

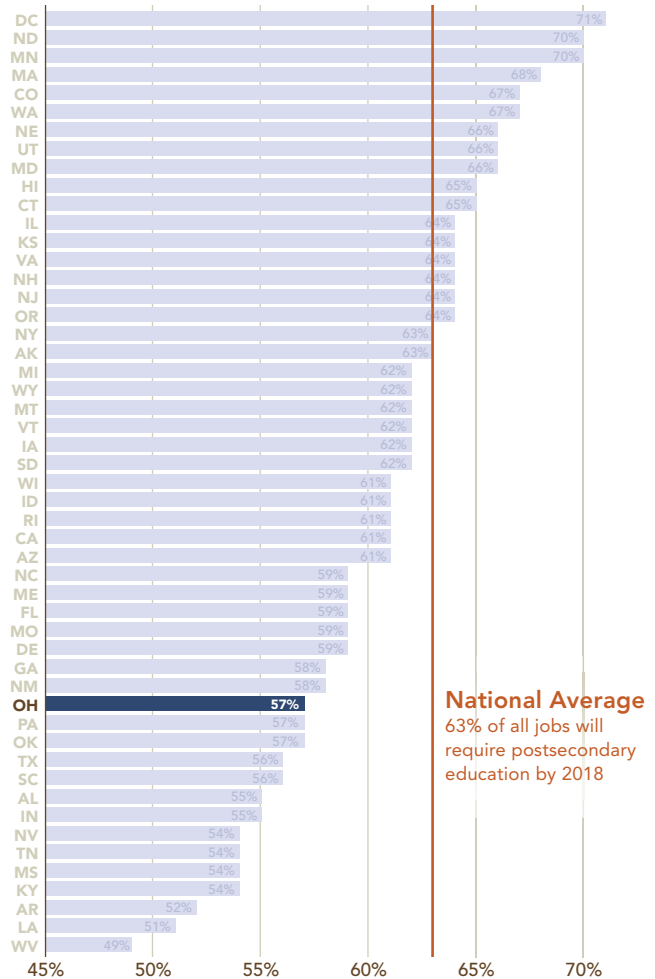
# Ohio

- 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.

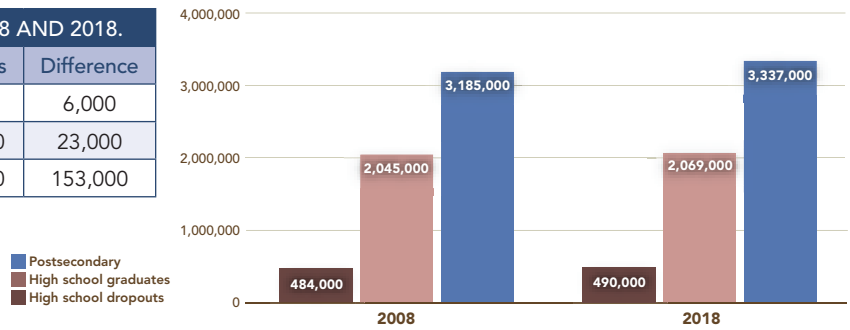
This is **6** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

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
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>490</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>5,895</b>

\*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.