

Table 5. Employment and total job openings, by education and training category, 2006 and projected 2016

[Numbers in thousands]

Most significant source of education and training	Employment				Change, 2006–16		Total job openings due to growth and net replacement needs, 2006–16 ¹		May 2006 median annual wages ²
	Number		Percent distribution		Number	Percent	Number	Percent distribution	
	2006	2016	2006	2016					
Total, all occupations.....		166,220	100.0	100.0	15,600	10.4	50,732	100.0	\$30,400
First professional degree.....	1,970	2,247	1.3	1.4	277	14.0	638	1.3	112,070
Doctoral degree.....	2,025	2,462	1.3	1.5	437	21.6	793	1.6	57,640
Master's degree.....	2,167	2,575	1.4	1.5	409	18.9	819	1.6	51,380
Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience.....	6,524	7,117	4.3	4.3	592	9.1	2,008	4.0	81,280
Bachelor's degree.....	18,585	21,659	12.3	13.0	3,074	16.5	6,706	13.2	53,550
Associate degree.....	5,812	6,899	3.9	4.2	1,087	18.7	2,240	4.4	50,240
Postsecondary vocational award.....	7,901	8,973	5.2	5.4	1,072	13.6	2,491	4.9	29,520
Work experience in a related occupation.....	14,579	15,889	9.7	9.6	1,310	9.0	4,126	8.1	43,480
Long-term on-the-job training.....	11,489	12,200	7.6	7.3	711	6.2	3,272	6.5	37,360
Moderate-term on-the-job training.....	27,230	29,248	18.1	17.6	2,018	7.4	7,516	14.8	29,100
Short-term on-the-job training.....	52,339	56,951	34.7	34.3	4,613	8.8	20,123	39.7	19,620

¹Total job openings represent the sum of employment increases and net replacements. If employment change is negative, job openings due to growth are zero and total job openings equal net replacements.

² For wage and salary workers, from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey.

