

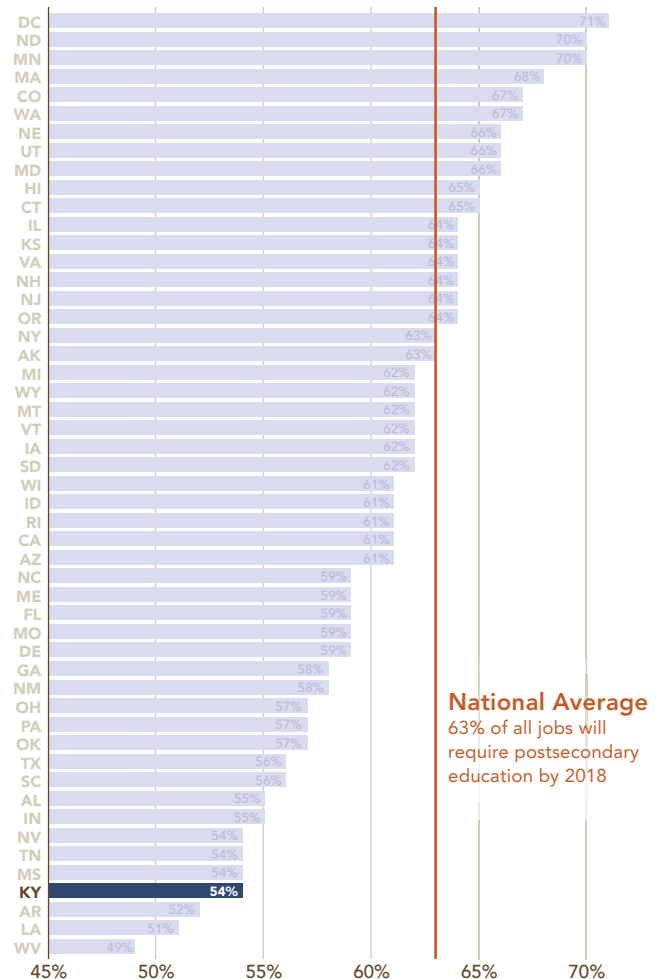
# Kentucky

- 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.



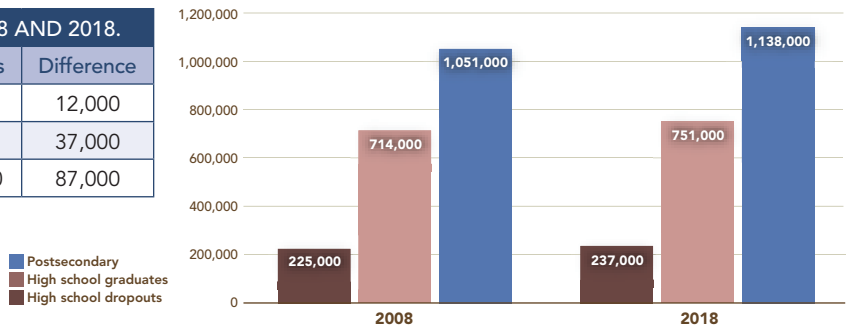
By 2018, **54%** of jobs in Kentucky will require postsecondary education.

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
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>237</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2,127</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.