

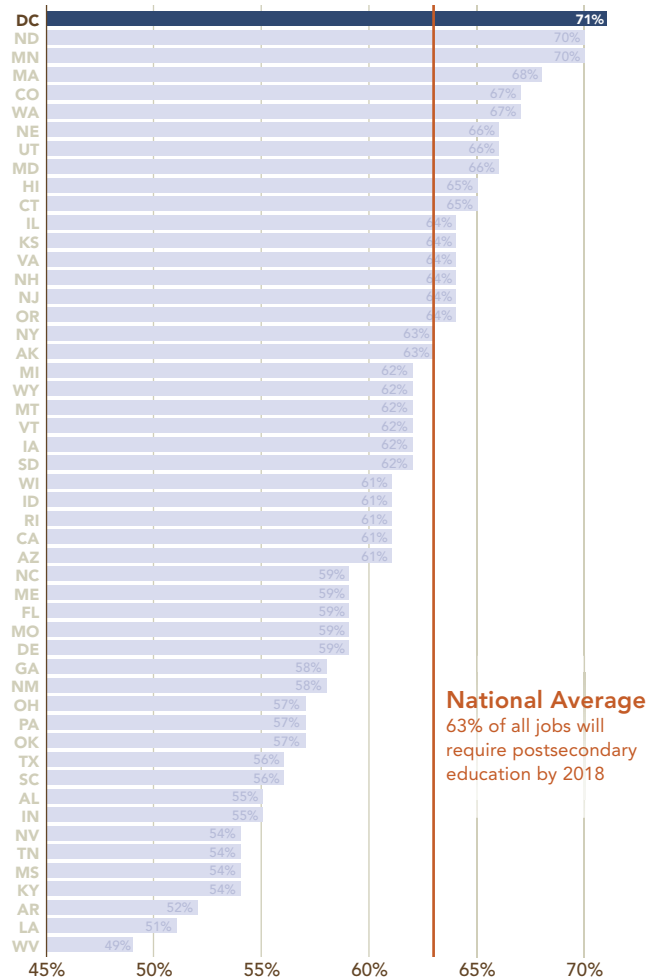
# The District of Columbia

- 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.

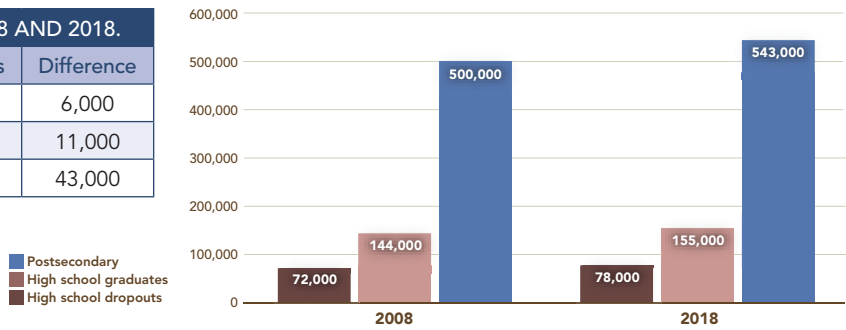
This is **8** percentage points above the national average of **63%**.

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

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	72,000	78,000	6,000
High school graduates	144,000	155,000	11,000
Postsecondary	500,000	543,000	43,000



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

OCCUPATIONS		High school dropouts	High school graduates	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate degree	Total
Managerial and Professional Office	Management	1	4	5	1	20	23	55
	Business operations specialty	1	5	12	1	23	26	69
	Financial specialists	0	2	1	1	11	7	23
	Legal	0	1	2	0	7	32	41
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	1	2	6	1	23	19	52
	Architects and technicians	-	-	0	-	1	1	2
	Engineers and technicians	0	3	1	0	4	7	16
	Life and physical scientists	0	-	0	0	2	6	9
	Social scientists	-	0	0	-	3	12	15
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	2	3	1	4	5	14
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	1	2	1	17	10	33
Education	Education	1	6	6	2	13	24	52
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	5	4	2	7	16	34
	Healthcare support	2	5	3	0	1	1	12
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	17	15	7	4	4	1	49
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	18	11	2	1	1	1	34
	Personal care	4	7	4	1	4	2	21
	Protective services	3	14	5	1	3	1	27
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	7	7	2	12	6	37
	Office and administrative support	10	36	33	5	24	9	118
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	Construction and extraction	5	6	2	1	1	0	15
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	3	9	2	1	2	1	18
	Production	4	4	1	0	1	0	10
	Transportation and material moving	4	10	5	0	1	0	20
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>776</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.