

State-Level Analysis

HELP WANTED

JUNE  
2010

PROJECTIONS

of JOBS and

EDUCATION

REQUIREMENTS

Through 2018



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on Education

and the Workforce

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# Introduction

## Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018

This report projects education requirements linked to forecasted job growth by state and the District of Columbia, from 2008 through 2018.<sup>1,2</sup> It complements a larger national report which projects education demand by occupation and industry for the same time period.<sup>3</sup> The national report shows that by 2018, 63 percent of jobs will require a postsecondary education beyond high school.

The state report:

- Gauges each state's position compared to the national average;
- Compares the educational composition of jobs in the base year (2008) to the forecast year (2018); and,
- Shows where the jobs are by state, education level and occupation, for 25 detailed occupational categories in 2018.

The state report finds that:

- Only 19 states will be at or above the 63 percent proportion of jobs (nationally) that will require a postsecondary education beyond high school in 2018;
- Jobs in the District of Columbia will have the highest concentration of postsecondary education in 2018;
- The highest proportions of Bachelor's degree jobs and graduate degree jobs will be concentrated in the northeastern states;
- Jobs for workers with some college or with Associate's degrees will be dispersed throughout the country;
- Jobs for high school graduates or dropouts will be concentrated in the southern states; and,
- Three states, Arkansas, Louisiana and West Virginia, are more than 10 percentage points below the national average, which means that the educational composition of jobs in these states will be mostly high school education levels or less in 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> Job growth differs significantly by state. These state-level forecasts integrate state disparities by incorporating information on industrial makeup as well as industrial growth and decline.

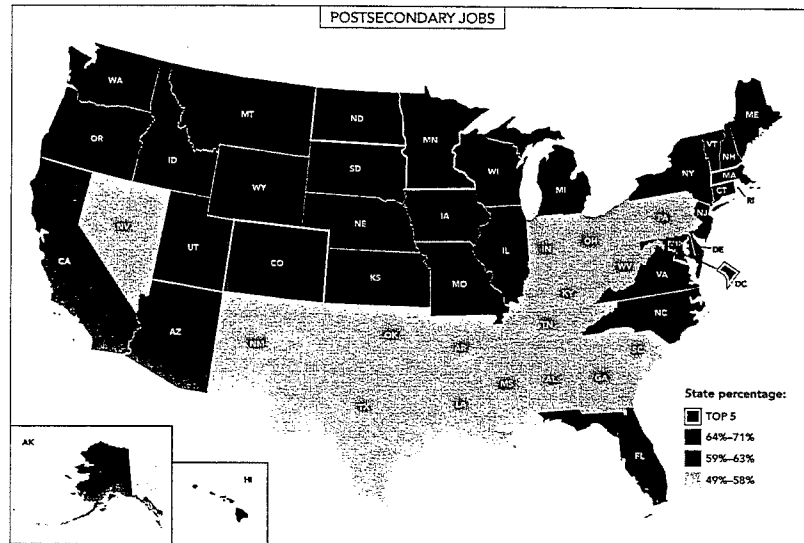
<sup>2</sup> The location of the job determines number of jobs by state, not the state where employees reside.

<sup>3</sup> The full report by the Center on Education and the Workforce provides comprehensive industry and occupational forecasts of where jobs will be and what kinds of preparation they will demand of their workers. The report is available online at <http://cew.georgetown.edu/>.

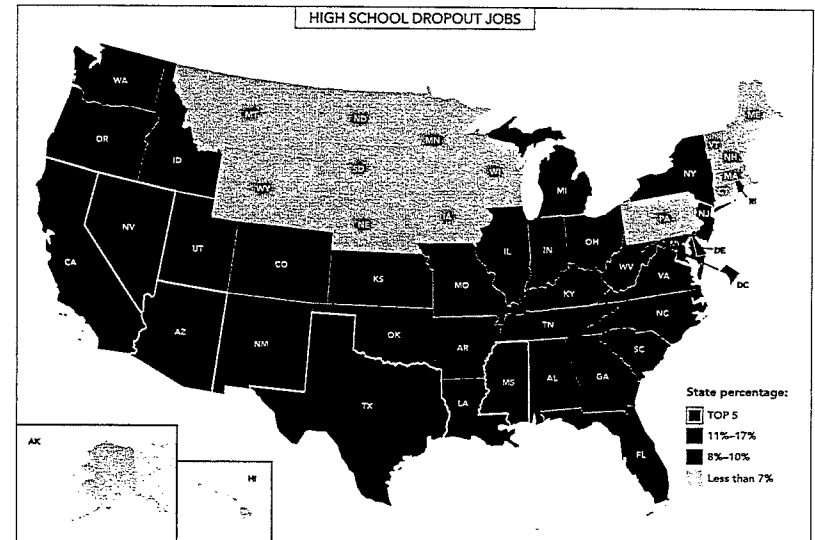
# U.S. Maps

## Educational concentrations of total jobs by state in 2018.

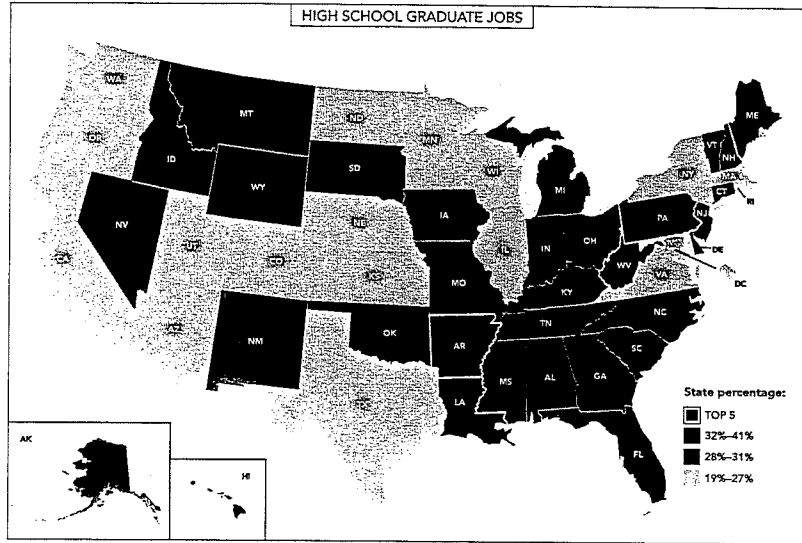
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, NORTH DAKOTA, MINNESOTA, MASSACHUSETTS, AND COLORADO WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION IN 2018.



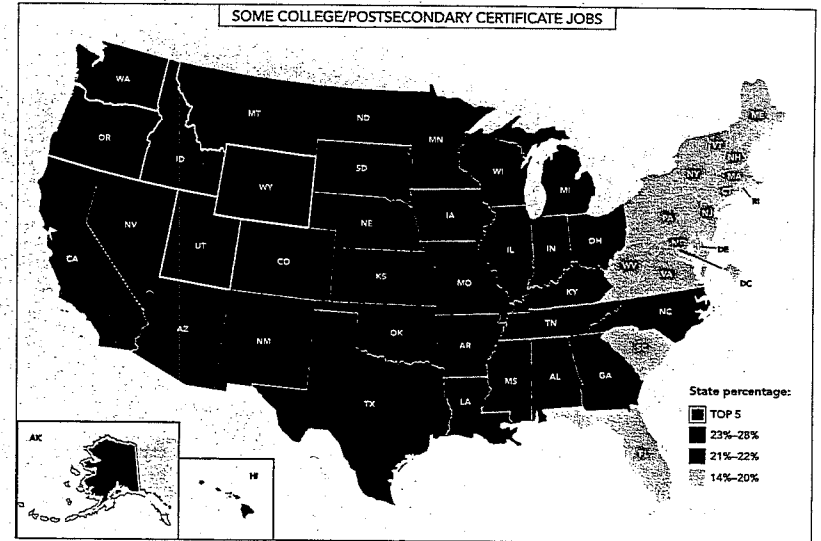
TEXAS, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, MISSISSIPPI, AND ARIZONA WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL IN 2018.



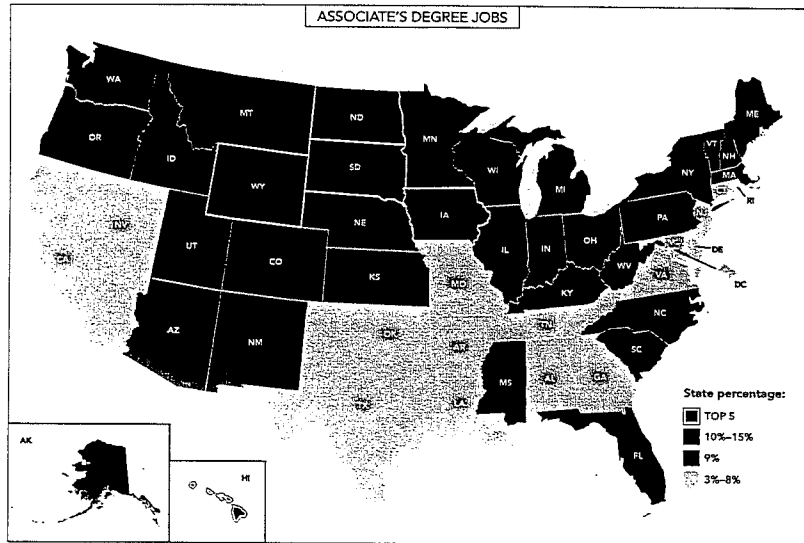
WEST VIRGINIA, ARKANSAS, PENNSYLVANIA, MAINE, AND LOUISIANA WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA IN 2018.



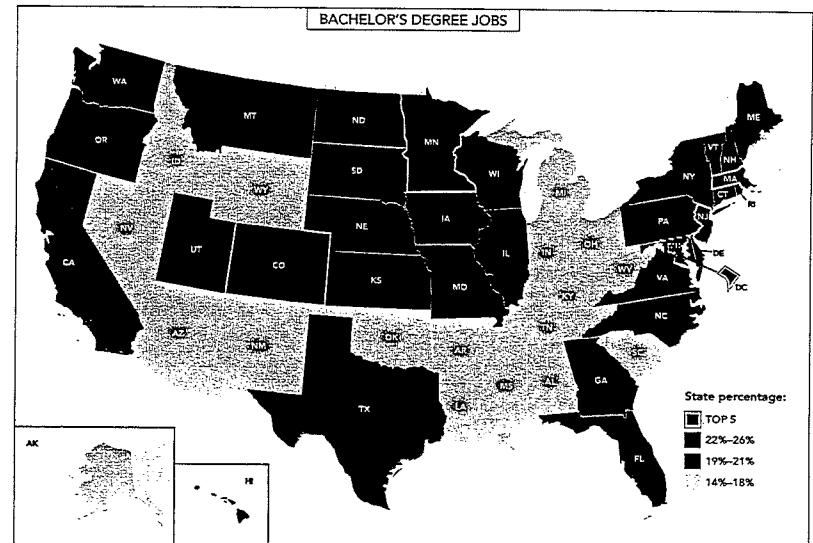
ALASKA, UTAH, IDAHO, WYOMING, AND OREGON WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING SOME COLLEGE IN 2018.



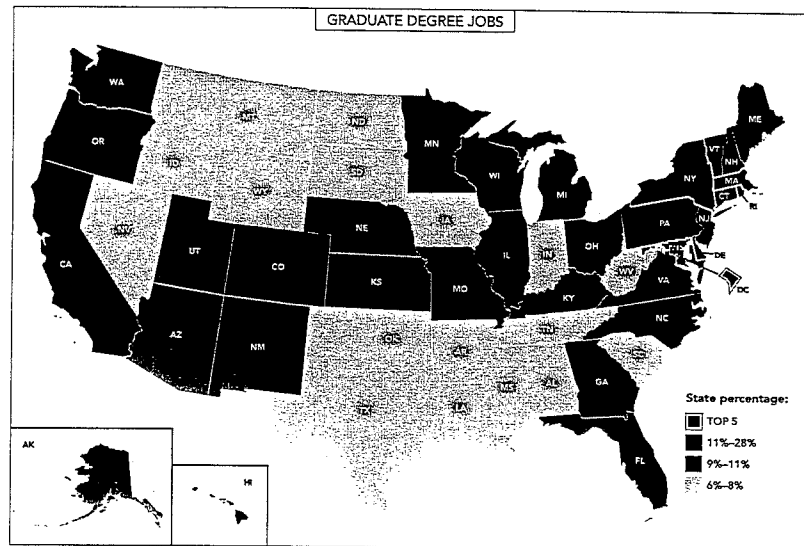
NORTH DAKOTA, WYOMING, SOUTH DAKOTA, HAWAII, AND IOWA WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING AN ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE IN 2018.



MASSACHUSETTS, NEW JERSEY, COLORADO, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND MINNESOTA WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN 2018.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MASSACHUSETTS, MARYLAND, CONNECTICUT, AND NEW YORK WILL LEAD THE NATION IN SHARE OF TOTAL JOBS WITHIN STATE REQUIRING A GRADUATE DEGREE IN 2018.



# Alabama

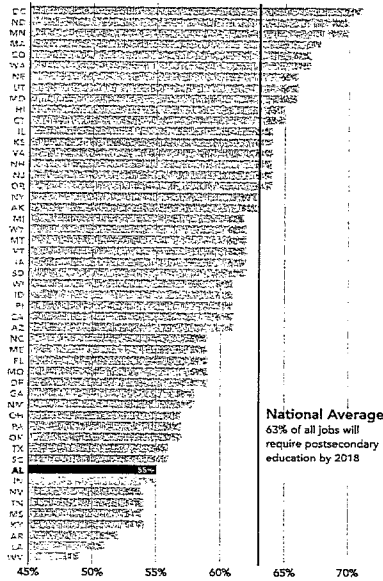
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Alabama requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 132,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 89,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Alabama will create 680,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 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.



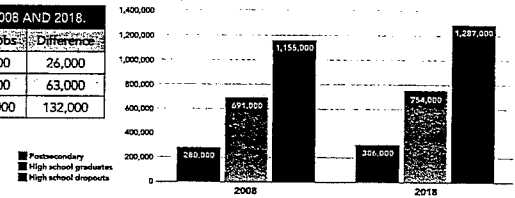
National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

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.

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
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
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	0	1	2	4
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	2	12	13	6	45	54	133
Healthcare practitioners	2	13	22	39	35	31	141
Healthcare support	8	25	19	7	3	1	64
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	29	83	73	18	54	11	268
Office and administrative support	19	117	118	38	43	8	343
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
TOTAL**	306	754	536	199	370	182	2,347

\*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.

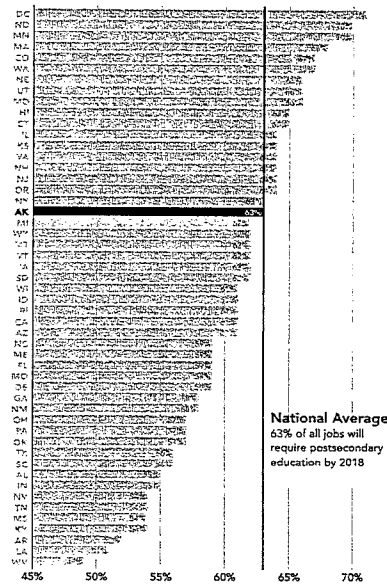


# Alaska

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Alaska requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 12,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 6,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Alaska will create 104,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 65,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 32,000 for high school graduates and 7,000 for high school dropouts.
- Alaska ranks 40th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 42nd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 63% of all jobs in Alaska (225,000 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.

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



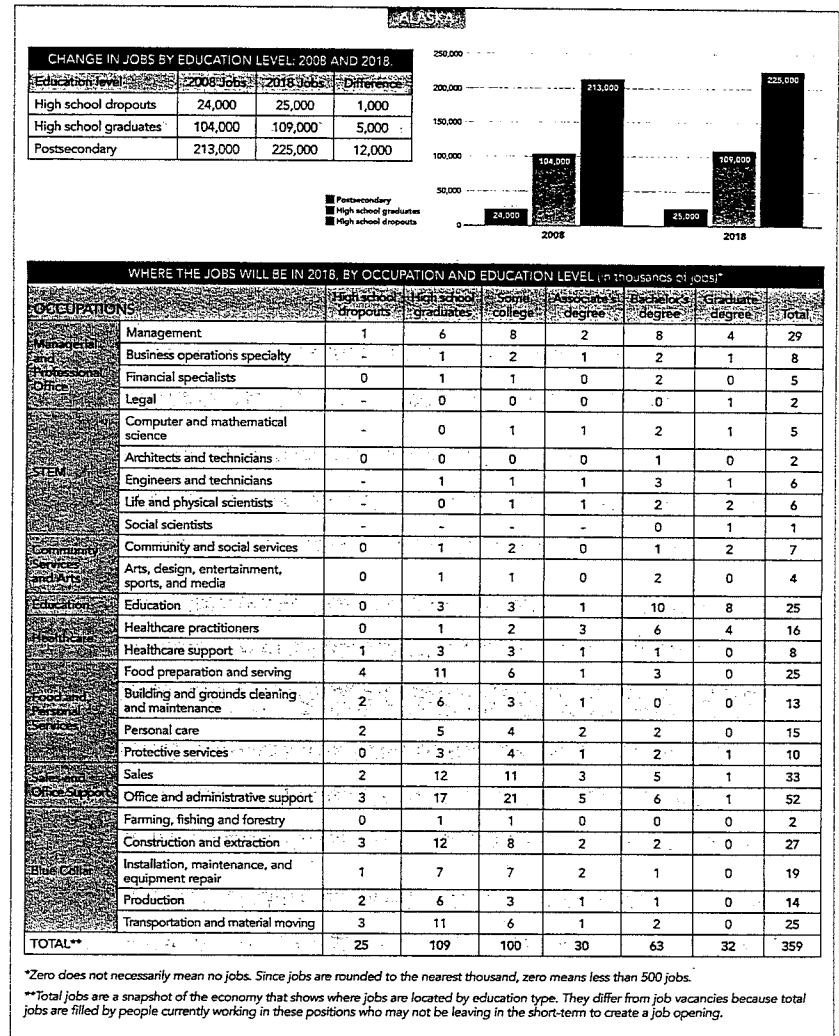
National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

ALASKA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	25,000	42
High school graduates	109,000	23
Some college, no degree	100,000	1
Associate's degree	30,000	36
Bachelor's degree	63,000	40
Graduate degree	32,000	29

By 2018, **63%** of jobs in Alaska will require postsecondary education.

This is equivalent to the national average of **63%**.

Alaska ranks **19th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



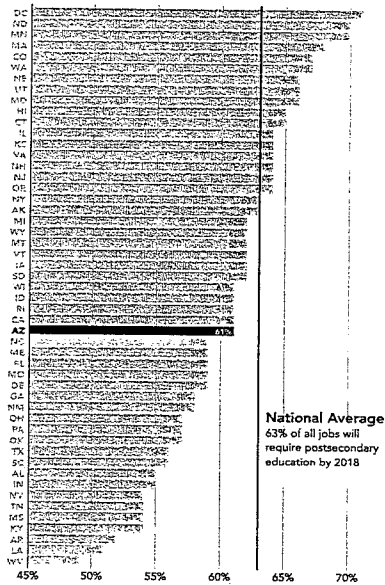
# Arizona

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Arizona requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 227,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 88,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Arizona will create 907,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 554,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 231,000 for high school graduates and 123,000 for high school dropouts.
- Arizona ranks 37th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 5th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in Arizona (1.9 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.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	423,000	5
High school graduates	797,000	46
Some college, no degree	796,000	7
Associate's degree	297,000	24
Bachelor's degree	554,000	37
Graduate degree	263,000	27

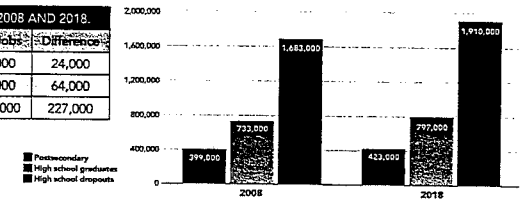
Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

By 2018, **61%** of jobs in Arizona will require postsecondary education. This is **2** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Arizona ranks **30th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	399,000	423,000	24,000
High school graduates	733,000	797,000	64,000
Postsecondary	1,683,000	1,910,000	227,000



OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Management	8	27	47	15	53	27	178
Business operations specialty	2	13	20	8	25	10	78
Office	1	7	14	8	32	11	73
Legal	0	2	3	2	3	11	21
Computer and mathematical science	0	5	17	8	30	11	73
Architects and technicians	0	3	4	3	5	2	16
Engineers and technicians	0	3	7	6	24	12	52
Life and physical scientists	0	2	2	1	5	4	13
Social scientists	0	0	1	0	4	6	12
Community and social services	1	4	8	3	13	12	40
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	6	10	5	17	5	47
Education	3	13	21	11	65	63	176
Healthcare practitioners	2	10	25	37	41	43	157
Healthcare support	7	20	34	14	9	3	86
Food preparation and serving	83	98	49	16	18	2	265
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	61	44	17	5	4	1	133
Personal care	13	34	34	8	12	2	103
Protective services	3	20	34	12	16	5	90
Sales	32	105	114	31	81	18	381
Office and administrative support	37	164	211	63	69	11	555
Farming, fishing and forestry	13	5	2	1	1	0	23
Construction and extraction	62	63	28	7	6	1	166
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	17	39	32	14	7	1	111
Production	33	46	26	8	6	1	121
Transportation and material moving	41	63	36	10	10	2	161
TOTAL**	423	797	796	297	554	263	3,130

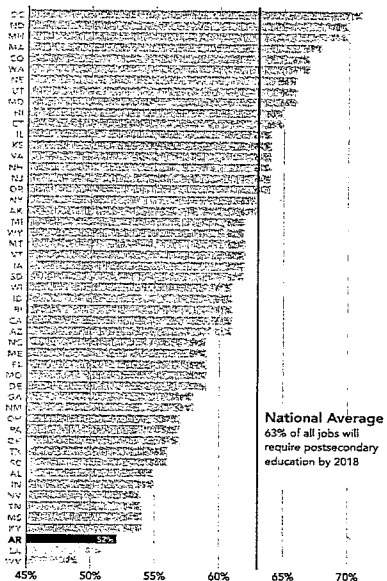
\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.  
 \*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# Arkansas

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Arkansas requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 86,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 63,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Arkansas will create 419,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 217,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 150,000 for high school graduates and 52,000 for high school dropouts.
- Arkansas ranks 47th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 9th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 52% of all jobs in Arkansas (750,000 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.

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



ARKANSAS' RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

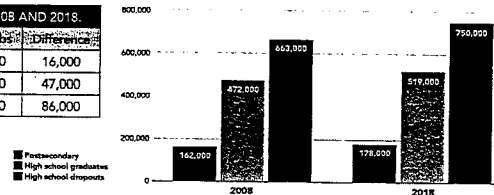
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	178,000	9
High school graduates	519,000	2
Some college, no degree	334,000	17
Associate's degree	108,000	47
Bachelor's degree	217,000	47
Graduate degree	92,000	51

By 2018, **52%** of jobs in Arkansas will require postsecondary education.

This is **11** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Arkansas ranks **49th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	162,000	178,000	16,000
High school graduates	472,000	519,000	47,000
Postsecondary	663,000	750,000	86,000



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
<b>Management and Professional Office</b>							
Management	3	21	19	6	21	9	79
Business operations specialty	1	5	9	3	10	2	29
Financial specialists	0	2	3	1	12	2	20
Legal	0	1	2	0	1	4	8
Computer and mathematical science	0	2	6	2	11	2	24
<b>STEM</b>							
Architects and technicians	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
Engineers and technicians	0	2	2	2	6	1	13
Life and physical scientists	-	1	1	0	2	2	7
Social scientists	-	0	1	0	1	2	4
Community and social services	0	2	3	1	8	5	20
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	3	4	1	6	1	15
<b>Education</b>							
Education	1	8	10	4	40	27	90
<b>Healthcare</b>							
Healthcare practitioners	0	7	16	23	19	20	85
Healthcare support	6	17	12	4	1	1	41
Food preparation and serving	26	55	21	6	5	0	113
<b>Food and Personal Services</b>							
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	15	25	9	2	2	0	52
Personal care	4	15	10	2	2	1	35
Protective services	1	10	12	3	3	0	29
Sales	15	54	42	10	26	4	151
<b>Office Support</b>							
Office and administrative support	11	79	66	20	27	3	206
Farming, fishing and forestry	6	7	2	0	0	-	16
Construction and extraction	18	34	13	2	2	1	70
<b>Blue collar</b>							
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	10	27	17	5	2	0	62
Production	31	73	31	6	5	1	146
Transportation and material moving	30	68	23	4	4	0	129
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,447</b>

\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

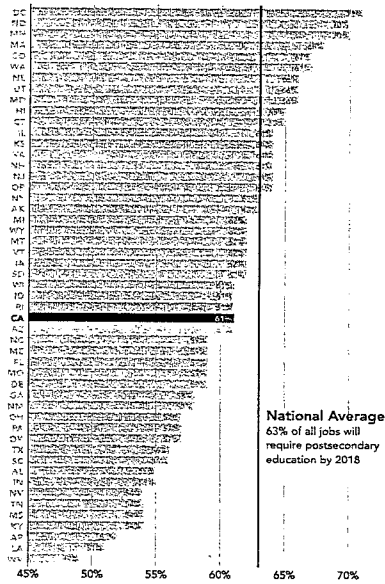
\*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# California

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in California requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 1.3 million while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 614,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, California will create 5.5 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 3.3 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 1.2 million for high school graduates and 1 million for high school dropouts.
- California ranks 21st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 2nd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in California (12 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.

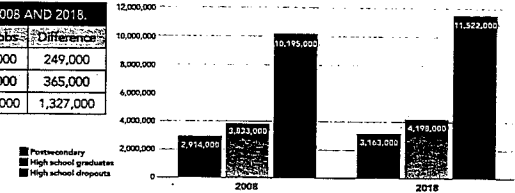


By 2018, **61%** of jobs in California will require postsecondary education. This is **2** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. California ranks **29th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CALIFORNIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	3,163,000	2
High school graduates	4,198,000	50
Some college, no degree	4,042,000	33
Associate's degree	1,582,000	39
Bachelor's degree	3,937,000	21
Graduate degree	1,961,000	15

Education Level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	2,914,000	3,163,000	249,000
High school graduates	3,833,000	4,198,000	365,000
Postsecondary	10,195,000	11,522,000	1,327,000



OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
<b>Management</b>	52	165	240	96	402	216	1,170
<b>Business operations specialty</b>	18	69	140	53	219	92	590
<b>Financial specialists</b>	3	32	59	43	199	66	402
<b>Legal</b>	1	8	18	8	21	92	148
<b>Computer and mathematical science</b>	4	26	89	45	242	139	545
<b>Architects and technicians</b>	1	5	13	9	25	12	64
<b>Engineers and technicians</b>	4	20	34	28	141	90	317
<b>Life and physical scientists</b>	4	6	9	6	45	70	140
<b>Social scientists</b>	0	2	5	3	27	45	82
<b>Community and social services</b>	7	23	45	22	83	75	256
<b>Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media</b>	17	46	90	39	205	58	455
<b>Education</b>	15	64	152	83	513	428	1,255
<b>Healthcare practitioners</b>	8	49	109	160	239	271	836
<b>Healthcare support</b>	56	130	148	51	49	14	448
<b>Food preparation and serving</b>	516	467	278	92	129	20	1,503
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance</b>	401	218	92	26	30	5	771
<b>Personal care</b>	134	184	160	52	75	15	620
<b>Protective services</b>	25	85	145	69	86	14	423
<b>Sales</b>	227	523	536	177	534	119	2,116
<b>Office and administrative support</b>	249	838	1,009	322	471	82	2,970
<b>Farming, fishing and forestry</b>	234	46	12	3	5	1	302
<b>Construction and extraction</b>	294	298	147	36	38	6	819
<b>Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair</b>	119	192	157	59	45	7	579
<b>Production</b>	390	307	158	49	57	13	974
<b>Transportation and material moving</b>	383	398	198	51	57	9	1,096
<b>TOTAL**</b>	3,163	4,198	4,042	1,582	3,937	1,961	18,883

\*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.

# Colorado

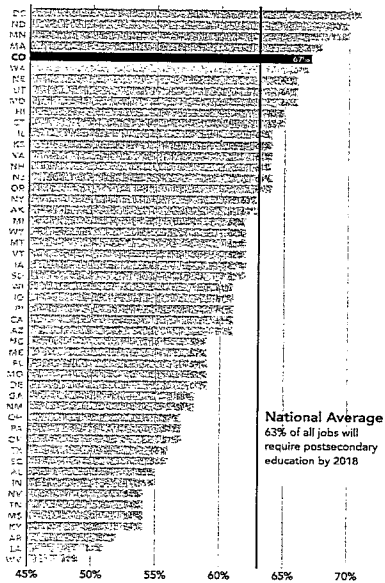
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Colorado requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 411,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 217,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Colorado will create 924,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 609,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 220,000 for high school graduates and 94,000 for high school dropouts.
- Colorado ranks 3rd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 25th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 67% of all jobs in Colorado (2.1 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.

## COLORADO'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	324,000	25
High school graduates	761,000	49
Some college, no degree	708,000	25
Associate's degree	281,000	32
Bachelor's degree	768,000	3
Graduate degree	346,000	10

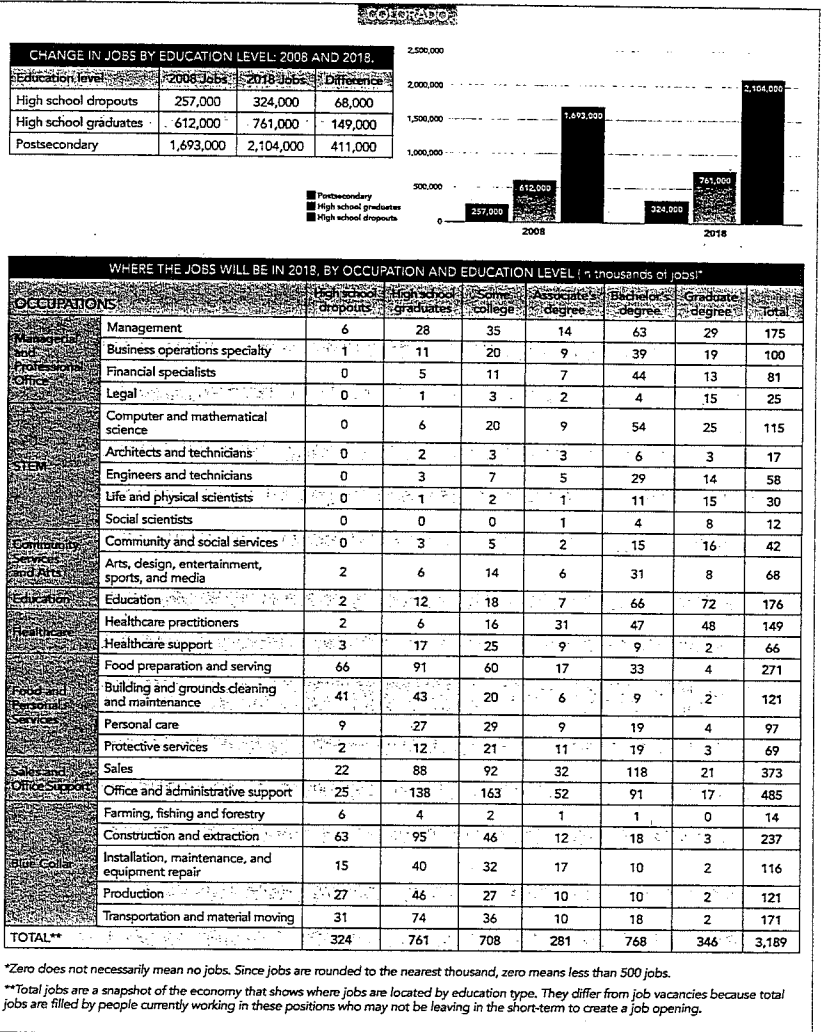
Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **67%** of jobs in Colorado will require postsecondary education.

This is **4** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Colorado ranks **5th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



# Connecticut

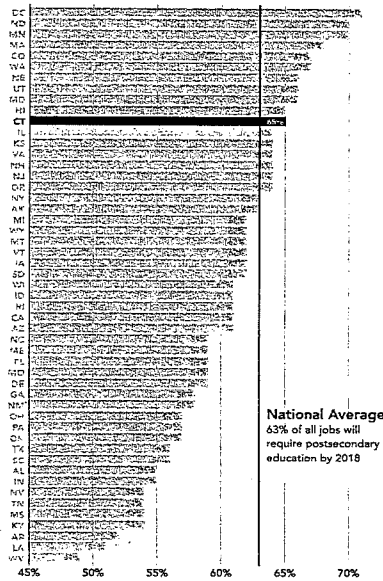
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Connecticut requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 85,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 31,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Connecticut will create 564,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 359,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 163,000 for high school graduates and 42,000 for high school dropouts.
- Connecticut ranks 8th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a bachelor's degree, and is 38th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 65% of all jobs in Connecticut (1.2 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.

CONNECTICUT'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	145,000	38
High school graduates	562,000	32
Some college, no degree	364,000	45
Associate's degree	166,000	37
Bachelor's degree	426,000	8
Graduate degree	282,000	4

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

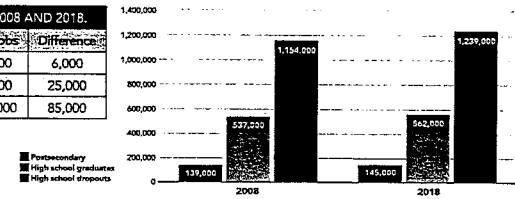


National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

By 2018, **65%** of jobs in Connecticut will require postsecondary education. This is **2** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Connecticut ranks **11th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	139,000	145,000	6,000
High school graduates	537,000	562,000	25,000
Postsecondary	1,154,000	1,239,000	85,000



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
Management	2	18	19	9	48	32	129
Business operations specialty	1	7	9	5	20	10	51
Financial specialists	0	2	5	4	28	14	54
Legal	0	1	1	1	2	11	16
Computer and mathematical science	0	5	8	5	26	15	60
STEM	0	1	1	1	2	1	7
Architects and technicians	0	3	4	3	13	8	31
Engineers and technicians	0	0	1	0	3	6	10
Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	1	2	6	8
Social scientists	-	0	0	1	2	6	8
Community and social services	1	3	4	3	13	17	42
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	2	5	3	19	6	35
Education	1	10	13	7	38	78	147
Healthcare	1	7	13	19	32	35	108
Healthcare practitioners	1	7	13	19	32	35	108
Healthcare support	5	27	19	7	5	3	66
Food preparation and serving	22	64	28	12	12	2	139
Food and Personal	20	38	12	3	5	1	79
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	20	38	12	3	5	1	79
Personal care	5	26	13	5	11	2	61
Protective services	2	11	12	5	8	2	40
Sales and Office Support	13	56	46	18	67	18	217
Sales	13	56	46	18	67	18	217
Office and administrative support	14	106	88	35	52	10	304
Farming, fishing and forestry	2	2	1	0	0	-	4
Construction and extraction	12	35	12	3	4	1	68
Blue Collar	5	32	14	5	3	1	61
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	5	32	14	5	3	1	61
Production	21	55	18	7	7	2	109
Transportation and material moving	17	51	18	6	5	1	99
TOTAL**	145	562	364	166	426	282	1,945

\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

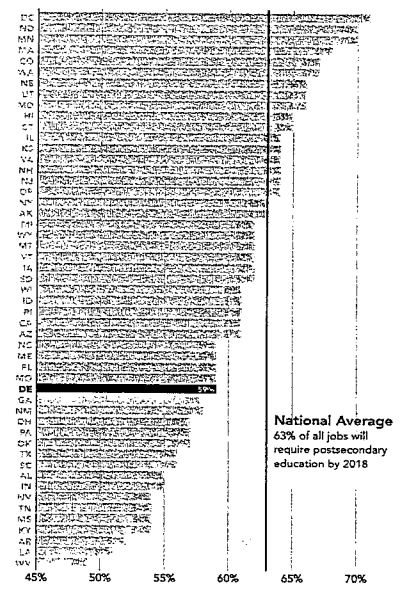
\*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# Delaware

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Delaware requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 26,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 14,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Delaware will create 144,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 83,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 46,000 for high school graduates and 14,000 for high school dropouts.
- Delaware ranks 30th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 27th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in Delaware (300,000 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.

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

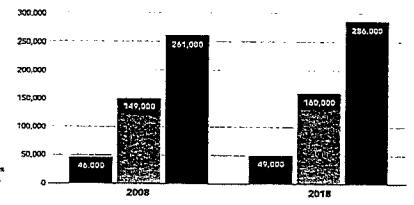


By 2018, **59%** of jobs in Delaware will require postsecondary education. This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Delaware ranks **35th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	49,000	27
High school graduates	160,000	14
Some college, no degree	96,000	41
Associate's degree	43,000	35
Bachelor's degree	95,000	30
Graduate degree	52,000	13

## DELAWARE

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	46,000	49,000	3,000
High school graduates	149,000	160,000	11,000
Postsecondary	261,000	286,000	26,000



OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Management and Professional Office	1	5	5	2	7	5	24
Business operations specialty	0	3	2	1	6	2	14
Financial specialists	0	2	2	2	8	3	17
Legal	-	0	1	0	1	3	5
STEM	-	1	3	2	6	3	16
Computer and mathematical science	-	1	3	2	6	3	16
Architects and technicians	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Engineers and technicians	0	0	1	1	3	2	6
Life and physical scientists	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
Social scientists	-	-	0	-	1	2	4
Community Services and Arts	0	0	1	1	2	3	8
Community and social services	0	0	1	1	2	3	8
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	1	0	3	1	6
Education	0	2	3	2	11	12	29
Healthcare	0	2	3	7	7	8	29
Healthcare practitioners	0	2	3	7	7	8	29
Healthcare support	2	6	3	2	1	0	14
Food and Personal Services	10	17	7	3	2	0	39
Food preparation and serving	10	17	7	3	2	0	39
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	6	9	2	1	1	-	18
Personal care	2	5	3	1	1	0	12
Protective services	0	4	3	1	2	0	10
Sales	5	20	13	4	13	3	57
Office Support	3	33	25	9	13	2	84
Office and administrative support	3	33	25	9	13	2	84
Blue Collar	1	1	0	-	0	-	2
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	1	0	-	0	-	2
Construction and extraction	6	12	3	1	1	0	24
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	3	8	4	2	2	0	19
Production	3	12	5	2	1	1	24
Transportation and material moving	5	15	4	1	1	0	27
TOTAL**	49	160	96	43	95	52	496

\*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.

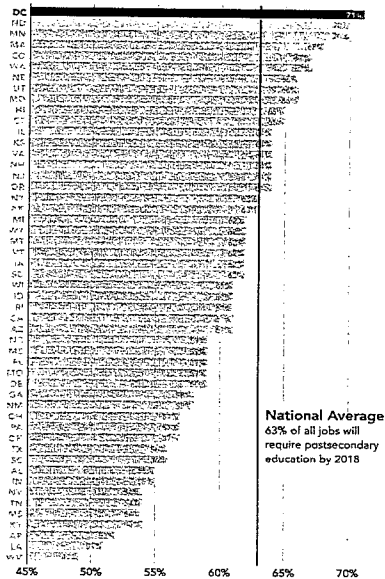
# The District of Columbia

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in the District of Columbia requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 43,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 17,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, the District of Columbia will create 225,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 157,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 45,000 for high school graduates and 23,000 for high school dropouts.
- The District of Columbia ranks 4th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 20th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 71% of all jobs in the District of Columbia (500,000 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.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	78,000	20
High school graduates	155,000	51
Some college, no degree	116,000	51
Associate's degree	28,000	51
Bachelor's degree	188,000	4
Graduate degree	211,000	1

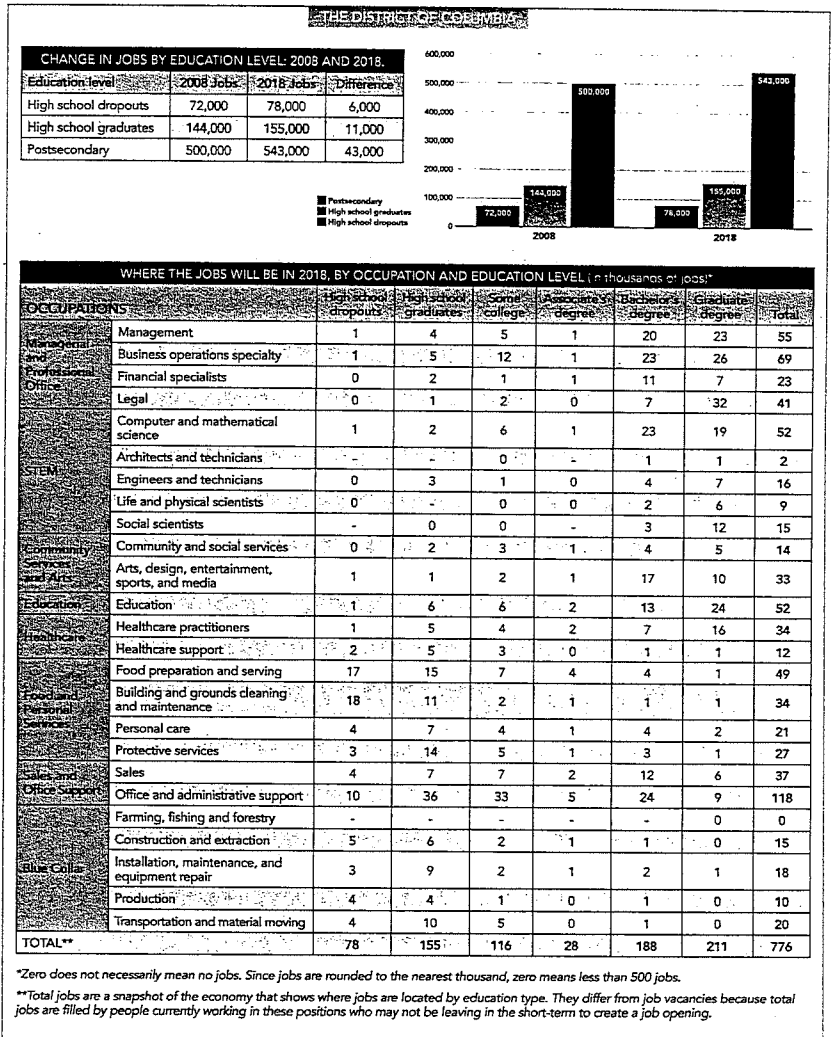
Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **71%** of jobs in the District of Columbia will require postsecondary education.

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

The District of Columbia ranks **1st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.





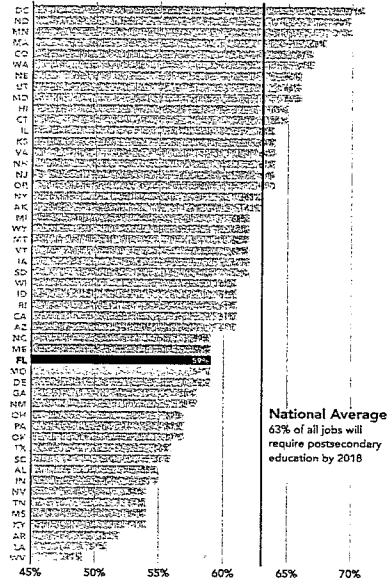
# Florida

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Florida requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 679,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 357,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Florida will create 2.8 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 1.6 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 834,000 for high school graduates and 303,000 for high school dropouts.
- Florida ranks 32nd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 14th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in Florida (5.6 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.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	1,047,000	14
High school graduates	2,878,000	24
Some college, no degree	2,014,000	36
Associate's degree	1,049,000	12
Bachelor's degree	1,769,000	32
Graduate degree	771,000	34

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



By 2018, **59%** of jobs in Florida will require postsecondary education. This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Florida ranks **33rd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

### FLORIDA

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	961,000	1,047,000	86,000
High school graduates	2,607,000	2,878,000	271,000
Postsecondary	4,923,000	5,603,000	679,000

OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
<b>Management and Professional Offices</b>							
Management	15	74	75	38	112	54	368
Business operations specialty	6	54	69	32	91	34	286
Financial specialists	1	20	32	28	100	39	221
Legal	1	7	11	9	13	47	89
<b>STEM</b>							
Computer and mathematical science	2	16	38	28	83	31	198
Architects and technicians	2	7	9	8	13	6	44
Engineers and technicians	1	9	15	14	44	21	104
Life and physical scientists	1	4	5	4	13	13	39
Social scientists	0	1	2	1	8	15	26
<b>Community Services and Arts</b>							
Community and social services	2	12	14	7	40	36	111
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	6	25	32	21	59	14	156
<b>Education</b>							
Education	7	42	48	33	218	141	489
<b>Healthcare</b>							
Healthcare practitioners	5	43	73	143	134	145	544
Healthcare support	34	108	74	34	20	9	279
<b>Food and Personal Services</b>							
Food preparation and serving	181	355	162	73	73	10	853
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	137	181	61	21	23	6	429
Personal care	34	112	74	29	35	10	295
Protective services	11	64	87	44	50	11	267
<b>Sales and Office Support</b>							
Sales	99	386	309	144	303	63	1,305
Office and administrative support	86	593	515	217	226	44	1,683
<b>Blue Collar</b>							
Farming, fishing and forestry	53	18	6	2	3	0	83
Construction and extraction	135	201	70	24	22	5	457
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	51	163	82	40	25	6	367
Production	69	151	58	23	23	5	329
Transportation and material moving	110	232	91	31	38	7	509
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>9,527</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.

# Georgia

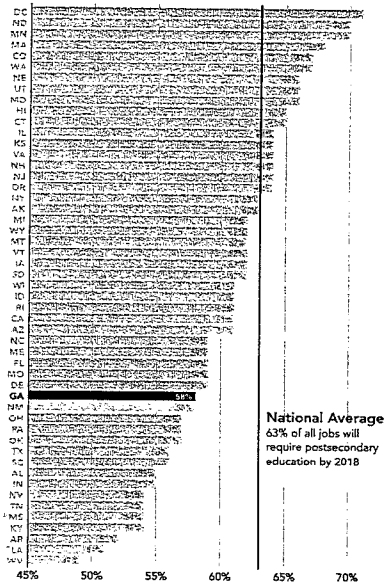
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Georgia requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 306,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 160,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Georgia will create 1.4 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 820,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 424,000 for high school graduates and 171,000 for high school dropouts.
- Georgia ranks 23rd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 11th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 58% of all jobs in Georgia (2.8 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.

### GEORGIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	590,000	11
High school graduates	1,463,000	27
Some college, no degree	1,042,000	35
Associate's degree	381,000	45
Bachelor's degree	946,000	23
Graduate degree	460,000	18

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



National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

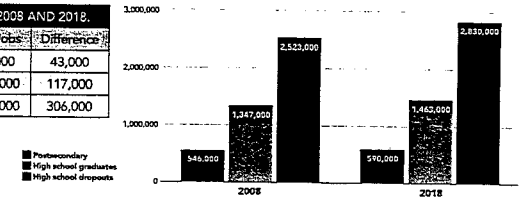
By 2018, **58%** of jobs in Georgia will require postsecondary education.

This is **5** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Georgia ranks **36th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

## GEORGIA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	546,000	590,000	43,000
High school graduates	1,347,000	1,463,000	117,000
Postsecondary	2,523,000	2,830,000	306,000



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
<b>Management and Professional Office</b>							
Management	12	54	58	22	108	48	302
Business operations specialty	2	21	28	10	52	20	133
Financial specialists	0	7	12	8	44	15	87
Legal	0	3	4	2	5	20	33
<b>STEM</b>							
Computer and mathematical science	1	8	18	11	56	23	118
Architects and technicians	1	2	3	2	5	3	16
Engineers and technicians	1	5	8	4	22	9	48
Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	1	4	6	15
Social scientists	-	1	1	0	5	8	14
<b>Community Services and Arts</b>							
Community and social services	1	5	8	3	22	22	61
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	10	14	6	32	8	71
<b>Education</b>							
Education	5	28	37	18	118	133	339
<b>Healthcare</b>							
Healthcare practitioners	4	22	38	60	64	67	254
Healthcare support	12	42	36	10	8	2	109
<b>Food and Personal Services</b>							
Food preparation and serving	110	178	86	25	28	4	431
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	57	76	22	7	9	1	173
<b>Personal Services</b>							
Personal care	15	47	32	11	16	4	125
Protective services	4	38	37	12	17	3	112
<b>Sales and Office Support</b>							
Sales	45	157	132	40	152	29	555
Office and administrative support	44	269	266	72	125	24	799
<b>Production</b>							
Farming, fishing and forestry	11	8	2	1	1	0	24
Construction and extraction	74	84	29	6	8	2	202
<b>Blue Collar</b>							
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	33	89	52	20	12	2	208
Production	78	147	54	14	14	3	311
Transportation and material moving	77	162	66	13	19	4	341
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>4,882</b>

\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

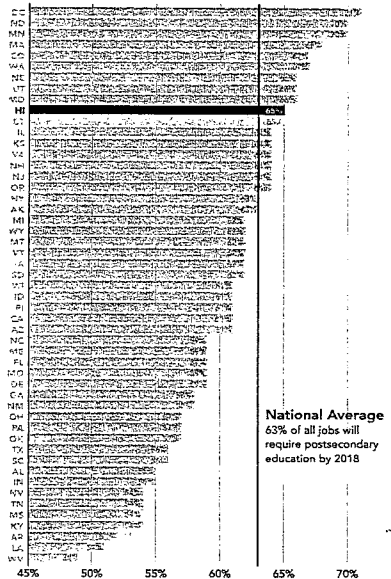
\*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# Hawaii

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Hawaii requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 21,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 9,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Hawaii will create 205,400 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 131,100 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 62,000 for high school graduates and 13,000 for high school dropouts.
- Hawaii ranks 12th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 47th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 65% of all jobs in Hawaii (451,000 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.

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



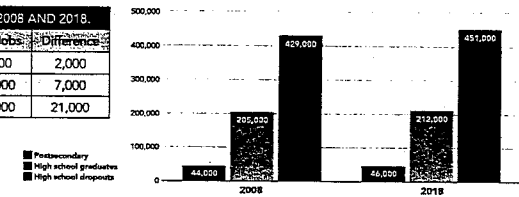
National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

HAWAII'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	46,000	47
High school graduates	212,000	28
Some college, no degree	155,000	24
Associate's degree	85,000	4
Bachelor's degree	149,000	12
Graduate degree	62,000	24

By 2018, **65%** of jobs in Hawaii will require postsecondary education. This is **2** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Hawaii ranks **10th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	44,000	46,000	2,000
High school graduates	205,000	212,000	7,000
Postsecondary	429,000	451,000	21,000



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
Management	1	8	9	4	13	5	39
Business operations specialty	0	3	3	2	7	2	18
Financial specialists	-	1	2	1	6	2	12
Legal	-	0	0	0	1	3	4
Computer and mathematical science	-	0	2	1	5	2	11
Architects and technicians	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Engineers and technicians	0	0	1	1	4	1	7
Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	1	2	3	5
Social scientists	-	-	0	0	1	2	3
Community and social services	0	1	2	1	4	4	12
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	3	2	5	2	14
Education	0	4	5	4	19	17	48
Healthcare practitioners	0	2	3	6	9	9	30
Healthcare support	0	4	5	4	3	1	18
Food preparation and serving	11	33	17	8	7	1	77
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	8	19	8	3	3	0	40
Personal care	2	10	7	3	4	1	26
Protective services	1	7	6	3	4	1	22
Sales	4	26	20	10	19	3	83
Office and administrative support	3	31	33	16	21	2	106
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
Construction and extraction	5	18	9	4	2	0	38
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	9	6	5	3	1	26
Production	3	8	5	2	2	1	20
Transportation and material moving	5	21	8	3	4	0	42
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>709</b>

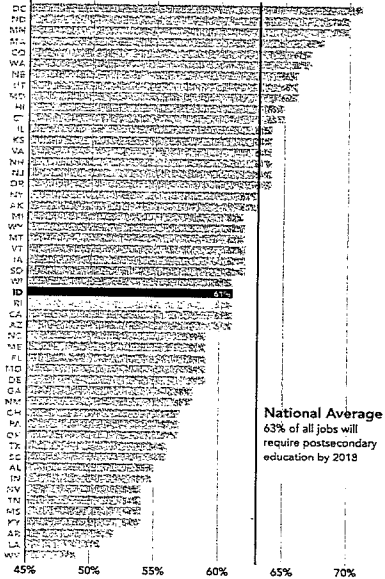
\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.  
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# Idaho

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Idaho requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 65,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 33,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Idaho will create 239,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 146,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 68,000 for high school graduates and 24,000 for high school dropouts.
- Idaho ranks 35th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 19th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in Idaho (503,000 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.

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



National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

IDAHO'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	84,000	19
High school graduates	235,000	31
Some college, no degree	222,000	3
Associate's degree	81,000	16
Bachelor's degree	146,000	35
Graduate degree	55,000	46

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

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

Idaho ranks **27th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

### CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	76,000	84,000	8,000
High school graduates	211,000	235,000	25,000
Postsecondary	439,000	503,000	65,000

### 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
Management	3	14	18	6	17	7	65
Business operations specialty	0	4	4	2	6	1	18
Financial specialists	0	1	2	2	7	1	13
Legal	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
Computer and mathematical science	0	1	4	2	7	1	15
Architects and technicians	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Engineers and technicians	0	1	2	2	6	2	11
Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	0	3	3	8
Social scientists	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
Community and social services	0	1	2	1	6	4	14
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	3	2	5	2	14
Education	1	3	7	3	19	11	44
Healthcare practitioners	0	2	6	10	11	11	41
Healthcare support	3	8	9	3	2	0	24
Food preparation and serving	12	23	18	3	3	0	60
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	9	12	6	2	1	0	30
Personal care	3	6	7	2	3	0	21
Protective services	0	3	5	2	2	1	14
Sales	6	28	30	9	16	2	92
Office and administrative support	5	40	49	15	16	2	127
Farming, fishing and forestry	9	5	2	0	1	0	17
Construction and extraction	10	22	13	3	2	1	50
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	5	12	10	5	2	0	34
Production	9	19	12	4	2	0	46
Transportation and material moving	9	26	11	4	3	1	55
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>823</b>

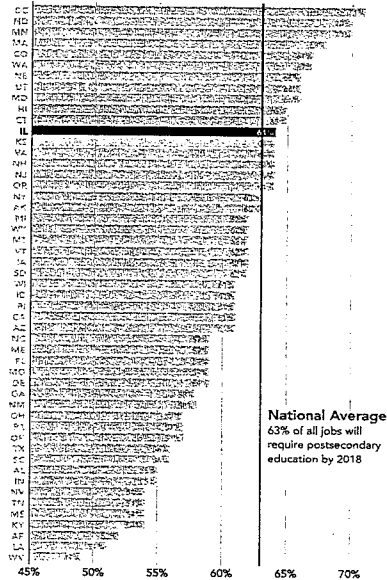
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# Illinois

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Illinois requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 418,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 148,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Illinois will create 2 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 1.3 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 530,000 for high school graduates and 203,000 for high school dropouts.
- Illinois ranks 13th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 24th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in Illinois (4.4 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.



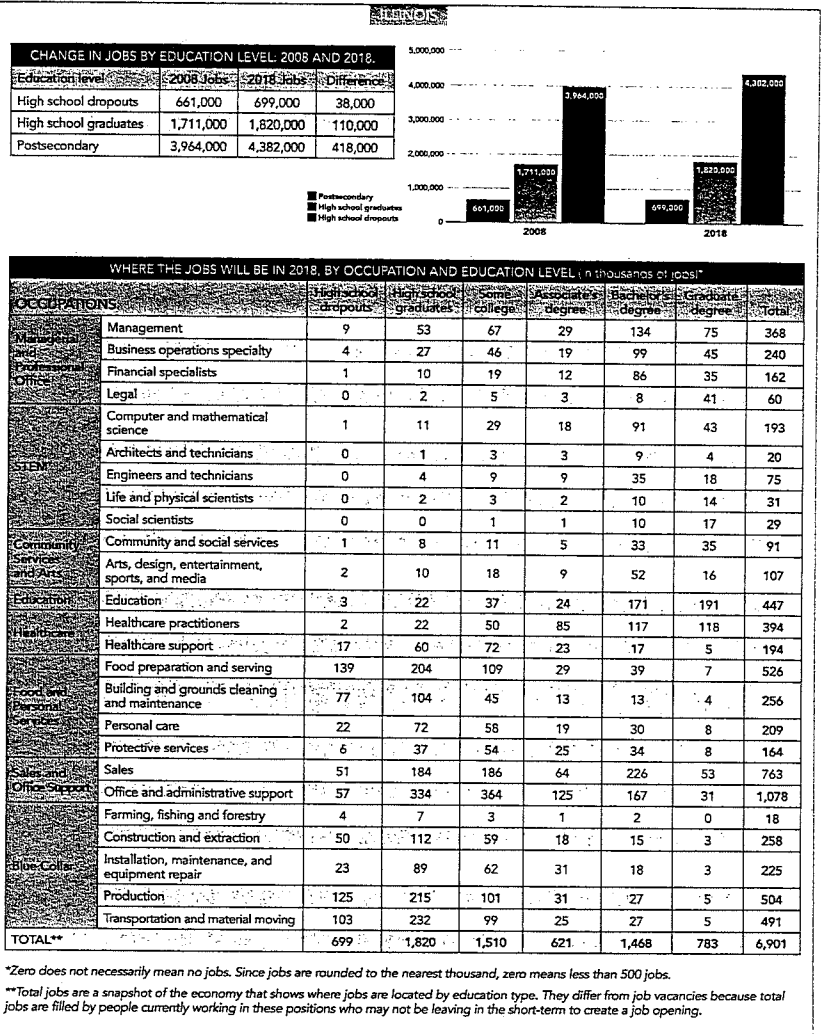
ILLINOIS' RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	699,000	24
High school graduates	1,820,000	40
Some college, no degree	1,510,000	36
Associate's degree	621,000	27
Bachelor's degree	1,468,000	13
Graduate degree	783,000	8

By 2018, **64%** of jobs in Illinois will require postsecondary education.

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

Illinois ranks **12th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



# Indiana

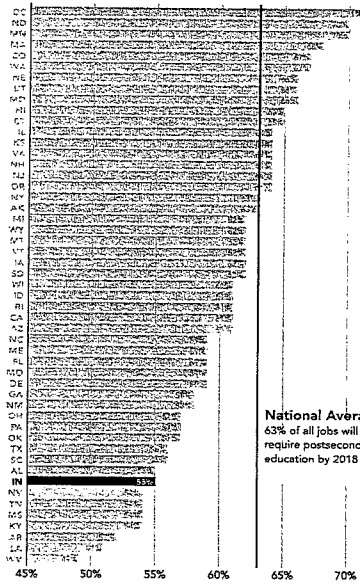
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Indiana requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 79,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 16,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Indiana will create 930,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.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



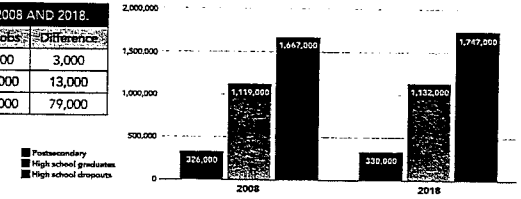
By 2018, **55%** of jobs in Indiana will require postsecondary education.

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

Indiana ranks **44th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

### 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
<b>Management</b>	6	32	32	13	47	20	150
Business operations specialty	1	12	15	5	20	5	59
<b>Professional Office</b>	0	4	7	6	27	6	50
Legal	0	1	2	1	2	9	16
Computer and mathematical science	0	4	10	7	23	8	53
<b>STEM</b>	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	0	1	0	2	4	7
<b>Community Service and Arts</b>	1	3	5	2	19	17	46
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	7	8	5	17	5	43
<b>Education</b>	1	18	19	8	71	75	193
Healthcare practitioners	1	12	27	53	56	41	190
Healthcare support	8	32	31	11	6	1	89
<b>Food and Personal Services</b>	65	135	56	14	14	1	286
Food preparation and serving	29	56	17	5	6	0	113
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	6	34	26	8	9	3	85
Personal care	2	23	19	8	9	1	62
Protective services	29	118	83	26	73	10	340
<b>Sales</b>	23	181	150	48	60	9	471
Office and administrative support	4	5	1	1	1	0	12
Farming, fishing and forestry	27	69	28	9	5	1	140
Construction and extraction	17	65	35	20	8	0	145
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	60	178	66	18	14	2	339
Production	48	135	49	13	11	2	257
Transportation and material moving	330	1,132	696	291	527	234	3,209
<b>TOTAL**</b>							

\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

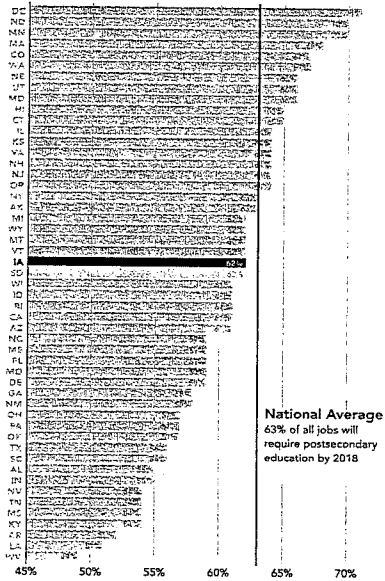
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# Iowa

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Iowa requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 101,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 57,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Iowa will create 527,100 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 319,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 169,000 for high school graduates and 39,000 for high school dropouts.
- Iowa ranks 22nd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 43rd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Iowa (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.

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



National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

IOWA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	135,000	43
High school graduates	583,000	19
Some college, no degree	414,000	21
Associate's degree	216,000	5
Bachelor's degree	349,000	22
Graduate degree	122,000	42

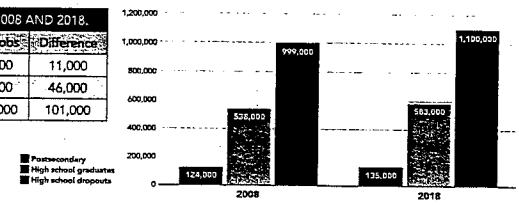
By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Iowa will require postsecondary education.

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

Iowa ranks **24th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	124,000	135,000	11,000
High school graduates	538,000	583,000	46,000
Postsecondary	999,000	1,100,000	101,000



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
Management	3	24	20	12	33	11	102
Business operations specialty	1	8	10	6	16	3	44
Financial specialists	0	2	4	4	19	3	33
Legal	-	0	1	1	1	5	8
Computer and mathematical science	0	3	7	6	16	5	37
Architects and technicians	-	0	1	2	1	0	4
Engineers and technicians	0	2	2	2	8	2	16
Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	1	4	3	10
Social scientists	-	0	1	0	2	2	5
Community and social services	0	2	3	1	14	9	30
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	5	4	13	3	27
Education	1	9	10	6	53	36	113
Healthcare practitioners	0	4	12	30	23	23	92
Healthcare support	3	18	20	7	5	2	56
Food preparation and serving	25	68	38	11	11	0	154
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	12	33	12	4	4	0	65
Personal care	4	19	18	6	8	1	56
Protective services	0	6	7	5	7	1	25
Sales	11	62	53	24	51	5	205
Office support	10	85	84	38	39	5	261
Farming, fishing and forestry	3	9	3	1	1	0	17
Construction and extraction	10	37	18	6	4	0	76
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	5	28	20	14	4	1	71
Production	27	89	38	15	8	2	178
Transportation and material moving	20	72	27	9	4	0	134
TOTAL**	135	583	414	216	349	122	1,819

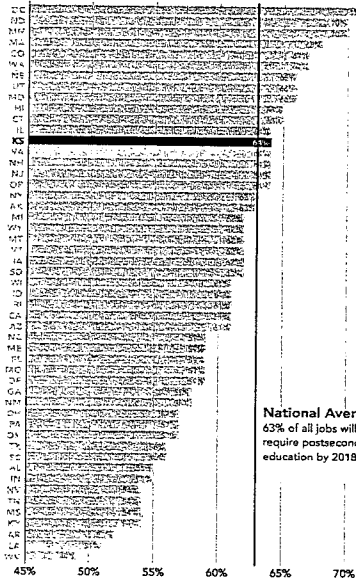
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# Kansas

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Kansas requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 99,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 51,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Kansas will create 482,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 301,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 136,000 for high school graduates and 45,000 for high school dropouts.
- Kansas ranks 15th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 32nd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in Kansas (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.

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

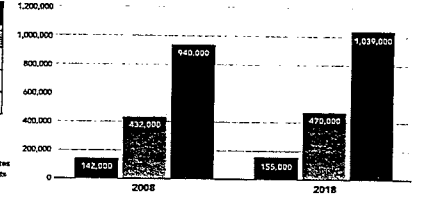


National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	155,000	32
High school graduates	470,000	25
Some college, no degree	402,000	14
Associate's degree	145,000	29
Bachelor's degree	345,000	15
Graduate degree	147,000	20

By 2018, **64%** of jobs in Kansas will require postsecondary education. This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**. Kansas ranks **13th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	142,000	155,000	13,000
High school graduates	432,000	470,000	38,000
Postsecondary	940,000	1,039,000	99,000



OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Management	3	17	22	8	34	15	99
Business operations specialty	1	6	9	3	17	5	40
Financial specialists	-	2	4	2	17	4	30
Legal	0	1	1	0	1	6	9
Computer and mathematical science	0	3	7	3	18	6	37
Architects and technicians	-	0	1	1	2	1	5
Engineers and technicians	0	3	3	3	12	4	25
Life and physical scientists	0	0	1	0	4	3	8
Social scientists	-	-	0	0	2	3	5
Community and social services	0	2	3	2	9	9	25
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	5	2	11	3	24
Education	1	8	13	7	45	39	111
Healthcare practitioners	0	5	10	21	27	25	88
Healthcare support	5	14	20	5	4	1	50
Food preparation and serving	34	49	29	7	9	2	130
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	18	24	12	3	3	1	60
Personal care	4	17	16	5	6	1	48
Protective services	0	6	12	5	7	2	33
Sales	10	45	50	13	52	9	179
Office and administrative support	10	82	88	29	41	6	256
Farming, fishing and forestry	4	5	2	1	1	0	13
Construction and extraction	16	39	18	5	5	1	83
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	6	30	21	8	5	1	71
Production	25	60	29	8	8	1	132
Transportation and material moving	17	49	25	6	6	1	104
TOTAL**	155	470	402	145	345	147	1,664

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# Kentucky

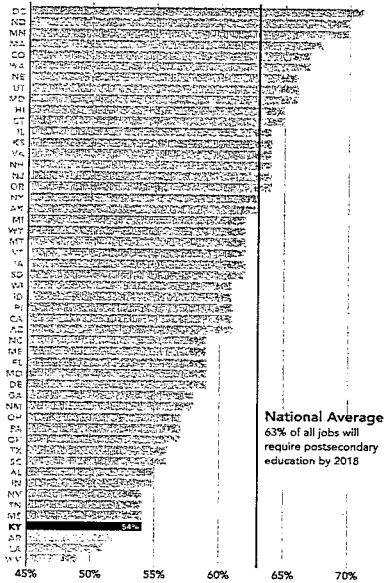
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Kentucky requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 137,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 49,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Kentucky will create 617,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to 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.

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



OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
<b>Management</b>	7	29	24	10	36	18	124
Business operations specialty	1	9	10	3	11	3	38
<b>Professional</b>	0	3	5	3	16	4	31
Legal	0	1	1	1	2	7	12
<b>STEM</b>	0	4	8	5	14	5	36
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	0	1	3	5
<b>Community Services and Arts</b>	0	3	3	2	12	10	30
Community and social services	0	3	3	2	12	10	30
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	4	5	3	10	3	25
<b>Education</b>	1	13	14	7	30	69	136
Education	1	13	14	7	30	69	136
<b>Healthcare</b>	1	10	19	42	32	30	133
Healthcare practitioners	1	10	19	42	32	30	133
Healthcare support	7	22	21	8	3	0	61
<b>Food and Beverage</b>	42	86	39	8	7	2	185
Food preparation and serving	42	86	39	8	7	2	185
<b>Construction</b>	22	33	10	3	2	0	70
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	22	33	10	3	2	0	70
<b>Personal Care</b>	6	21	15	4	6	2	54
Personal care	6	21	15	4	6	2	54
<b>Protective Services</b>	3	12	13	4	8	1	41
Protective services	3	12	13	4	8	1	41
<b>Sales</b>	23	82	60	15	44	7	232
Sales	23	82	60	15	44	7	232
<b>Office Support</b>	15	119	103	32	39	7	315
Office and administrative support	15	119	103	32	39	7	315
<b>Farming, Fishing and Forestry</b>	7	6	1	0	1	0	16
Farming, fishing and forestry	7	6	1	0	1	0	16
<b>Construction and Extraction</b>	26	50	15	4	3	1	97
Construction and extraction	26	50	15	4	3	1	97
<b>Installation, Maintenance, and Equipment Repair</b>	13	44	20	10	3	1	91
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	13	44	20	10	3	1	91
<b>Production</b>	27	104	38	11	9	1	190
Production	27	104	38	11	9	1	190
<b>Transportation and Material Moving</b>	36	91	29	7	9	1	173
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>

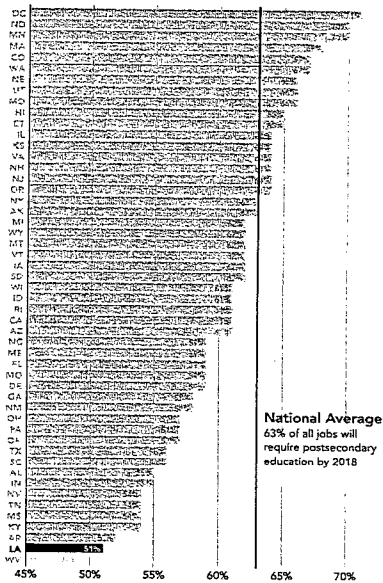
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# Louisiana

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Louisiana requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 65,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 61,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Louisiana will create 634,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 316,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 229,000 for high school graduates and 89,000 for high school dropouts.
- Louisiana ranks 45th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 6th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 51% of all jobs in Louisiana (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.

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

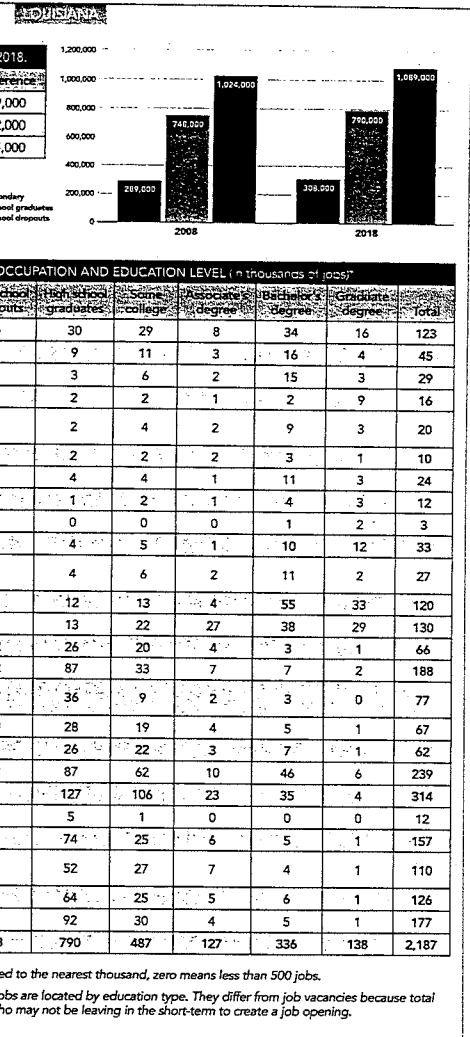


National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

By 2018, **51%** of jobs in Louisiana will require postsecondary education. This is **12** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Louisiana ranks **50th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

LOUISIANA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	308,000	6
High school graduates	790,000	5
Some college, no degree	487,000	22
Associate's degree	128,000	50
Bachelor's degree	336,000	45
Graduate degree	138,000	47

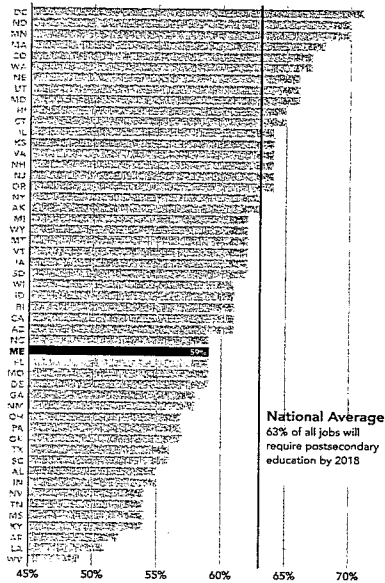


# Maine

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Maine requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 15,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 2,200.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Maine will create 196,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 115,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 70,000 for high school graduates and 11,000 for high school dropouts.
- Maine ranks 29th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 49th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in Maine (396,000 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.

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



National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	37,000	49
High school graduates	242,000	3
Some college, no degree	136,000	39
Associate's degree	75,000	10
Bachelor's degree	128,000	29
Graduate degree	58,000	30

By 2018, **59%** of jobs in Maine will require postsecondary education. This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Maine ranks **32nd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MAINE

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	36,800	37,000	200
High school graduates	240,000	242,000	2,000
Postsecondary	381,000	396,000	15,000

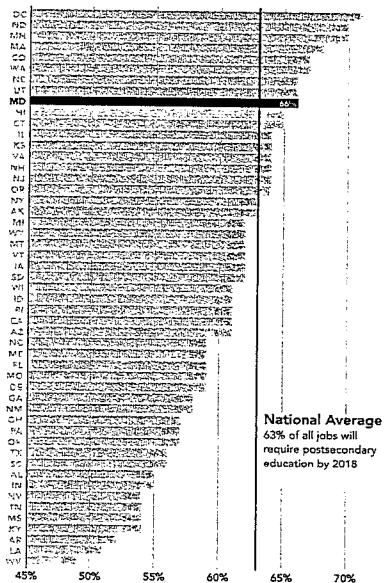
OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
<b>Management and Professional Office</b>							
Management	1	8	7	5	12	5	39
Business operations specialty	0	4	3	2	4	2	15
Financial specialists	-	1	1	1	4	1	10
Legal	-	0	0	0	1	2	4
<b>STEM</b>							
Computer and mathematical science	-	1	2	1	4	1	10
Architects and technicians	-	0	0	1	1	0	3
Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	1	3	1	6
Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
Social scientists	-	0	0	0	1	1	2
<b>Community Service and Arts</b>							
Community and social services	0	2	2	1	6	4	17
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	2	1	5	2	11
<b>Education</b>							
Education	0	3	5	3	21	14	46
<b>Healthcare</b>							
Healthcare practitioners	0	2	5	11	13	13	44
Healthcare support	1	11	8	4	1	1	25
<b>Food and Personal Services</b>							
Food preparation and serving	7	26	14	5	6	1	58
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	4	15	4	2	2	0	26
Personal care	1	8	6	2	2	0	19
Protective services	0	3	3	2	2	0	11
<b>Sales and Office Support</b>							
Sales	3	28	15	7	14	3	70
Office and administrative support	3	41	29	14	15	3	105
<b>Blue Collar</b>							
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	3	1	0	0	0	6
Construction and extraction	4	18	7	3	3	0	35
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	2	15	5	4	1	0	28
Production	4	23	7	3	2	1	39
Transportation and material moving	4	25	8	2	3	0	42
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>676</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.

# Maryland

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Maryland requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 213,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 107,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Maryland will create 908,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 569,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 250,000 for high school graduates and 88,000 for high school dropouts.
- Maryland ranks 11th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 30th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 66% of all jobs in Maryland (2 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

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

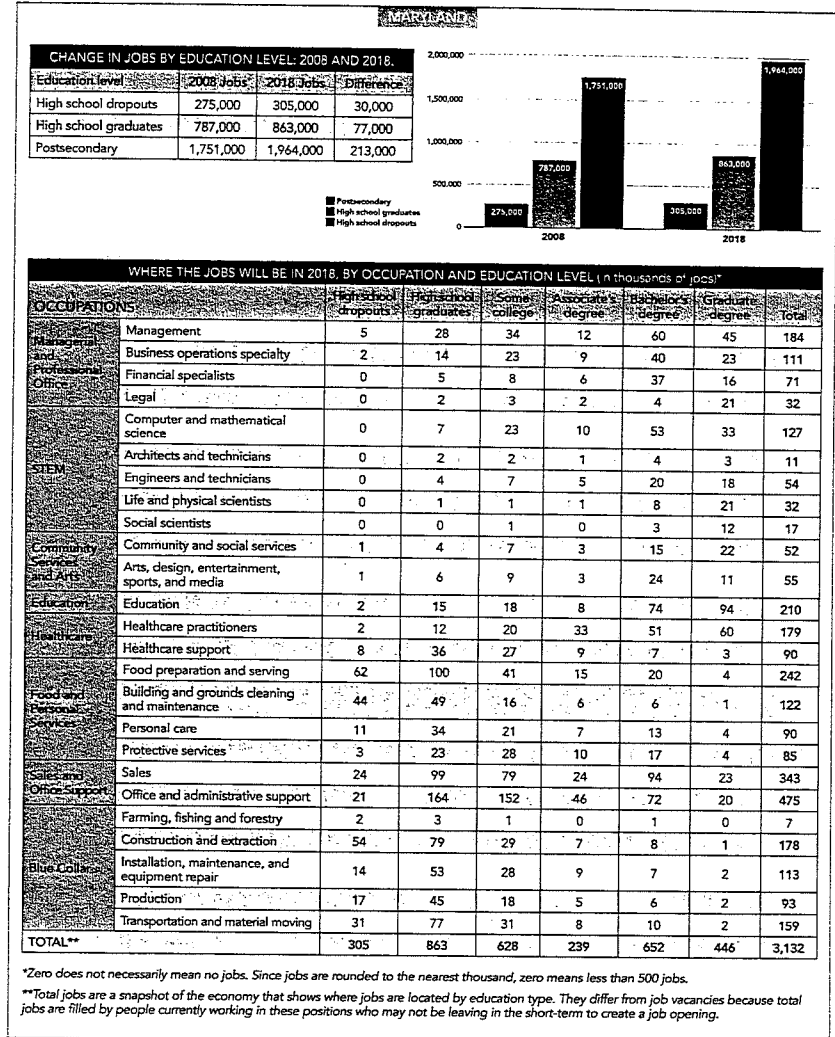


National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

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.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	305,000	30
High school graduates	863,000	41
Some college, no degree	628,000	38
Associate's degree	239,000	44
Bachelor's degree	652,000	11
Graduate degree	446,000	3

By 2018, **66%** of jobs in Maryland will require postsecondary education. This is **3** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Maryland ranks **9th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



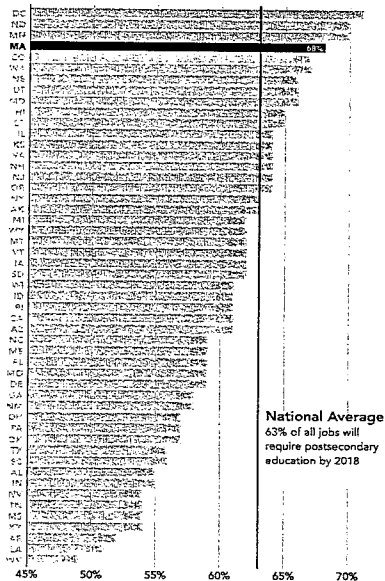
# Massachusetts

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Massachusetts requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 148,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 25,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Massachusetts will create over 1 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 707,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 277,000 for high school graduates and 80,000 for high school dropouts.
- Massachusetts ranks 1st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 39th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 68% of all jobs in Massachusetts (2.4 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

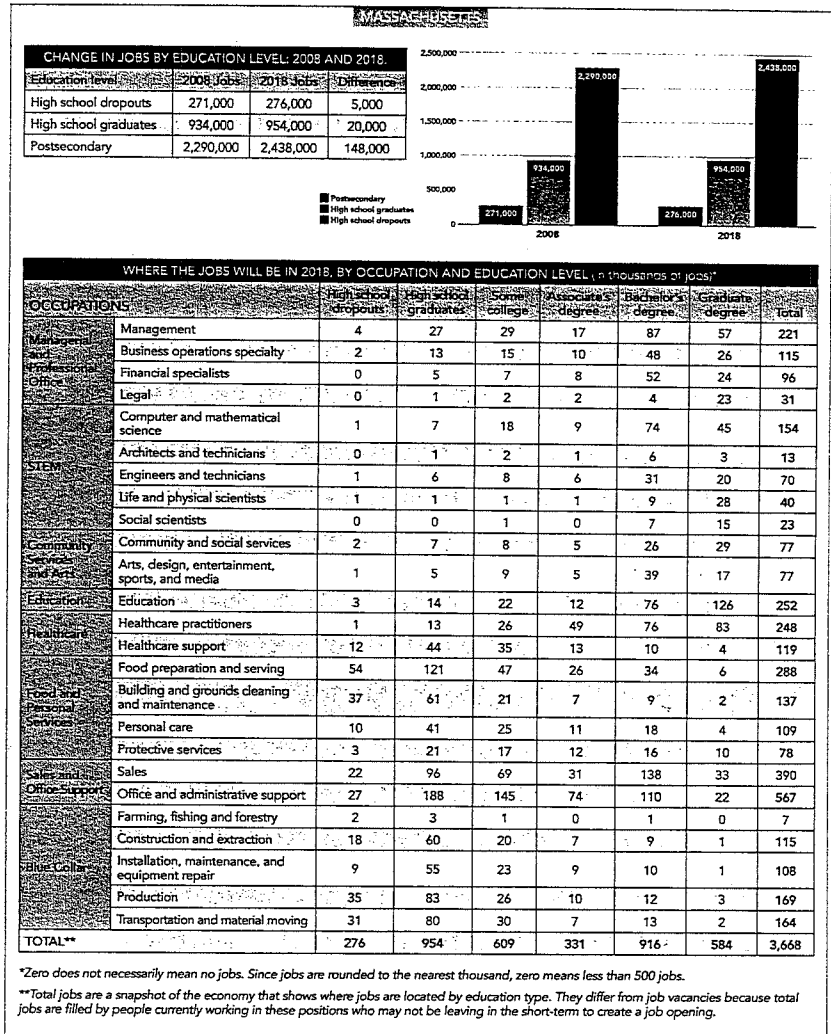
Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

MASSACHUSETTS' RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	276,000	39
High school graduates	954,000	45
Some college, no degree	609,000	50
Associate's degree	331,000	34
Bachelor's degree	916,000	1
Graduate degree	584,000	2

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



By 2018, **68%** of jobs in Massachusetts will require postsecondary education. This is **5** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Massachusetts ranks **4th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



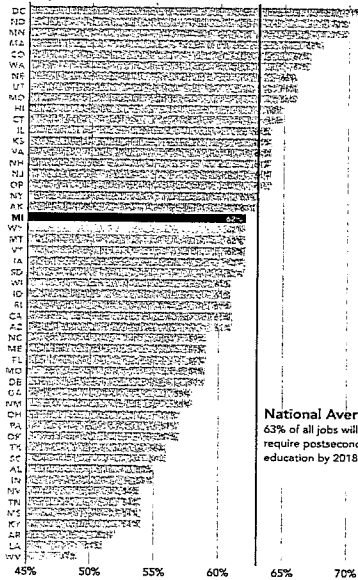
# Michigan

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Michigan requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 116,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 22,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Michigan will create 1.3 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 836,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 388,000 for high school graduates and 103,000 for high school dropouts.
- Michigan ranks 34th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 35th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Michigan (2.9 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.

MICHIGAN'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	354,000	35
High school graduates	1,338,000	25
Some college, no degree	1,129,000	8
Associate's degree	452,000	20
Bachelor's degree	850,000	34
Graduate degree	452,000	21

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

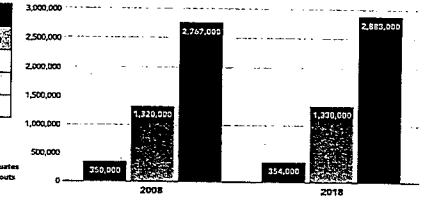


National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Michigan will require postsecondary education. This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**. Michigan ranks **20th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

## MICHIGAN

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	350,000	354,000	4,000
High school graduates	1,320,000	1,338,000	18,000
Postsecondary	2,767,000	2,883,000	116,000



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
Management	6	38	46	17	75	38	220
Business operations specialty	3	19	30	13	51	20	135
Financial specialists	0	6	13	9	45	15	87
Legal	0	2	3	2	5	17	29
Computer and mathematical science	0	6	18	13	49	22	109
Architects and technicians	0	1	3	3	4	2	12
Engineers and technicians	1	6	15	13	51	30	116
Life and physical scientists	0	1	3	2	7	9	21
Social scientists	0	0	1	0	5	9	16
Community and social services	1	5	9	4	24	24	67
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	11	16	9	30	8	76
Education	2	17	26	16	96	118	274
Healthcare practitioners	1	15	38	71	81	78	285
Healthcare support	13	62	60	20	10	4	168
Food preparation and serving	65	163	96	24	31	5	384
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	35	77	36	8	6	1	162
Personal care	16	52	44	12	14	2	140
Protective services	3	15	29	16	16	3	81
Sales	35	159	141	46	112	22	515
Office and administrative support	25	219	231	84	93	16	667
Farming, fishing and forestry	7	7	3	1	1	0	19
Construction and extraction	24	72	39	9	7	1	152
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	15	66	58	22	10	1	171
Production	55	182	103	25	19	4	388
Transportation and material moving	45	138	70	15	11	2	281
TOTAL**	354	1,338	1,129	452	850	452	4,575

\*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.

# Minnesota

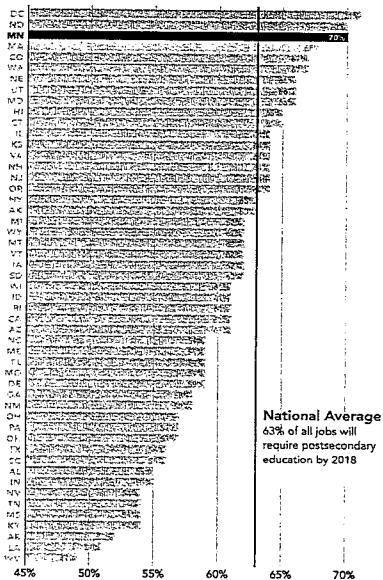
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Minnesota requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 152,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 28,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Minnesota will create 902,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 620,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 227,000 for high school graduates and 55,000 for high school dropouts.
- Minnesota ranks 5th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 48th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 70% of all jobs in Minnesota (2.1 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.*

**MINNESOTA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL**

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	189,000	48
High school graduates	782,000	47
Some college, no degree	743,000	16
Associate's degree	374,000	6
Bachelor's degree	729,000	5
Graduate degree	293,000	17

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



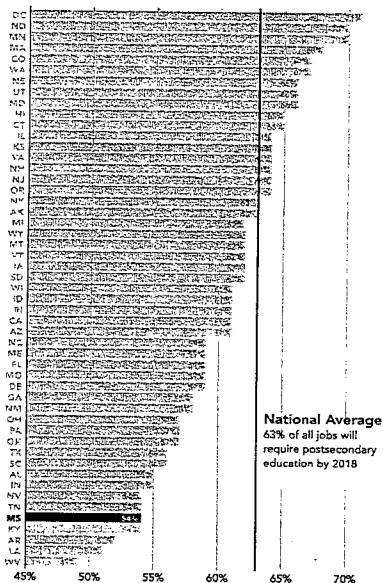
# Mississippi

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Mississippi requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 73,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 55,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Mississippi will create 398,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 214,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 128,000 for high school graduates and 56,000 for high school dropouts.
- Mississippi ranks 50th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 4th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 54% of all jobs in Mississippi (740,000 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.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	192,000	4
High school graduates	442,000	12
Some college, no degree	313,000	19
Associate's degree	135,000	19
Bachelor's degree	202,000	50
Graduate degree	90,000	48

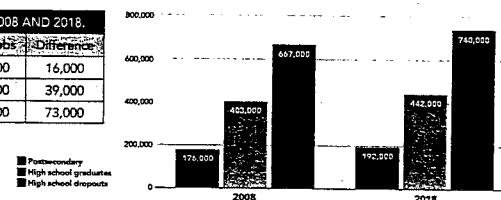
Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **54%** of jobs in Mississippi will require postsecondary education. This is **9** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Mississippi ranks **47th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

## MISSISSIPPI

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	176,000	192,000	16,000
High school graduates	403,000	442,000	39,000
Postsecondary	667,000	740,000	73,000



OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Management and Business operations specialty	5	16	15	6	22	9	73
Financial specialists	0	3	5	2	7	1	19
Legal	0	1	3	2	8	2	16
Computer and mathematical science	0	1	1	1	1	4	8
Architects and technicians	0	1	3	2	6	2	14
Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	2	1	0	6
Life and physical scientists	0	2	3	2	8	2	17
Social scientists	0	1	1	1	2	1	6
Community and social services	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	3	1	5	6	16
Education	1	7	10	7	35	29	89
Healthcare practitioners	1	6	14	26	21	17	83
Healthcare support	5	17	14	4	1	1	41
Food preparation and serving	33	46	20	6	4	1	109
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	14	22	10	3	2	0	51
Personal care	4	16	10	4	2	1	37
Protective services	2	15	13	4	4	1	39
Sales	16	49	43	16	27	3	154
Office and administrative support	14	64	67	24	26	3	198
Farming, fishing and forestry	5	4	1	0	0	0	11
Construction and extraction	23	32	12	4	2	0	73
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	9	23	13	7	3	1	56
Production	34	63	28	8	4	1	138
Transportation and material moving	24	48	21	5	3	0	102
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,373</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.



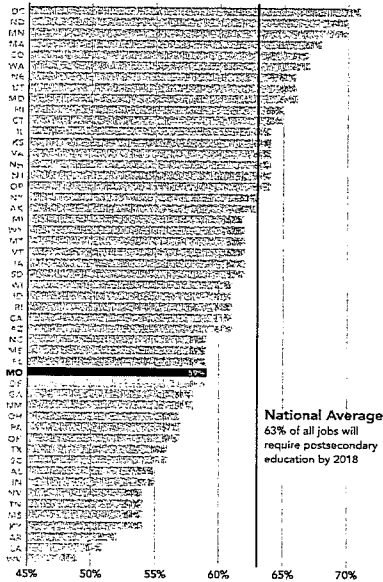
# Missouri

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Missouri requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 86,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 34,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Missouri will create 898,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 523,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 287,000 for high school graduates and 88,000 for high school dropouts.
- Missouri ranks 33rd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 26th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in Missouri (1.8 million jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

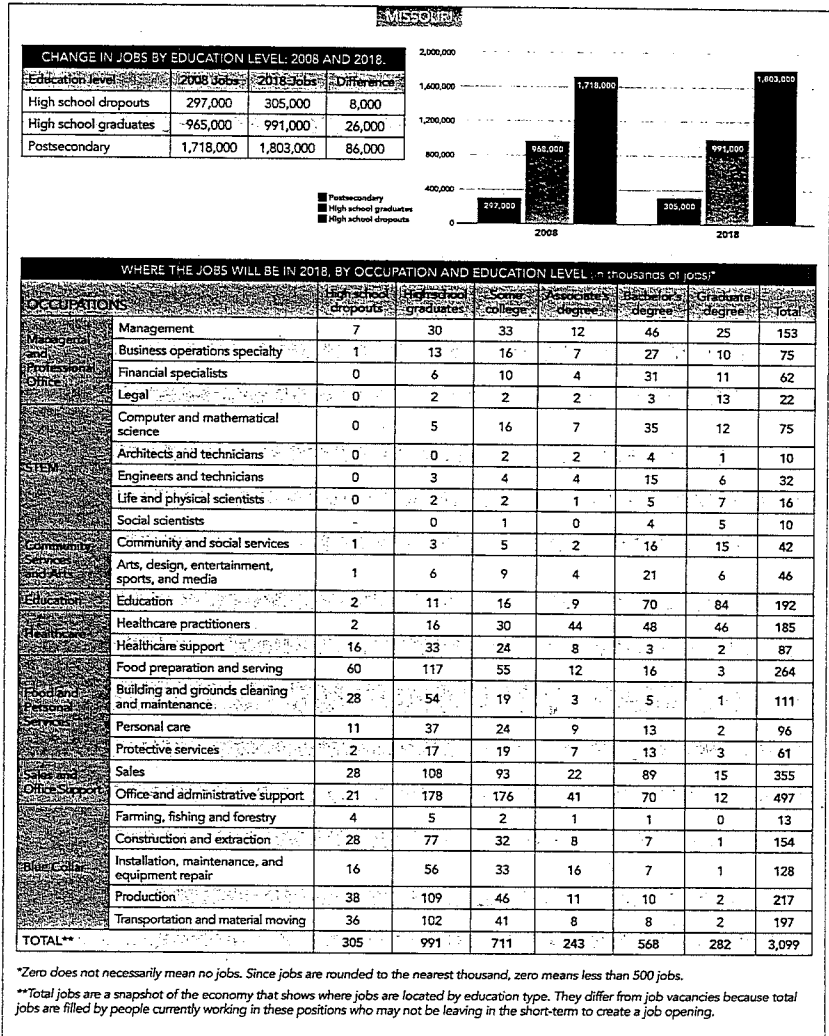
Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	305,000	26
High school graduates	991,000	16
Some college, no degree	711,000	18
Associate's degree	243,000	41
Bachelor's degree	568,000	33
Graduate degree	282,000	23

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



By 2018, **59%** of jobs in Missouri will require postsecondary education. This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Missouri ranks **34th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



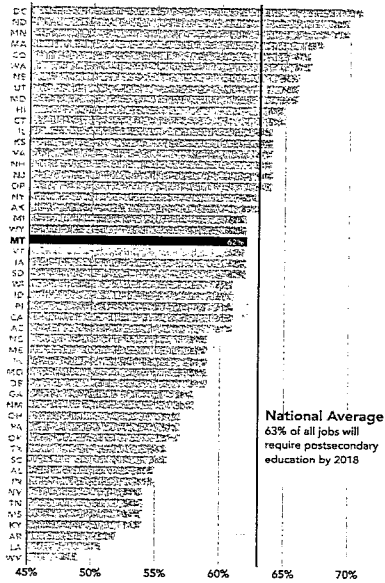
# Montana

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Montana requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 23,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 11,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Montana will create 155,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 96,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 49,000 for high school graduates and 10,000 for high school dropouts.
- Montana ranks 20th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 46th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Montana (331,000 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.

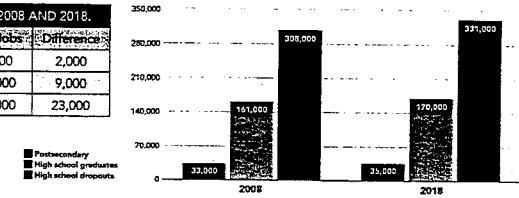
MONTANA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	35,000	46
High school graduates	170,000	18
Some college, no degree	131,000	9
Associate's degree	49,000	22
Bachelor's degree	112,000	20
Graduate degree	40,000	39

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



By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Montana will require postsecondary education. This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**. Montana ranks **22nd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	33,000	35,000	2,000
High school graduates	161,000	170,000	9,000
Postsecondary	308,000	331,000	23,000



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	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Graduate degree	Total
<b>Management and Professional Office</b>							
Management	2	8	8	3	10	3	34
Business operations specialty	0	2	2	1	4	1	10
Financial specialists	-	1	2	1	4	1	9
Legal	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
Computer and mathematical science	-	1	1	1	3	1	7
Architects and technicians	-	0	0	0	1	1	3
<b>STEM</b>							
Engineers and technicians	0	1	0	0	3	1	5
Life and physical scientists	-	0	0	0	5	2	8
Social scientists	-	-	0	-	0	1	2
<b>Community Services and Arts</b>							
Community and social services	0	1	2	1	4	3	10
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	2	1	4	1	10
<b>Education</b>							
Education	0	2	3	1	15	11	33
<b>Healthcare</b>							
Healthcare practitioners	0	2	3	7	9	6	27
Healthcare support	1	5	5	2	1	0	14
<b>Food Service</b>							
Food preparation and serving	6	21	14	3	6	0	50
<b>Personal Care</b>							
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	5	11	7	1	2	0	25
Personal care	2	7	5	2	2	1	19
<b>Protective Services</b>							
Protective services	0	3	3	1	2	1	9
<b>Sales</b>							
Sales	4	22	17	4	13	2	62
<b>Office Support</b>							
Office and administrative support	2	26	29	9	13	2	82
<b>Blue Collar</b>							
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	3	1	1	1	0	7
Construction and extraction	3	16	8	3	3	0	34
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	11	5	3	2	0	22
Production	2	9	5	2	2	1	20
Transportation and material moving	4	16	7	2	2	0	31
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>536</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.

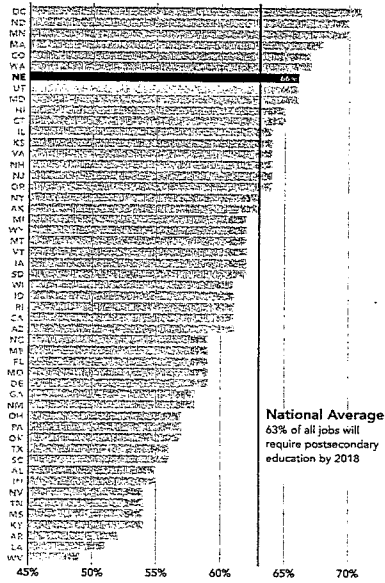
# Nebraska

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Nebraska requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 56,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 25,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Nebraska will create 321,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 207,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 89,000 for high school graduates and 25,000 for high school dropouts.
- Nebraska ranks 17th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 36th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 66% of all jobs in Nebraska (715,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

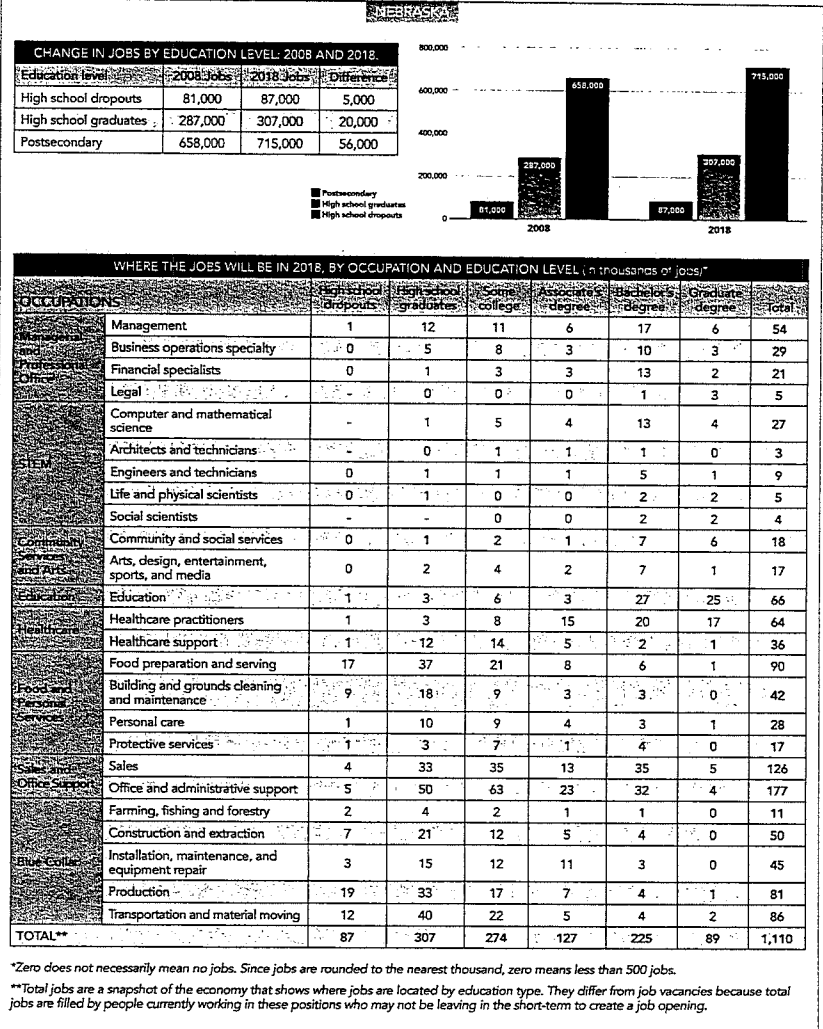
Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	87,000	36
High school graduates	307,000	36
Some college, no degree	274,000	10
Associate's degree	127,000	7
Bachelor's degree	225,000	17
Graduate degree	89,000	26

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



By 2018, **66%** of jobs in Nebraska will require postsecondary education. This is **3** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Nebraska ranks **7th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

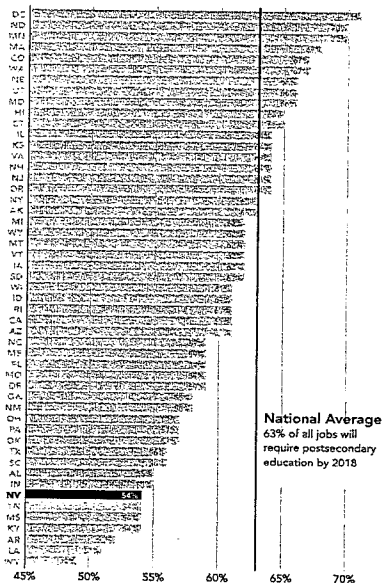


# Nevada

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Nevada requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 218,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 183,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Nevada will create 511,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 272,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 161,000 for high school graduates and 78,000 for high school dropouts.
- Nevada ranks 48th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 3rd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 54% of all jobs in Nevada (938,000 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.

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



NEVADA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

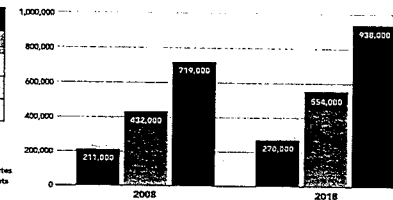
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	270,000	3
High school graduates	554,000	21
Some college, no degree	441,000	6
Associate's degree	133,000	43
Bachelor's degree	255,000	48
Graduate degree	109,000	50

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

This is **9** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Nevada ranks **45th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	211,000	270,000	60,000
High school graduates	432,000	554,000	123,000
Postsecondary	719,000	938,000	218,000



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
Management	4	19	24	8	24	9	88
Business operations specialty	1	6	10	4	9	4	33
Financial specialists	0	4	6	3	12	3	28
Legal	0	1	1	1	1	6	12
Computer and mathematical science	0	3	5	2	8	2	21
Architects and technicians	0	1	2	1	2	1	6
Engineers and technicians	0	2	3	1	6	2	15
Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	0	2	2	8
Social scientists	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Community and social services	0	2	3	2	5	4	15
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	3	7	8	3	8	1	30
Education	1	6	9	3	27	29	75
Healthcare practitioners	0	5	10	14	16	18	64
Healthcare support	2	10	13	3	3	1	32
Food preparation and serving	59	88	50	12	16	3	228
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	45	39	13	3	5	2	106
Personal care	12	36	30	8	14	2	101
Protective services	3	16	17	6	9	1	51
Sales	19	65	60	15	37	7	204
Office and administrative support	21	88	94	23	29	6	261
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
Construction and extraction	41	51	22	5	5	1	125
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	12	26	19	7	4	1	69
Production	18	24	10	2	4	0	58
Transportation and material moving	27	55	30	6	8	2	128
TOTAL**	270	554	441	133	255	109	1,763

\*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.

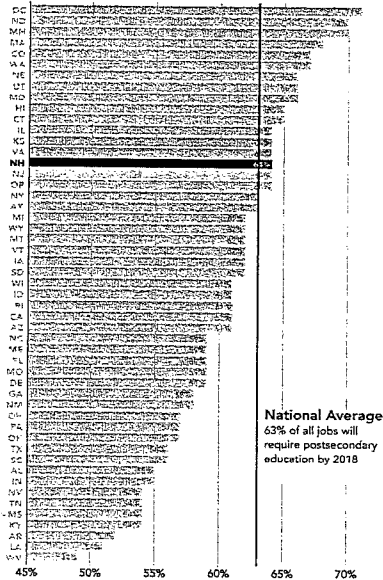
# New Hampshire

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in New Hampshire requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 53,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 22,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, New Hampshire will create 223,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 141,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 67,000 for high school graduates and 15,000 for high school dropouts.
- New Hampshire ranks 7th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 45th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in New Hampshire (486,000 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.

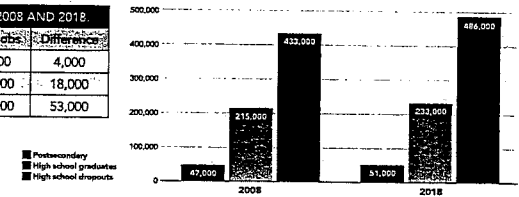
NEW HAMPSHIRE'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	51,000	45
High school graduates	233,000	26
Some college, no degree	151,000	43
Associate's degree	83,000	13
Bachelor's degree	172,000	7
Graduate degree	80,000	11

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



By 2018, **64%** of jobs in New Hampshire will require postsecondary education. This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**. New Hampshire ranks **15th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	47,000	51,000	4,000
High school graduates	215,000	233,000	18,000
Postsecondary	433,000	486,000	53,000



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
Management	1	8	8	4	15	10	46
Business operations specialty	0	3	6	3	8	3	24
Professional	0	1	2	2	7	3	14
Legal	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Computer and mathematical science	0	2	4	2	11	6	23
STEM	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Architects and technicians	0	1	2	1	5	2	11
Engineers and technicians	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Social scientists	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Community Services and Arts	0	0	1	0	4	4	10
Community and social services	0	0	1	0	4	4	10
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	2	1	4	1	10
Education	0	5	6	3	23	23	60
Healthcare	0	4	5	12	13	11	45
Healthcare support	1	8	7	4	2	0	22
Food and Personal Services	10	26	12	7	7	1	63
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	5	14	4	2	1	1	28
Personal care	1	9	5	2	3	1	21
Protective services	1	4	4	2	3	1	13
Sales and Office Support	4	30	21	9	30	6	100
Sales	4	30	21	9	30	6	100
Office and administrative support	5	43	33	16	21	3	121
Farming, fishing and forestry	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Construction and extraction	6	16	6	2	2	0	31
Blue Collar	4	13	7	3	2	0	29
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	4	13	7	3	2	0	29
Production	6	24	10	4	3	1	47
Transportation and material moving	5	20	5	2	3	0	37
TOTAL**	51	233	151	83	172	80	769

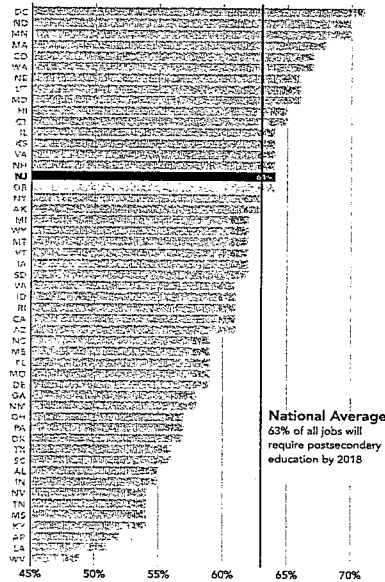
\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.  
 \*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# New Jersey

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in New Jersey requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 148,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 43,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, New Jersey will create 1.3 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 794,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 376,000 for high school graduates and 118,000 for high school dropouts.
- New Jersey ranks 2nd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 33rd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in New Jersey (2.7 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.

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

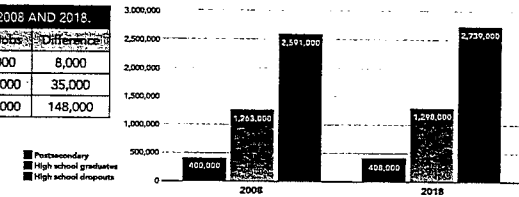


Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	408,000	33
High school graduates	1,300,000	34
Some college, no degree	808,000	46
Associate's degree	334,000	46
Bachelor's degree	1,059,000	2
Graduate degree	538,000	7

By 2018, **64%** of jobs in New Jersey will require postsecondary education. This is **1** percentage point above the national average of **63%**. New Jersey ranks **16th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

## NEW JERSEY

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	400,000	408,000	8,000
High school graduates	1,263,000	1,300,000	35,000
Postsecondary	2,591,000	2,739,000	148,000



OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Management	6	35	37	16	91	54	240
Business operations specialty	2	20	24	9	58	26	139
Financial specialists	0	6	9	6	58	25	103
Legal	0	3	3	2	6	28	41
Computer and mathematical science	1	9	19	11	70	44	154
Architects and technicians	0	1	2	1	7	3	14
Engineers and technicians	0	4	5	3	20	15	48
Life and physical scientists	0	2	2	1	9	17	32
Social scientists	0	0	1	1	7	12	21
Community and social services	1	5	7	4	26	26	69
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	9	11	6	35	9	71
Education	4	24	26	15	132	104	306
Healthcare practitioners	2	17	25	42	76	78	240
Healthcare support	17	59	34	12	13	4	139
Food preparation and serving	70	122	49	19	30	5	294
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	50	70	22	6	9	2	160
Personal care	16	71	33	10	23	4	158
Protective services	5	39	35	13	24	6	123
Sales	32	141	103	40	170	38	525
Office and administrative support	36	274	213	75	133	27	758
Farming, fishing and forestry	5	3	1	0	1	0	10
Construction and extraction	32	79	27	6	8	2	154
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	19	79	33	15	11	2	160
Production	44	84	32	7	20	4	190
Transportation and material moving	63	143	53	14	20	4	297
TOTAL**	408	1,298	808	334	1,059	538	4,444

\*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.

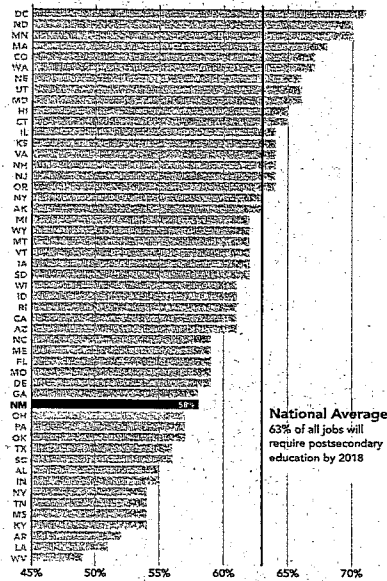
# New Mexico

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in New Mexico requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 58,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 43,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, New Mexico will create 292,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 166,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 86,000 for high school graduates and 39,000 for high school dropouts.
- New Mexico ranks 46th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 7th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 58% of all jobs in New Mexico (574,000 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.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	135,000	7
High school graduates	297,000	29
Some college, no degree	241,000	13
Associate's degree	88,000	31
Bachelor's degree	152,000	46
Graduate degree	93,000	19

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



By 2018, **58%** of jobs in New Mexico will require postsecondary education.

This is **5** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

New Mexico ranks **37th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

### NEW MEXICO

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	122,000	135,000	13,000
High school graduates	268,000	297,000	30,000
Postsecondary	515,000	574,000	58,000

OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
<b>Management</b>	2	12	15	5	15	10	59
<b>Business operations specialty</b>	1	4	4	2	6	3	18
<b>Financial specialists</b>	0	2	3	1	6	3	14
<b>Legal</b>	0	1	1	0	1	2	5
<b>Computer and mathematical science</b>	0	1	4	2	6	4	16
<b>Architects and technicians</b>	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
<b>Engineers and technicians</b>	0	1	2	3	7	6	19
<b>Life and physical scientists</b>	0	1	2	1	2	5	11
<b>Social scientists</b>	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
<b>Community and social services</b>	0	2	3	2	5	6	19
<b>Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media</b>	1	2	4	2	5	2	15
<b>Education</b>	2	5	9	5	27	23	71
<b>Healthcare practitioners</b>	0	4	7	11	13	13	50
<b>Healthcare support</b>	4	10	10	3	2	1	29
<b>Food preparation and serving</b>	26	38	17	5	6	1	93
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance</b>	15	16	6	2	1	0	41
<b>Personal care</b>	8	14	10	4	3	1	39
<b>Protective services</b>	1	10	9	2	4	1	27
<b>Sales</b>	11	40	34	8	16	4	112
<b>Office Support</b>	8	50	56	17	16	4	149
<b>Farming, fishing and forestry</b>	4	2	1	0	0	0	7
<b>Construction and extraction</b>	24	31	13	3	3	0	74
<b>Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair</b>	7	16	13	5	2	1	42
<b>Production</b>	11	13	7	3	2	1	37
<b>Transportation and material moving</b>	11	23	12	2	2	1	51
<b>TOTAL**</b>	135	297	241	88	152	93	1,007

*\*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.*

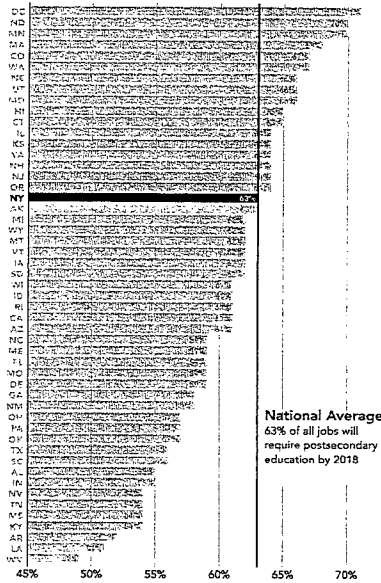
# New York

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in New York requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 359,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 137,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, New York will create 2.8 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 1.8 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 750,000 for high school graduates and 287,000 for high school dropouts.
- New York ranks 14th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 21st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 63% of all jobs in New York (6.1 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.

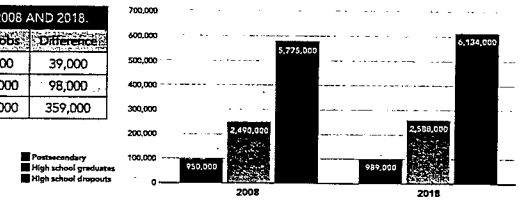
NEW YORK'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	989,000	21
High school graduates	2,588,000	37
Some college, no degree	1,619,000	49
Associate's degree	1,003,000	15
Bachelor's degree	2,086,000	14
Graduate degree	1,425,000	5

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



By 2018, **63%** of jobs in New York will require postsecondary education. This is equivalent to the national average of **63%**. New York ranks **18th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	950,000	989,000	39,000
High school graduates	2,490,000	2,588,000	98,000
Postsecondary	5,775,000	6,134,000	359,000



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
<b>Management and Professional Office</b>							
Management	18	75	71	45	184	114	506
Business operations specialty	3	30	33	23	91	45	225
Financial specialists	0	15	19	25	151	61	271
Legal	1	5	8	7	18	90	128
<b>STEM</b>							
Computer and mathematical science	2	14	32	27	123	55	252
Architects and technicians	0	1	3	6	12	10	32
Engineers and technicians	0	7	10	12	36	21	87
Life and physical scientists	0	3	3	4	14	28	52
Social scientists	0	0	2	2	15	34	54
<b>Community Services and Arts</b>							
Community and social services	4	24	27	19	80	84	237
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	4	19	28	18	126	49	244
<b>Education</b>							
Education	11	54	64	43	163	432	766
<b>Healthcare</b>							
Healthcare practitioners	4	34	58	109	154	184	543
Healthcare support	76	161	88	45	33	13	417
<b>Food and Personal Care</b>							
Food preparation and serving	172	244	95	47	69	14	641
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	107	157	43	19	17	3	347
Personal care	66	146	68	32	44	11	368
Protective services	17	82	74	44	57	10	284
<b>Sales and Office Support</b>							
Sales	90	279	201	102	289	81	1,041
Office and administrative support	95	536	425	246	298	64	1,665
<b>Production and Blue Collar</b>							
Farming, fishing and forestry	6	7	2	1	1	0	17
Construction and extraction	83	174	61	30	25	5	378
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	41	144	67	42	27	5	326
Production	89	159	58	27	28	7	367
Transportation and material moving	99	219	79	29	31	6	462
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>9,712</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.

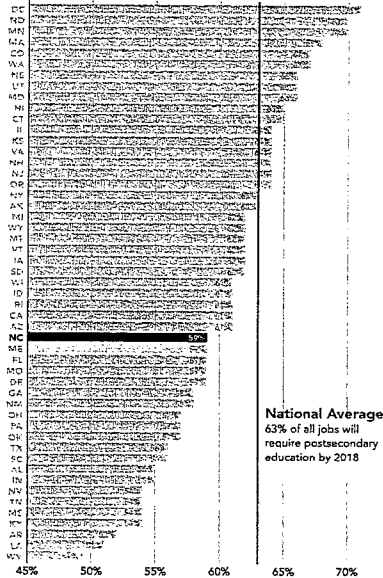


# North Carolina

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in North Carolina requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 332,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 157,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, North Carolina will create 1.4 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 833,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 413,000 for high school graduates and 172,000 for high school dropouts.
- North Carolina ranks 27th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 10th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 59% of all jobs in North Carolina (2.9 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.



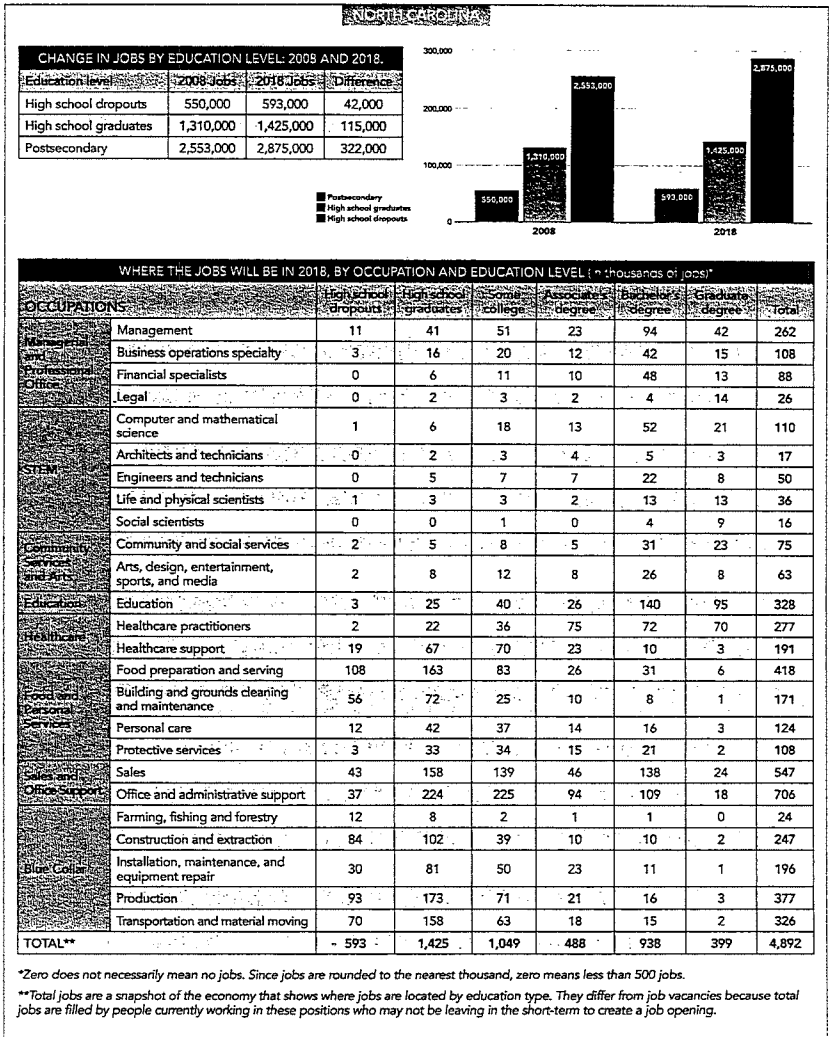
National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

NORTH CAROLINA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	593,000	10
High school graduates	1,425,000	30
Some college, no degree	1,049,000	34
Associate's degree	488,000	17
Bachelor's degree	938,000	27
Graduate degree	399,000	33

By 2018, **59%** of jobs in North Carolina will require postsecondary education.

This is **4** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

North Carolina ranks **31st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



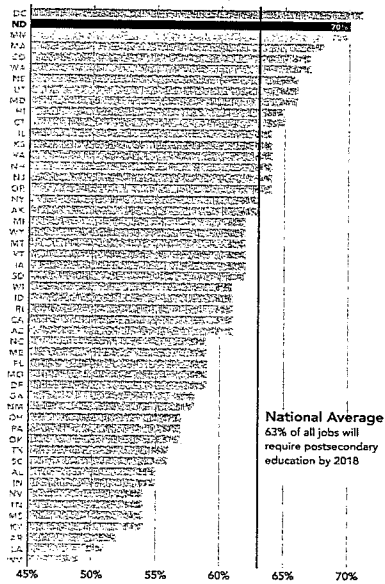
# North Dakota

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in North Dakota requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 14,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 6,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, North Dakota will create 120,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 80,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 33,000 for high school graduates and 7,000 for high school dropouts.
- North Dakota ranks 6th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 51st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 70% of all jobs in North Dakota (277,000 jobs) will require some postsecondary training beyond high school in 2018.

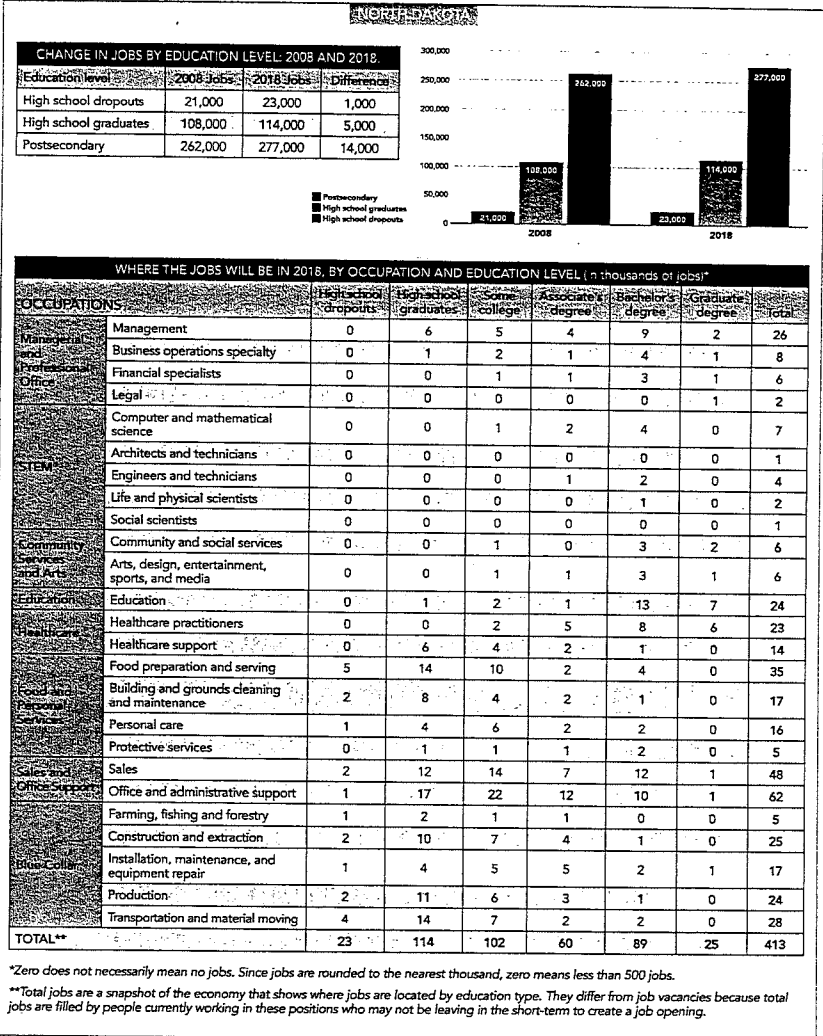
Job vacancies arise from two sources: There are brand new positions created as an occupation grows, and there are pre-existing jobs that people leave behind when they retire, or move into other occupations.

NORTH DAKOTA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	23,000	51
High school graduates	114,000	43
Some college, no degree	102,000	15
Associate's degree	60,000	1
Bachelor's degree	89,000	6
Graduate degree	25,000	43

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



By 2018, **70%** of jobs in North Dakota will require postsecondary education. This is **7** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. North Dakota ranks **2nd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

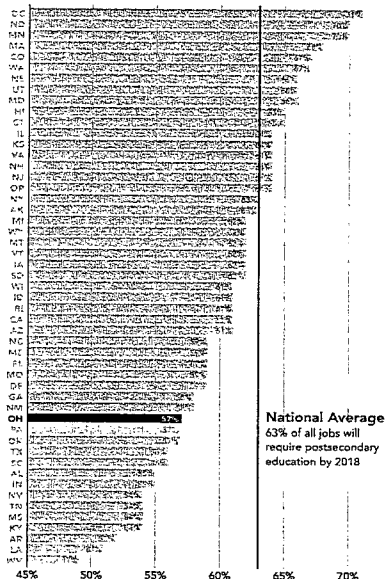


# Ohio

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Ohio requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 153,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 29,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Ohio will create 1.7 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 967,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 600,000 for high school graduates and 142,000 for high school dropouts.
- Ohio ranks 36th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 34th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 57% of all jobs in Ohio (3.3 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.



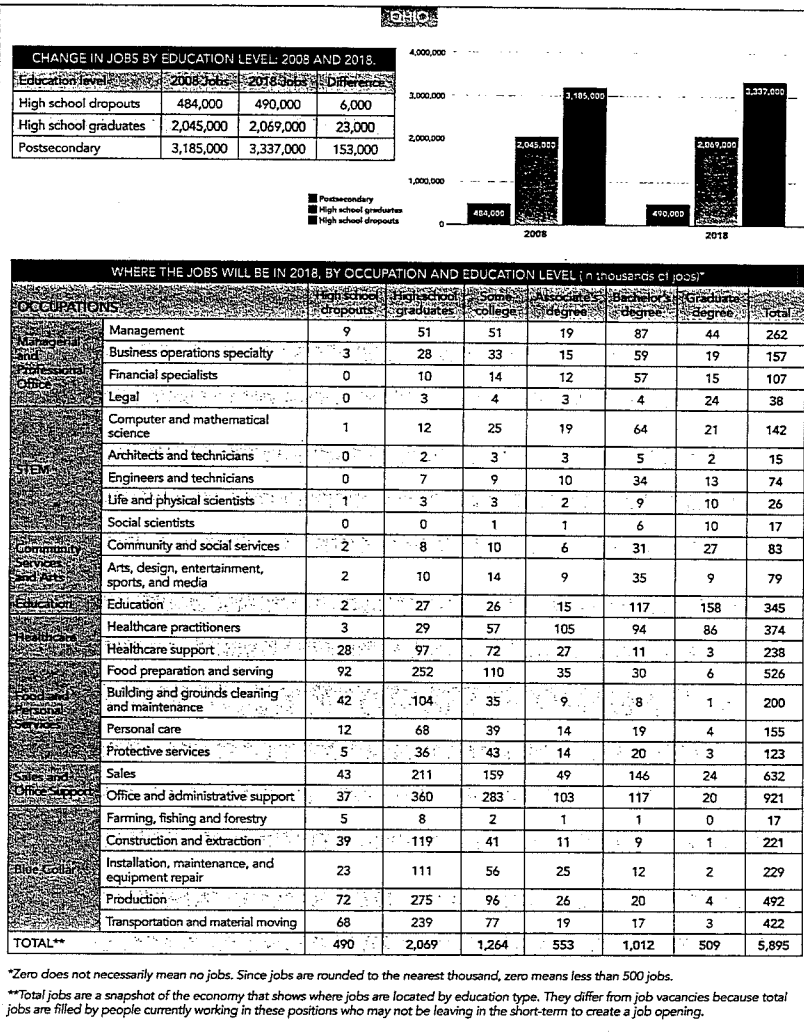
National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

OHIO'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	490,000	34
High school graduates	2,069,000	8
Some college, no degree	1,264,000	32
Associate's degree	553,000	25
Bachelor's degree	1,012,000	36
Graduate degree	509,000	25

By 2018, **57%** of jobs in Ohio will require postsecondary education.

This is **6** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Ohio ranks **38th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



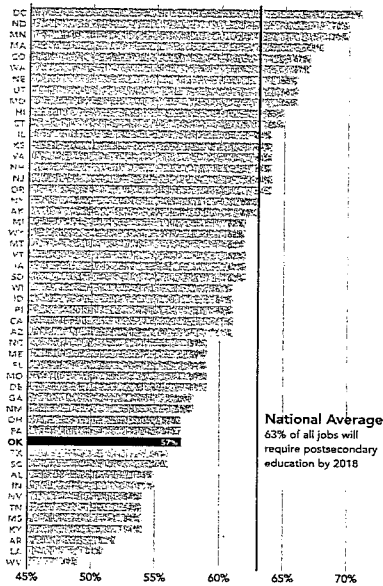
# Oklahoma

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Oklahoma requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 87,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 59,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Oklahoma will create 541,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 308,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 172,000 for high school graduates and 61,000 for high school dropouts.
- Oklahoma ranks 38th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 15th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 57% of all jobs in Oklahoma (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.

OKLAHOMA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	211,000	15
High school graduates	592,000	13
Some college, no degree	451,000	11
Associate's degree	151,000	40
Bachelor's degree	332,000	38
Graduate degree	130,000	45

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

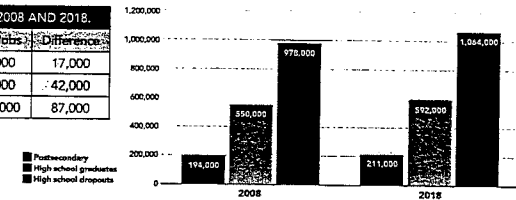


By 2018, **57%** of jobs in Oklahoma will require postsecondary education.

This is **6** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Oklahoma ranks **40th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	194,000	211,000	17,000
High school graduates	550,000	592,000	42,000
Postsecondary	978,000	1,064,000	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
Management	6	32	29	11	41	17	136
Business operations specialty	1	6	12	4	13	4	39
Financial specialists	0	4	5	3	19	4	35
Legal	0	1	2	1	1	8	13
Computer and mathematical science	0	3	10	4	15	3	36
Architects and technicians	0	1	2	1	1	0	6
Engineers and technicians	0	2	3	3	10	3	22
Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	0	5	3	12
Social scientists	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Community and social services	1	2	4	1	9	7	24
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	4	4	2	9	2	21
Education	1	10	13	5	58	31	118
Healthcare practitioners	1	10	18	24	25	23	101
Healthcare support	7	22	19	5	2	1	57
Food preparation and serving	42	59	31	7	7	1	149
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	20	27	9	2	2	0	61
Personal care	7	21	16	4	6	1	55
Protective services	2	12	17	5	9	1	45
Sales	15	59	55	14	38	8	188
Office and administrative support	15	97	102	28	40	6	289
Farming, fishing and forestry	5	6	2	0	1	0	14
Construction and extraction	31	54	20	5	4	1	115
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	11	34	23	9	5	1	84
Production	23	64	27	7	5	1	127
Transportation and material moving	22	60	24	5	4	1	116
TOTAL**	211	592	451	151	332	130	1,857

\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.

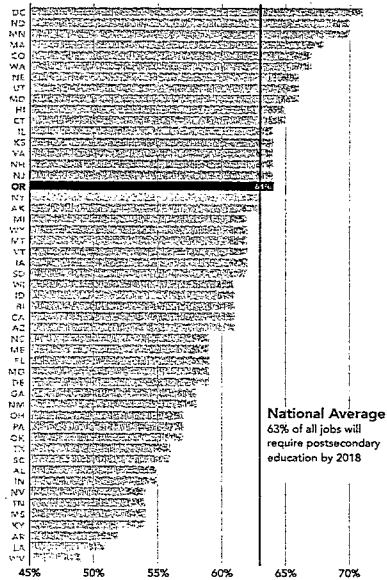
\*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# 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.



National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

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.

**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)\***

OCCUPATION	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
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
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 and social services	1	3	7	3	14	15	43
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	4	8	3	17	5	38
Education	1	10	17	7	43	56	133
Healthcare practitioners	1	5	12	21	30	34	103
Healthcare support	4	14	24	10	6	1	60
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	15	65	65	18	53	8	225
Office and administrative support	16	94	115	32	48	8	313
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.

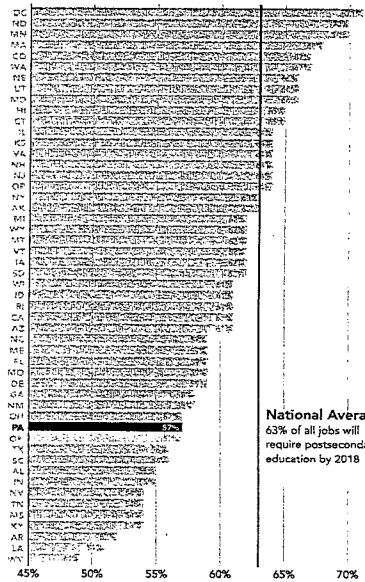
# Pennsylvania

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Pennsylvania requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 181,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 63,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Pennsylvania will create 1.8 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 1 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 676,000 for high school graduates and 139,000 for high school dropouts.
- Pennsylvania ranks 25th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 37th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 57% of all jobs in Pennsylvania (3.5 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.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	478,000	37
High school graduates	2,331,000	3
Some college, no degree	1,098,000	48
Associate's degree	599,000	21
Bachelor's degree	1,213,000	25
Graduate degree	637,000	14

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

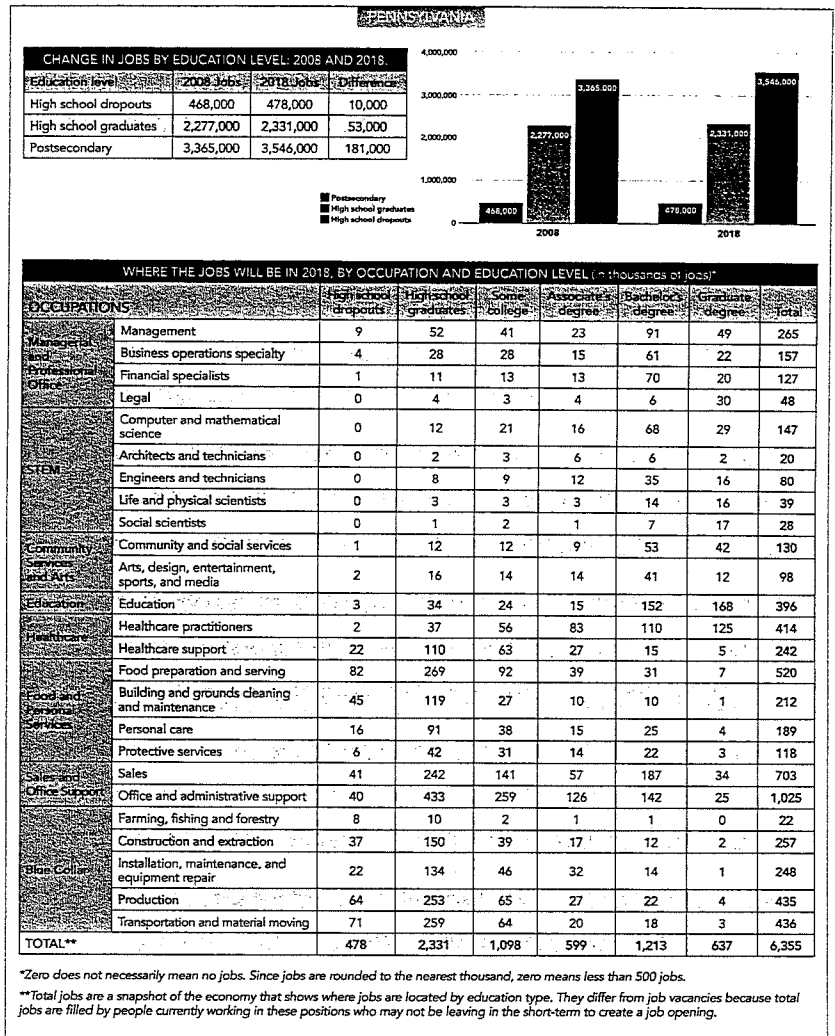


**National Average**  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

By 2018, **57%** of jobs in Pennsylvania will require postsecondary education.

This is **6** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Pennsylvania ranks **39th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



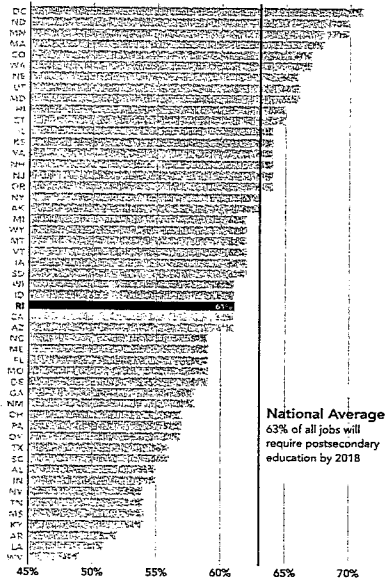
# Rhode Island

- 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.

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

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

OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
<b>Management</b>	1	5	4	3	10	4	27
<b>Business operations specialty</b>	0	2	2	1	4	1	12
<b>Financial specialists</b>	0	1	2	1	6	2	13
<b>Legal</b>	-	0	0	0	0	3	4
<b>Computer and mathematical science</b>	0	1	2	2	6	2	13
<b>Architects and technicians</b>	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Engineers and technicians</b>	0	1	1	1	4	2	7
<b>Life and physical scientists</b>	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
<b>Social scientists</b>	-	0	0	-	1	1	2
<b>Community and social services</b>	-	1	2	1	4	5	13
<b>Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media</b>	0	1	2	1	5	1	9
<b>Education</b>	0	3	3	2	13	17	37
<b>Healthcare practitioners</b>	0	2	4	7	9	12	35
<b>Healthcare support</b>	3	10	7	2	2	0	24
<b>Food preparation and serving</b>	11	20	10	5	4	0	51
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance</b>	6	9	2	1	1	0	20
<b>Personal care</b>	2	8	4	2	3	0	18
<b>Protective services</b>	1	3	3	2	2	0	12
<b>Sales</b>	4	15	11	4	14	2	50
<b>Office support</b>	4	28	25	11	14	3	86
<b>Farming, fishing and forestry</b>	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
<b>Construction and extraction</b>	4	9	4	1	2	0	21
<b>Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair</b>	2	7	4	3	1	0	17
<b>Production</b>	10	13	4	1	2	0	31
<b>Transportation and material moving</b>	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>

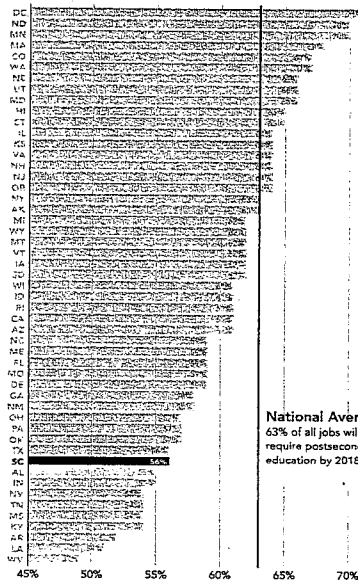
\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.  
 \*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# South Carolina

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in South Carolina requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 94,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 40,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, South Carolina will create 630,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 349,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 206,000 for high school graduates and 75,000 for high school dropouts.
- South Carolina ranks 39th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 12th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 56% of all jobs in South Carolina (1.2 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.



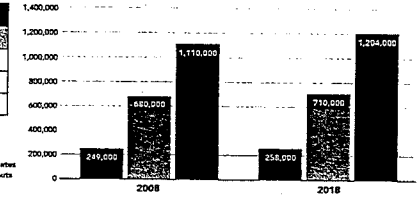
National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

By 2018, **56%** of jobs in South Carolina will require postsecondary education. This is **7** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. South Carolina ranks **42nd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	258,000	12
High school graduates	710,000	11
Some college, no degree	452,000	37
Associate's degree	215,000	18
Bachelor's degree	369,000	39
Graduate degree	168,000	37

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	249,000	258,000	9,000
High school graduates	680,000	710,000	31,000
Postsecondary	1,110,000	1,204,000	94,000



OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Management	5	23	23	12	39	15	117
Business operations specialty	1	7	8	4	12	5	37
Financial specialists	0	3	5	4	18	5	36
Legal	0	1	2	2	3	7	14
Computer and mathematical science	0	2	6	5	14	4	32
Architects and technicians	0	1	1	2	2	2	8
Engineers and technicians	1	4	3	4	15	5	33
Life and physical scientists	0	2	1	1	3	2	9
Social scientists	-	0	0	0	1	2	3
Community and social services	1	3	3	2	9	10	27
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	4	4	3	12	2	27
Education	1	10	13	7	46	51	129
Healthcare practitioners	1	10	17	37	33	29	127
Healthcare support	7	25	21	8	3	1	65
Food preparation and serving	44	82	38	11	13	2	190
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	27	41	14	4	4	1	91
Personal care	6	21	14	6	7	2	55
Protective services	1	17	14	6	9	1	48
Sales	25	82	57	21	59	9	254
Office and administrative support	17	112	103	39	43	8	322
Farming, fishing and forestry	5	4	1	0	0	0	11
Construction and extraction	33	45	14	6	5	1	103
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	15	44	26	13	4	1	103
Production	34	94	36	11	8	1	185
Transportation and material moving	32	74	26	6	6	1	145
TOTAL**	258	710	452	215	369	168	2,172

\*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.



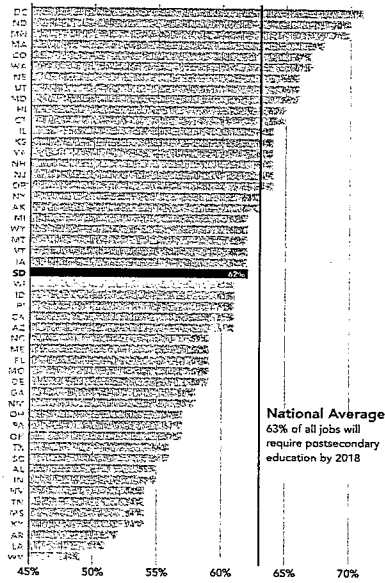
# South Dakota

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in South Dakota requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 25,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 14,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, South Dakota will create 141,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 85,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 45,000 for high school graduates and 11,000 for high school dropouts.
- South Dakota ranks 19th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 41st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in South Dakota (294,000 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.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	37,000	41
High school graduates	156,000	20
Some college, no degree	107,000	31
Associate's degree	59,000	3
Bachelor's degree	98,000	19
Graduate degree	31,000	44

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



By 2018, **62%** of jobs in South Dakota will require postsecondary education.

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

South Dakota ranks **25th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	34,000	37,000	3,000
High school graduates	145,000	156,000	11,000
Postsecondary	270,000	294,000	25,000

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
Management	1	7	5	3	8	2	26
Business operations specialty	0	1	1	1	4	1	9
Financial specialists	0	1	2	1	5	1	10
Legal	-	0	0	0	0	1	2
Computer and mathematical science	-	0	1	1	4	1	8
Architects and technicians	-	0	0	0	0	0	1
Engineers and technicians	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
Life and physical scientists	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Social scientists	-	-	0	-	0	0	1
Community and social services	-	0	1	0	3	3	8
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	3	1	2	1	8
Education	0	2	3	2	14	7	27
Healthcare practitioners	-	3	3	9	11	6	31
Healthcare support	1	5	3	2	1	0	13
Food preparation and serving	6	19	12	4	3	1	45
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	4	10	3	1	1	0	20
Personal care	1	6	5	2	3	0	17
Protective services	0	2	1	1	1	1	7
Sales	3	17	15	7	13	2	56
Office and administrative support	2	27	23	10	14	2	77
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	3	1	0	0	0	5
Construction and extraction	3	12	6	2	1	0	24
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	7	5	4	1	0	19
Production	6	16	6	3	2	0	34
Transportation and material moving	5	17	7	2	1	0	32
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>487</b>

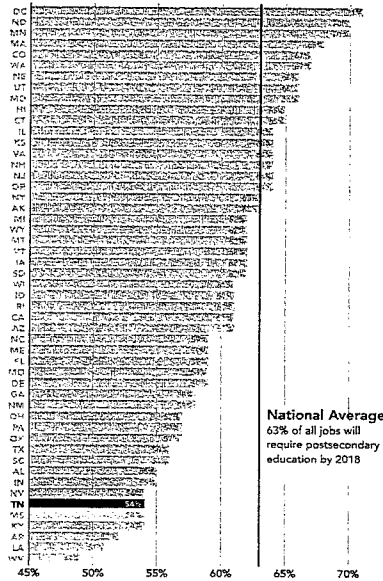
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 \*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# Tennessee

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Tennessee requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 194,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 145,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Tennessee will create 967,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 516,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 336,000 for high school graduates and 115,000 for high school dropouts.
- Tennessee ranks 41st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 13th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 54% of all jobs in Tennessee (1.8 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.

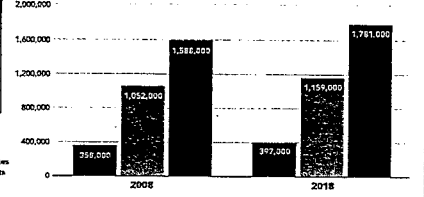


National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

TENNESSEE'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	397,000	13
High school graduates	1,159,000	9
Some college, no degree	727,000	49
Associate's degree	246,000	29
Bachelor's degree	553,000	41
Graduate degree	255,000	38

By 2018, **54%** of jobs in Tennessee will require postsecondary education. This is **9** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Tennessee ranks **46th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	358,000	397,000	39,000
High school graduates	1,052,000	1,159,000	106,000
Postsecondary	1,588,000	1,781,000	194,000



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
<b>Management</b>							
Management	10	44	47	14	70	32	217
Business operations specialty	1	10	16	5	26	7	65
<b>Office</b>							
Financial specialists	0	5	8	4	25	7	50
Legal	0	2	2	1	2	9	16
<b>STEM</b>							
Computer and mathematical science	1	4	10	7	21	7	50
Architects and technicians	0	2	2	1	2	1	9
Engineers and technicians	1	3	4	4	14	5	31
Life and physical scientists	0	2	1	1	4	4	12
Social scientists	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
<b>Community Services and Arts</b>							
Community and social services	1	4	5	2	17	13	41
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	8	9	4	19	5	47
<b>Education</b>							
Education	2	18	19	6	61	66	173
<b>Healthcare</b>							
Healthcare practitioners	1	18	34	47	51	54	206
Healthcare support	9	36	28	11	6	2	93
<b>Food preparation and serving</b>							
Food preparation and serving	71	116	54	14	17	3	274
<b>Local level Personal Services</b>							
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	44	58	18	4	7	1	131
Personal care	7	32	18	6	7	1	71
Protective services	3	27	27	7	11	2	77
<b>Sales and Office Support</b>							
Sales	33	119	89	22	83	13	360
Office and administrative support	26	192	172	48	72	11	521
<b>Farming, fishing and forestry</b>							
Farming, fishing and forestry	6	4	1	0	0	0	12
<b>Construction and extraction</b>							
Construction and extraction	45	72	22	5	6	1	150
<b>Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair</b>							
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	20	71	34	12	5	1	143
<b>Production</b>							
Production	55	167	53	10	11	2	299
<b>Transportation and material moving</b>							
Transportation and material moving	60	143	53	10	13	2	282
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>3,336</b>

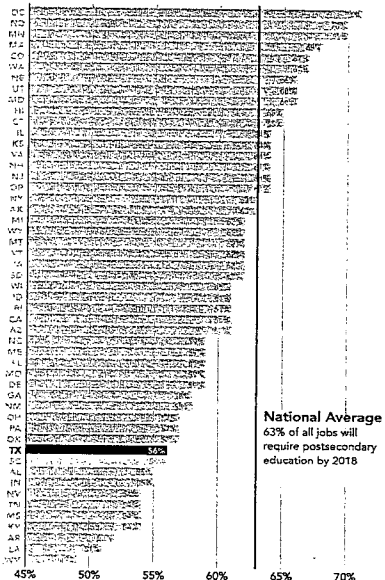
\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.  
\*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# Texas

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Texas requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 1.3 million while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 915,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Texas will create 4 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 2.2 million of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 1.1 million for high school graduates and 667,000 for high school dropouts.
- Texas ranks 31st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 1st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 56% of all jobs in Texas (7.7 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.

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

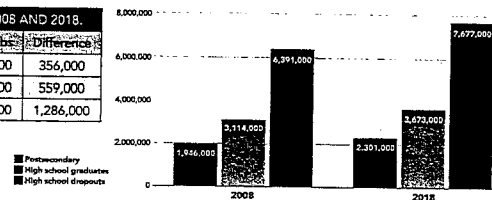


**National Average**  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	2,301,000	1
High school graduates	3,673,000	39
Some college, no degree	3,070,000	23
Associate's degree	1,005,000	48
Bachelor's degree	2,544,000	31
Graduate degree	1,058,000	36

By 2018, **56%** of jobs in Texas will require postsecondary education. This is **7** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Texas ranks **41st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	1,946,000	2,301,000	356,000
High school graduates	3,114,000	3,673,000	559,000
Postsecondary	6,391,000	7,677,000	1,286,000



OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Management	38	136	176	57	249	117	774
Business operations specialty	10	52	87	27	113	45	334
Financial specialists	3	23	40	20	137	44	266
Legal	1	8	13	6	13	53	94
Computer and mathematical science	2	23	67	35	152	67	346
Architects and technicians	3	9	13	10	18	6	57
Engineers and technicians	3	17	29	23	102	47	221
Life and physical scientists	2	8	12	5	26	38	91
Social scientists	0	1	3	1	16	23	43
Community and social services	2	10	20	7	44	43	127
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	8	25	44	20	74	20	191
Education	9	69	105	39	470	220	912
Healthcare practitioners	6	54	114	161	181	161	677
Healthcare support	74	122	108	23	16	6	349
Food preparation and serving	448	413	194	43	59	7	1,164
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	240	148	48	12	14	3	465
Personal care	91	158	118	32	50	10	459
Protective services	16	92	126	38	55	9	337
Sales	166	426	412	102	339	65	1,509
Office and administrative support	156	731	798	187	274	46	2,192
Farming, fishing and forestry	32	15	4	1	2	0	55
Construction and extraction	357	270	103	23	27	4	784
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	111	214	134	57	31	5	552
Production	277	302	146	43	37	9	815
Transportation and material moving	245	347	158	33	44	8	835
TOTAL**	2,301	3,673	3,070	1,005	2,544	1,058	13,651

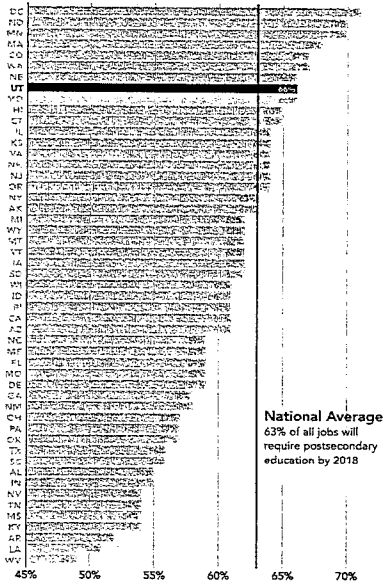
\*Zero does not necessarily mean no jobs. Since jobs are rounded to the nearest thousand, zero means less than 500 jobs.  
\*\*Total jobs are a snapshot of the economy that shows where jobs are located by education type. They differ from job vacancies because total jobs are filled by people currently working in these positions who may not be leaving in the short-term to create a job opening.

# Utah

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Utah requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 202,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 97,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Utah will create 477,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 308,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 126,000 for high school graduates and 43,000 for high school dropouts.
- Utah ranks 24th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 31st in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 66% of all jobs in Utah (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.

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



National Average  
63% of all jobs will require postsecondary education by 2018

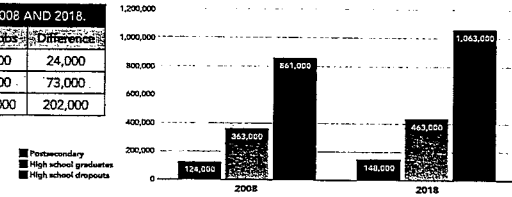
UTAH'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	148,000	31
High school graduates	436,000	44
Some college, no degree	440,000	14
Associate's degree	173,000	2
Bachelor's degree	319,000	24
Graduate degree	131,000	32

By 2018, **66%** of jobs in Utah will require postsecondary education.

This is **3** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Utah ranks **8th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	124,000	148,000	24,000
High school graduates	363,000	436,000	73,000
Postsecondary	861,000	1,063,000	202,000



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	
Management	3	13	23	8	24	12	84	
Business operations specialty	1	7	9	5	13	5	39	
Financial specialists	0	4	7	5	15	7	39	
Legal	0	1	2	0	1	5	10	
Computer and mathematical science	1	4	12	5	21	6	49	
Architects and technicians	0	0	2	1	2	1	7	
Engineers and technicians	0	2	4	2	11	6	25	
Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	1	6	4	14	
Social scientists	-	-	1	0	2	3	6	
Community and social services	0	3	5	2	10	9	28	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	3	8	3	13	3	30	
Education	1	7	14	7	43	28	99	
Healthcare practitioners	0	3	8	19	21	20	72	
Healthcare support	2	11	14	7	5	1	40	
Food preparation and serving	25	41	29	6	9	2	113	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	16	21	12	4	4	1	58	
Personal care	2	12	12	4	6	1	37	
Protective services	1	6	10	4	5	1	27	
Sales	13	57	60	20	40	8	198	
Office and administrative support	11	82	110	36	42	5	288	
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	
Construction and extraction	25	42	25	7	4	1	104	
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	7	25	20	10	4	0	66	
Production	20	48	27	7	7	1	110	
Transportation and material moving	18	42	25	7	7	1	100	
TOTAL**	148	436	440	173	319	131	1,647	

\*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.

# Vermont

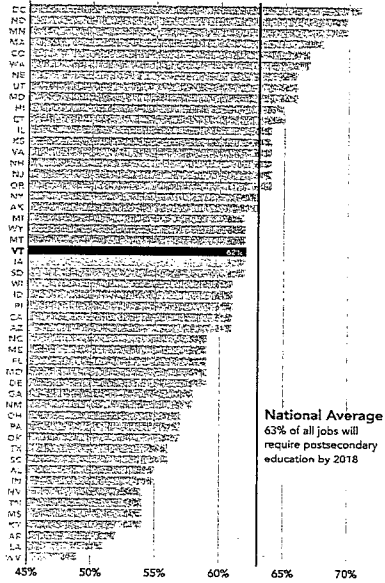
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Vermont requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 9,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 1,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Vermont will create 100,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 62,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 33,000 for high school graduates and 5,000 for high school dropouts.
- Vermont ranks 9th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 50th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Vermont (211,000 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.

### VERMONT'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	19,000	50
High school graduates	113,000	10
Some college, no degree	61,000	11
Associate's degree	36,000	47
Bachelor's degree	77,000	9
Graduate degree	38,000	12

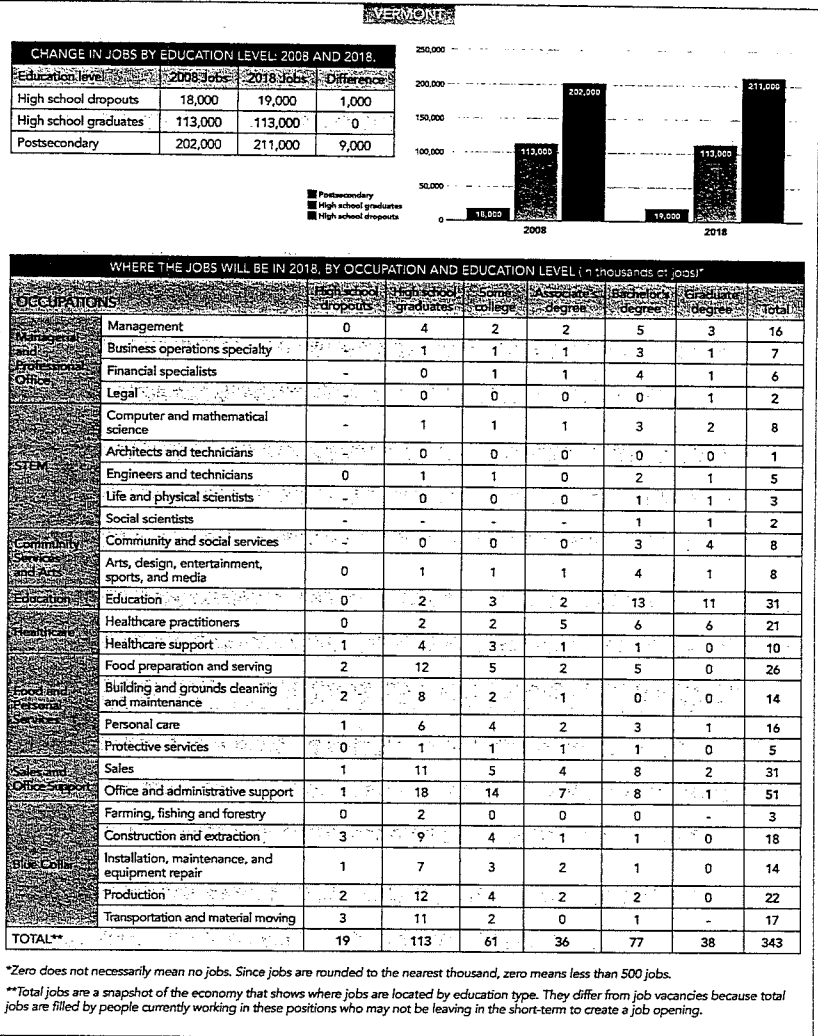
Percentage of jobs in 2018 that will require a postsecondary education, by state.



By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Vermont will require postsecondary education.

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

Vermont ranks **23rd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



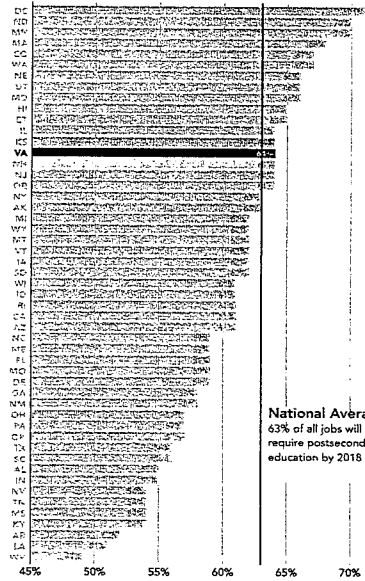
# Virginia

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Virginia requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 389,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 150,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Virginia will create 1.3 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 820,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 363,000 for high school graduates and 131,000 for high school dropouts.
- Virginia ranks 10th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 28th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 64% of all jobs in Virginia (2.8 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.

VIRGINIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	451,000	28
High school graduates	1,253,000	38
Some college, no degree	912,000	40
Associate's degree	356,000	42
Bachelor's degree	993,000	10
Graduate degree	570,000	6

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

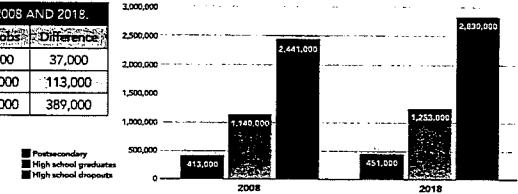


By 2018, **64%** of jobs in Virginia will require postsecondary education.

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

Virginia ranks **14th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	413,000	451,000	37,000
High school graduates	1,140,000	1,253,000	113,000
Postsecondary	2,441,000	2,830,000	389,000



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 degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
<b>Management</b>							
Management	7	33	39	14	77	51	222
Business operations specialty	3	24	30	15	66	42	180
<b>Office</b>							
Financial specialists	1	7	13	9	55	21	105
Legal	0	2	3	1	7	27	40
<b>STEM</b>							
Computer and mathematical science	1	15	40	20	109	67	253
Architects and technicians	0	2	4	3	7	4	20
Engineers and technicians	0	6	10	7	33	20	76
Life and physical scientists	0	2	2	1	8	12	26
Social scientists	-	0	1	1	7	20	29
<b>Community and Arts</b>							
Community and social services	2	5	6	4	25	26	68
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	8	13	6	40	17	85
<b>Education</b>							
Education	3	18	27	12	115	109	285
<b>Healthcare</b>							
Healthcare practitioners	1	16	33	45	56	65	217
Healthcare support	13	39	32	11	8	3	106
<b>Food and Personal</b>							
Food preparation and serving	82	140	60	15	28	5	332
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	63	73	23	6	9	2	176
<b>Sales and Office Support</b>							
Personal care	14	48	32	11	19	6	129
Protective services	3	31	34	12	25	6	111
Sales	40	157	122	38	128	29	513
Office and administrative support	30	214	216	73	121	28	682
<b>Blue Collar</b>							
Farming, fishing and forestry	5	4	1	0	1	0	11
Construction and extraction	70	106	40	9	12	3	239
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	25	77	43	19	11	2	176
Production	35	100	40	11	11	2	199
Transportation and material moving	52	126	46	12	15	3	254
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>4,534</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.

# Washington

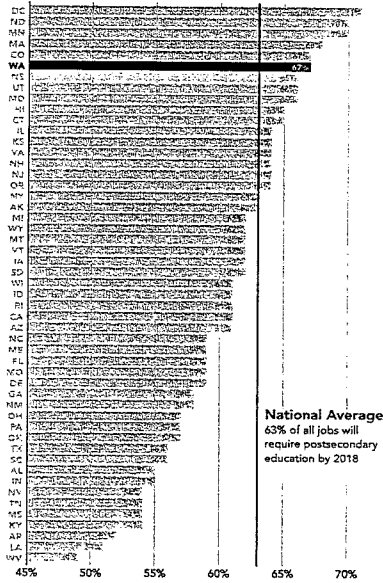
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Washington requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 259,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 107,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Washington will create over 1 million job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 677,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 257,000 for high school graduates and 94,000 for high school dropouts.
- Washington ranks 18th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 29th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 67% of all jobs in Washington (2.3 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.

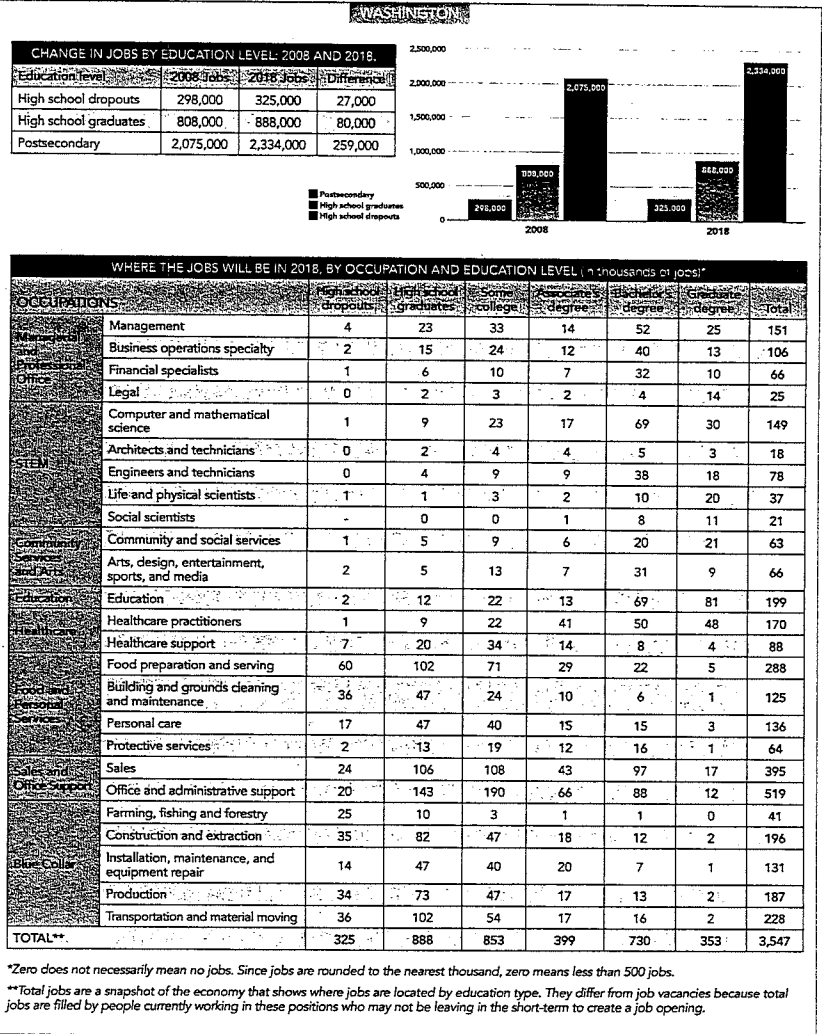
WASHINGTON'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	325,000	29
High school graduates	888,000	48
Some college, no degree	853,000	12
Associate's degree	399,000	9
Bachelor's degree	730,000	18
Graduate degree	353,000	16

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



By 2018, **67%** of jobs in Washington will require postsecondary education. This is **4** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Washington ranks **6th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.



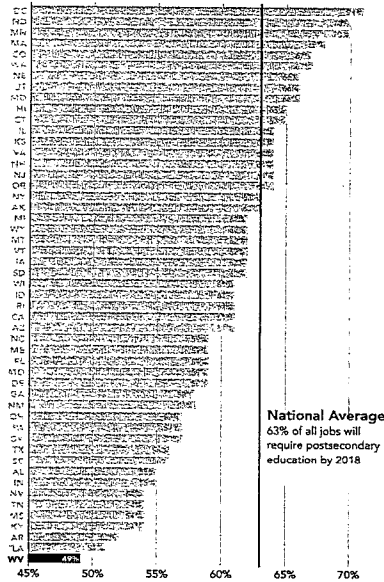
# West Virginia

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in West Virginia requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 20,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 13,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, West Virginia will create 234,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 115,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 95,000 for high school graduates and 23,000 for high school dropouts.
- West Virginia ranks 51st in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 23rd in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 49% of all jobs in West Virginia (398,000 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.

WEST VIRGINIA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	79,000	23
High school graduates	328,000	1
Some college, no degree	158,000	42
Associate's degree	72,000	30
Bachelor's degree	109,000	51
Graduate degree	60,000	41

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

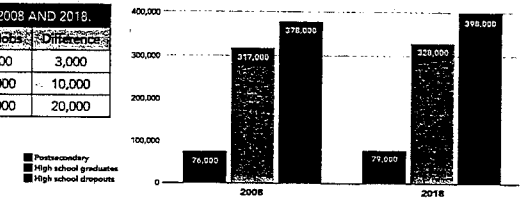


By 2018, **49%** of jobs in West Virginia will require postsecondary education.

This is **14** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

West Virginia ranks **51st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL, 2008 AND 2018			
Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	76,000	79,000	3,000
High school graduates	317,000	328,000	10,000
Postsecondary	378,000	398,000	20,000



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
Management	2	11	7	4	10	5	39
Business operations specialty	0	2	3	2	5	2	15
Financial specialists	-	1	1	1	6	1	11
Legal	0	1	1	1	1	3	6
Computer and mathematical science	0	1	2	1	4	1	9
Architects and technicians	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Engineers and technicians	0	1	1	2	4	1	8
Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	1	2	1	6
Social scientists	-	-	-	0	0	2	2
Community and social services	0	2	2	1	5	5	15
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	1	1	3	1	8
Education	1	5	5	2	16	19	48
Healthcare practitioners	1	7	7	17	13	11	57
Healthcare support	4	12	9	3	1	0	29
Food preparation and serving	14	39	16	2	2	1	75
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	7	16	4	1	0	0	28
Personal care	3	12	5	2	1	0	23
Protective services	1	6	5	2	3	1	17
Sales	7	37	20	6	13	3	86
Office and administrative support	6	55	35	13	12	2	123
Farming, fishing and forestry	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Construction and extraction	9	30	9	2	2	0	52
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	6	21	6	4	2	0	39
Production	6	28	8	2	2	1	46
Transportation and material moving	10	36	9	2	2	0	59
TOTAL**	79	328	158	72	109	60	806

\*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.



# Wisconsin

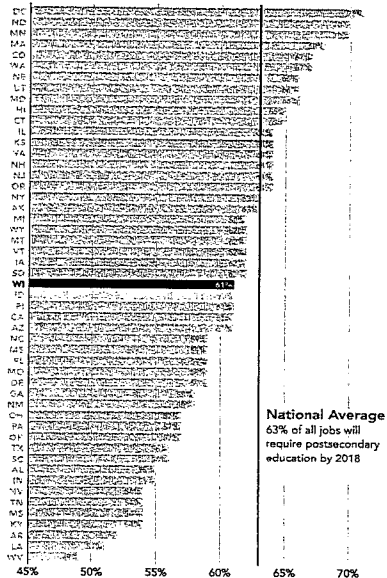
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Wisconsin requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 139,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 52,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Wisconsin will create 925,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 558,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 297,000 for high school graduates and 70,000 for high school dropouts.
- Wisconsin ranks 26th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 40th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 61% of all jobs in Wisconsin (1.9 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.

WISCONSIN'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL

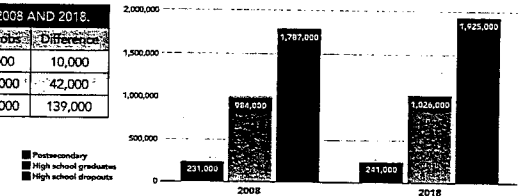
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	241,000	40
High school graduates	1,026,000	17
Some college, no degree	704,000	28
Associate's degree	366,000	8
Bachelor's degree	600,000	26
Graduate degree	255,000	28

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



By 2018, **61%** of jobs in Wisconsin will require postsecondary education. This is **2** percentage points below the national average of **63%**. Wisconsin ranks **26th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	231,000	241,000	10,000
High school graduates	984,000	1,026,000	42,000
Postsecondary	1,787,000	1,925,000	139,000



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
<b>Management</b>	5	33	27	15	51	24	156
Business operations specialty	1	15	18	10	34	10	88
<b>Professional</b>	0	5	7	9	27	6	54
Office	0	1	1	2	2	10	16
<b>STEM</b>	1	3	10	11	33	8	66
Computer and mathematical science	0	1	3	4	4	1	13
Engineers and technicians	0	4	6	7	20	5	43
Life and physical scientists	-	2	2	2	9	8	23
Social scientists	-	0	0	0	2	7	10
<b>Community Service and Arts</b>	0	3	5	3	16	16	43
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	6	10	7	21	4	48
<b>Education</b>	2	12	14	8	69	71	177
Healthcare practitioners	1	9	21	52	58	45	186
Healthcare support	10	37	36	17	9	2	112
<b>Food and Personal Services</b>	48	115	67	20	17	3	270
Food preparation and serving	21	58	20	7	5	0	112
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	8	33	35	12	14	3	105
Protective services	2	11	16	13	14	2	57
<b>Sales</b>	15	98	83	35	85	13	329
<b>Office Support</b>	17	162	140	62	71	10	463
Office and administrative support	5	11	2	1	2	0	23
Farming, fishing and forestry	15	64	29	12	6	1	128
Construction and extraction	9	48	32	21	7	0	118
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	45	173	71	26	16	2	334
Production	35	119	48	11	8	1	222
Transportation and material moving	241	1,026	704	366	600	255	3,193
<b>TOTAL**</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.

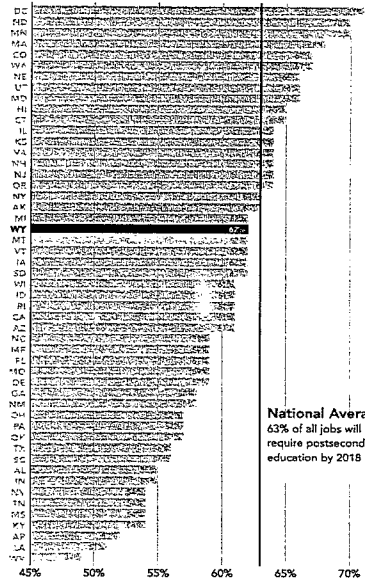
# Wyoming

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Wyoming requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 16,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 16,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Wyoming will create 108,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 65,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 34,000 for high school graduates and 8,000 for high school dropouts.
- Wyoming ranks 43rd in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 44th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Wyoming (278,000 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.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	28,000	44
High school graduates	119,000	22
Some college, no degree	98,000	4
Associate's degree	47,000	2
Bachelor's degree	58,000	43
Graduate degree	22,000	49

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



By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Wyoming will require postsecondary education. This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**. Wyoming ranks **21st** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MAGWINES

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	24,000	28,000	3,000
High school graduates	102,000	119,000	13,000
Postsecondary	193,000	224,000	16,000

OCCUPATIONS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some College	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
<b>Management</b>	0	6	5	2	7	2	22
Business operations specialty	0	1	1	0	2	0	5
<b>Business specialists</b>	-	0	1	1	3	0	5
Legal	-	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>STEM</b>	-	0	0	1	1	0	3
Architects and technicians	-	0	0	1	3	0	5
Life and physical scientists	0	1	0	0	2	1	5
Social scientists	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
<b>Community Services</b>	-	1	1	0	3	1	6
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	0	1	2	1	4
<b>Education</b>	0	2	4	2	8	7	22
Healthcare practitioners	0	0	2	6	4	4	15
Healthcare support	0	2	4	1	1	-	8
Food preparation and serving	5	13	6	2	2	0	29
<b>Food and Personal Services</b>	3	7	3	1	1	1	17
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3	7	3	1	1	1	17
Personal care	0	3	3	2	1	0	10
Protective services	-	2	2	2	1	0	7
<b>Office Support</b>	2	11	11	4	5	1	34
Office and administrative support	2	14	16	8	5	1	46
Farming, fishing and forestry	0	1	1	1	0	-	3
Construction and extraction	7	20	11	4	2	0	46
Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	9	7	4	2	0	23
<b>Blue Collar</b>	2	8	5	2	1	0	18
Production	2	8	5	2	1	0	18
Transportation and material moving	4	14	10	2	2	-	32
<b>TOTAL**</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>371</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.

# Appendix

## State-level analysis of total jobs by educational demand in 2018.

Ranking of states by educational requirements in 2018

Source: Center on Education and the Workforce forecast of educational demand through 2018

State	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degrees	Total postsecondary education
AL	8	15	20	38	44	35	43
AK	42	23	1	36	40	29	19
AZ	5	46	7	24	37	27	30
AR	9	2	17	47	47	51	49
CA	2	50	33	39	21	15	29
CO	25	49	25	32	3	10	5
CT	38	32	45	37	8	4	11
DE	27	14	41	35	30	13	35
DC	20	51	51	51	4	1	1
FL	14	24	36	12	32	34	33
GA	11	27	35	45	23	18	36
HI	47	28	24	4	12	24	10
ID	19	31	3	16	35	46	27
IL	24	40	26	27	13	8	12
IN	22	7	27	26	42	40	44
IA	43	19	21	5	22	42	24
KS	32	35	14	29	15	20	13
KY	16	6	30	33	49	31	48
LA	6	5	22	50	45	47	50
ME	49	4	39	10	29	30	32
MD	30	41	38	44	11	3	9
MA	39	45	50	34	1	2	4
MI	35	25	8	20	34	21	20
MN	48	47	16	6	5	17	3
MS	4	12	19	19	50	48	47
MO	26	16	18	41	33	23	34
MT	46	18	9	22	20	39	22
NE	36	36	10	7	17	26	7
NV	3	21	6	43	48	50	45
NH	45	26	43	13	7	11	15
NJ	33	34	46	46	2	7	16
NM	7	29	13	31	46	19	37
NY	21	37	49	15	14	5	18

1 means that this state has the highest concentration in the nation of jobs that require the selected education level

Ranking of states by educational requirements in 2018, continued

State	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degrees	Total postsecondary education
NC	10	30	34	17	27	33	31
ND	51	43	15	1	6	43	2
OH	34	8	32	25	36	25	38
OK	15	13	11	40	38	45	40
OR	18	42	5	28	28	22	17
PA	37	3	48	21	25	14	39
RI	17	33	44	23	16	9	28
SC	12	11	37	18	39	37	42
SD	41	20	31	3	19	44	25
TN	13	9	29	49	41	38	46
TX	1	39	23	48	31	36	41
UT	31	44	2	14	24	32	8
VT	50	10	47	11	9	12	23
VA	28	38	40	42	10	6	14
WA	29	48	12	9	18	16	6
WV	23	1	42	30	51	41	51
WI	40	17	28	8	26	28	26
WY	44	22	4	2	43	49	21

1 means that this state has the highest concentration in the nation of jobs that require the selected education level

Percentage of jobs by educational requirements in 2018

Source: Center on Education and the Workforce forecast of educational demand through 2018

State	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degrees	Total postsecondary education
AL	13%	32%	22%	8%	16%	6%	55%
AK	7%	30%	28%	9%	17%	6%	63%
AZ	14%	25%	25%	9%	18%	6%	61%
AR	12%	36%	23%	7%	15%	4%	52%
CA	17%	22%	21%	8%	21%	7%	61%
CO	10%	23%	22%	9%	25%	9%	67%
CT	7%	28%	18%	8%	23%	11%	65%
DE	9%	32%	19%	9%	20%	8%	59%
DC	10%	19%	14%	3%	25%	17%	71%
FL	11%	30%	20%	11%	19%	6%	59%
GA	12%	29%	21%	8%	20%	7%	58%
HI	6%	29%	22%	12%	22%	6%	65%
ID	10%	28%	26%	10%	18%	5%	61%
IL	10%	26%	22%	9%	22%	9%	64%
IN	10%	35%	21%	9%	17%	5%	55%
IA	7%	31%	22%	12%	20%	5%	62%
KS	9%	27%	24%	9%	22%	7%	64%
KY	11%	35%	21%	9%	15%	6%	54%
LA	14%	35%	22%	6%	16%	4%	51%
ME	5%	36%	20%	11%	20%	6%	59%

Percentage of jobs by educational requirements in 2018, continued

State	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degrees	Total postsecondary education
MD	9%	26%	20%	8%	22%	11%	66%
MA	7%	25%	16%	9%	26%	12%	68%
MI	8%	30%	25%	10%	18%	7%	62%
MN	6%	25%	23%	12%	24%	7%	70%
MS	14%	32%	22%	10%	15%	5%	54%
MO	10%	32%	23%	8%	19%	7%	59%
MT	6%	31%	24%	9%	21%	5%	62%
NE	7%	27%	24%	12%	22%	6%	66%
NV	15%	31%	25%	8%	15%	4%	54%
NH	6%	30%	19%	10%	23%	8%	64%
NJ	9%	28%	18%	7%	25%	10%	64%
NM	13%	29%	24%	9%	16%	7%	58%
NY	10%	27%	16%	10%	22%	11%	63%
NC	12%	29%	21%	10%	20%	6%	59%
ND	5%	26%	23%	15%	24%	5%	70%
OH	8%	35%	21%	9%	18%	7%	57%
OK	11%	32%	24%	8%	18%	5%	57%
OR	11%	26%	25%	9%	20%	7%	64%
PA	7%	36%	17%	9%	20%	7%	57%
RI	11%	28%	18%	9%	22%	9%	61%
SC	12%	32%	20%	10%	18%	6%	56%
SD	7%	31%	21%	12%	21%	5%	62%
TN	12%	35%	21%	7%	17%	6%	54%
TX	17%	26%	22%	7%	19%	6%	56%
UT	9%	26%	26%	10%	20%	6%	66%
VT	5%	33%	17%	11%	23%	8%	62%
VA	9%	27%	20%	8%	23%	10%	64%
WA	9%	24%	24%	11%	22%	8%	67%
WV	10%	41%	19%	9%	14%	5%	49%
WI	7%	32%	21%	11%	20%	6%	61%
WY	7%	31%	26%	13%	17%	5%	62%

Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements Through 2018  
is comprised of an executive summary, a national report and a state-level analysis.  
It provides comprehensive industrial and occupational forecasts of where jobs will be  
and what kinds of preparation they will demand of their workers.  
The report is available online at <http://cew.georgetown.edu/>, or hard copies can be obtained  
by contacting the Center at [cew@georgetown.edu](mailto:cew@georgetown.edu).

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