

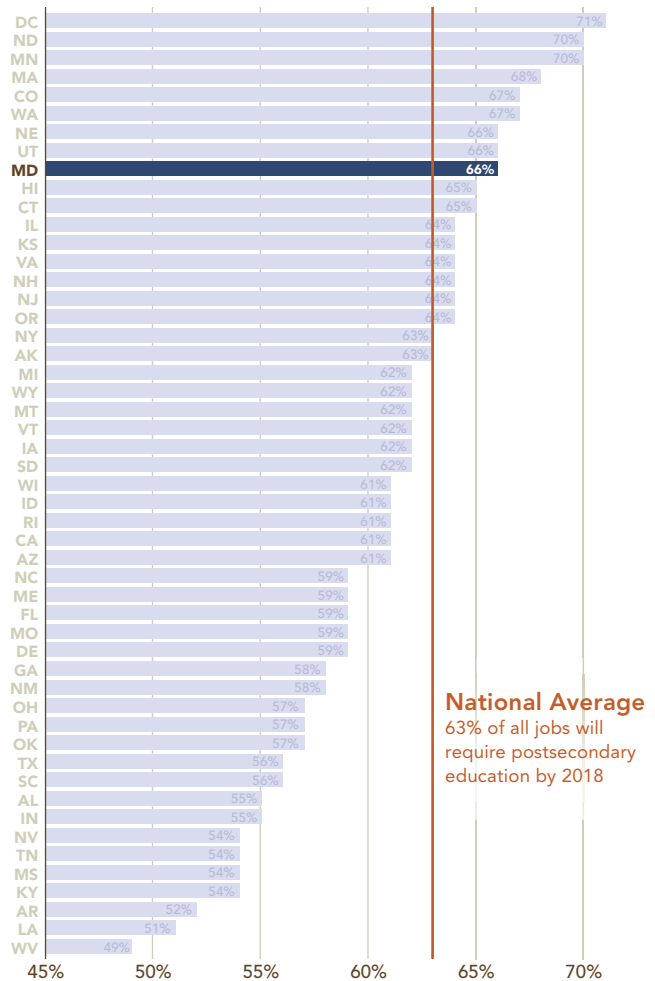
# Maryland

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Maryland requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 213,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 107,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Maryland will create 908,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 569,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 250,000 for high school graduates and 88,000 for high school dropouts.
- Maryland ranks 11th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 30th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 66% of all jobs in Maryland (2 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.*

MARYLAND'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	305,000	30
High school graduates	863,000	41
Some college, no degree	628,000	38
Associate's degree	239,000	44
Bachelor's degree	652,000	11
Graduate degree	446,000	3

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

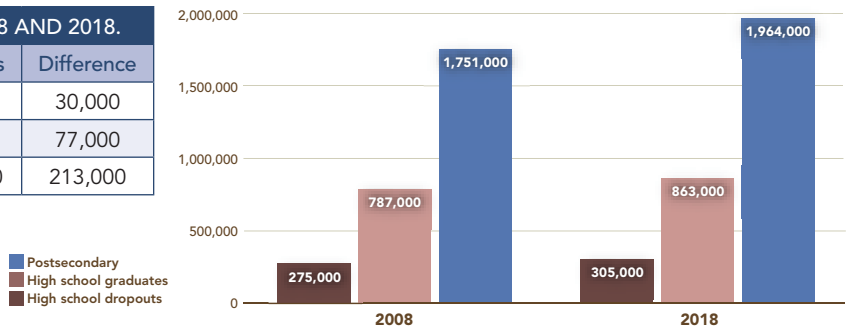


By 2018, **66%** of jobs in Maryland will require postsecondary education. This is **3** percentage points above the national average of **63%**. Maryland ranks **9th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MARYLAND

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	275,000	305,000	30,000
High school graduates	787,000	863,000	77,000
Postsecondary	1,751,000	1,964,000	213,000



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	5	28	34	12	60	45	184
	Business operations specialty	2	14	23	9	40	23	111
	Financial specialists	0	5	8	6	37	16	71
	Legal	0	2	3	2	4	21	32
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	7	23	10	53	33	127
	Architects and technicians	0	2	2	1	4	3	11
	Engineers and technicians	0	4	7	5	20	18	54
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	1	1	8	21	32
	Social scientists	0	0	1	0	3	12	17
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	4	7	3	15	22	52
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	6	9	3	24	11	55
Education	Education	2	15	18	8	74	94	210
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	2	12	20	33	51	60	179
	Healthcare support	8	36	27	9	7	3	90
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	62	100	41	15	20	4	242
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	44	49	16	6	6	1	122
	Personal care	11	34	21	7	13	4	90
	Protective services	3	23	28	10	17	4	85
Sales and Office Support	Sales	24	99	79	24	94	23	343
	Office and administrative support	21	164	152	46	72	20	475
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	2	3	1	0	1	0	7
	Construction and extraction	54	79	29	7	8	1	178
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	14	53	28	9	7	2	113
	Production	17	45	18	5	6	2	93
	Transportation and material moving	31	77	31	8	10	2	159
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>305</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>3,132</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.