

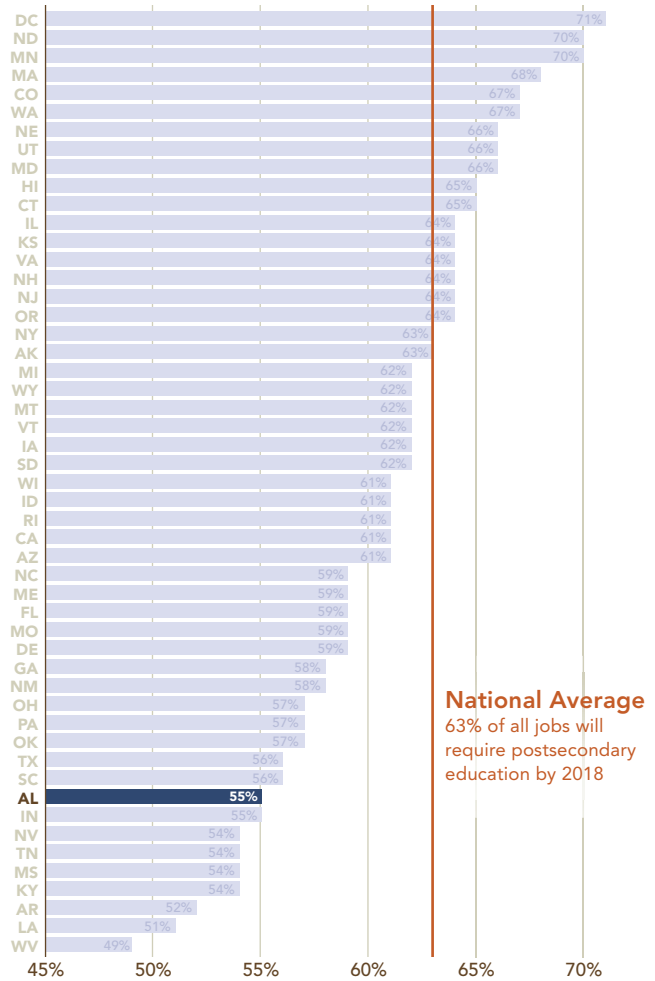
# Alabama

- 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

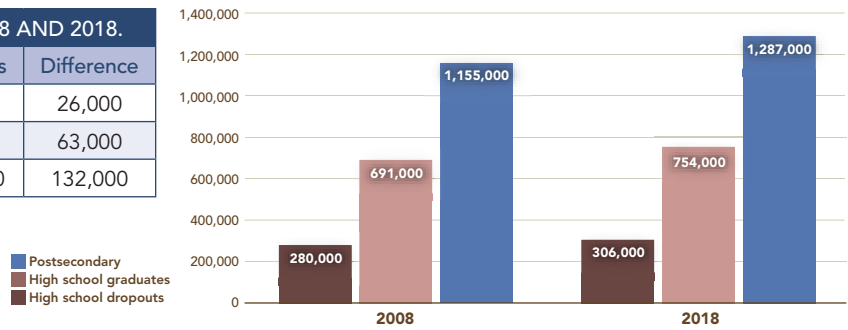
Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



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
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>306</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>2,347</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.