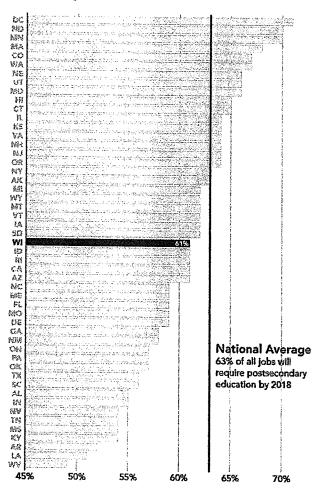
Wisconsin

- 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 JO 2018, BY EDUCA	DBS FORECASTE ATION LEVEL.	D FOR
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	000,000	26
Graduate degree	255,000	28

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

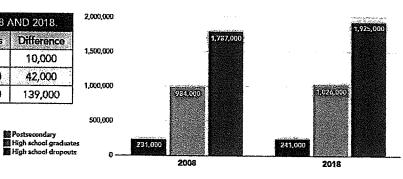


By 2018, **61%** of jobs in Wisconsin will require postsecondary education.

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

Wisconsin ranks **26th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

CHANGE IN JOBS BY	EDUCATION	LEVEL: 2008	AND 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



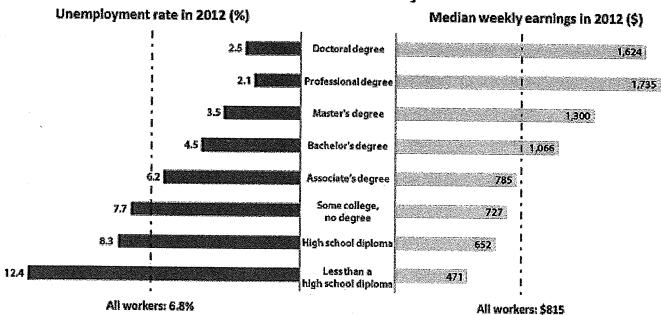
	WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 20	18, BY OCCUI	PATION AND	EDUCATIO	N LEVEL (in th	nousands of j	obs)*	
OCCUPATIO	NS	High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	5	33	27	15	51	24	156
	Business operations specialty	1	15	18	10	34	: 10	88
	Financial specialists	0	5	7	9	27	6	54
	Legal	0	1		2	2	10	16
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	3	10	11	33	8	66
	Architects and technicians	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
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	. 0	3	5	3	16	- 16	43
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	6	10	7	21	4	48
Education	Education	2	12	14	- 8	69	. 71	177
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	9	21	52	58	45	186
	Healthcare support	10	37	36	17	9	2	112
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	48	115	67	20	17	3	270
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	21	58	20	7	5	Q	112
	Personal care	8	33	35	12	14	3	105
	Protective services	2	41	16	. 13	14	2	57
Sales and Office Support	Sales	15	98	83	35	85	13	329
	Office and administrative support	17	162	140	62	71	10	463
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	11	2	1	2	0	23
	Construction and extraction	15	64	29	12	. 6	1	128
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	9	48	3 2	21	7	0	118
	Production	45	173	71	26	16	2	334
	Transportation and material moving	35	119	48	11	8	1	222
TOTAL**		241	1,026	704	366	600	255	3,193

Professional Company

^{*}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.

Education Pays



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey