

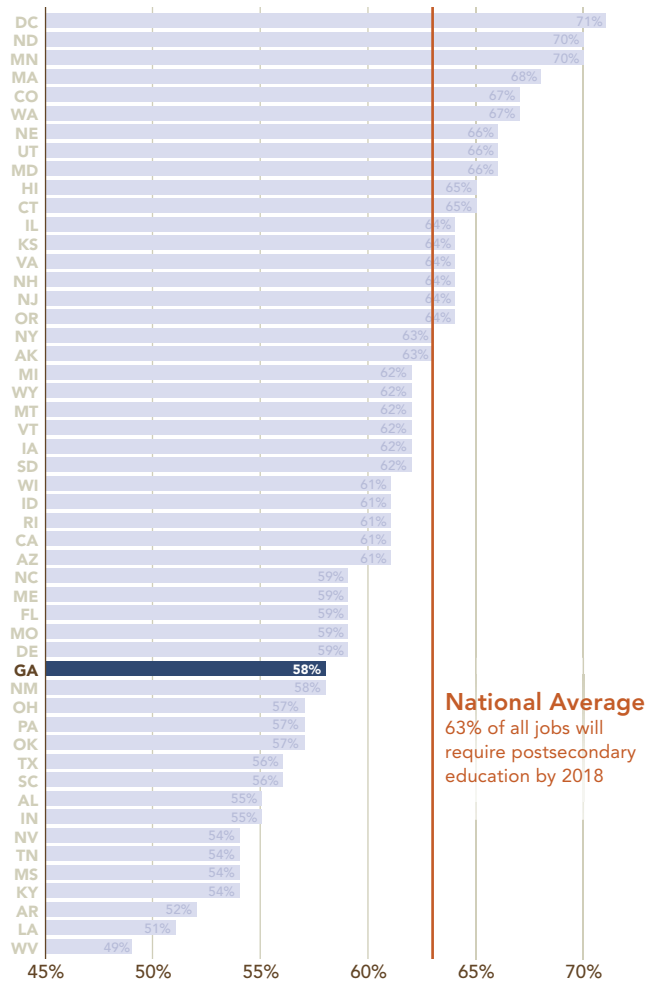
# Georgia

- 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.



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

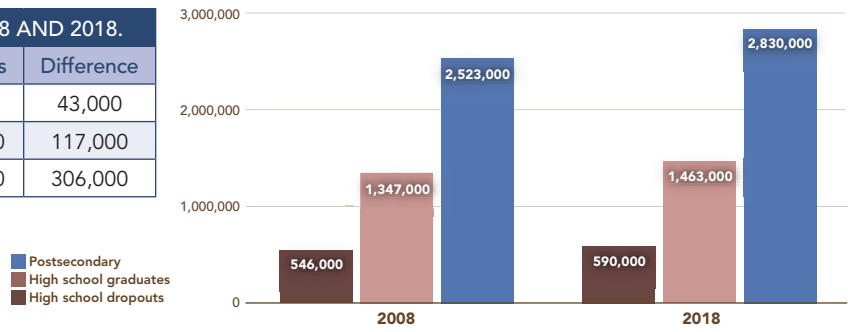
This is **5** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

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
Managerial and Professional Office	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
STEM	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
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	5	8	3	22	22	61
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	2	10	14	6	32	8	71
Education	Education	5	28	37	18	118	133	339
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	4	22	38	60	64	67	254
	Healthcare support	12	42	36	10	8	2	109
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	110	178	86	25	28	4	431
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	57	76	22	7	9	1	173
	Personal care	15	47	32	11	16	4	125
	Protective services	4	38	37	12	17	3	112
Sales and Office Support	Sales	45	157	132	40	152	29	555
	Office and administrative support	44	269	266	72	125	24	799
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	11	8	2	1	1	0	24
	Construction and extraction	74	84	29	6	8	2	202
	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.