



Alabama Education & Training Outlook Occupational Projections 2012-2022

Alabama Department of Labor
Labor Market Information Division

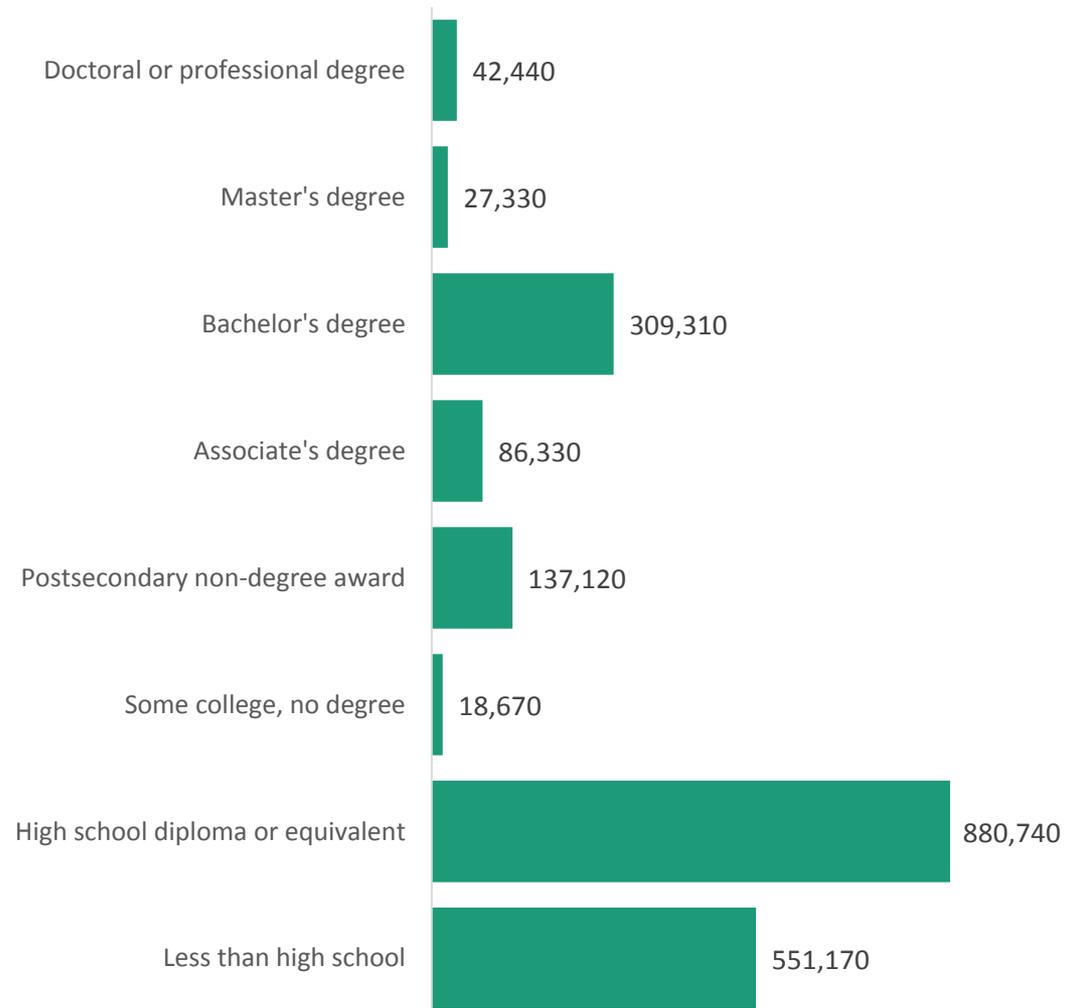
Alabama Education & Training Outlook, 2012-2022

The occupations included in the long-term occupational projections, prepared by the Alabama Department of Labor's Labor Market Information Division, were assigned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics within three categories: typical entry-level education, work experience in a related occupation, and typical on-the-job training needed to gain competency.

In 2012, only 30% of jobs were in occupations that typically require postsecondary education* for entry. Within this group, jobs in occupations which require a Bachelor's degree for entry held the largest share at 15%. Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent and less than high school made up 70% of jobs in 2012.

**Postsecondary education group includes: Doctoral or professional degree, Master's degree, Bachelor's degree, Associate's degree, Postsecondary non-degree award, and some college, no degree.*

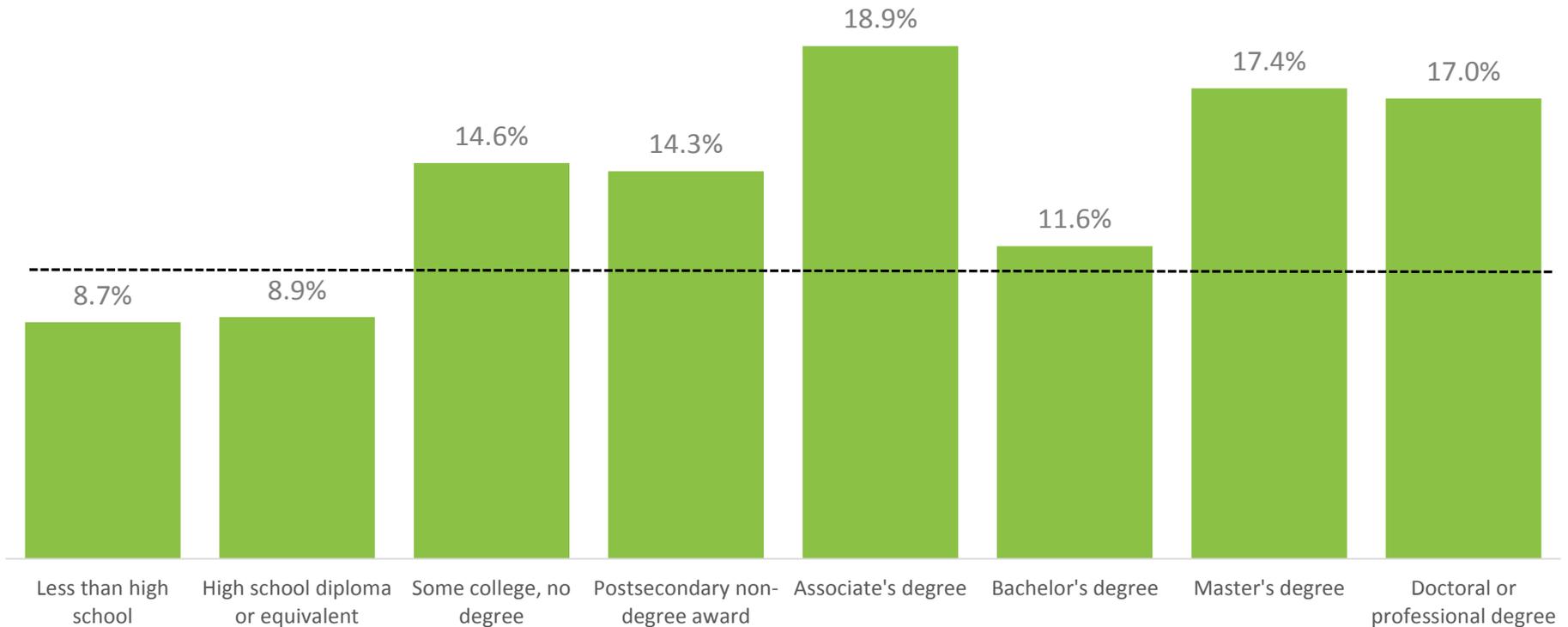
Jobs by Education Level, 2012



Jobs in occupations requiring a form of postsecondary education for entry-level will grow faster during the projected period, 2012-2022.

Percent Change, Projected 2012 – 2022

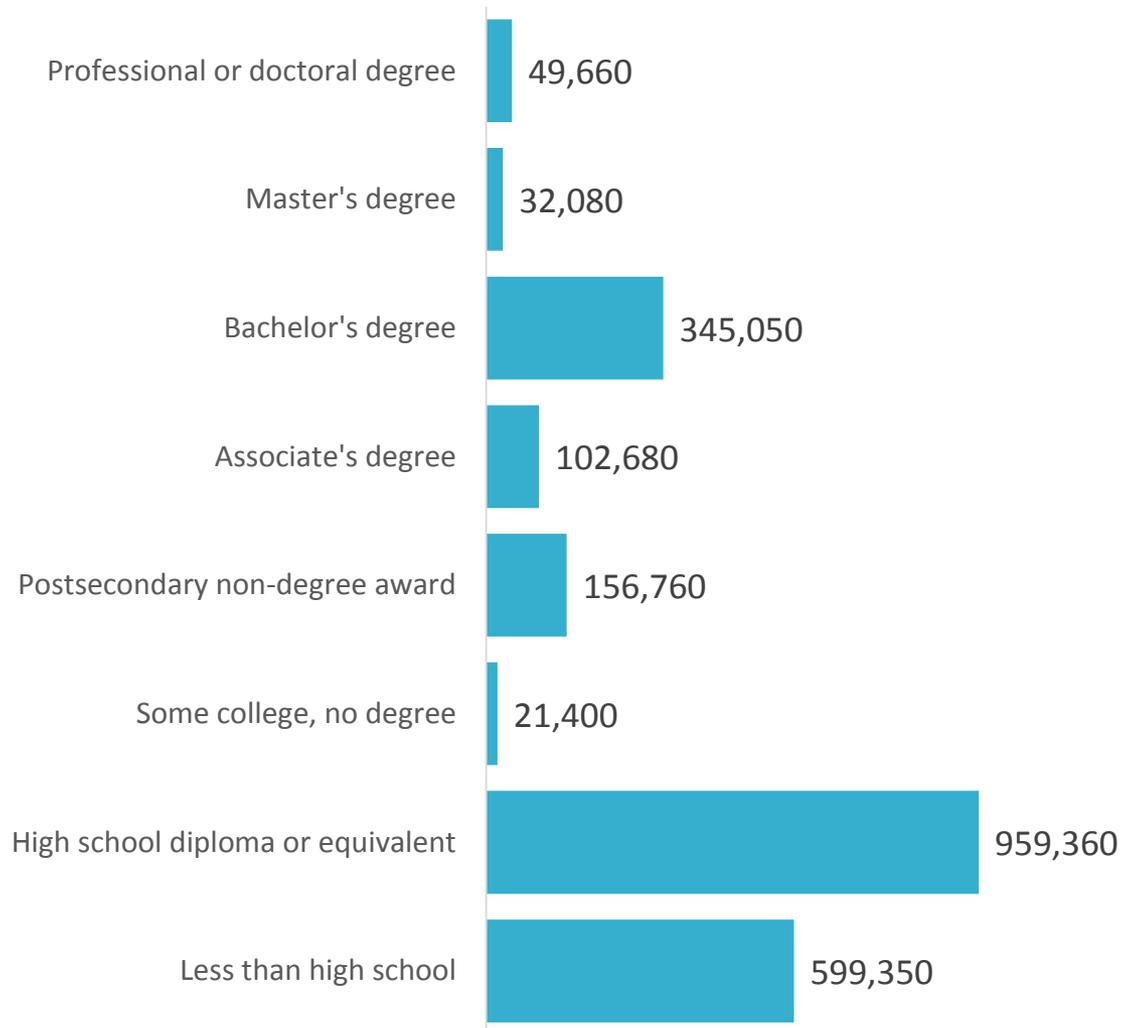
----- Average, all occupations 10.4%



- Occupations with the highest percentage growth typically require a form of postsecondary education, with associate's degree occupations holding the highest share at 18.9%.
- All occupations requiring postsecondary education are projected to grow faster than average, 10.4%.
- At 8.7%, less than high school occupations show the slowest growth over the projection period.

Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent, or less, are projected to make up 68.8% of projected jobs in 2022.

Projected Jobs by Education, 2022



A majority of new jobs over the projected period will not require a postsecondary degree. Jobs in occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent and less than high school will make up 68.8% of the total projected jobs.

The top three occupations requiring an entry-level education of a high school diploma or equivalent, or less, with the highest numeric increase over the projected period include:

- Retail Salespersons – 6,470
- Team Assemblers – 6,450
- Secretaries and Administrative Assistants – 6,220

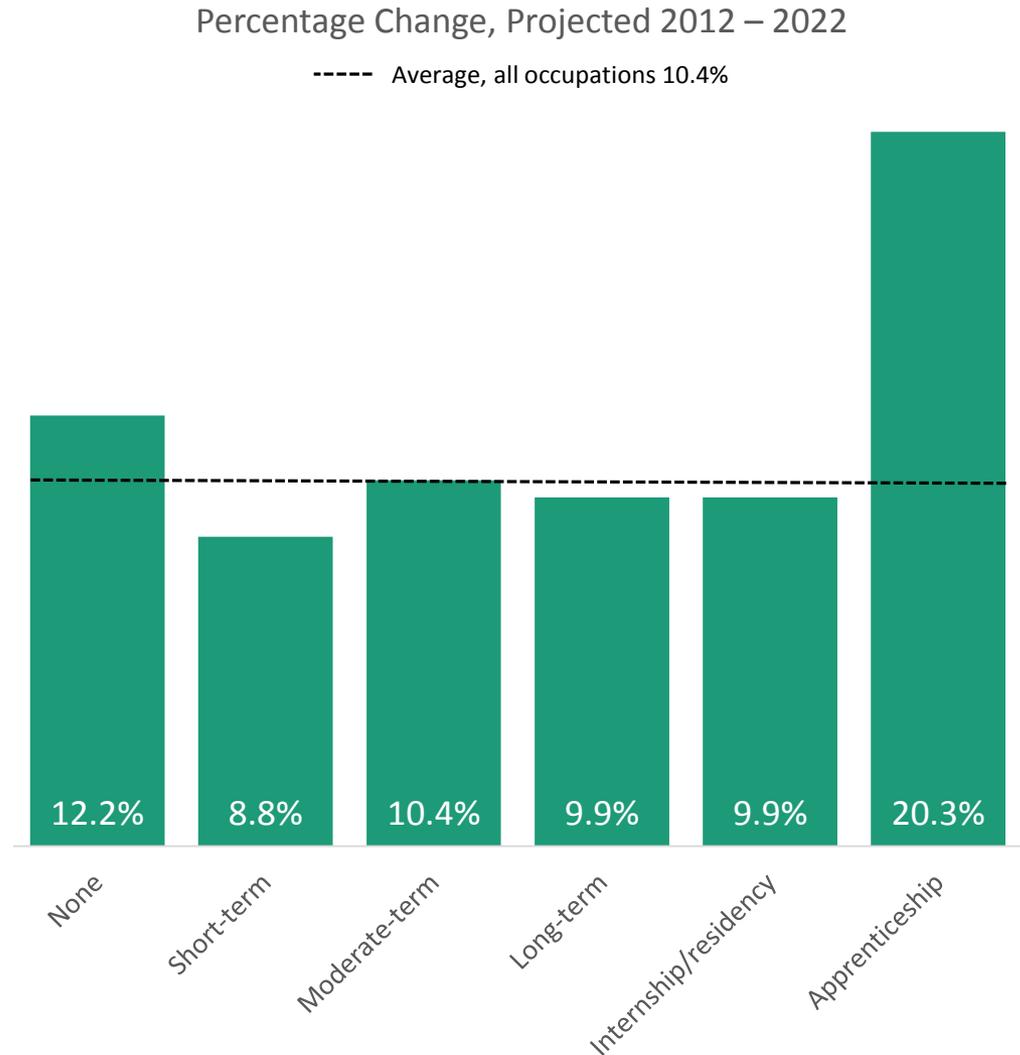
Occupations requiring an apprenticeship are projected to show the highest percentage of growth over the projected period.

When categorized by on-the-job training required for entry into an occupation, apprenticeship occupations have the highest percentage growth over the projected decade.

A majority of apprenticeship occupations are occupations from the construction and manufacturing industries. The top three occupations requiring an apprenticeship with the highest numeric change over the projected period include:

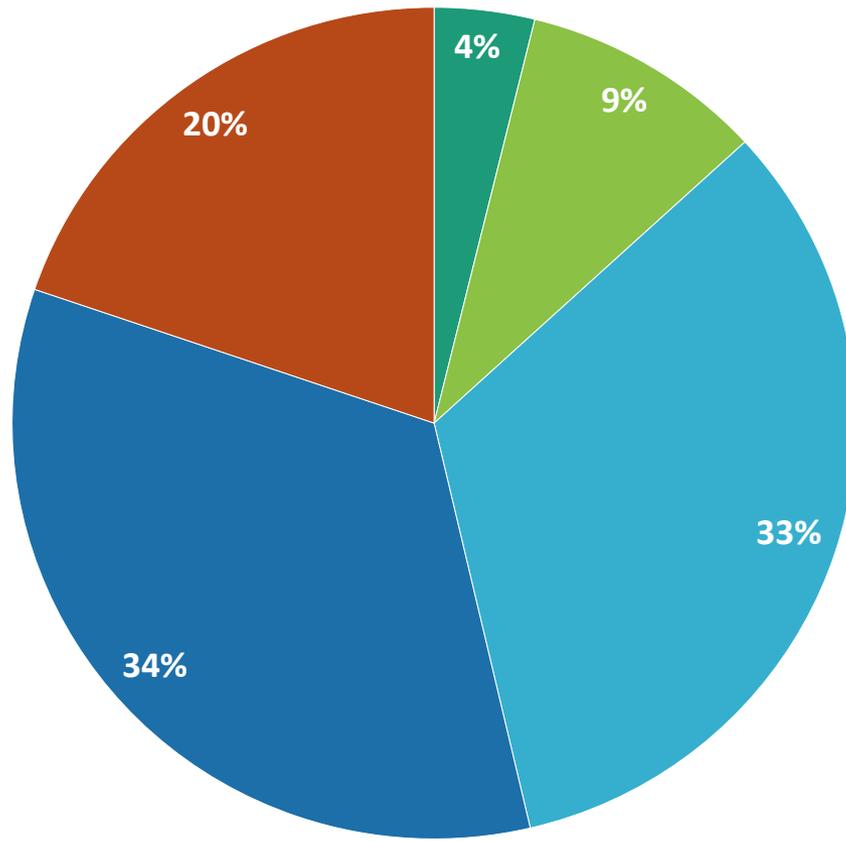
- Carpenters – 2,750
- Electricians – 1,810
- Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters – 920

Occupations requiring short-term on-the-job training show the lowest percentage growth over the period at 8.8%.



Over half of occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent will require short-term to moderate-term on-the-job training.

High School Diploma or Equivalent Occupations
by On-the-Job Assignment, 2012



■ Apprenticeship ■ Long-term ■ Moderate-term ■ Short-term ■ None

Typical On-the-Job Training Needed to Attain Competency in the Occupation is defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as “occupation-specific rather than job-specific; skills learned can be transferred to another job in the same occupation”.

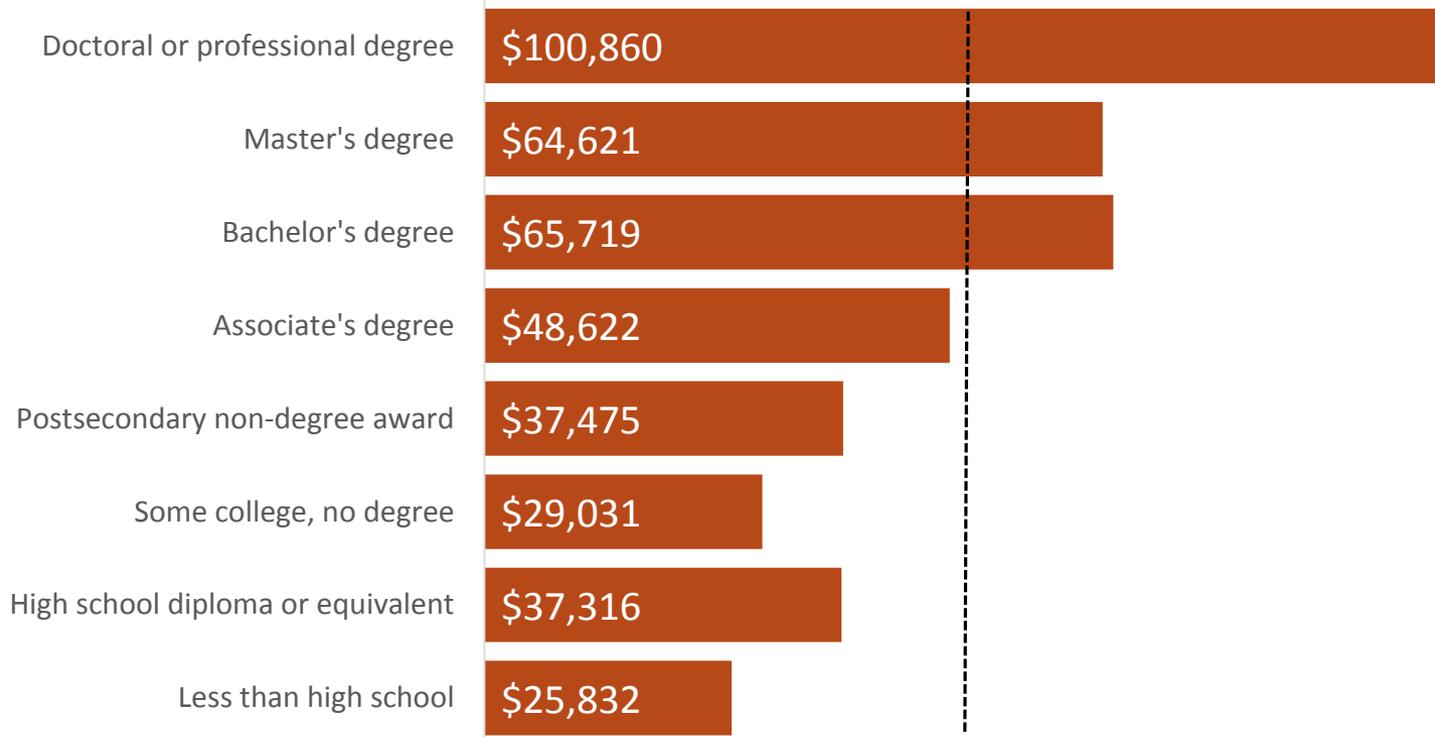
Out of 880,750 jobs requiring a high school diploma or equivalent, 67% required short-term to moderate-term on-the-job training.

Short-term on-the-job training can be acquired during one month or less of on-the-job experience and formal training; moderate term on-the-job training can be acquired after over a month to 12 months of combined on-the-job experience and informal training.

Jobs categorized into occupations requiring some form of postsecondary education for entry typically have higher wages.

2013 Average Annual Wages by Education

----- Average, all occupations \$48,723



- Occupations typically requiring a bachelor's degree and above pay wages higher than the average for the total, all occupations, of \$48,723.
- Doctoral or professional degree jobs reported having the highest average wages in 2012, followed by bachelor's degree and master's degree jobs, respectively.
- Less than high school occupations reported the lowest, falling \$22,891 below the total average.

Average annual wages are highest for jobs in occupations requiring 5 years or more of work experience in a related occupation.

Work Experience in a Related Occupation is defined by the BLS as “this metric captures work experience that is commonly considered necessary by employers, or is a commonly accepted substitute for other, more formal types of training and education”.

Occupations requiring 5 years or more of work experience have the highest annual average wage – which is also well above, along with occupations requiring less than 5 years, the average annual wage of all occupations (\$48,723).

Occupations requiring none have an annual average of \$46,476, which only falls short of the average annual of total occupations by approximately \$2,247.

2013 Average Annual Wages by Work Experience Categories

----- Average, all occupations \$48,723





For more information:

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Resources & Links

Labor Market Information: www.labor.alabama.gov/lmi

Occupational Projections: www2.labor.alabama.gov/projections

Methodology: www2.labor.alabama.gov/projections/projections_methodology.pdf

BLS Education and Training Terms & Definitions: www.bls.gov/emp/ep_definitions_edtrain.pdf