

# Indiana

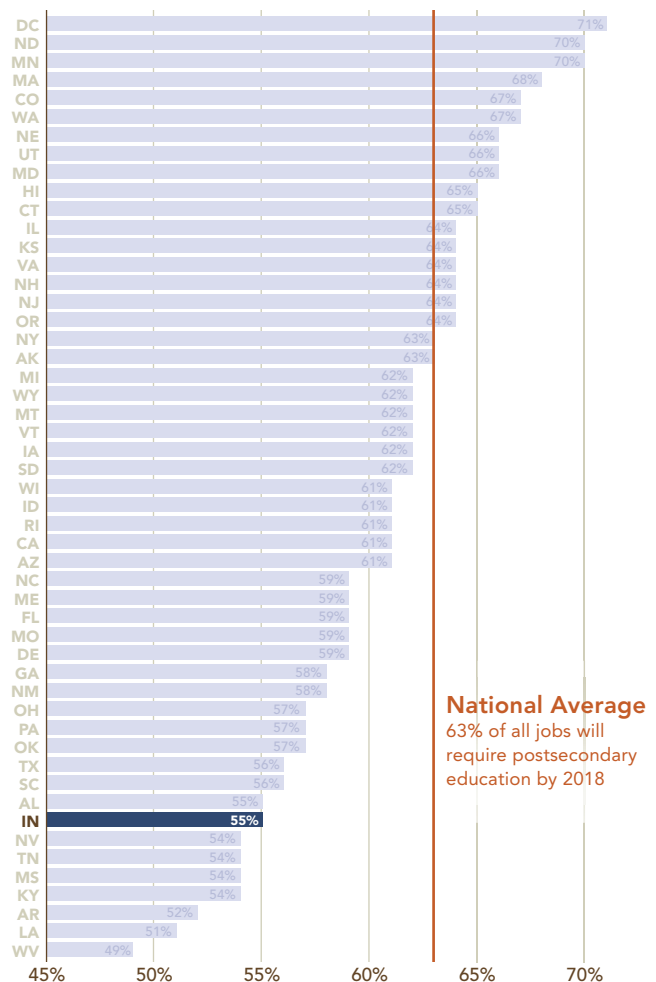
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Indiana requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 79,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 16,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Indiana will create 930,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 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.

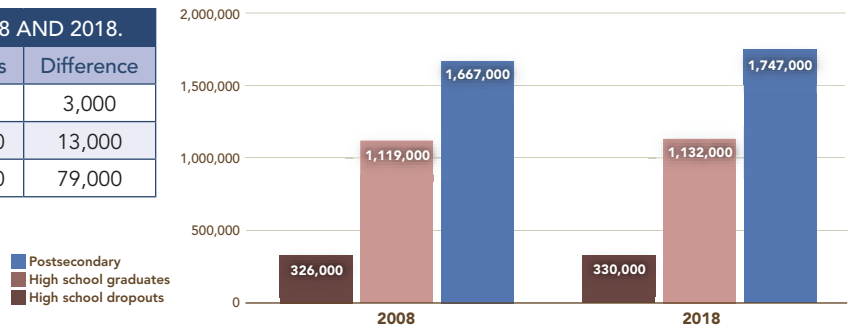
This is **8** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

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
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>330</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>3,209</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.