

# Minnesota

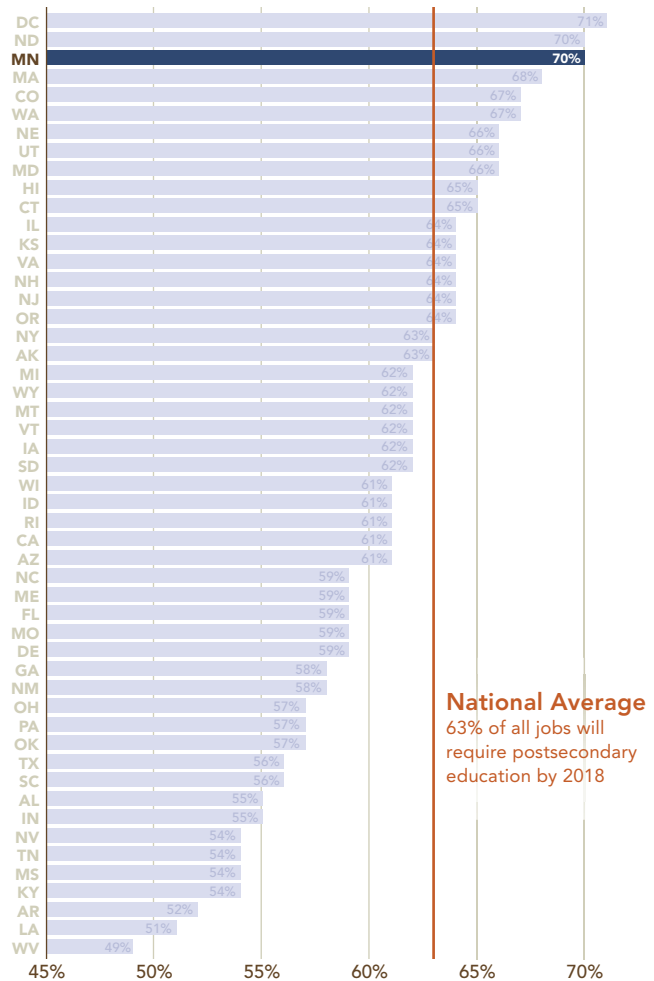
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Minnesota requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 152,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 28,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Minnesota will create 902,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to 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	374,000	6
Associate's degree	743,000	16
Bachelor's degree	729,000	5
Graduate degree	293,000	17

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



By 2018, **70%** of jobs in Minnesota will require postsecondary education.

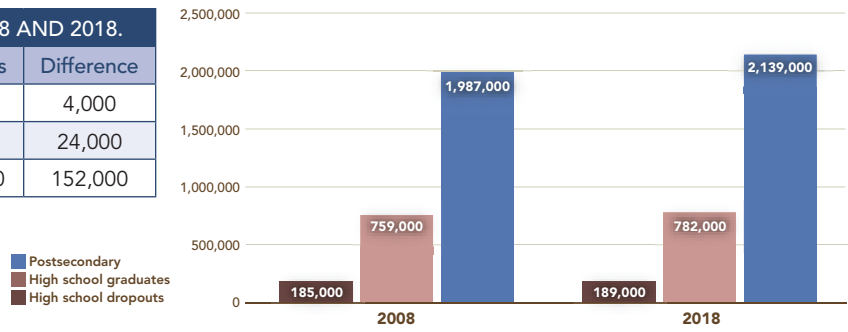
This is **7** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

Minnesota ranks **3rd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MINNESOTA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	185,000	189,000	4,000
High school graduates	759,000	782,000	24,000
Postsecondary	1,987,000	2,139,000	152,000



WHERE THE JOBS WILL BE IN 2018, BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION LEVEL (in thousands of jobs)\*

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	3	30	18	41	70	28	190
	Business operations specialty	1	17	12	26	52	16	123
	Financial specialists	0	4	8	9	38	8	67
	Legal	0	1	2	2	4	12	21
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	4	11	17	48	14	96
	Architects and technicians	-	1	3	2	3	1	11
	Engineers and technicians	0	3	6	6	22	7	45
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	2	8	6	19
	Social scientists	-	0	1	1	5	10	17
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	6	4	8	32	21	72
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	6	6	10	24	6	54
Education	Education	1	12	7	17	69	72	178
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	8	50	26	55	50	190
	Healthcare support	5	29	21	47	11	3	115
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	42	101	18	56	23	2	242
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	19	44	7	21	8	0	100
	Personal care	9	35	15	39	19	2	119
	Protective services	2	7	14	12	15	3	53
Sales and Office Support	Sales	11	77	35	90	103	16	332
	Office and administrative support	14	132	64	156	83	10	460
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	3	6	1	3	1	0	15
	Construction and extraction	12	51	15	28	7	1	114
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	6	33	20	31	6	0	97
	Production	33	95	21	52	11	2	215
	Transportation and material moving	23	79	12	40	11	1	167
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>3,111</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.