

# Career Clusters: Forecasting High School Through College Jobs 2008-2018

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## Key Findings:

Jobs for workers with only a high school diploma or less than high school still exist but are quickly declining, (37% of all job openings by 2018).

Workers with postsecondary middle skills - some college/no degree or an Associate's degree are a large cluster with varied wage payoffs, (29 percent of all job openings by 2018).

Bachelor's degree or better guarantees access to all career clusters, (34% of all job openings by 2018).



## Key Findings (continued):

Although old-line manufacturing continues to decline in employment totals, there will be job openings from baby-boom retirements.

The fastest growing clusters have the highest concentration of postsecondary workers.

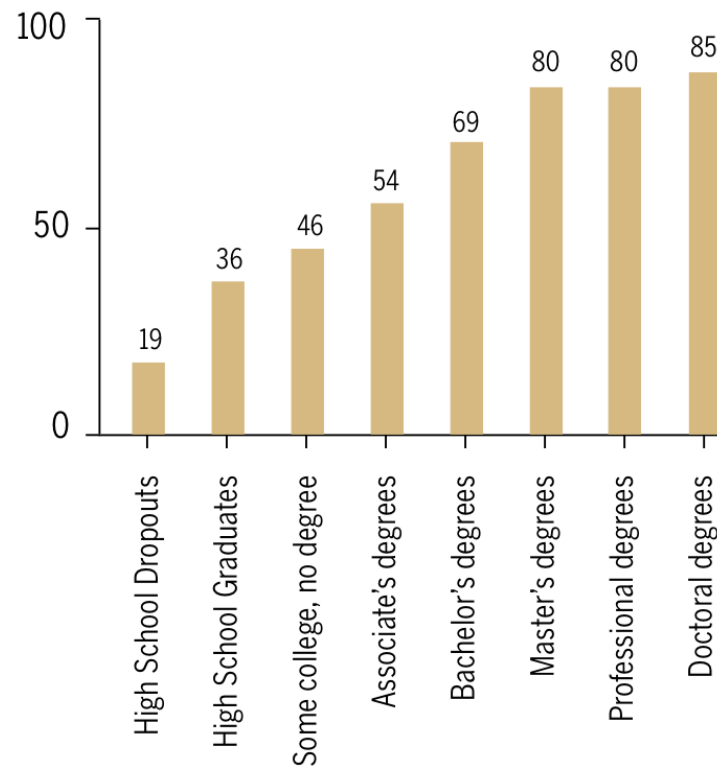
Women have greater opportunities in middle-skill jobs, but still earn less than men with high school or less.

Inclusion of certifications-preparation should be part of career-ready education.



# How much you make depends on education level.

**Figure 1.**  
**Percent earning more than \$35k (2010\$)**



There will be jobs available for workers with high school or less, but options for these workers will be limited.

**NEW AND REPLACEMENT  
JOB VACANCIES  
2008-2018  
(THOUSANDS)**

<b>CAREER CLUSTER</b>	<b>Less than high school</b>	<b>High school diploma</b>	<b>High school diploma or less (%)</b>	<b>Males per cluster (%)</b>	<b>Rate of growth (% change in employment)</b>	<b>Fastest rate of growth (rank)</b>
Manufacturing	420	1,250	9	71	-1	16
Architecture and Construction	760	1,200	11	98	7	11
Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics	560	1,800	13	85	4	14
Hospitality and Tourism	1,670	3,190	27	50	12	6
All other clusters	1,230	5,670	40			

60%



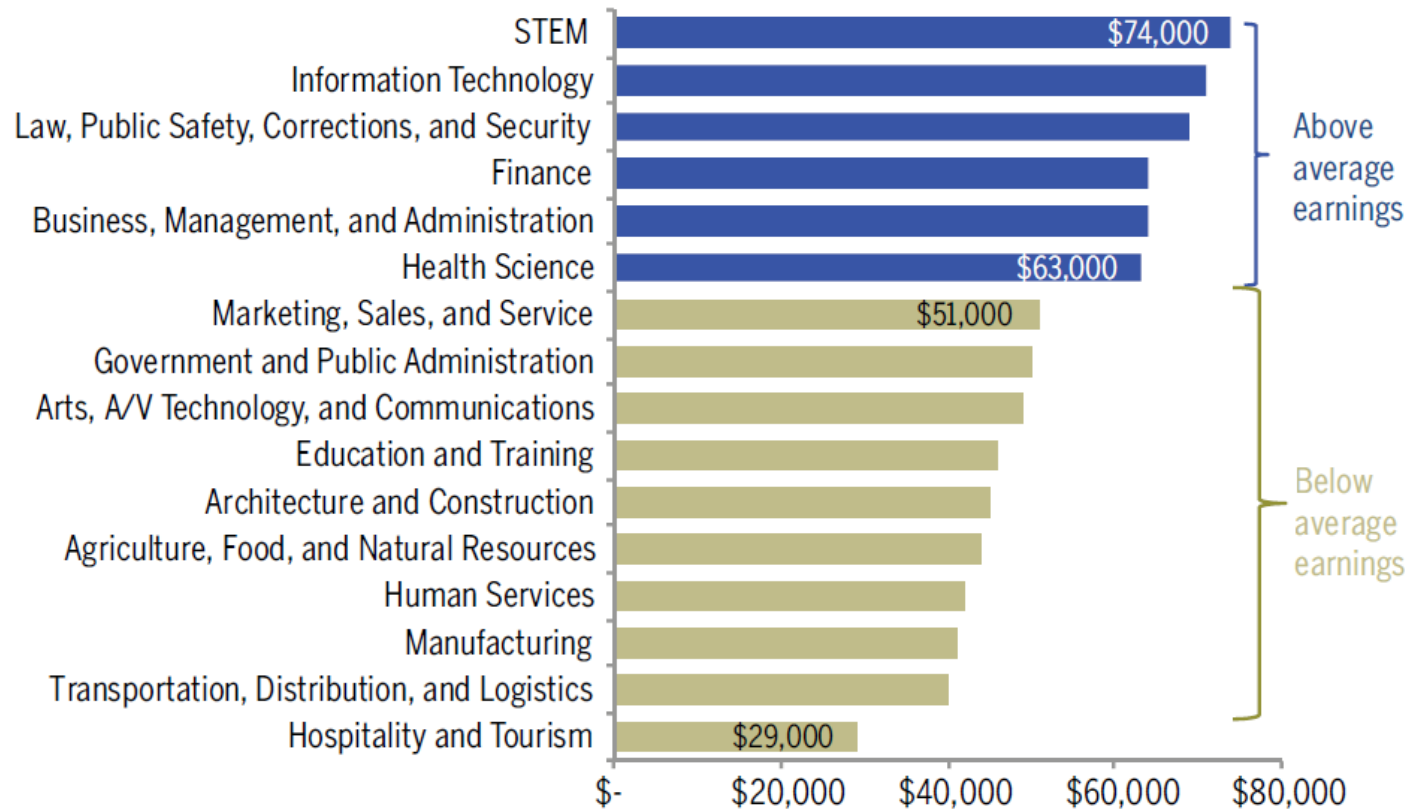
The best opportunities to earn a living wage with middle skills are in career clusters where men dominate.

NEW AND REPLACEMENT JOB VACANCIES 2008-2018 (THOUSANDS)						
CAREER CLUSTER	Some college/ no degree <sup>a</sup>	Associate's degree	Some college/no degree/Associate's degree (%)	Males per cluster (%)	Rate of growth (% change in employment)	Fastest rate of growth (rank)
Manufacturing	600	400	8	79	-1	16
Marketing, Sales, and Service	800	400	9	49	11	7
Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics	900	400	9	81	4	14
Health Science	500	800	10	13	21	2
Business, Management, and Administration	1,100	700	13	31	6	12
Hospitality and Tourism	1,500	800	16	54	12	6
All others	2,900	2,100	36			

64%

# Some clusters offer better opportunities than others to earn a living wage.

Figure 2. STEM prime-age workers earn above-average wages (2009\$)

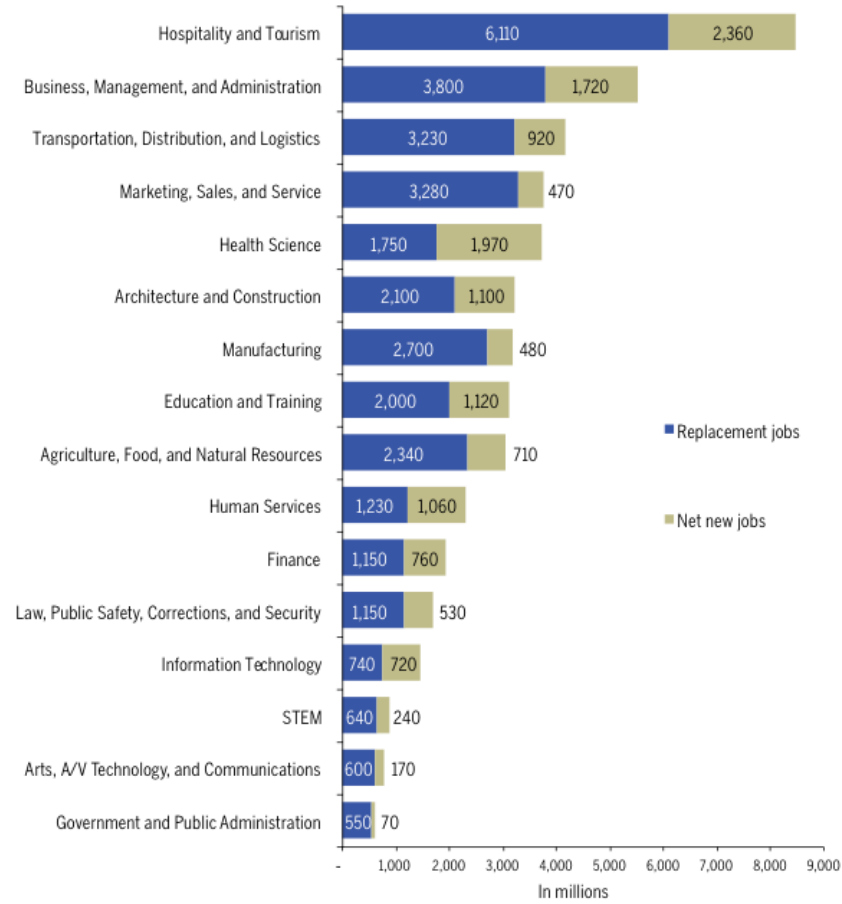


SOURCE: The American Community Survey (ACS) 2006-2009



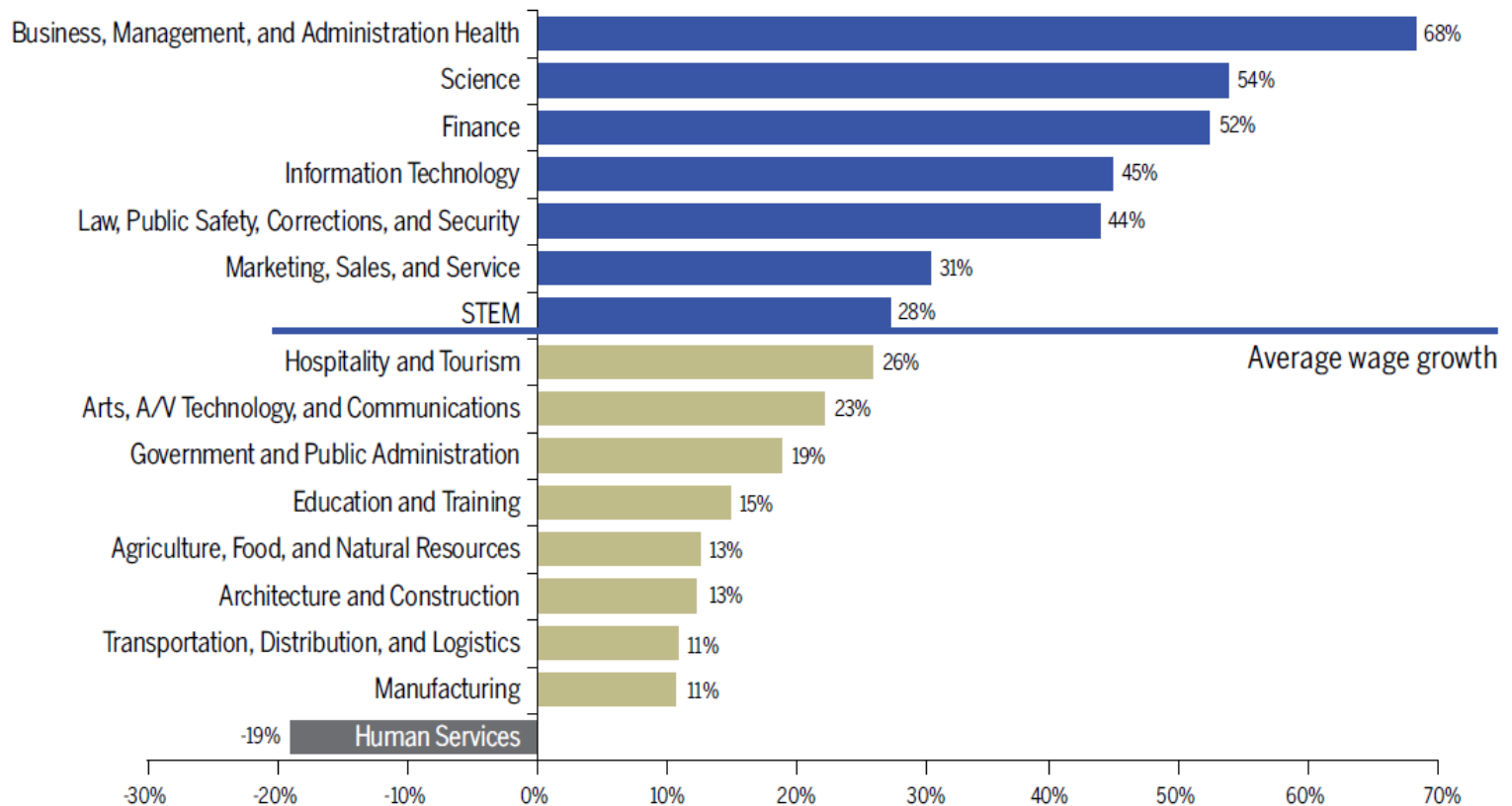
# Most new and replacement jobs will be in Hospitality and Tourism.

Figure 2. Most new and replacement jobs will be in Hospitality and Tourism.

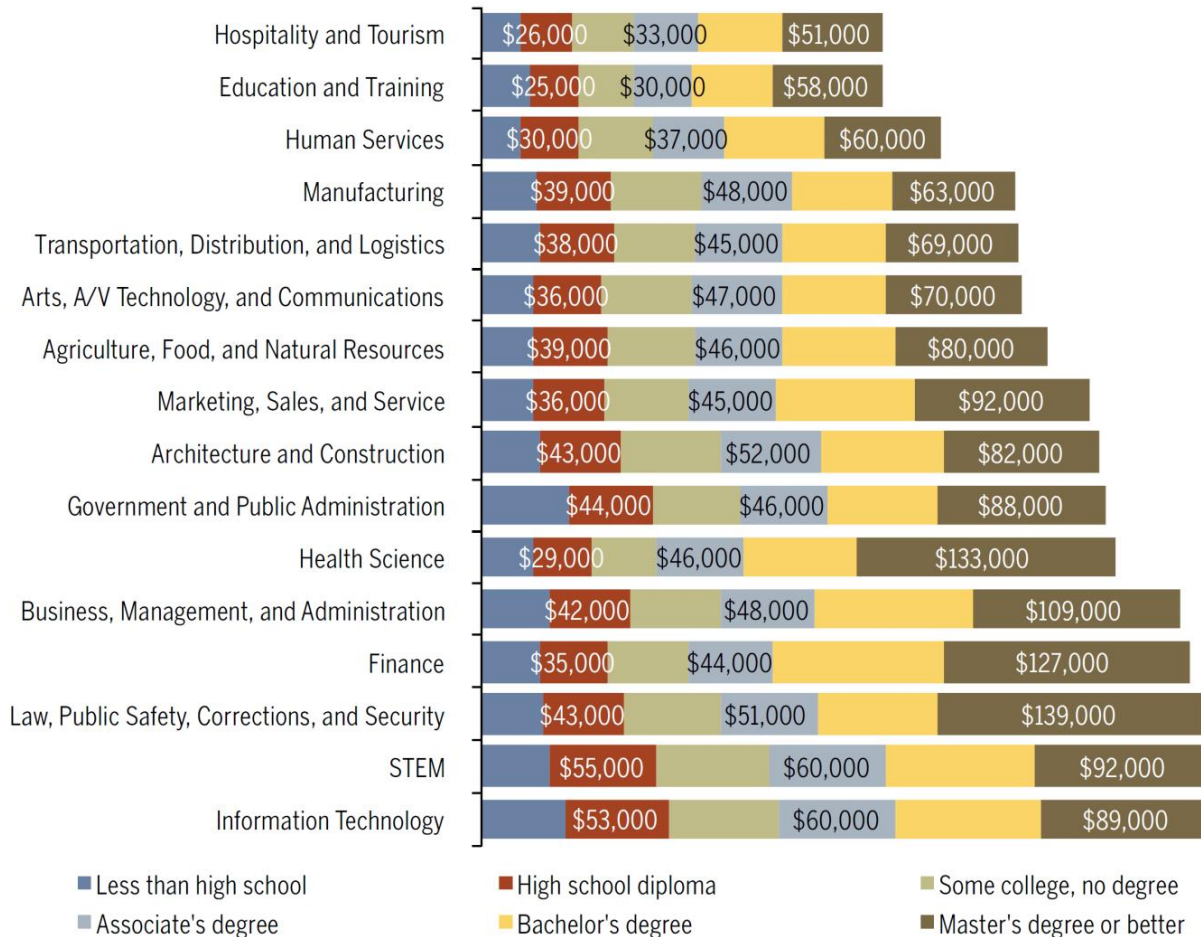


# Wages in Business, Management, and Administration are growing the fastest, while those for human services have actually declined in real terms.

**Figure 3. Seven career clusters experienced above-average real wage growth between the 1980s and the 2000s.**



# Education still determines wages, but occupation also matters.



SOURCE: Analysis of ACS data, 2006



# Number of states implementing career clusters

<b>Career Cluster</b>	<b>Number</b>
Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources	48
Architecture & Construction	48
Arts, A/V Technology & Communications	44
Business Management & Administration	45
Education & Training	42
Finance	45
Government & Public Administration	29
Health Science	49
Hospitality & Tourism	45
Human Services	45
Information Technology	50
Law, Public Safety, Corrections & Security	42
Manufacturing	48
Marketing	47
Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics	46
Transportation, Distribution & Logistics	47

