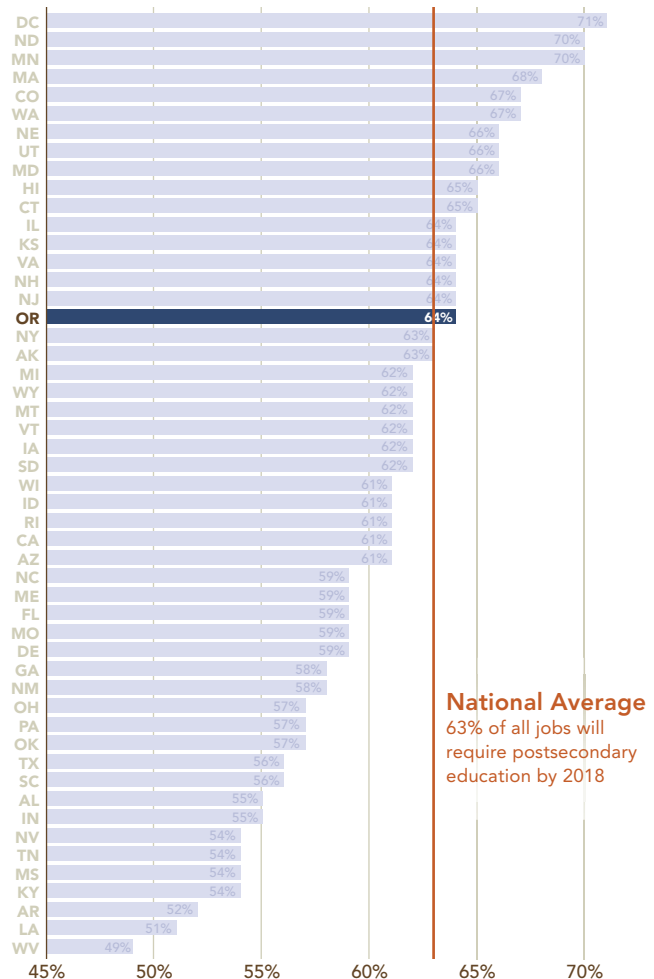


# Oregon

- 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.

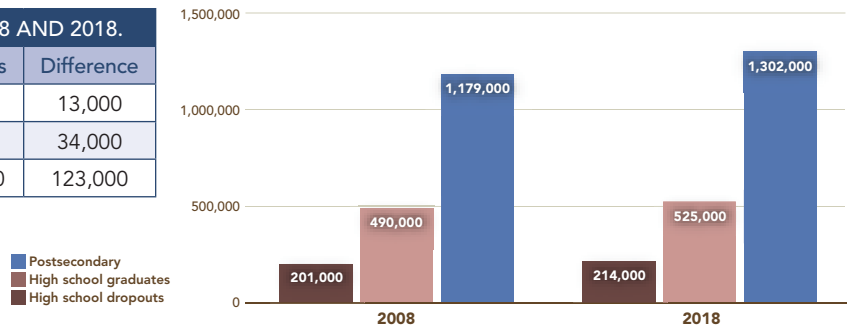
This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**.

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
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,040</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.