 for high school dropouts.
- Pennsylvania ranks 25th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 37th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 57% of all jobs in Pennsylvania (3.5 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	478,000	37
High school graduates	2,331,000	3
Some college, no degree	1,098,000	48
Associate's degree	599,000	21
Bachelor's degree	1,213,000	25
Graduate degree	637,000	14

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **57%** of jobs in Pennsylvania will require postsecondary education.

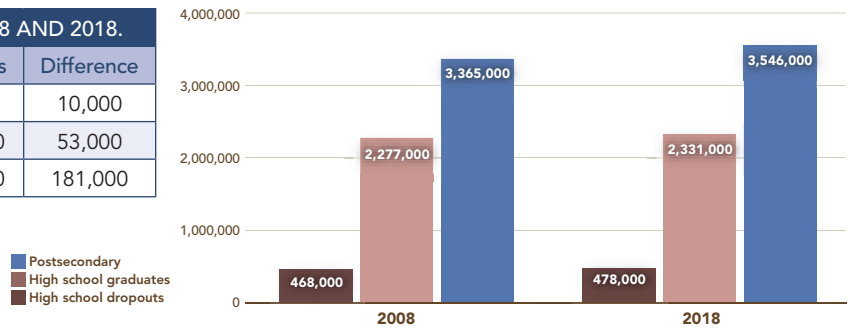
This is **6** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Pennsylvania ranks **39th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	468,000	478,000	10,000
High school graduates	2,277,000	2,331,000	53,000
Postsecondary	3,365,000	3,546,000	181,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	9	52	41	23	91	49	265
	Business operations specialty	4	28	28	15	61	22	157
	Financial specialists	1	11	13	13	70	20	127
	Legal	0	4	3	4	6	30	48
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	12	21	16	68	29	147
	Architects and technicians	0	2	3	6	6	2	20
	Engineers and technicians	0	8	9	12	35	16	80
	Life and physical scientists	0	3	3	3	14	16	39
	Social scientists	0	1	2	1	7	17	28
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	12	12	9	53	42	130
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	16	14	14	41	12	98
Education	Education	3	34	24	15	152	168	396
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	37	56	83	110	125	414
	Healthcare support	22	110	63	27	15	5	242
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	82	269	92	39	31	7	520
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	45	119	27	10	10	1	212
	Personal care	16	91	38	15	25	4	189
	Protective services	6	42	31	14	22	3	118
Sales and Office Support	Sales	41	242	141	57	187	34	703
	Office and administrative support	40	433	259	126	142	25	1,025
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	8	10	2	1	1	0	22
	Construction and extraction	37	150	39	17	12	2	257
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	22	134	46	32	14	1	248
	Production	64	253	65	27	22	4	435
	Transportation and material moving	71	259	64	20	18	3	436
TOTAL**		478	2,331	1,098	599	1,213	637	6,355

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

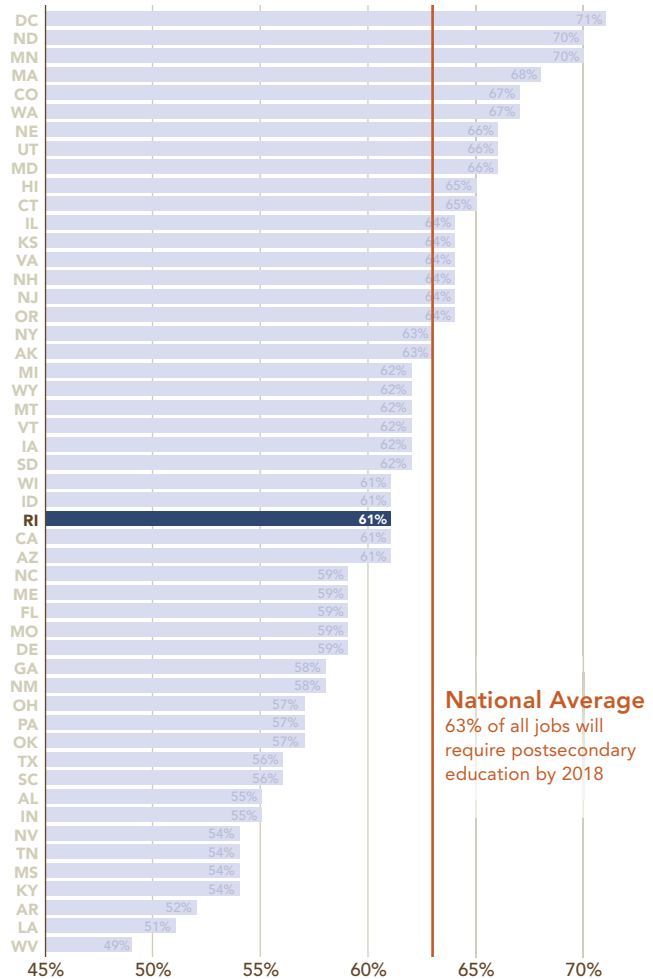
Rhode Island

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Rhode Island requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 19,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 6,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Rhode Island will create 153,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 93,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 43,000 for high school graduates and 17,000 for high school dropouts.
- Rhode Island ranks 16th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 17th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in Rhode Island (321,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

RHODE ISLAND'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	58,000	17
High school graduates	150,000	33
Some college, no degree	101,000	44
Associate's degree	51,000	23
Bachelor's degree	110,000	16
Graduate degree	60,000	9

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **61%** of jobs in Rhode Island will require postsecondary education.

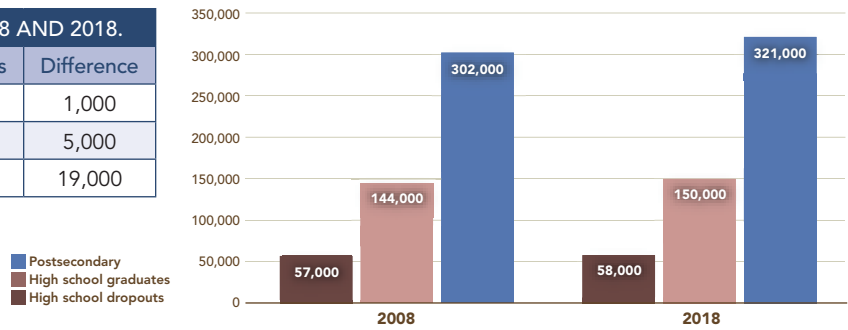
This is **2** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Rhode Island ranks **28th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

RHODE ISLAND

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	57,000	58,000	1,000
High school graduates	144,000	150,000	5,000
Postsecondary	302,000	321,000	19,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	5	4	3	10	4	27
	Business operations specialty	0	2	2	1	4	1	12
	Financial specialists	0	1	2	1	6	2	13
	Legal	-	0	0	0	0	3	4
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	1	2	2	6	2	13
	Architects and technicians	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	1	4	2	7
	Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Social scientists	-	0	0	-	1	1	2
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	-	1	2	1	4	5	13
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	2	1	5	1	9
Education	Education	0	3	3	2	13	17	37
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	4	7	9	12	35
	Healthcare support	3	10	7	2	2	0	24
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	11	20	10	5	4	0	51
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	6	9	2	1	1	0	20
	Personal care	2	8	4	2	3	0	18
	Protective services	1	3	3	2	2	0	12
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	15	11	4	14	2	50
	Office and administrative support	4	28	25	11	14	3	86
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
	Construction and extraction	4	9	4	1	2	0	21
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	2	7	4	3	1	0	17
	Production	10	13	4	1	2	0	31
	Transportation and material moving	6	12	4	1	2	0	25
TOTAL**		58	150	101	51	110	60	529

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

South Carolina

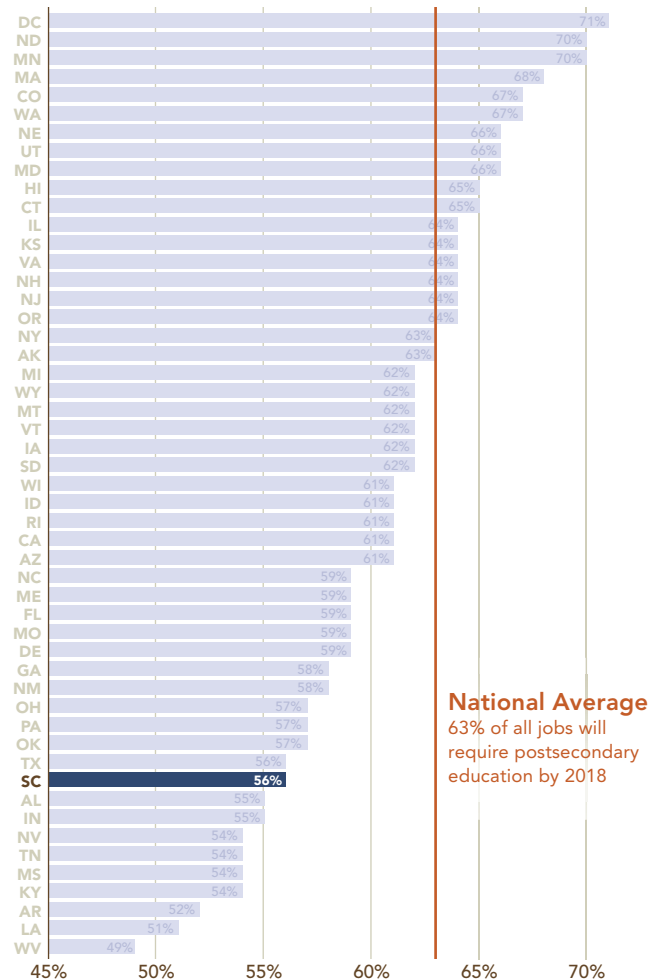
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in South Carolina requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 94,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 40,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, South Carolina will create 630,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 349,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 206,000 for high school graduates and 75,000 for high school dropouts.
- South Carolina ranks 39th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 12th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 56% of all jobs in South Carolina (1.2 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	258,000	12
High school graduates	710,000	11
Some college, no degree	452,000	37
Associate's degree	215,000	18
Bachelor's degree	369,000	39
Graduate degree	168,000	37

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **56%** of jobs in South Carolina will require postsecondary education.

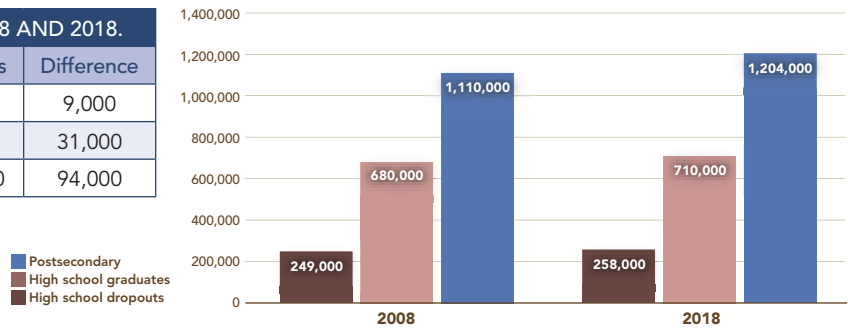
This is **7** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

South Carolina ranks **42nd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	249,000	258,000	9,000
High school graduates	680,000	710,000	31,000
Postsecondary	1,110,000	1,204,000	94,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	5	23	23	12	39	15	117
	Business operations specialty	1	7	8	4	12	5	37
	Financial specialists	0	3	5	4	18	5	36
	Legal	0	1	2	2	3	7	14
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	2	6	5	14	4	32
	Architects and technicians	0	1	1	2	2	2	8
	Engineers and technicians	1	4	3	4	15	5	33
	Life and physical scientists	0	2	1	1	3	2	9
	Social scientists	-	0	0	0	1	2	3
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	3	3	2	9	10	27
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	4	4	3	12	2	27
Education	Education	1	10	13	7	46	51	129
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	10	17	37	33	29	127
	Healthcare support	7	25	21	8	3	1	65
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	44	82	38	11	13	2	190
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	27	41	14	4	4	1	91
	Personal care	6	21	14	6	7	2	55
	Protective services	1	17	14	6	9	1	48
Sales and Office Support	Sales	25	82	57	21	59	9	254
	Office and administrative support	17	112	103	39	43	8	322
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	4	1	0	0	0	11
	Construction and extraction	33	45	14	6	5	1	103
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	15	44	26	13	4	1	103
	Production	34	94	36	11	8	1	185
	Transportation and material moving	32	74	26	6	6	1	145
TOTAL**		258	710	452	215	369	168	2,172

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

South Dakota

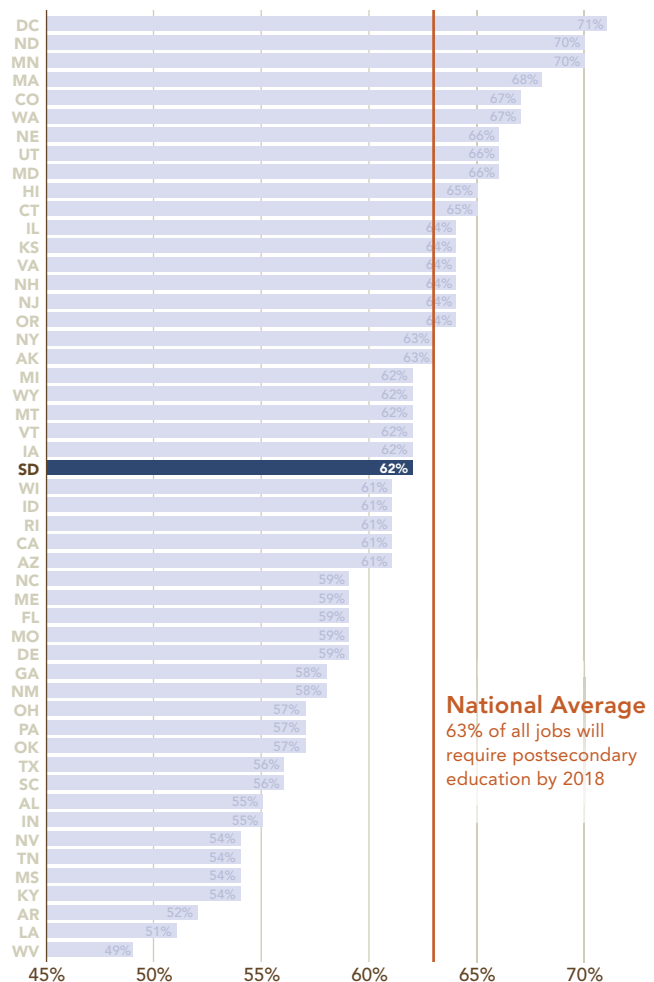
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in South Dakota requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 25,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 14,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, South Dakota will create 141,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 85,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 45,000 for high school graduates and 11,000 for high school dropouts.
- South Dakota ranks 19th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 41st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in South Dakota (294,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	37,000	41
High school graduates	156,000	20
Some college, no degree	107,000	31
Associate's degree	59,000	3
Bachelor's degree	98,000	19
Graduate degree	31,000	44

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **62%** of jobs in South Dakota will require postsecondary education.

This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**.

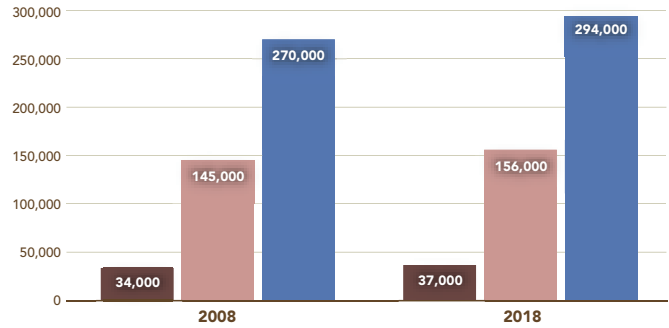
South Dakota ranks **25th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

SOUTH DAKOTA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	34,000	37,000	3,000
High school graduates	145,000	156,000	11,000
Postsecondary	270,000	294,000	25,000

■ Postsecondary
■ High school graduates
■ High school dropouts



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	7	5	3	8	2	26
	Business operations specialty	0	1	1	1	4	1	9
	Financial specialists	0	1	2	1	5	1	10
	Legal	-	0	0	0	0	1	2
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	0	1	1	4	1	8
	Architects and technicians	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Engineers and technicians	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
	Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
	Social scientists	-	-	0	-	0	0	1
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	-	0	1	0	3	3	8
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	3	1	2	1	8
Education	Education	0	2	3	2	14	7	27
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	-	3	3	9	11	6	31
	Healthcare support	1	5	3	2	1	0	13
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	6	19	12	4	3	1	45
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	4	10	3	1	1	0	20
	Personal care	1	6	5	2	3	0	17
	Protective services	0	2	1	1	1	1	7
Sales and Office Support	Sales	3	17	15	7	13	2	56
	Office and administrative support	2	27	23	10	14	2	77
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	3	1	0	0	0	5
	Construction and extraction	3	12	6	2	1	0	24
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	7	5	4	1	0	19
	Production	6	16	6	3	2	0	34
	Transportation and material moving	5	17	7	2	1	0	32
TOTAL**		37	156	107	59	98	31	487

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Tennessee

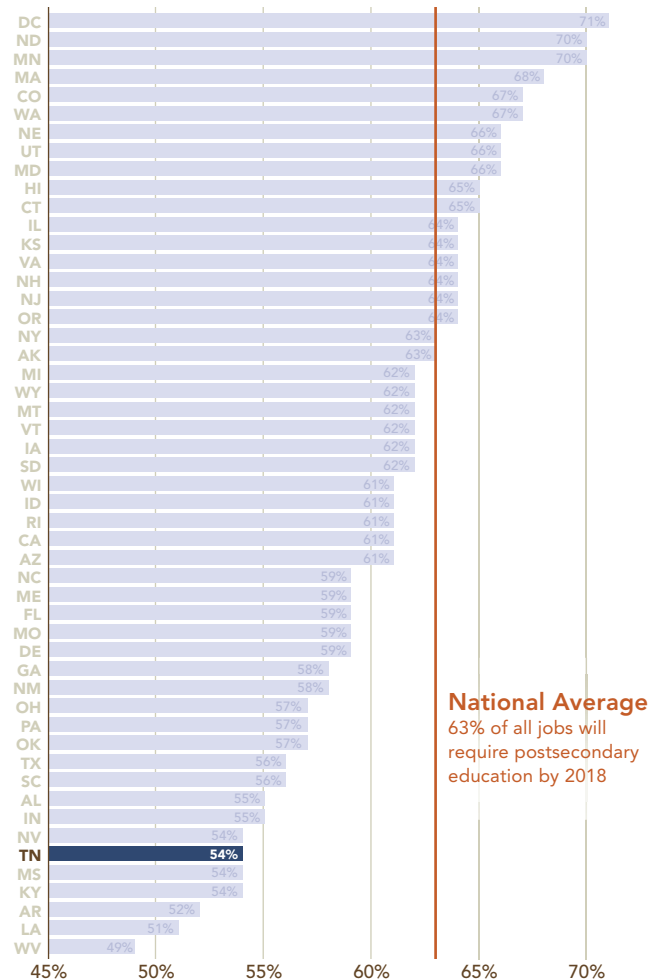
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Tennessee requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 194,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 145,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Tennessee will create 967,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 516,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 336,000 for high school graduates and 115,000 for high school dropouts.
- Tennessee ranks 41st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 13th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 54% of all jobs in Tennessee (1.8 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

TENNESSEE'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	397,000	13
High school graduates	1,159,000	9
Some college, no degree	727,000	49
Associate's degree	246,000	29
Bachelor's degree	553,000	41
Graduate degree	255,000	38

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



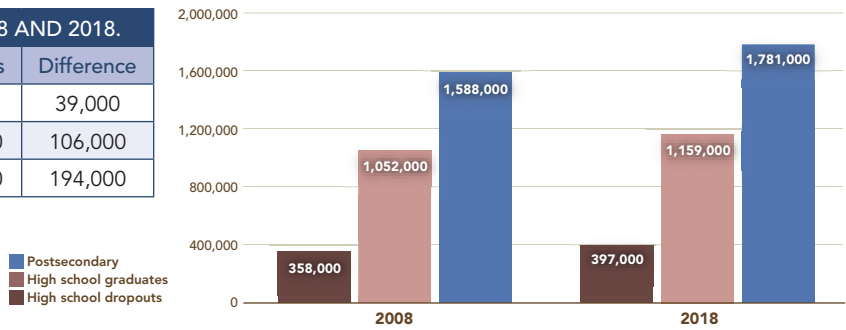
By 2018, **54%** of jobs in Tennessee will require postsecondary education.

This is **9** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Tennessee ranks **46th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

TENNESSEE

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	358,000	397,000	39,000
High school graduates	1,052,000	1,159,000	106,000
Postsecondary	1,588,000	1,781,000	194,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	10	44	47	14	70	32	217
	Business operations specialty	1	10	16	5	26	7	65
	Financial specialists	0	5	8	4	25	7	50
	Legal	0	2	2	1	2	9	16
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	4	10	7	21	7	50
	Architects and technicians	0	2	2	1	2	1	9
	Engineers and technicians	1	3	4	4	14	5	31
	Life and physical scientists	0	2	1	1	4	4	12
	Social scientists	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	4	5	2	17	13	41
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	8	9	4	19	5	47
Education	Education	2	18	19	6	61	66	173
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	18	34	47	51	54	206
	Healthcare support	9	36	28	11	6	2	93
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	71	116	54	14	17	3	274
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	44	58	18	4	7	1	131
	Personal care	7	32	18	6	7	1	71
	Protective services	3	27	27	7	11	2	77
Sales and Office Support	Sales	33	119	89	22	83	13	360
	Office and administrative support	26	192	172	48	72	11	521
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	6	4	1	0	0	0	12
	Construction and extraction	45	72	22	5	6	1	150
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	20	71	34	12	5	1	143
	Production	55	167	53	10	11	2	299
	Transportation and material moving	60	143	53	10	13	2	282
TOTAL**		397	1,159	727	246	553	255	3,336

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

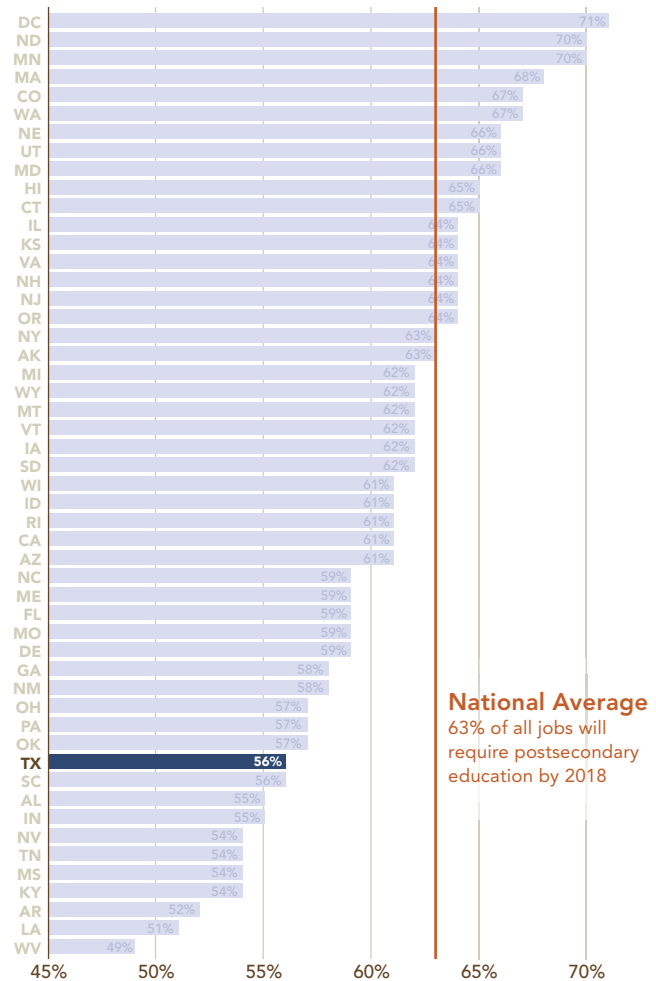
**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Texas

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Texas requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 1.3 million while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 915,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Texas will create 4 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 2.2 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 1.1 million for high school graduates and 667,000 for high school dropouts.
- Texas ranks 31st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 1st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 56% of all jobs in Texas (7.7 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



TEXAS' RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	2,301,000	1
High school graduates	3,673,000	39
Some college, no degree	3,070,000	23
Associate's degree	1,005,000	48
Bachelor's degree	2,544,000	31
Graduate degree	1,058,000	36

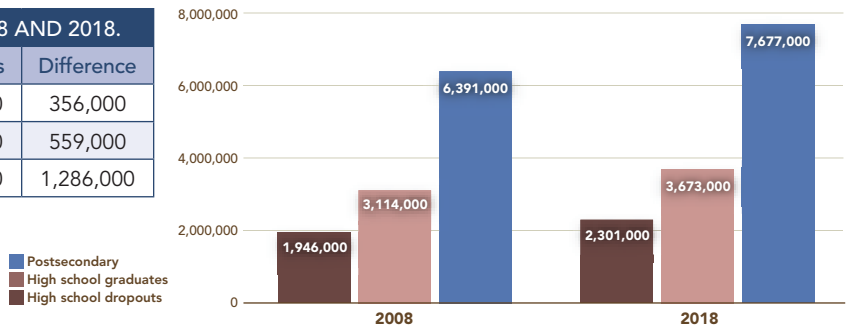
By 2018, **56%** of jobs in Texas will require postsecondary education.

This is **7** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Texas ranks **41st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

TEXAS

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	1,946,000	2,301,000	356,000
High school graduates	3,114,000	3,673,000	559,000
Postsecondary	6,391,000	7,677,000	1,286,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	38	136	176	57	249	117	774
	Business operations specialty	10	52	87	27	113	45	334
	Financial specialists	3	23	40	20	137	44	266
	Legal	1	8	13	6	13	53	94
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	2	23	67	35	152	67	346
	Architects and technicians	3	9	13	10	18	6	57
	Engineers and technicians	3	17	29	23	102	47	221
	Life and physical scientists	2	8	12	5	26	38	91
	Social scientists	0	1	3	1	16	23	43
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	2	10	20	7	44	43	127
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	8	25	44	20	74	20	191
Education	Education	9	69	105	39	470	220	912
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	6	54	114	161	181	161	677
	Healthcare support	74	122	108	23	16	6	349
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	448	413	194	43	59	7	1,164
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	240	148	48	12	14	3	465
	Personal care	91	158	118	32	50	10	459
	Protective services	16	92	126	38	55	9	337
Sales and Office Support	Sales	166	426	412	102	339	65	1,509
	Office and administrative support	156	731	798	187	274	46	2,192
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	32	15	4	1	2	0	55
	Construction and extraction	357	270	103	23	27	4	784
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	111	214	134	57	31	5	552
	Production	277	302	146	43	37	9	815
	Transportation and material moving	245	347	158	33	44	8	835
TOTAL**		2,301	3,673	3,070	1,005	2,544	1,058	13,651

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

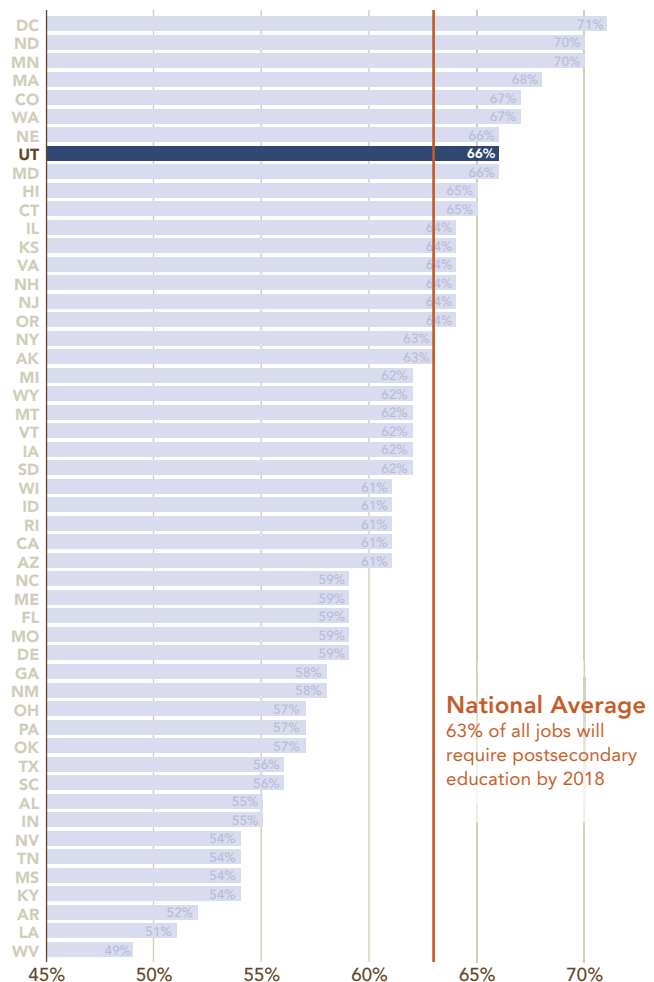
**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Utah

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Utah requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 202,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 97,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Utah will create 477,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 308,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 126,000 for high school graduates and 43,000 for high school dropouts.
- Utah ranks 24th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 31st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 66% of all jobs in Utah (1 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



UTAH'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	148,000	31
High school graduates	436,000	44
Some college, no degree	440,000	14
Associate's degree	173,000	2
Bachelor's degree	319,000	24
Graduate degree	131,000	32

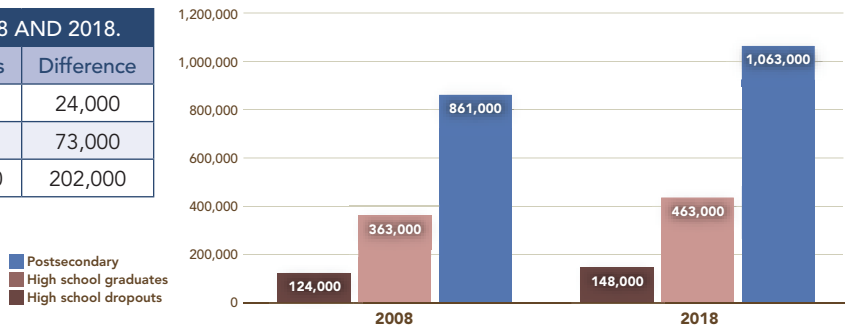
By 2018, **66%** of jobs in Utah will require postsecondary education.

This is **3** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Utah ranks **8th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

UTAH

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	124,000	148,000	24,000
High school graduates	363,000	436,000	73,000
Postsecondary	861,000	1,063,000	202,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	3	13	23	8	24	12	84
	Business operations specialty	1	7	9	5	13	5	39
	Financial specialists	0	4	7	5	15	7	39
	Legal	0	1	2	0	1	5	10
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	4	12	5	21	6	49
	Architects and technicians	0	0	2	1	2	1	7
	Engineers and technicians	0	2	4	2	11	6	25
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	1	6	4	14
	Social scientists	-	-	1	0	2	3	6
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	3	5	2	10	9	28
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	3	8	3	13	3	30
Education	Education	1	7	14	7	43	28	99
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	3	8	19	21	20	72
	Healthcare support	2	11	14	7	5	1	40
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	25	41	29	6	9	2	113
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	16	21	12	4	4	1	58
	Personal care	2	12	12	4	6	1	37
	Protective services	1	6	10	4	5	1	27
Sales and Office Support	Sales	13	57	60	20	40	8	198
	Office and administrative support	11	82	110	36	42	5	288
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
	Construction and extraction	25	42	25	7	4	1	104
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	7	25	20	10	4	0	66
	Production	20	48	27	7	7	1	110
	Transportation and material moving	18	42	25	7	7	1	100
TOTAL**		148	436	440	173	319	131	1,647

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

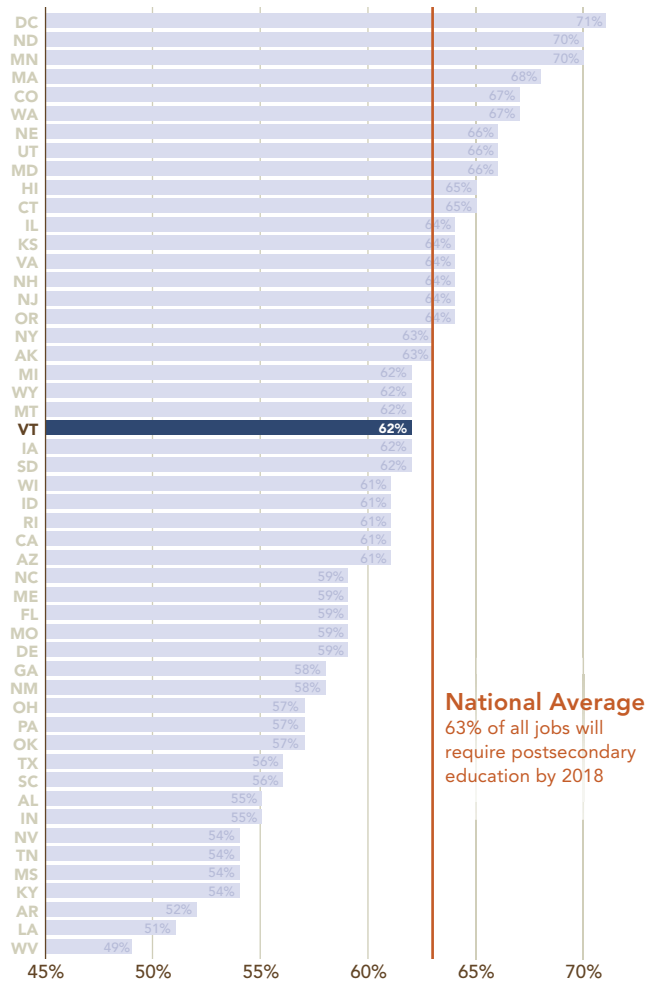
Vermont

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Vermont requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 9,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 1,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Vermont will create 100,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 62,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 33,000 for high school graduates and 5,000 for high school dropouts.
- Vermont ranks 9th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 50th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Vermont (211,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

VERMONT'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	19,000	50
High school graduates	113,000	10
Some college, no degree	61,000	11
Associate's degree	36,000	47
Bachelor's degree	77,000	9
Graduate degree	38,000	12

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Vermont will require postsecondary education.

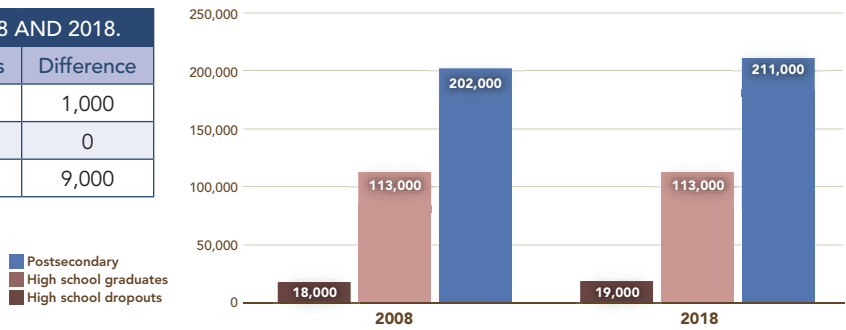
This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**.

Vermont ranks **23rd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

VERMONT

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	18,000	19,000	1,000
High school graduates	113,000	113,000	0
Postsecondary	202,000	211,000	9,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	0	4	2	2	5	3	16
	Business operations specialty	-	1	1	1	3	1	7
	Financial specialists	-	0	1	1	4	1	6
	Legal	-	0	0	0	0	1	2
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	1	1	1	3	2	8
	Architects and technicians	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	0	2	1	5
	Life and physical scientists	-	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Social scientists	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	-	0	0	0	3	4	8
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	1	1	4	1	8
Education	Education	0	2	3	2	13	11	31
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	2	5	6	6	21
	Healthcare support	1	4	3	1	1	0	10
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	2	12	5	2	5	0	26
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	2	8	2	1	0	0	14
	Personal care	1	6	4	2	3	1	16
	Protective services	0	1	1	1	1	0	5
Sales and Office Support	Sales	1	11	5	4	8	2	31
	Office and administrative support	1	18	14	7	8	1	51
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	0	2	0	0	0	-	3
	Construction and extraction	3	9	4	1	1	0	18
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	7	3	2	1	0	14
	Production	2	12	4	2	2	0	22
	Transportation and material moving	3	11	2	0	1	-	17
TOTAL**		19	113	61	36	77	38	343

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

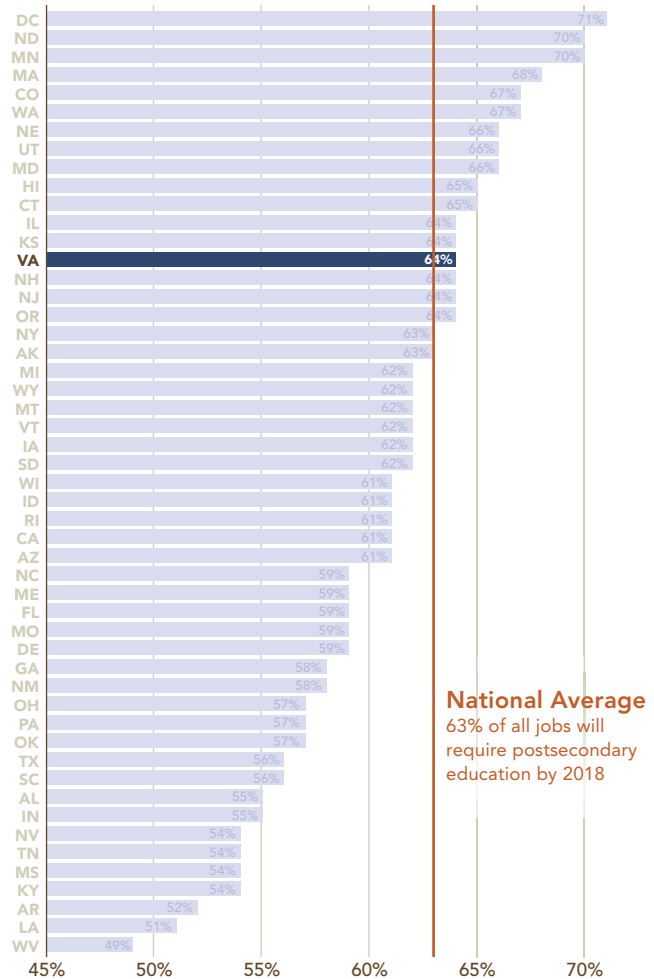
Virginia

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Virginia requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 389,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 150,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Virginia will create 1.3 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 820,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 363,000 for high school graduates and 131,000 for high school dropouts.
- Virginia ranks 10th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 28th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in Virginia (2.8 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

VIRGINIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	451,000	28
High school graduates	1,253,000	38
Some college, no degree	912,000	40
Associate's degree	356,000	42
Bachelor's degree	993,000	10
Graduate degree	570,000	6

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **64%** of jobs in Virginia will require postsecondary education.

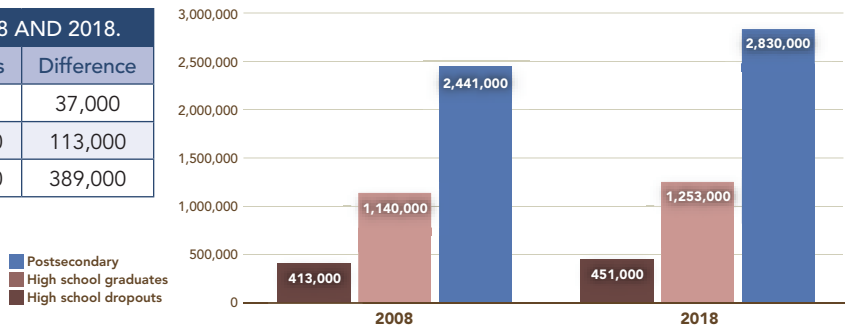
This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**.

Virginia ranks **14th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

VIRGINIA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	413,000	451,000	37,000
High school graduates	1,140,000	1,253,000	113,000
Postsecondary	2,441,000	2,830,000	389,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	7	33	39	14	77	51	222
	Business operations specialty	3	24	30	15	66	42	180
	Financial specialists	1	7	13	9	55	21	105
	Legal	0	2	3	1	7	27	40
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	15	40	20	109	67	253
	Architects and technicians	0	2	4	3	7	4	20
	Engineers and technicians	0	6	10	7	33	20	76
	Life and physical scientists	0	2	2	1	8	12	26
	Social scientists	-	0	1	1	7	20	29
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	2	5	6	4	25	26	68
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	8	13	6	40	17	85
Education	Education	3	18	27	12	115	109	285
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	16	33	45	56	65	217
	Healthcare support	13	39	32	11	8	3	106
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	82	140	60	15	28	5	332
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	63	73	23	6	9	2	176
	Personal care	14	48	32	11	19	6	129
	Protective services	3	31	34	12	25	6	111
Sales and Office Support	Sales	40	157	122	38	128	29	513
	Office and administrative support	30	214	216	73	121	28	682
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	4	1	0	1	0	11
	Construction and extraction	70	106	40	9	12	3	239
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	25	77	43	19	11	2	176
	Production	35	100	40	11	11	2	199
	Transportation and material moving	52	126	46	12	15	3	254
TOTAL**		451	1,253	912	356	993	570	4,534

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Washington

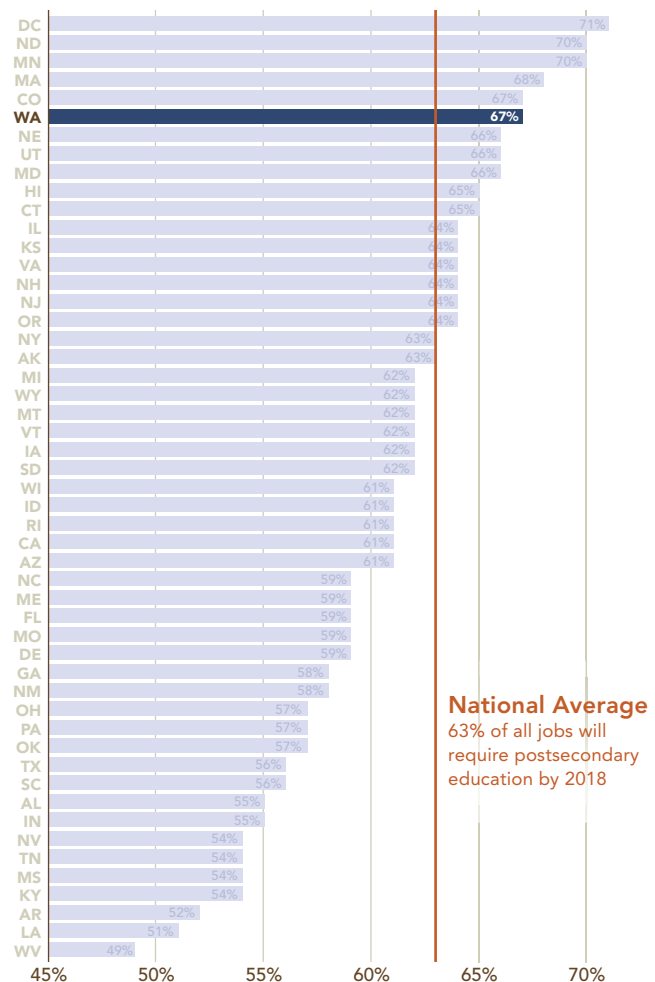
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Washington requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 259,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 107,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Washington will create over 1 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 677,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 257,000 for high school graduates and 94,000 for high school dropouts.
- Washington ranks 18th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 29th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 67% of all jobs in Washington (2.3 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

WASHINGTON'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	325,000	29
High school graduates	888,000	48
Some college, no degree	853,000	12
Associate's degree	399,000	9
Bachelor's degree	730,000	18
Graduate degree	353,000	16

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



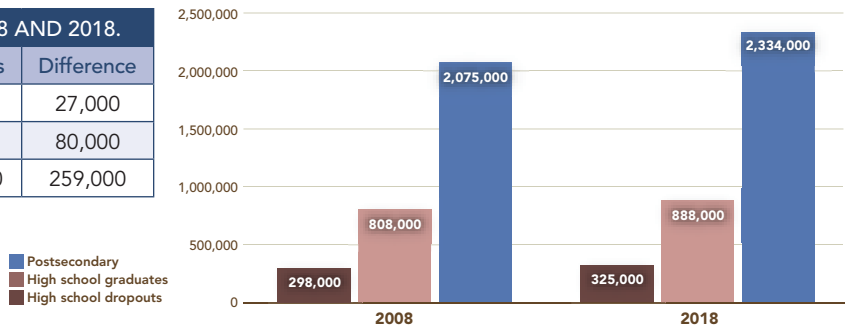
By 2018, **67%** of jobs in Washington will require postsecondary education.

This is **4** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Washington ranks **6th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

WASHINGTON

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	298,000	325,000	27,000
High school graduates	808,000	888,000	80,000
Postsecondary	2,075,000	2,334,000	259,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	4	23	33	14	52	25	151
	Business operations specialty	2	15	24	12	40	13	106
	Financial specialists	1	6	10	7	32	10	66
	Legal	0	2	3	2	4	14	25
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	9	23	17	69	30	149
	Architects and technicians	0	2	4	4	5	3	18
	Engineers and technicians	0	4	9	9	38	18	78
	Life and physical scientists	1	1	3	2	10	20	37
	Social scientists	-	0	0	1	8	11	21
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	5	9	6	20	21	63
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	5	13	7	31	9	66
Education	Education	2	12	22	13	69	81	199
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	9	22	41	50	48	170
	Healthcare support	7	20	34	14	8	4	88
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	60	102	71	29	22	5	288
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	36	47	24	10	6	1	125
	Personal care	17	47	40	15	15	3	136
	Protective services	2	13	19	12	16	1	64
Sales and Office Support	Sales	24	106	108	43	97	17	395
	Office and administrative support	20	143	190	66	88	12	519
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	25	10	3	1	1	0	41
	Construction and extraction	35	82	47	18	12	2	196
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	14	47	40	20	7	1	131
	Production	34	73	47	17	13	2	187
	Transportation and material moving	36	102	54	17	16	2	228
TOTAL**		325	888	853	399	730	353	3,547

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

West Virginia

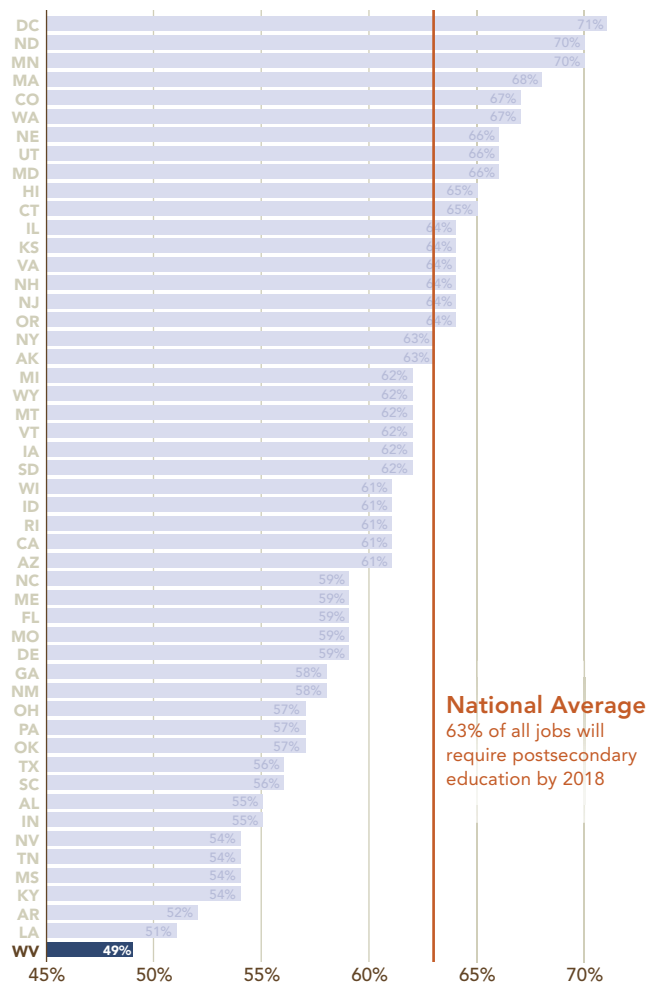
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in West Virginia requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 20,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 13,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, West Virginia will create 234,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 115,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 95,000 for high school graduates and 23,000 for high school dropouts.
- West Virginia ranks 51st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 23rd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 49% of all jobs in West Virginia (398,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

WEST VIRGINIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	79,000	23
High school graduates	328,000	1
Some college, no degree	158,000	42
Associate's degree	72,000	30
Bachelor's degree	109,000	51
Graduate degree	60,000	41

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **49%** of jobs in West Virginia will require postsecondary education.

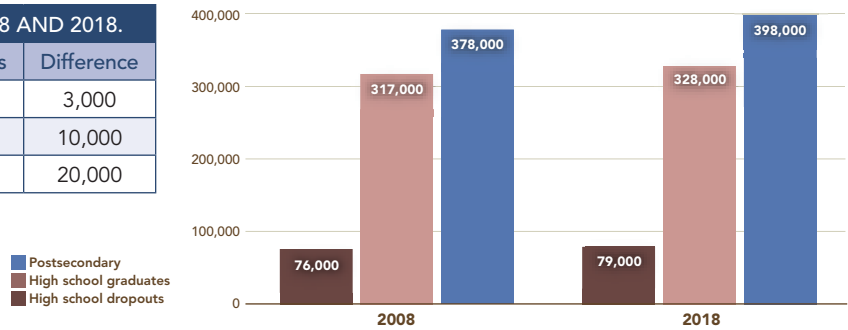
This is **14** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

West Virginia ranks **51st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	76,000	79,000	3,000
High school graduates	317,000	328,000	10,000
Postsecondary	378,000	398,000	20,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	2	11	7	4	10	5	39
	Business operations specialty	0	2	3	2	5	2	15
	Financial specialists	-	1	1	1	6	1	11
	Legal	0	1	1	1	1	3	6
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	1	2	1	4	1	9
	Architects and technicians	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	2	4	1	8
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	1	2	1	6
	Social scientists	-	-	-	0	0	2	2
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	2	1	5	5	15
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	1	1	3	1	8
Education	Education	1	5	5	2	16	19	48
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	7	7	17	13	11	57
	Healthcare support	4	12	9	3	1	0	29
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	14	39	16	2	2	1	75
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	7	16	4	1	0	0	28
	Personal care	3	12	5	2	1	0	23
	Protective services	1	6	5	2	3	1	17
Sales and Office Support	Sales	7	37	20	6	13	3	86
	Office and administrative support	6	55	35	13	12	2	123
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Construction and extraction	9	30	9	2	2	0	52
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	6	21	6	4	2	0	39
	Production	6	28	8	2	2	1	46
	Transportation and material moving	10	36	9	2	2	0	59
TOTAL**		79	328	158	72	109	60	806

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

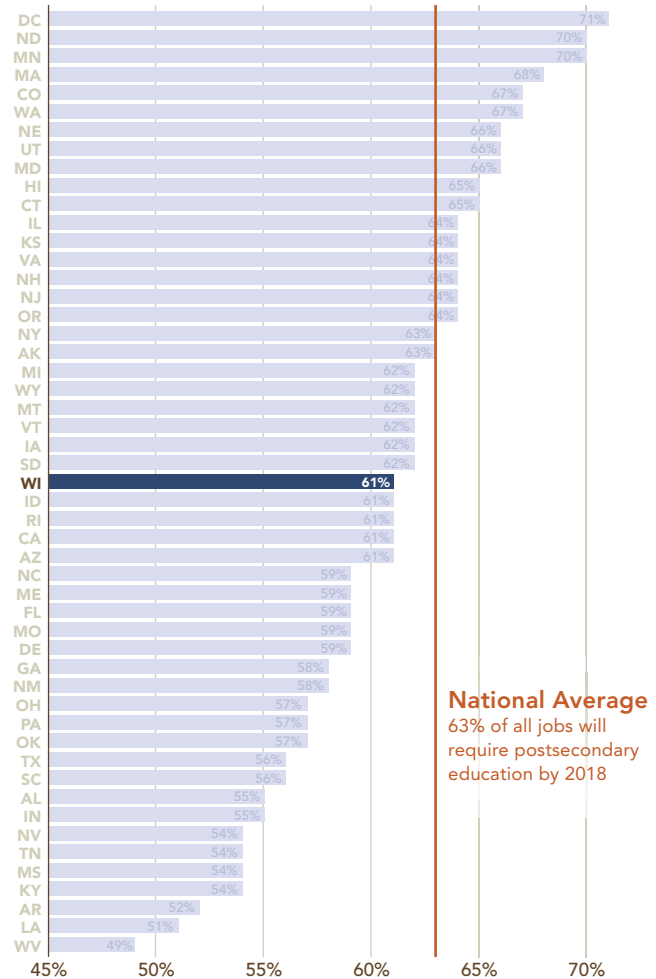
**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Wisconsin

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Wisconsin requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 139,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 52,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Wisconsin will create 925,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 558,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 297,000 for high school graduates and 70,000 for high school dropouts.
- Wisconsin ranks 26th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 40th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in Wisconsin (1.9 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



WISCONSIN'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

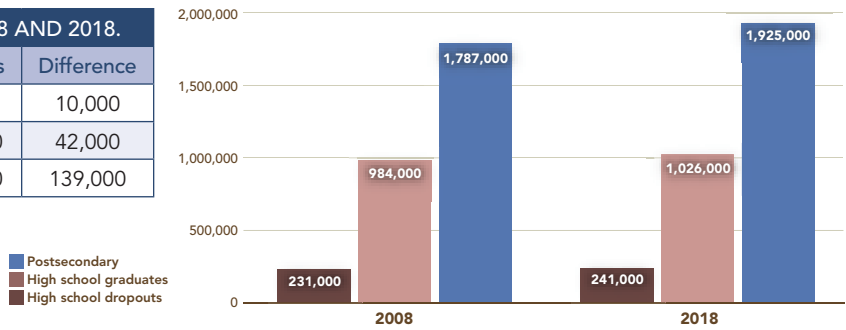
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	241,000	40
High school graduates	1,026,000	17
Some college, no degree	704,000	28
Associate's degree	366,000	8
Bachelor's degree	600,000	26
Graduate degree	255,000	28

By 2018, **61%** of jobs in Wisconsin will require postsecondary education.

This is **2** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Wisconsin ranks **26th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	231,000	241,000	10,000
High school graduates	984,000	1,026,000	42,000
Postsecondary	1,787,000	1,925,000	139,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*								
OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	5	33	27	15	51	24	156
	Business operations specialty	1	15	18	10	34	10	88
	Financial specialists	0	5	7	9	27	6	54
	Legal	0	1	1	2	2	10	16
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	3	10	11	33	8	66
	Architects and technicians	0	1	3	4	4	1	13
	Engineers and technicians	0	4	6	7	20	5	43
	Life and physical scientists	-	2	2	2	9	8	23
	Social scientists	-	0	0	0	2	7	10
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	3	5	3	16	16	43
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	6	10	7	21	4	48
Education	Education	2	12	14	8	69	71	177
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	9	21	52	58	45	186
	Healthcare support	10	37	36	17	9	2	112
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	48	115	67	20	17	3	270
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	21	58	20	7	5	0	112
	Personal care	8	33	35	12	14	3	105
	Protective services	2	11	16	13	14	2	57
Sales and Office Support	Sales	15	98	83	35	85	13	329
	Office and administrative support	17	162	140	62	71	10	463
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	11	2	1	2	0	23
	Construction and extraction	15	64	29	12	6	1	128
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	9	48	32	21	7	0	118
	Production	45	173	71	26	16	2	334
	Transportation and material moving	35	119	48	11	8	1	222
TOTAL**		241	1,026	704	366	600	255	3,193

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

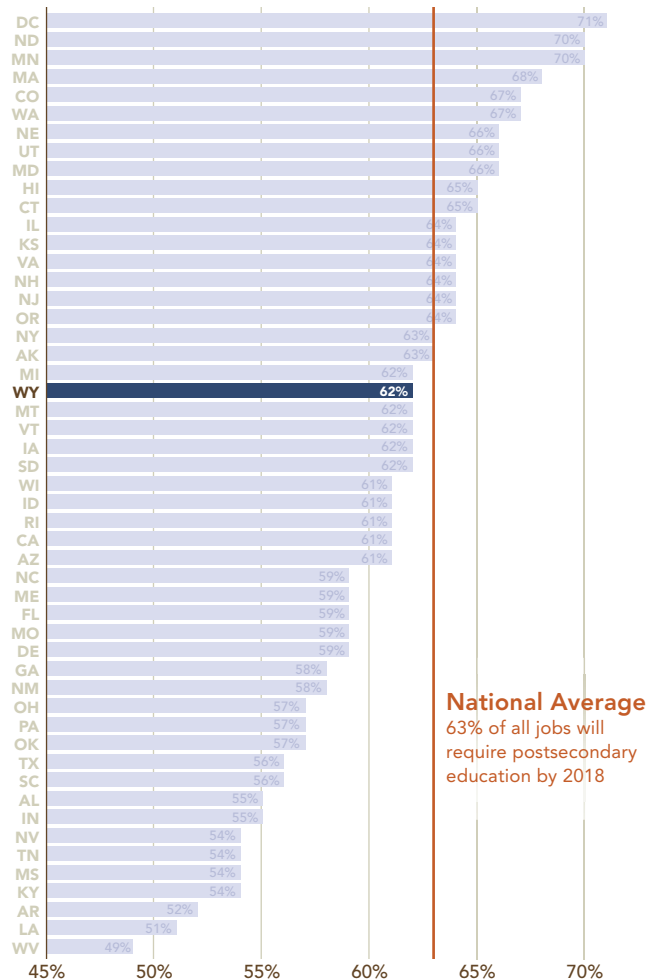
Wyoming

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Wyoming requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 16,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 16,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Wyoming will create 108,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 65,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 34,000 for high school graduates and 8,000 for high school dropouts.
- Wyoming ranks 43rd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 44th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Wyoming (278,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

WYOMING'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	28,000	44
High school graduates	119,000	22
Some college, no degree	98,000	4
Associate's degree	47,000	2
Bachelor's degree	58,000	43
Graduate degree	22,000	49

Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Wyoming will require postsecondary education.

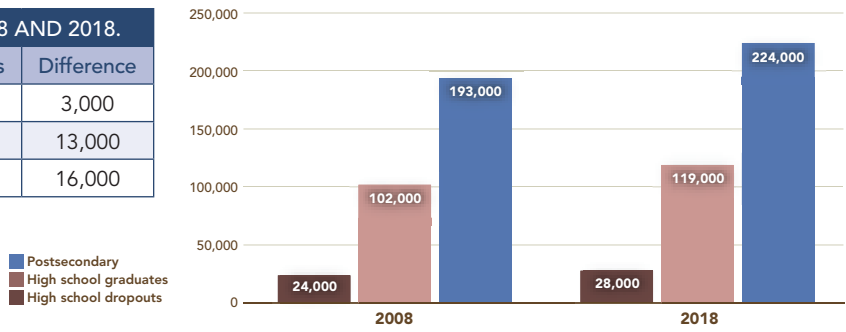
This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**.

Wyoming ranks **21st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

WYOMING

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	24,000	28,000	3,000
High school graduates	102,000	119,000	13,000
Postsecondary	193,000	224,000	16,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	0	6	5	2	7	2	22
	Business operations specialty	0	1	1	0	2	0	5
	Financial specialists	-	0	1	1	3	0	5
	Legal	-	0	0	0	0	1	2
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	0	1	1	1	0	3
	Architects and technicians	-	0	0	-	1	0	2
	Engineers and technicians	-	0	1	1	3	0	5
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	0	0	2	1	5
	Social scientists	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	-	1	1	0	3	1	6
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	0	1	2	1	4
Education	Education	0	2	4	2	8	7	22
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	0	2	6	4	4	15
	Healthcare support	0	2	4	1	1	-	8
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	5	13	6	2	2	0	29
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3	7	3	1	1	1	17
	Personal care	0	3	3	2	1	0	10
	Protective services	-	2	2	2	1	0	7
Sales and Office Support	Sales	2	11	11	4	5	1	34
	Office and administrative support	2	14	16	8	5	1	46
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	0	1	1	1	0	-	3
	Construction and extraction	7	20	11	4	2	0	46
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	9	7	4	2	0	23
	Production	2	8	5	2	1	0	18
	Transportation and material moving	4	14	10	2	2	-	32
TOTAL**		28	119	98	47	58	22	371

*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

**Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

Appendix

State-level analysis of total jobs by educational demand in 2018.

Ranking of states by educational requirements in 2018

Source: Center on Education and the Workforce forecast of educational demand through 2018

State	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degrees	Total postsecondary education
AL	8	15	20	38	44	35	43
AK	42	23	1	36	40	29	19
AZ	5	46	7	24	37	27	30
AR	9	2	17	47	47	51	49
CA	2	50	33	39	21	15	29
CO	25	49	25	32	3	10	5
CT	38	32	45	37	8	4	11
DE	27	14	41	35	30	13	35
DC	20	51	51	51	4	1	1
FL	14	24	36	12	32	34	33
GA	11	27	35	45	23	18	36
HI	47	28	24	4	12	24	10
ID	19	31	3	16	35	46	27
IL	24	40	26	27	13	8	12
IN	22	7	27	26	42	40	44
IA	43	19	21	5	22	42	24
KS	32	35	14	29	15	20	13
KY	16	6	30	33	49	31	48
LA	6	5	22	50	45	47	50
ME	49	4	39	10	29	30	32
MD	30	41	38	44	11	3	9
MA	39	45	50	34	1	2	4
MI	35	25	8	20	34	21	20
MN	48	47	16	6	5	17	3
MS	4	12	19	19	50	48	47
MO	26	16	18	41	33	23	34
MT	46	18	9	22	20	39	22
NE	36	36	10	7	17	26	7
NV	3	21	6	43	48	50	45
NH	45	26	43	13	7	11	15
NJ	33	34	46	46	2	7	16
NM	7	29	13	31	46	19	37
NY	21	37	49	15	14	5	18

1 means that this state has the highest concentration in the nation of jobs that require the selected education level

Ranking of states by educational requirements in 2018, continued

State	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degrees	Total postsecondary education
NC	10	30	34	17	27	33	31
ND	51	43	15	1	6	43	2
OH	34	8	32	25	36	25	38
OK	15	13	11	40	38	45	40
OR	18	42	5	28	28	22	17
PA	37	3	48	21	25	14	39
RI	17	33	44	23	16	9	28
SC	12	11	37	18	39	37	42
SD	41	20	31	3	19	44	25
TN	13	9	29	49	41	38	46
TX	1	39	23	48	31	36	41
UT	31	44	2	14	24	32	8
VT	50	10	47	11	9	12	23
VA	28	38	40	42	10	6	14
WA	29	48	12	9	18	16	6
WV	23	1	42	30	51	41	51
WI	40	17	28	8	26	28	26
WY	44	22	4	2	43	49	21

1 means that this state has the highest concentration in the nation of jobs that require the selected education level

Percentage of jobs by educational requirements in 2018

Source: Center on Education and the Workforce forecast of educational demand through 2018

State	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degrees	Total postsecondary education
AL	13%	32%	22%	8%	16%	6%	55%
AK	7%	30%	28%	9%	17%	6%	63%
AZ	14%	25%	25%	9%	18%	6%	61%
AR	12%	36%	23%	7%	15%	4%	52%
CA	17%	22%	21%	8%	21%	7%	61%
CO	10%	23%	22%	9%	25%	9%	67%
CT	7%	28%	18%	8%	23%	11%	65%
DE	9%	32%	19%	9%	20%	8%	59%
DC	10%	19%	14%	3%	25%	17%	71%
FL	11%	30%	20%	11%	19%	6%	59%
GA	12%	29%	21%	8%	20%	7%	58%
HI	6%	29%	22%	12%	22%	6%	65%
ID	10%	28%	26%	10%	18%	5%	61%
IL	10%	26%	22%	9%	22%	9%	64%
IN	10%	35%	21%	9%	17%	5%	55%
IA	7%	31%	22%	12%	20%	5%	62%
KS	9%	27%	24%	9%	22%	7%	64%
KY	11%	35%	21%	9%	15%	6%	54%
LA	14%	35%	22%	6%	16%	4%	51%
ME	5%	36%	20%	11%	20%	6%	59%

Percentage of jobs by educational requirements in 2018, continued

State	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degrees	Total postsecondary education
MD	9%	26%	20%	8%	22%	11%	66%
MA	7%	25%	16%	9%	26%	12%	68%
MI	8%	30%	25%	10%	18%	7%	62%
MN	6%	25%	23%	12%	24%	7%	70%
MS	14%	32%	22%	10%	15%	5%	54%
MO	10%	32%	23%	8%	19%	7%	59%
MT	6%	31%	24%	9%	21%	5%	62%
NE	7%	27%	24%	12%	22%	6%	66%
NV	15%	31%	25%	8%	15%	4%	54%
NH	6%	30%	19%	10%	23%	8%	64%
NJ	9%	28%	18%	7%	25%	10%	64%
NM	13%	29%	24%	9%	16%	7%	58%
NY	10%	27%	16%	10%	22%	11%	63%
NC	12%	29%	21%	10%	20%	6%	59%
ND	5%	26%	23%	15%	24%	5%	70%
OH	8%	35%	21%	9%	18%	7%	57%
OK	11%	32%	24%	8%	18%	5%	57%
OR	11%	26%	25%	9%	20%	7%	64%
PA	7%	36%	17%	9%	20%	7%	57%
RI	11%	28%	18%	9%	22%	9%	61%
SC	12%	32%	20%	10%	18%	6%	56%
SD	7%	31%	21%	12%	21%	5%	62%
TN	12%	35%	21%	7%	17%	6%	54%
TX	17%	26%	22%	7%	19%	6%	56%
UT	9%	26%	26%	10%	20%	6%	66%
VT	5%	33%	17%	11%	23%	8%	62%
VA	9%	27%	20%	8%	23%	10%	64%
WA	9%	24%	24%	11%	22%	8%	67%
WV	10%	41%	19%	9%	14%	5%	49%
WI	7%	32%	21%	11%	20%	6%	61%
WY	7%	31%	26%	13%	17%	5%	62%

Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018

is comprised of an executive summary, a national report and a state-level analysis.

*It provides comprehensive industrial and occupational forecasts of where jobs will be
and what kinds of preparation they will demand of their workers.*

*The report is available online at <http://cew.georgetown.edu/>, or hard copies can be obtained
by contacting the Center at cewgeorgetown@georgetown.edu.*

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY



Center
on Education

and the Workforce

3300 Whitehaven Street, NW, Suite 5000
Washington, DC 20007

Mail: Campus Box 571444, Washington, DC 20057

cew.georgetown.edu

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