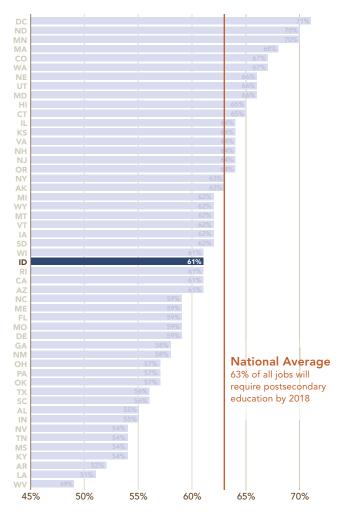
Idaho

- 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.

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					

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

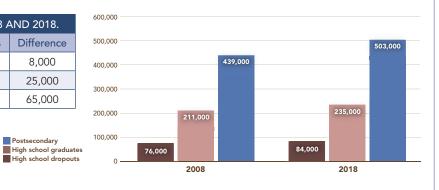


By 2018, **61%** of jobs in Idaho will require postsecondary education.

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 20°	18, BY OCCUF	PATION AND I	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	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
STEM	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	-	2	1	4
Community	Community and social services	0	1	2	1	6	4	14
Services and Arts	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	2	3	2	5	2	14
Education	Education	1	3	7	3	19	11	44
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	6	10	11	11	41
	Healthcare support	3	8	9	3	2	0	24
Food and Personal Services	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 and Office Support	Sales	6	28	30	9	16	2	92
	Office and administrative support	5	40	49	15	16	2	127
Blue Collar	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
TOTAL**		84	235	222	81	146	55	823

^{*}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.