

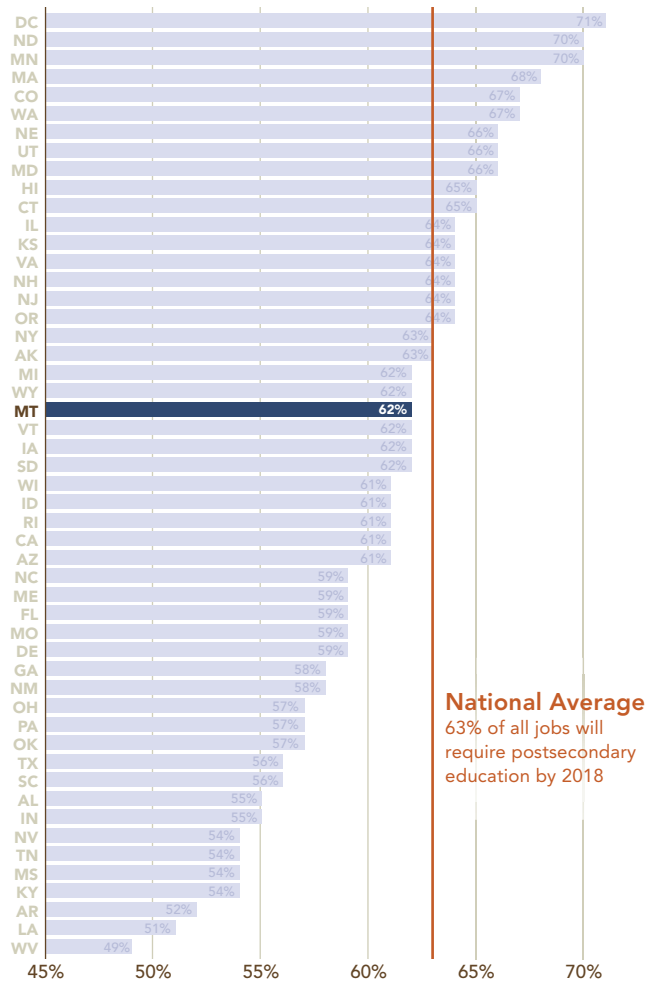
# Montana

- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Montana requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 23,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 11,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Montana will create 155,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 96,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 49,000 for high school graduates and 10,000 for high school dropouts.
- Montana ranks 20th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 46th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 62% of all jobs in Montana (331,000 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.*

MONTANA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.		
Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	35,000	46
High school graduates	170,000	18
Some college, no degree	131,000	9
Associate's degree	49,000	22
Bachelor's degree	112,000	20
Graduate degree	40,000	39

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

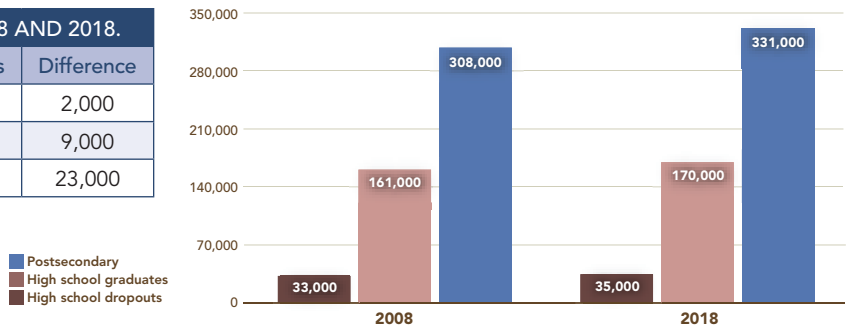


By 2018, **62%** of jobs in Montana will require postsecondary education. This is **1** percentage point below the national average of **63%**. Montana ranks **22nd** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

MONTANA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	33,000	35,000	2,000
High school graduates	161,000	170,000	9,000
Postsecondary	308,000	331,000	23,000



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	2	8	8	3	10	3	34
	Business operations specialty	0	2	2	1	4	1	10
	Financial specialists	-	1	2	1	4	1	9
	Legal	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	-	1	1	1	3	1	7
	Architects and technicians	-	0	0	0	1	1	3
	Engineers and technicians	0	1	0	0	3	1	5
	Life and physical scientists	-	0	0	0	5	2	8
	Social scientists	-	-	0	-	0	1	2
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	0	1	2	1	4	3	10
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	0	1	2	1	4	1	10
Education	Education	0	2	3	1	15	11	33
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	0	2	3	7	9	6	27
	Healthcare support	1	5	5	2	1	0	14
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	6	21	14	3	6	0	50
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	5	11	7	1	2	0	25
	Personal care	2	7	5	2	2	1	19
	Protective services	0	3	3	1	2	1	9
Sales and Office Support	Sales	4	22	17	4	13	2	62
	Office and administrative support	2	26	29	9	13	2	82
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	1	3	1	1	1	0	7
	Construction and extraction	3	16	8	3	3	0	34
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	1	11	5	3	2	0	22
	Production	2	9	5	2	2	1	20
	Transportation and material moving	4	16	7	2	2	0	31
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>536</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.