

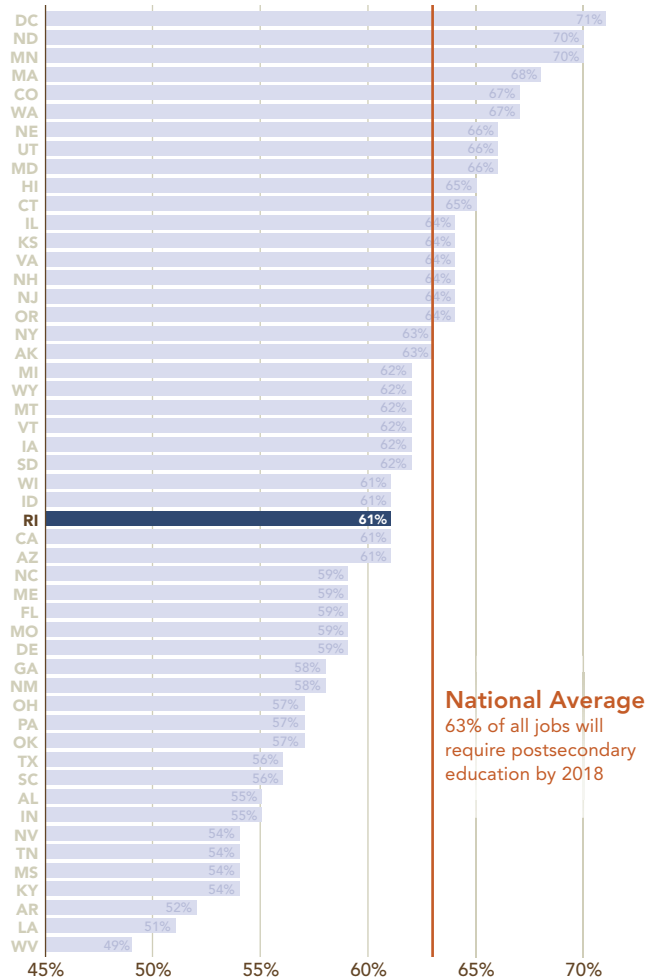
# Rhode Island

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Rhode Island requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 19,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 6,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Rhode Island will create 153,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 93,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 43,000 for high school graduates and 17,000 for high school dropouts.
- Rhode Island ranks 16th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 17th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in Rhode Island (321,000 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.*

RHODE ISLAND'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	58,000	17
High school graduates	150,000	33
Some college, no degree	101,000	44
Associate's degree	51,000	23
Bachelor's degree	110,000	16
Graduate degree	60,000	9

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



By 2018, **61%** of jobs in Rhode Island will require postsecondary education.

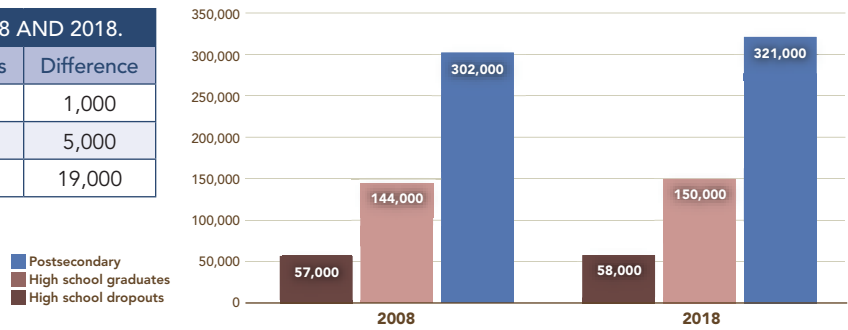
This is **2** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Rhode Island ranks **28th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

RHODE ISLAND

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	57,000	58,000	1,000
High school graduates	144,000	150,000	5,000
Postsecondary	302,000	321,000	19,000



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	1	5	4	3	10	4	27
	Business operations specialty	0	2	2	1	4	1	12
	Financial specialists	0	1	2	1	6	2	13
	Legal	-	0	0	0	0	3	4
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	1	2	2	6	2	13
	Architects and technicians	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	1	4	2	7
	Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Social scientists	-	0	0	-	1	1	2
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	-	1	2	1	4	5	13
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	2	1	5	1	9
Education	Education	0	3	3	2	13	17	37
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	4	7	9	12	35
	Healthcare support	3	10	7	2	2	0	24
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	11	20	10	5	4	0	51
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	6	9	2	1	1	0	20
	Personal care	2	8	4	2	3	0	18
	Protective services	1	3	3	2	2	0	12
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	15	11	4	14	2	50
	Office and administrative support	4	28	25	11	14	3	86
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
	Construction and extraction	4	9	4	1	2	0	21
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	2	7	4	3	1	0	17
	Production	10	13	4	1	2	0	31
	Transportation and material moving	6	12	4	1	2	0	25
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>529</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.