

# Oklahoma

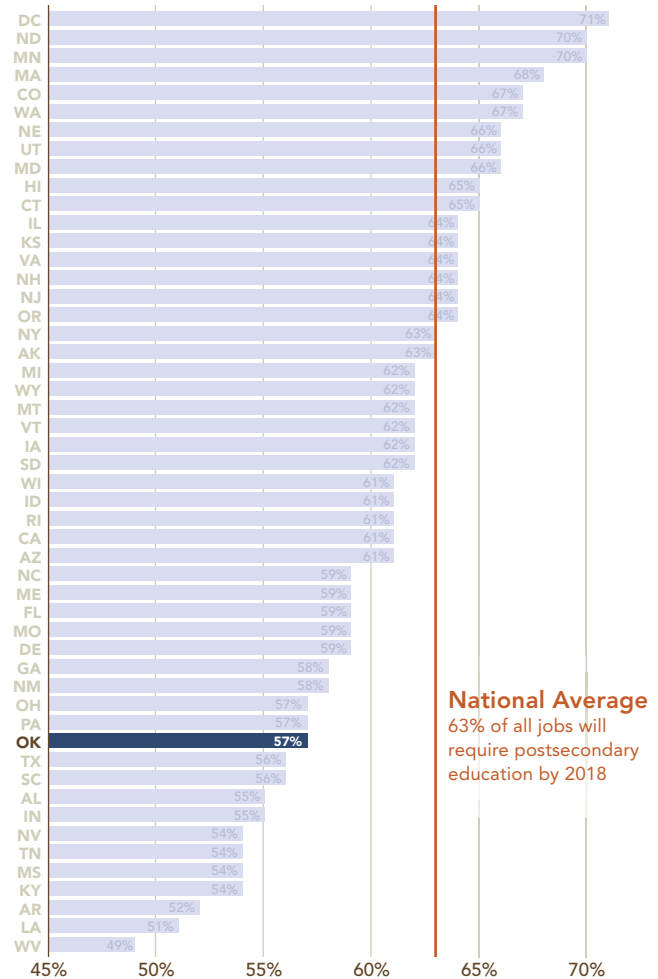
- Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Oklahoma requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 87,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 59,000.
- Between 2008 and 2018, Oklahoma will create 541,000 job vacancies both from new jobs and from job openings due to retirement.
- 308,000 of these job vacancies will be for those with postsecondary credentials, 172,000 for high school graduates and 61,000 for high school dropouts.
- Oklahoma ranks 38th in terms of the proportion of its 2018 jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree, and is 15th in jobs for high school dropouts.
- 57% of all jobs in Oklahoma (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.*

## OKLAHOMA'S RANK IN JOBS FORECASTED FOR 2018, BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

Education level	2018 Jobs	Rank
High school dropouts	211,000	15
High school graduates	592,000	13
Some college, no degree	451,000	11
Associate's degree	151,000	40
Bachelor's degree	332,000	38
Graduate degree	130,000	45

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



By 2018, **57%** of jobs in Oklahoma will require postsecondary education.

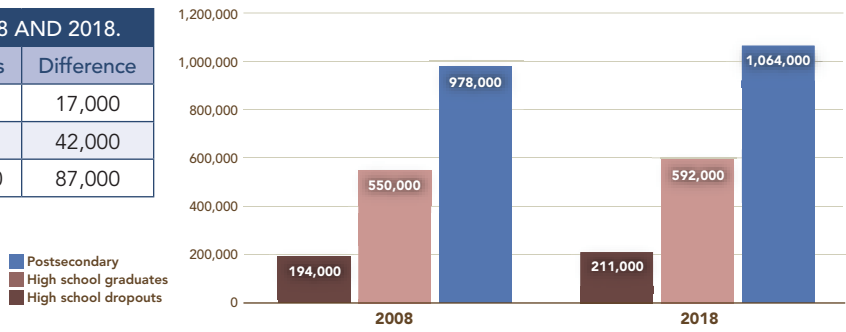
This is **6** percentage points below the national average of **63%**.

Oklahoma ranks **40th** in postsecondary education intensity for 2018.

OKLAHOMA

CHANGE IN JOBS BY EDUCATION LEVEL: 2008 AND 2018.

Education level	2008 Jobs	2018 Jobs	Difference
High school dropouts	194,000	211,000	17,000
High school graduates	550,000	592,000	42,000
Postsecondary	978,000	1,064,000	87,000



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	6	32	29	11	41	17	136
	Business operations specialty	1	6	12	4	13	4	39
	Financial specialists	0	4	5	3	19	4	35
	Legal	0	1	2	1	1	8	13
STEM	Computer and mathematical science	0	3	10	4	15	3	36
	Architects and technicians	0	1	2	1	1	0	6
	Engineers and technicians	0	2	3	3	10	3	22
	Life and physical scientists	0	1	2	0	5	3	12
	Social scientists	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Community Services and Arts	Community and social services	1	2	4	1	9	7	24
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1	4	4	2	9	2	21
Education	Education	1	10	13	5	58	31	118
Healthcare	Healthcare practitioners	1	10	18	24	25	23	101
	Healthcare support	7	22	19	5	2	1	57
Food and Personal Services	Food preparation and serving	42	59	31	7	7	1	149
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	20	27	9	2	2	0	61
	Personal care	7	21	16	4	6	1	55
	Protective services	2	12	17	5	9	1	45
Sales and Office Support	Sales	15	59	55	14	38	8	188
	Office and administrative support	15	97	102	28	40	6	289
Blue Collar	Farming, fishing and forestry	5	6	2	0	1	0	14
	Construction and extraction	31	54	20	5	4	1	115
	Installation, maintenance, and equipment repair	11	34	23	9	5	1	84
	Production	23	64	27	7	5	1	127
	Transportation and material moving	22	60	24	5	4	1	116
<b>TOTAL**</b>		<b>211</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,867</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.