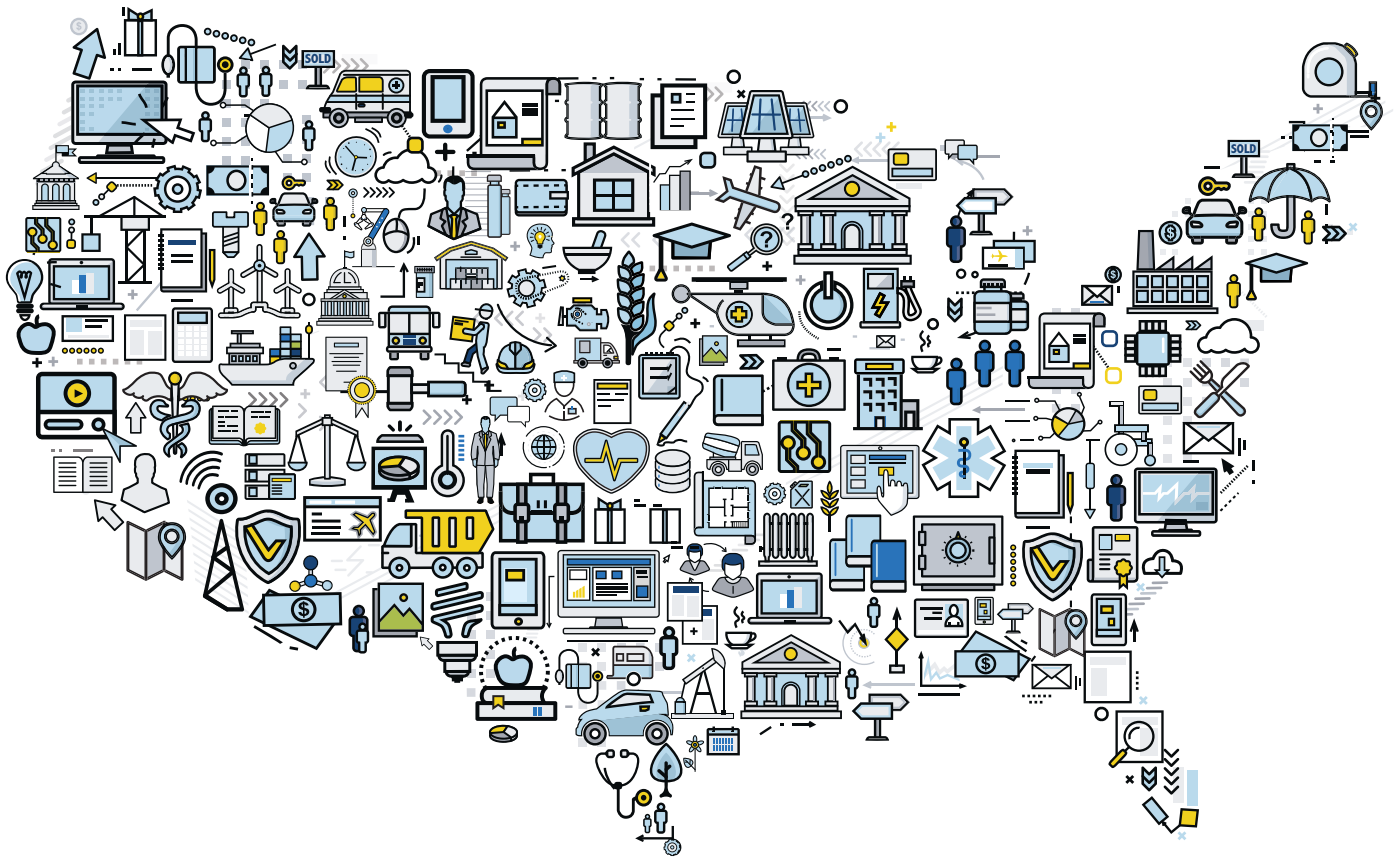


# GOOD JOBS THAT PAY WITHOUT A BA

## A STATE-BY-STATE ANALYSIS

*By Anthony P. Carnevale, Jeff Strohl, and Neil Ridley*



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY



Center  
on Education  
and the Workforce

McCourt School of Public Policy

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## **About The Good Jobs Project**

The Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce has launched the Good Jobs Project website, which shows the concentration of good jobs for non-BA workers both nationally and by state. The interactive website details the level of economic opportunity for workers without BAs across the country. The project also focuses on the share of good jobs by industry and occupation. Visit [GoodJobsData.org](https://www.GoodJobsData.org) to explore.

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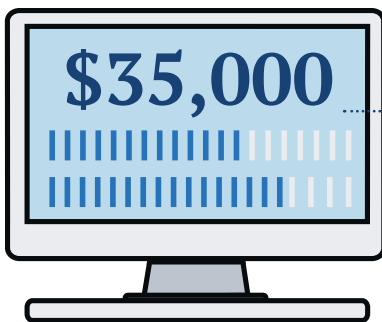
# Introduction

The reported death of the middle economy is greatly exaggerated. There are 30 million good jobs in the United States today that pay without a BA (bachelor's degree). These good jobs have median earnings of \$55,000 annually (Figure 1). Traditionally, many people with good jobs that pay without a BA have worked in manufacturing. Those jobs are declining while the number of good jobs in skilled-services industries, such as health services and financial services, is increasing.

These trends vary across states. Twenty-three states gained good blue-collar jobs from 1991 to 2015. For instance, Utah had a 105 percent increase in good blue-collar jobs, and Nevada had a 50 percent increase. However, many Northeast and Midwest states saw steep declines: Rhode Island lost 39 percent of its good blue-collar jobs for workers without BAs during this period. New York saw a 31 percent decline in these jobs, and Pennsylvania saw a 27 percent decline. Good jobs in skilled-services industries increased in most states, growing by almost 200 percent in Arizona and 124 percent in Texas.

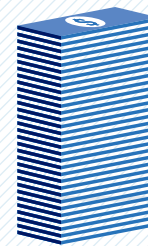
Education matters. More and more, good jobs are going to workers with bachelor's degrees, who now hold 55 percent of all good jobs. For workers without BAs, associate's degrees have become increasingly important for finding a good job. More associate's degree holders are getting good jobs, while the number of these jobs held by workers with a high school diploma or less is in decline. This is especially true in Midwest states like Minnesota and Iowa.

**Figure 1.** What is a good job?



In defining a good job, we have chosen **\$35,000** (\$17 per hour for a full-time job) as the minimum earnings for those under age 45 and **\$45,000** (\$22 per hour for a full-time job) for workers age 45 and older.

**\$55,000**



In 2015, these good jobs had median earnings of **\$55,000** per year.

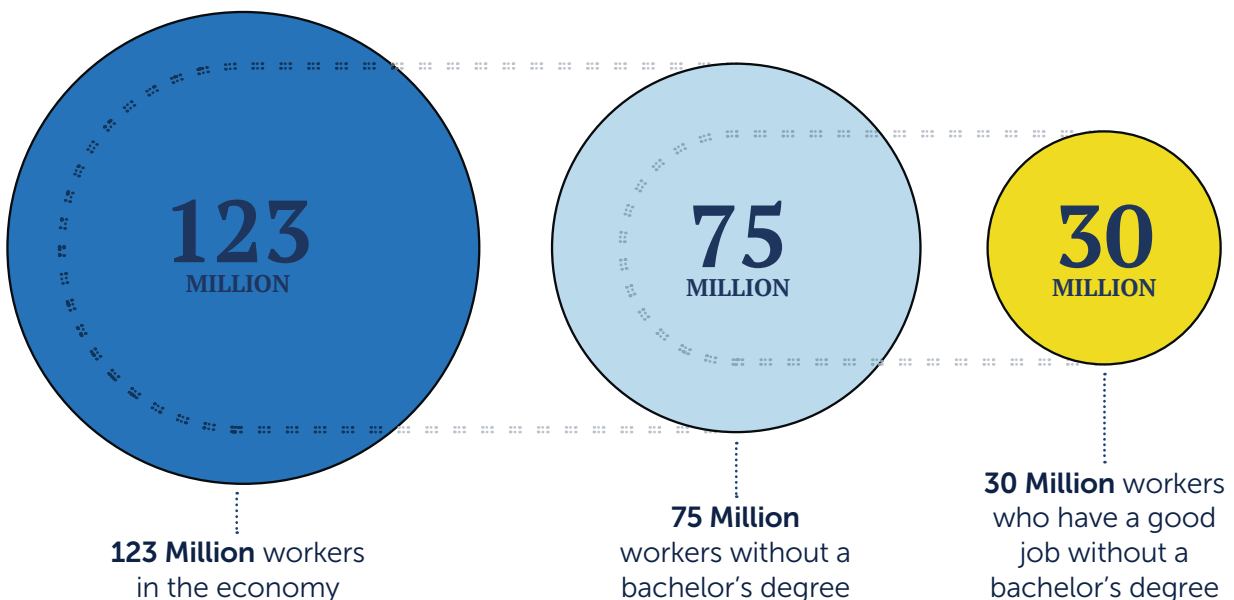
Source: Carnevale et al., *Good Jobs That Pay without a BA*, 2017.

Overall:

- Even with the job losses in manufacturing, blue-collar jobs rose in 23 states because of growth in construction and blue-collar industries other than manufacturing. These states—mostly in the South, West, and northern Plains—saw increases in good jobs for workers without BAs in both blue-collar industries and skilled-services industries.
- Even as good jobs are going to workers with postsecondary education and training at higher rates, some states have economies that continue to rely on workers with a high school education. Delaware and West Virginia have the greatest percentage of good jobs held by workers with a high school diploma or less.

Good jobs that pay without a BA make up about a quarter of the American labor market (Figure 2), but they are nevertheless a vibrant and important part of the market. Workers employed in these jobs are, in many respects, what we often used to think of as the working class—workers without BAs who use brawn as much as brains to make a salary large enough to own a home and comfortably raise a family. The nature of these jobs is changing, but these jobs are vital to the health of the American middle class.

**Figure 2.** Thirty million American workers aged 25 to 64 have good jobs that pay without a BA.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of *Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (March)*, 1992–2016.



## Part 1. The Shift of Good Jobs for Workers without BAs from Blue-Collar to Skilled-Services Industries

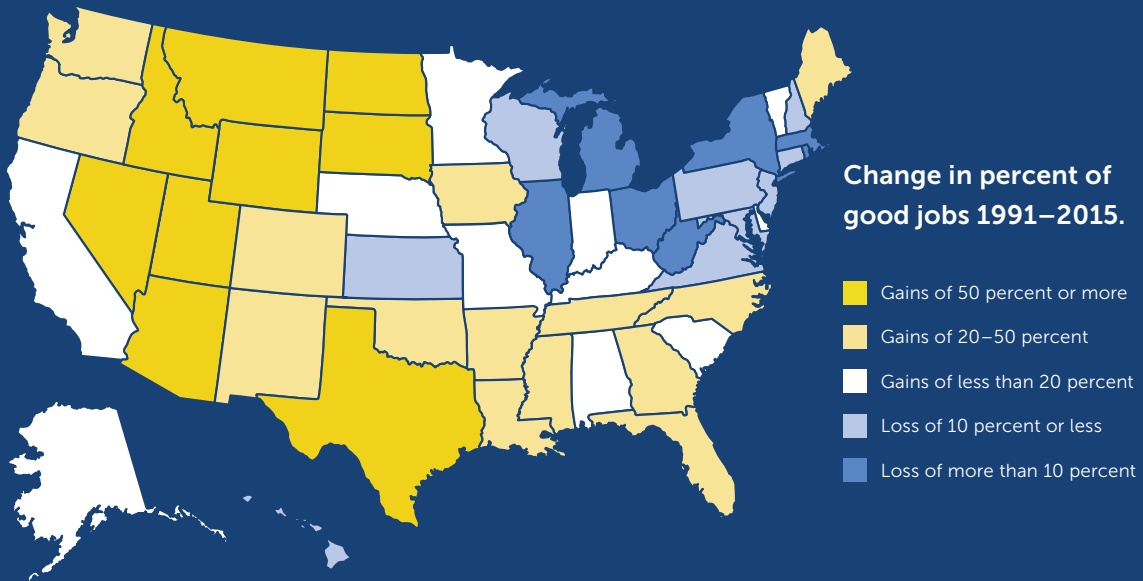
Most states gained good jobs for workers without BAs, but states that were hit the hardest by the decline of manufacturing suffered the most dramatic losses of good jobs.

As the American workforce has grown over the last three decades, workers with BAs have gained far more good jobs than workers without BAs, especially since the end of the Great Recession in 2009. Good jobs for workers without BAs grew slowly between 1991 and 2015, rising from 27 million to 30 million. Overall, the share of good jobs for workers without BAs declined from about 60 percent of workers in 1991 to 45 percent in 2015.

The slow national growth rate masks the uneven spread of good jobs for workers without BAs across the country.

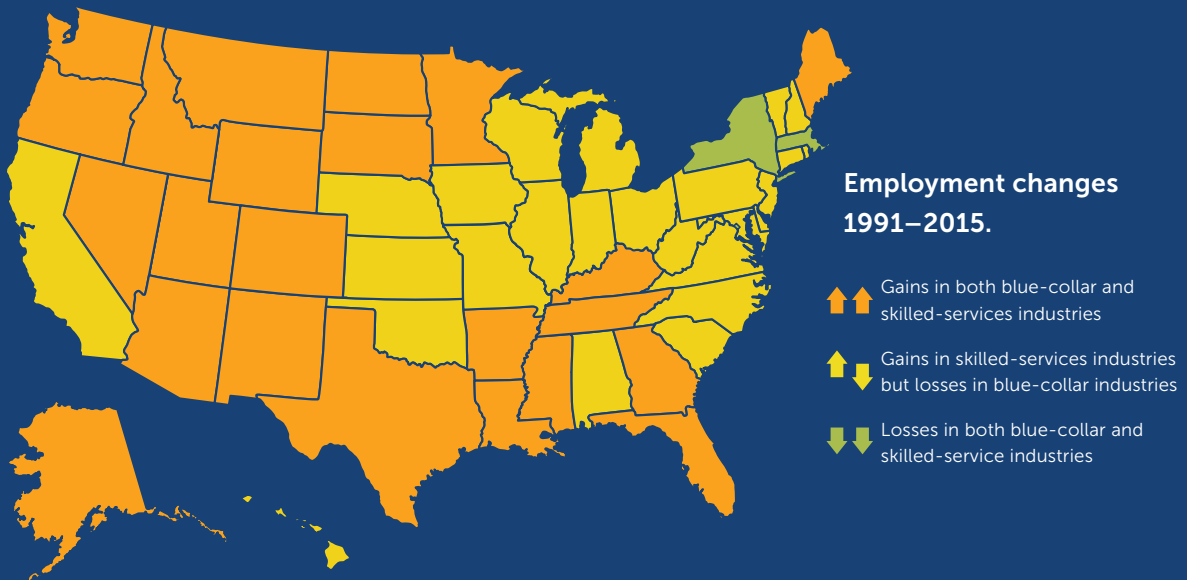
- Thirty-four states—mostly in the South and the West—added good jobs for workers without BAs between 1991 and 2015 (Figure 3). Many Sunbelt states, such as Texas and Arizona, experienced strong good job growth in skilled-services industries and did not lose large numbers of good blue-collar jobs. Some states in the northern Plains, such as North Dakota and Montana, had large gains in good jobs, both in the blue-collar and skilled-services industries.
- Sixteen states plus the District of Columbia have fewer good jobs for workers without BAs now than they had in 1991. These states, primarily in the Northeast and Midwest, were hit hard by manufacturing declines.

**Figure 3.** States in the South and West had the greatest percentage growth in good jobs for those without BAs.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 1992–2016.

**Figure 4.** Nearly half of the states added good jobs for workers without BAs in both blue-collar and skilled-services industries.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 1992–2016.

## The shift from traditional blue-collar industries to skilled-services industries has played out in different ways in the states.

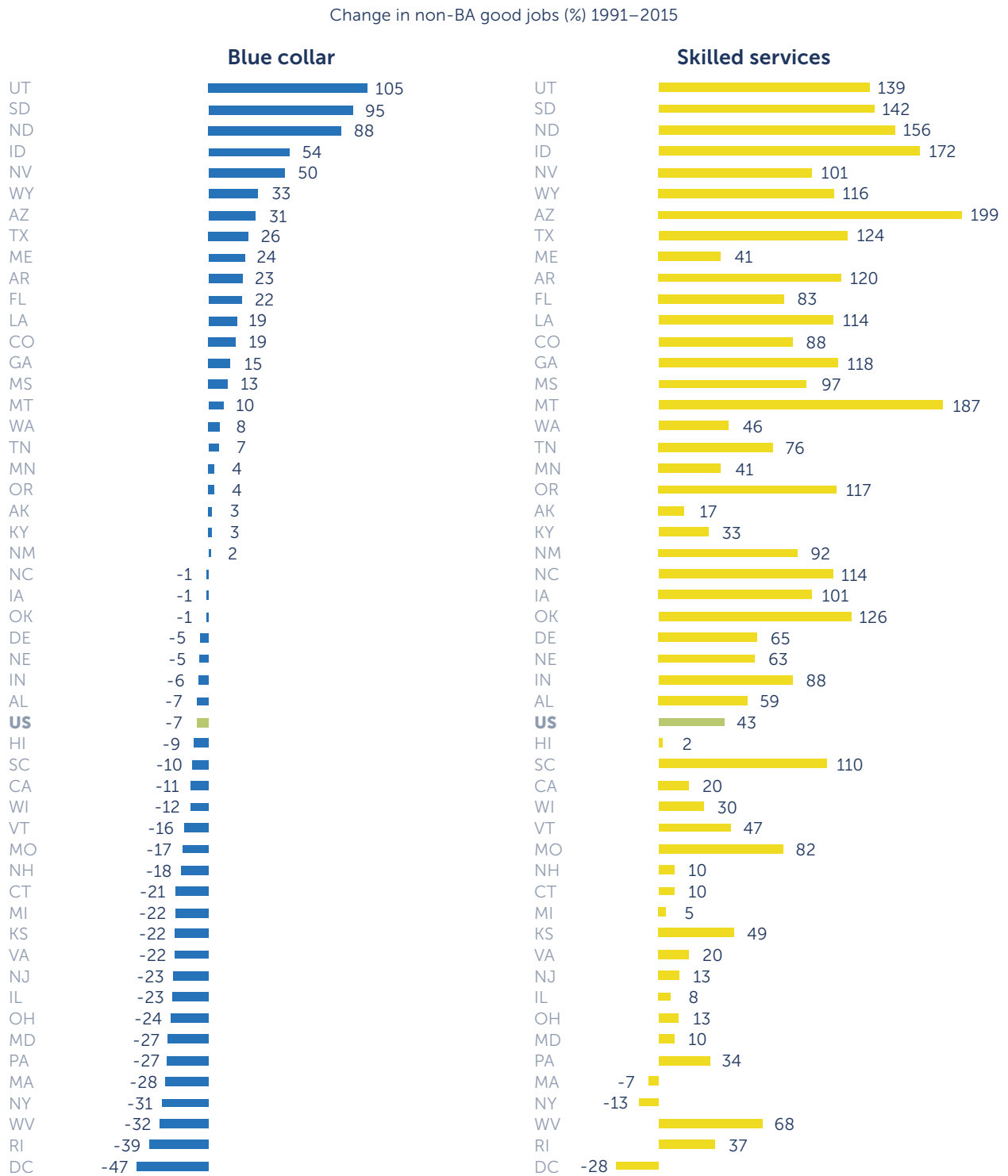
Nationally, blue-collar jobs have been in decline. About 2.5 million jobs for workers without BAs in manufacturing, the largest blue-collar industry, have been lost since 1991. Increasingly, however, they have been replaced by skilled-services jobs in areas such as financial services. The labor market has added 4 million good jobs in skilled-services since 1991. Half of the states experienced the national trend of declining good jobs in blue-collar industries and growing good jobs in skilled-services industries (Figure 4). These states—mostly in the Midwest, upper South, and Northeast—lost good jobs in blue-collar industries when factories and mines were shut down permanently. States with the most significant blue-collar losses were New York, Pennsylvania, California, Ohio, and Illinois. California in particular was a state in which large blue-collar job losses resulted in weak overall growth of good jobs for workers without BAs.

However, 23 states added good jobs for workers without BAs in both blue-collar and skilled-services industries. These states—mostly in the South, the West, and the northern Plains—experienced substantial employment gains between 1991 and 2015. Only two states (Massachusetts and New York) and the District of Columbia shed good jobs in both blue-collar and skilled-services industries.

There is considerable variation among states in the rates of growth or decline in good jobs that pay without a BA in both blue-collar and skilled-services industries. Between 1991 and 2015, the growth of good jobs in blue-collar industries was strongest in the Western states and weakest in the Northeast (Figure 5). The number of good blue-collar jobs more than doubled in Utah and nearly doubled in North Dakota and South Dakota. But good blue-collar jobs declined by nearly 40 percent in Rhode Island and by about 30 percent in West Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts.

States in the West and northern Plains experienced the largest gains in skilled-services good jobs, with especially strong growth in Arizona, Montana, Idaho, and North Dakota. Other states, primarily in the Northeast and Midwest, experienced much slower growth in skilled-services employment than the national average.

**Figure 5.** Good jobs in blue-collar and skilled-services industries grew at a fast clip in the West and northern Plains.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 1992–2016.

Good jobs for workers without BAs are increasingly concentrated in skilled-services industries rather than traditional blue-collar industries.

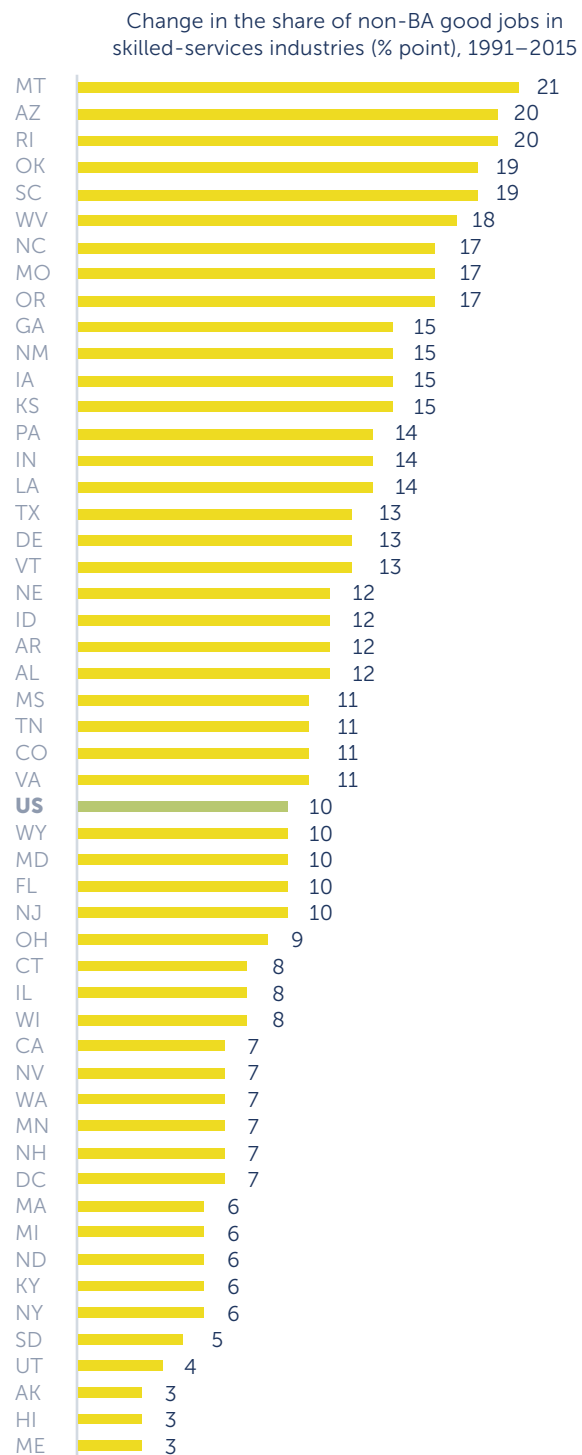
Since the 1980s, jobs in manufacturing have been declining and workers without BAs have borne the brunt of those job losses. The share of good jobs in blue-collar industries, including manufacturing, is lower now than it was in 1991 in every state.

Good jobs are increasingly found in skilled-services industries, such as health services and financial services. The share of good jobs in skilled-services industries has risen since 1991 in every state (Figure 6).

The decline in manufacturing was pervasive, but good jobs in other blue-collar industries expanded in most states.

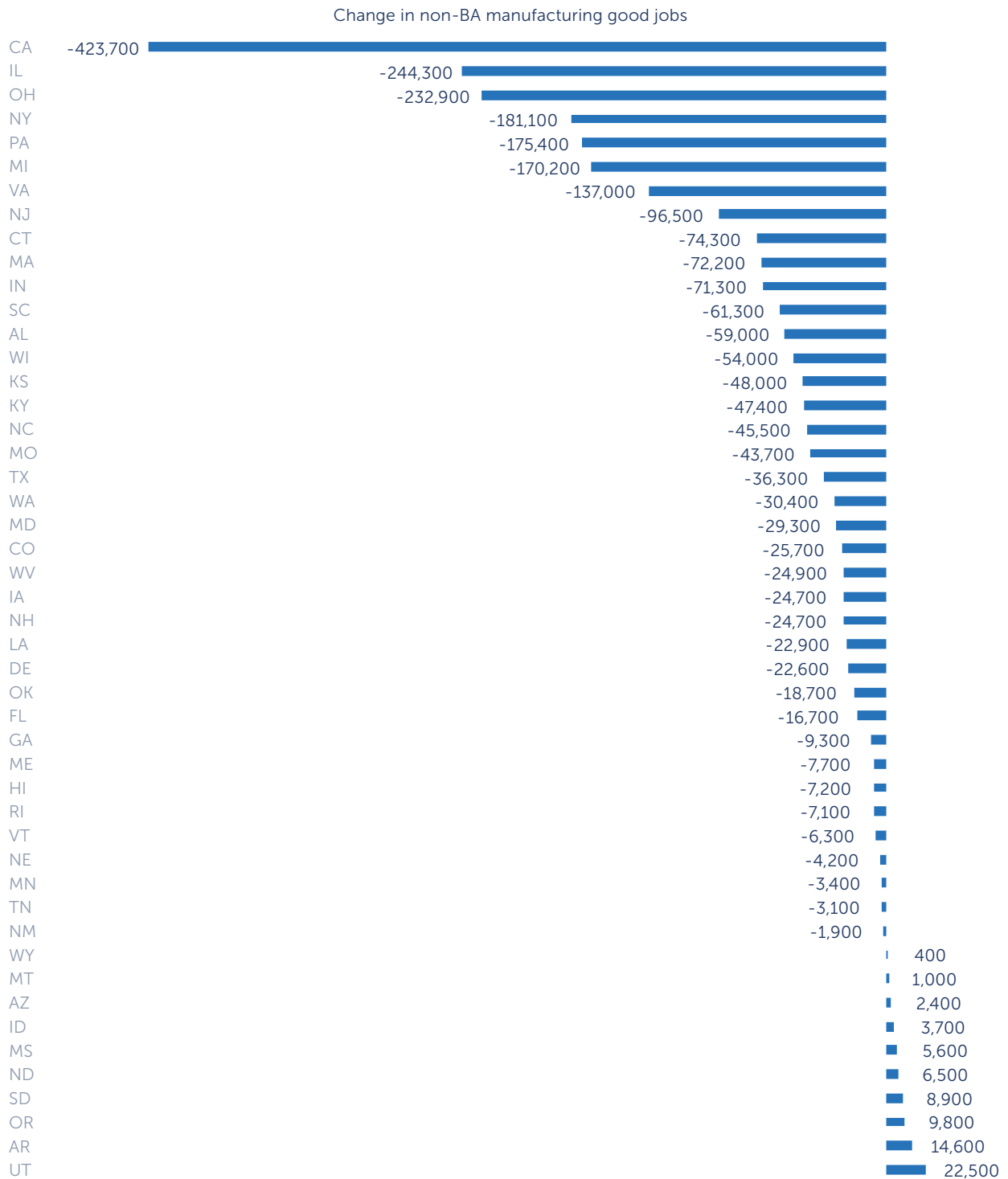
Nationally, the decline of jobs in the manufacturing industry accounted for the vast majority (83%) of the good jobs that workers without BAs have lost since 1991. A similar pattern emerged across states: manufacturing declined in 38 states (Figure 7) and dominated job losses in 14 of the 16 states that shed good jobs overall. Manufacturing also accounted for

**Figure 6.** Good jobs are more concentrated in skilled-services industries than in blue-collar industries.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 1992–2016.

**Figure 7.** Manufacturing dominated losses of good blue-collar jobs in most states.



Note: Alaska, the District of Columbia, and Nevada were excluded from this analysis due to small sample size.

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 1992–2016.

the bulk of job losses in 25 of the 27 states that hemorrhaged good blue-collar jobs between 1991 and 2015.

At the same time, good jobs in non-manufacturing blue-collar industries, such as construction and transportation, increased in 38 states. North Dakota, South Dakota, and Utah experienced the most robust job growth in non-manufacturing blue-collar industries, as well as in the total number of blue-collar jobs. Twelve states and the District of Columbia lost good jobs in blue-collar industries other than manufacturing (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Twelve states and the District of Columbia shed good jobs in blue-collar industries other than manufacturing.

STATE	JOB LOSSES	PERCENT CHANGE
Rhode Island	-21,000	-43%
District of Columbia	-6,000	-39%
Maryland	-74,000	-24%
West Virginia	-21,000	-22%
New York	-159,000	-22%
Massachusetts	-33,000	-14%
Pennsylvania	-71,000	-14%
Missouri	-26,000	-10%
New Jersey	-36,000	-9%
Michigan	-8,000	-2%
Nebraska	-1,000	-2%
Oregon	-2,000	-1%
Wisconsin	-2,000	-1%

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 1992–2016.

## Part 2. Good Jobs Require More Education.

High school graduates' share of good jobs has declined in nearly every state, while associate's degree holders' share of good jobs has increased.

Across the nation, good jobs have shifted toward associate's degree holders and away from workers with a high school diploma or less. In 1991, high school graduates in 20 states held more than half of the good jobs for those without a BA. By 2015, they had lost ground, claiming the majority of good jobs in only two states: Delaware and West Virginia.

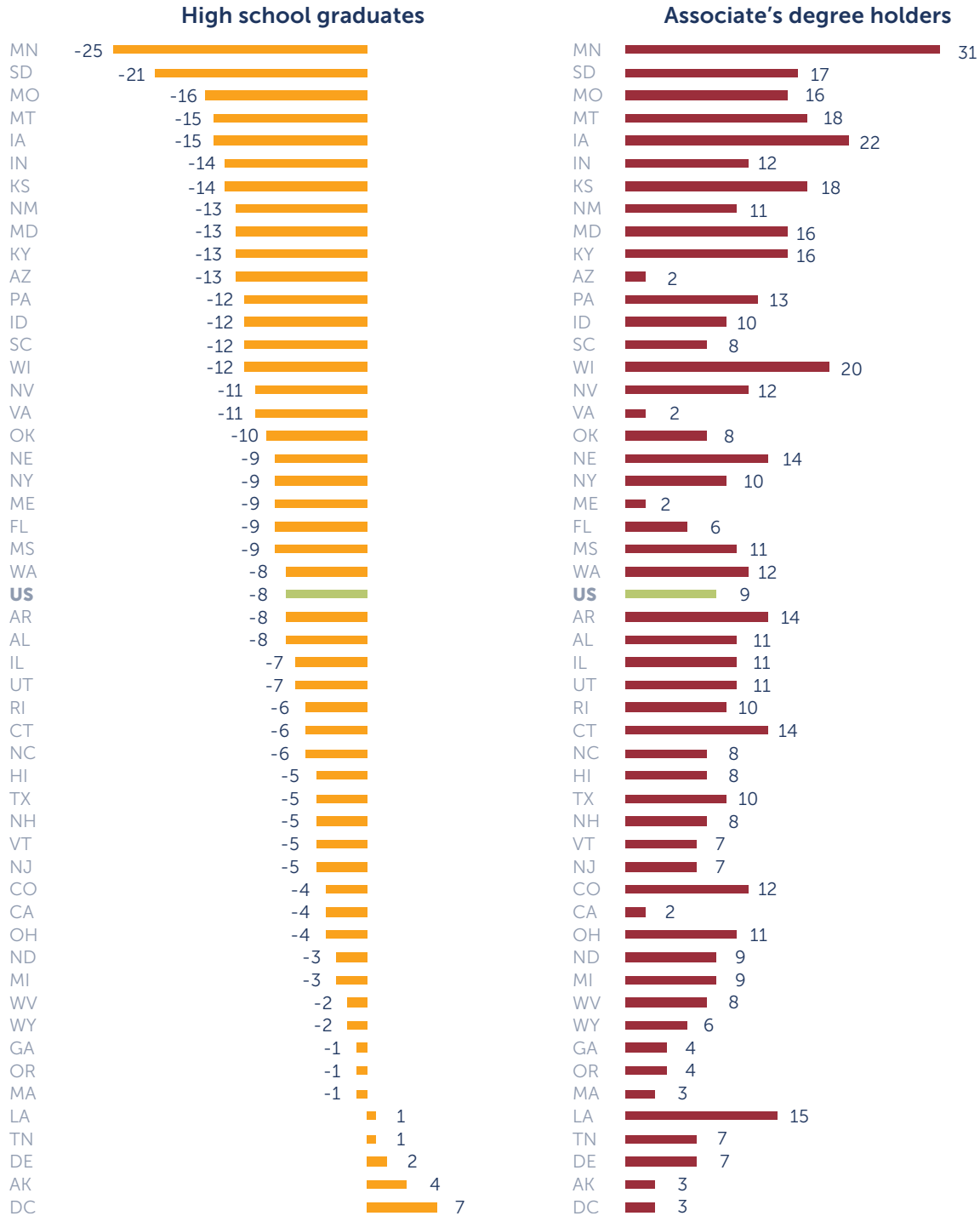
The share of good jobs held by high school graduates declined in the overwhelming majority of states in line with declining manufacturing and blue-collar employment (Figure 8). Only four states and the District of Columbia experienced a rising share of high school graduates with good jobs.

By comparison, associate's degree holders have gained more than 3 million good jobs across the country since 1991. Associate's degree holders held a larger share of good jobs in 2015 than in 1991 in every state. In Minnesota, workers with associate's degrees increased their share of good jobs by 31 percentage points from 1991 to 2015 (Figure 8).



**Figure 8.** Since 1991, more good jobs have gone to associate’s degree holders than high school graduates in nearly every state.

Percentage point change in the share of non-BA good jobs held by workers with different education levels, 1991–2015



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement data, 1992–2016*.

## Part 3. Where Are the Good Jobs Today?

States differ in the size and importance of the non-BA job market.

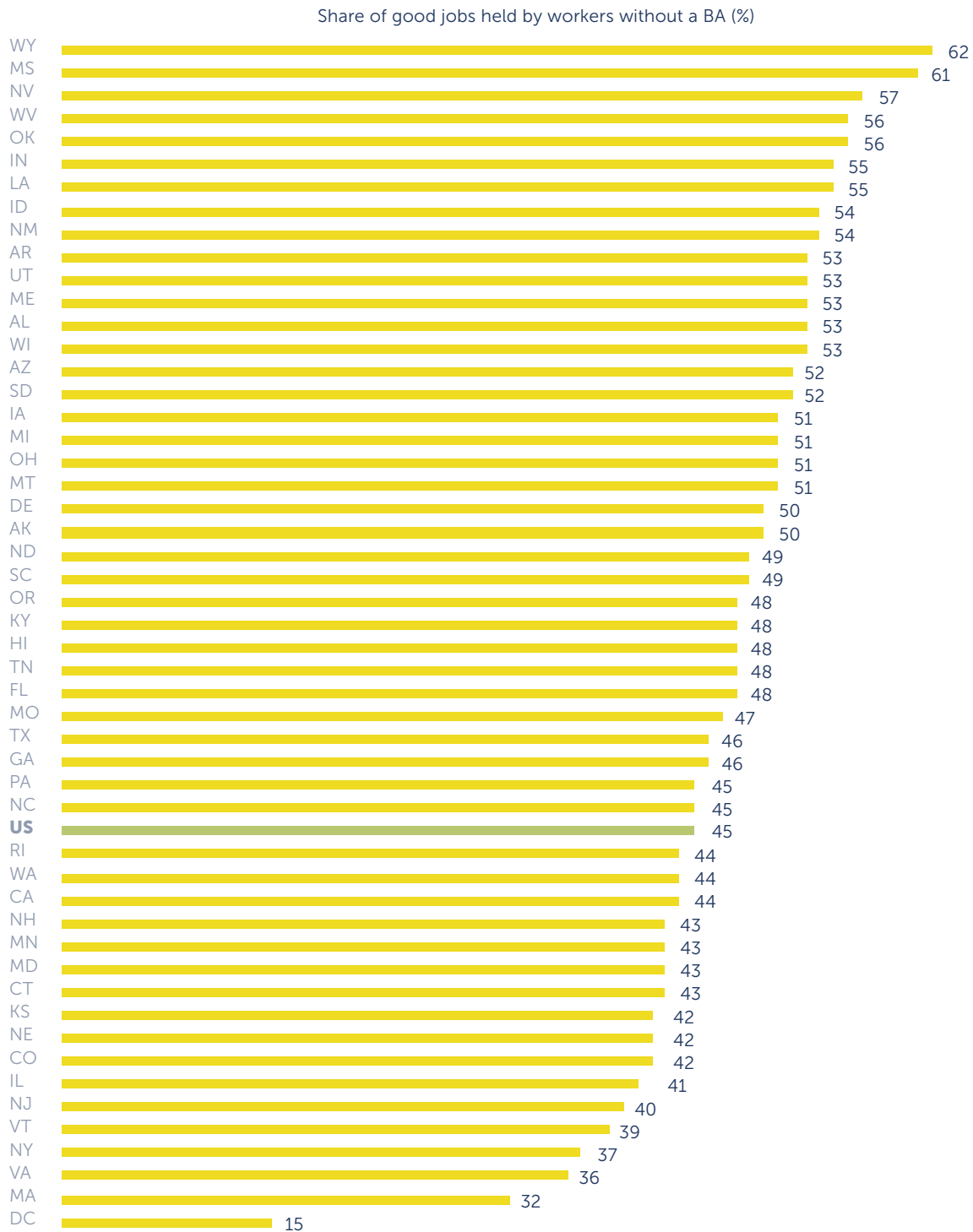
Workers without BAs have a smaller share of good jobs now than in 1991, but the landscape of good jobs for workers without BAs varies substantially across states (Figure 9). In Massachusetts, workers without BAs hold only about a third of good jobs. In the District of Columbia, workers without BAs hold only 15 percent good jobs. By comparison, workers without BAs hold 62 percent of good jobs in Wyoming.

Good jobs that pay without a BA are concentrated in the most populous states, but some small states have a higher share of good jobs.

Not surprisingly, good jobs are concentrated in the most populous states. The three states with the largest populations—California, Texas, and Florida—account for more than a quarter (26%) of all good jobs for workers without BAs in the nation (Figure 10).

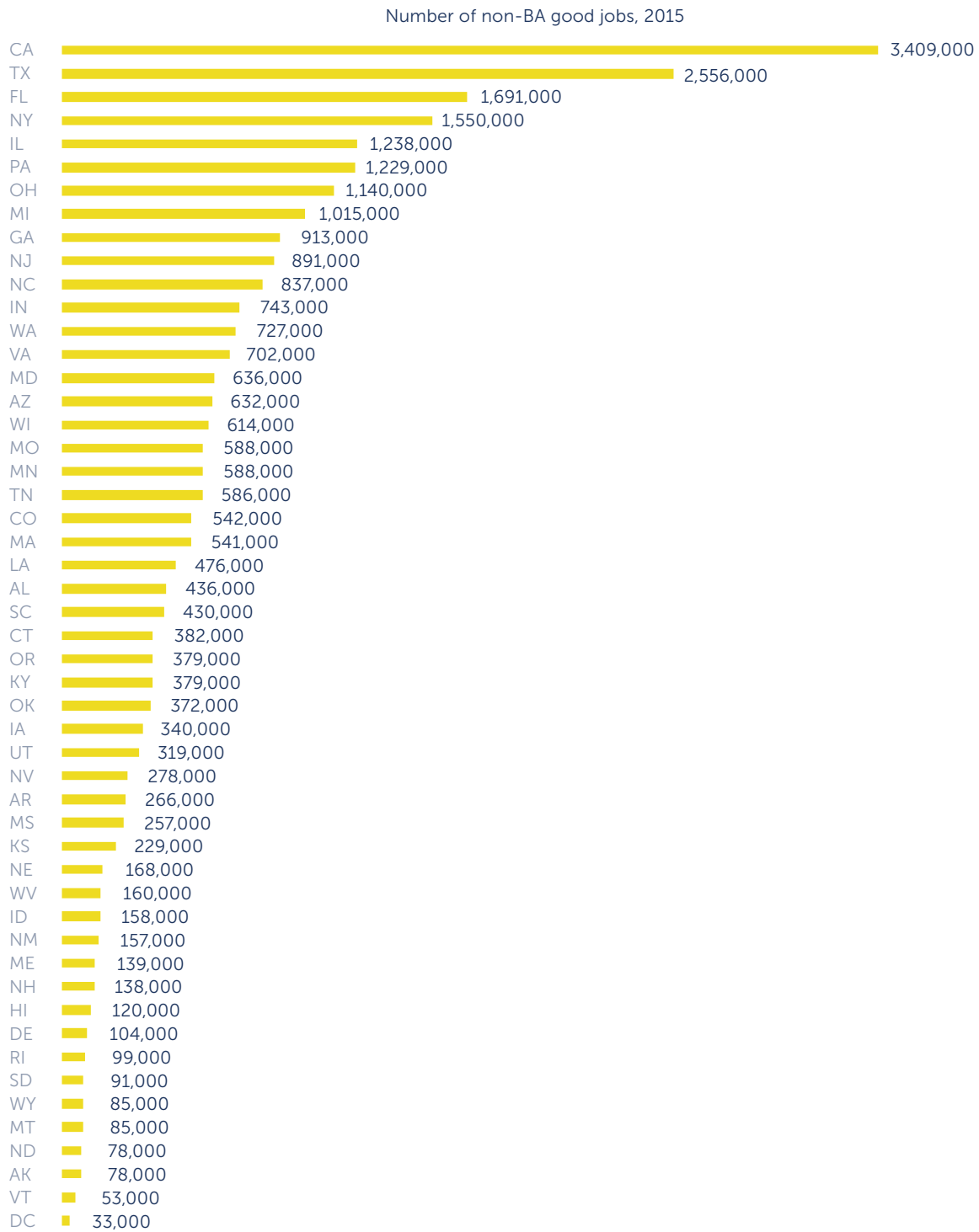
However, examining the share or prevalence of good jobs for workers without BAs within each state reveals a different picture. Sparsely-populated Wyoming becomes the top state, and California falls to the middle of the pack. Wyoming is followed by densely populated states on the East Coast—New Jersey, Maryland, and Connecticut (Figure 11).

**Figure 9.** Workers without BAs in some states, such as Wyoming and Mississippi, hold a much larger share of all good jobs than the national average.



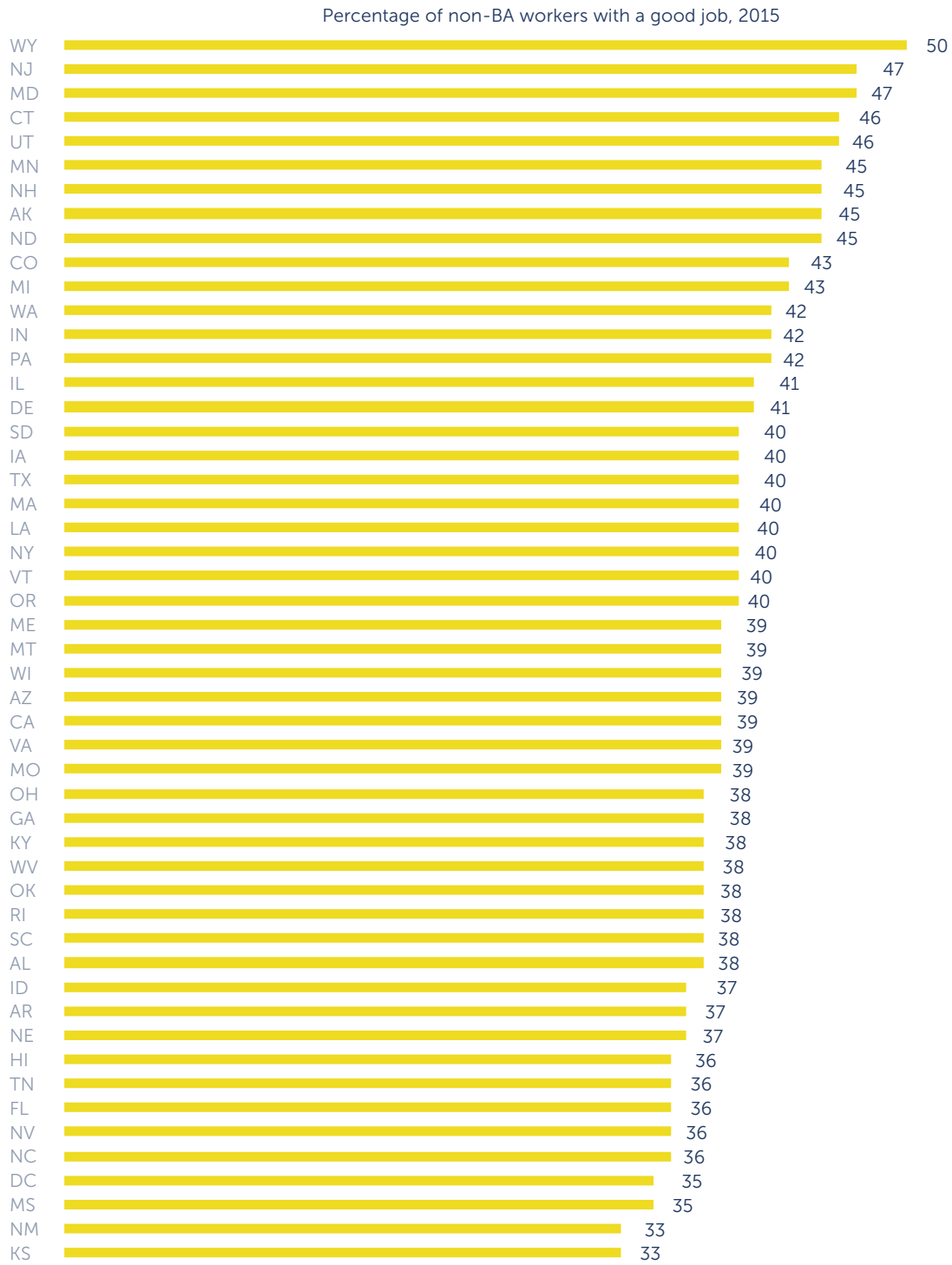
Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 1992–2016.

**Figure 10.** California, Texas, and Florida have the largest number of good jobs for workers without BAs.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 2016.

**Figure 11.** Wyoming, New Jersey, and Maryland have the largest share of good jobs for workers without BAs.



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 2016.

## Part 4. State-by-State Analysis

The Center’s research on good jobs comes at a time of renewed interest in apprenticeships and other education and training programs that prepare people for jobs that pay without a BA. Many states are taking steps to reinvigorate career and technical education programs at the secondary and postsecondary levels. For instance, Iowa recently enacted new career and technical education legislation. California launched a campaign to promote the value of career-focused programs offered by community colleges, while other states authorized financial support for students pursuing certificate programs.

A look at the states (Table 2) shows a surprising amount of variation underlying the national findings from our earlier report, *Good Jobs That Pay without a BA*. The shift in good jobs for workers without BAs from blue-collar industries to skilled-services industries—a strong national trend described in the earlier report—has played out in unexpected ways. While the decline of manufacturing eliminated many good jobs for workers without BAs, most states experienced robust job growth in other blue-collar industries, such as construction and transportation. Nearly half of the states experienced growth of good jobs in both blue-collar and skilled-services industries, breaking with the national pattern.

Today, states differ markedly in the vitality of their non-BA labor markets. While good jobs have increasingly gone to workers with BAs across the nation, workers without BAs have a firm grasp on good jobs in some states. In Wyoming and Mississippi, these workers hold more than three out of five good jobs. Among workers without BAs, opportunity has shifted toward associate’s degree holders, who have increased their share of good jobs in every state since 1991.

**Table 2.** The states vary widely in the share of good jobs for workers without a BA.

State	Number of non-BA good jobs				State share of all US workers without BAs who have a good job		Share of workers without a BA who have a good job		Buying power relative to national average*
	1991	2015	Change	Percent change	1991	2015	1991	2015	
<b>AK</b>	71,000	78,000	7,000	10%	0.3%	0.3%	46.9%	44.9%	-5.6%
<b>AL</b>	391,000	436,000	45,000	12%	1.5%	1.5%	32.7%	37.6%	13.2%
<b>AR</b>	183,000	266,000	83,000	45%	0.7%	0.9%	25.9%	36.8%	12.6%
<b>AZ</b>	340,000	632,000	292,000	86%	1.3%	2.1%	35.1%	38.8%	3.8%
<b>CA</b>	3,377,000	3,409,000	32,000	1%	12.5%	11.5%	41.6%	38.8%	-13.4%
<b>CO</b>	378,000	542,000	164,000	44%	1.4%	1.8%	39.0%	43.1%	-3.2%
<b>CT</b>	422,000	382,000	-40,000	-9%	1.6%	1.3%	48.4%	46.2%	-8.7%
<b>DC</b>	51,000	33,000	-18,000	-35%	0.2%	0.1%	37.3%	35.4%	-17.0%
<b>DE</b>	87,000	104,000	17,000	20%	0.3%	0.3%	38.7%	40.7%	-0.4%
<b>FL</b>	1,139,000	1,691,000	552,000	48%	4.2%	5.7%	30.3%	35.9%	0.5%
<b>GA</b>	618,000	913,000	295,000	48%	2.3%	3.1%	34.0%	38.4%	7.4%
<b>HI</b>	125,000	120,000	-5,000	-4%	0.5%	0.4%	39.6%	36.3%	-18.8%
<b>IA</b>	278,000	340,000	62,000	22%	1.0%	1.1%	32.0%	40.4%	9.7%
<b>ID</b>	86,000	157,000	71,000	83%	0.3%	0.5%	29.2%	37.5%	6.6%
<b>IL</b>	1,430,000	1,238,000	-192,000	-13%	5.3%	4.2%	42.3%	41.3%	0.3%
<b>IN</b>	646,000	743,000	97,000	15%	2.4%	2.5%	36.7%	41.6%	9.3%
<b>KS</b>	235,000	229,000	-6,000	-2%	0.9%	0.8%	34.2%	32.9%	9.6%
<b>KY</b>	340,000	379,000	39,000	12%	1.3%	1.3%	35.1%	38.1%	11.4%
<b>LA</b>	322,000	476,000	154,000	48%	1.2%	1.6%	28.9%	40.0%	9.4%
<b>MA</b>	666,000	541,000	-125,000	-19%	2.5%	1.8%	42.8%	40.2%	-6.9%
<b>MD</b>	707,000	636,000	-71,000	-10%	2.6%	2.1%	46.8%	46.7%	-9.6%
<b>ME</b>	106,000	138,000	32,000	30%	0.4%	0.5%	28.5%	39.4%	2.0%
<b>MI</b>	1,177,000	1,015,000	-162,000	-14%	4.4%	3.4%	42.6%	42.9%	6.5%
<b>MN</b>	504,000	588,000	84,000	17%	1.9%	2.0%	37.2%	45.3%	2.6%
<b>MO</b>	546,000	588,000	42,000	8%	2.0%	2.0%	34.6%	38.6%	10.7%
<b>MS</b>	193,000	257,000	64,000	33%	0.7%	0.9%	26.5%	35.0%	13.8%
<b>MT</b>	60,000	91,000	31,000	51%	0.2%	0.3%	25.8%	39.2%	5.2%

State	Number of non-BA good jobs				State share of all US workers without BAs who have a good job		Share of workers without a BA who have a good job		Buying power relative to national average*
	1991	2015	Change	Percent change	1991	2015	1991	2015	
<b>NC</b>	647,000	837,000	190,000	29%	2.4%	2.8%	30.9%	35.5%	8.8%
<b>ND</b>	41,000	85,000	44,000	106%	0.2%	0.3%	25.2%	44.8%	7.7%
<b>NE</b>	147,000	168,000	21,000	14%	0.5%	0.6%	31.6%	36.7%	9.4%
<b>NH</b>	151,000	139,000	-12,000	-8%	0.6%	0.5%	40.6%	45.2%	-5.0%
<b>NJ</b>	971,000	891,000	-80,000	-8%	3.6%	3.0%	46.3%	47.4%	-13.4%
<b>NM</b>	122,000	160,000	38,000	31%	0.5%	0.5%	32.0%	33.4%	5.6%
<b>NV</b>	157,000	278,000	121,000	77%	0.6%	0.9%	38.2%	35.6%	2.0%
<b>NY</b>	2,010,000	1,550,000	-460,000	-23%	7.5%	5.2%	42.7%	39.9%	-15.3%
<b>OH</b>	1,322,000	1,140,000	-182,000	-14%	4.9%	3.8%	40.2%	38.5%	10.8%
<b>OK</b>	278,000	372,000	94,000	34%	1.0%	1.3%	31.4%	37.8%	10.1%
<b>OR</b>	280,000	379,000	99,000	36%	1.0%	1.3%	32.3%	39.5%	0.8%
<b>PA</b>	1,332,000	1,229,000	-103,000	-8%	4.9%	4.1%	37.1%	41.5%	2.1%
<b>RI</b>	112,000	99,000	-13,000	-12%	0.4%	0.3%	39.6%	37.7%	1.3%
<b>SC</b>	359,000	430,000	71,000	20%	1.3%	1.5%	31.8%	37.6%	9.7%
<b>SD</b>	40,000	85,000	45,000	112%	0.1%	0.3%	21.9%	40.4%	11.8%
<b>TN</b>	459,000	586,000	127,000	28%	1.7%	2.0%	31.4%	35.9%	10.1%
<b>TX</b>	1,618,000	2,556,000	938,000	58%	6.0%	8.6%	33.0%	40.3%	3.2%
<b>UT</b>	146,000	319,000	173,000	119%	0.5%	1.1%	35.4%	45.6%	3.0%
<b>VA</b>	744,000	702,000	-42,000	-6%	2.8%	2.4%	37.2%	38.6%	-2.5%
<b>VT</b>	51,000	53,000	2,000	4%	0.2%	0.2%	31.0%	39.7%	-1.6%
<b>WA</b>	604,000	727,000	123,000	20%	2.2%	2.5%	44.2%	41.6%	-4.8%
<b>WI</b>	627,000	614,000	-13,000	-2%	2.3%	2.1%	40.5%	39.1%	6.9%
<b>WV</b>	179,000	158,000	-21,000	-12%	0.7%	0.5%	35.6%	38.1%	11.1%
<b>WY</b>	51,000	78,000	27,000	54%	0.2%	0.3%	37.0%	50.0%	3.8%

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 1992–2016 and US Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Regional Price Parities by State,” *Real Personal Income for States and Metropolitan Areas, 2015, 2017*.

\* Buying power expresses the value of a dollar, based on the cost of living in states, as captured by regional price parities reported by the federal Bureau of Economic Analysis.

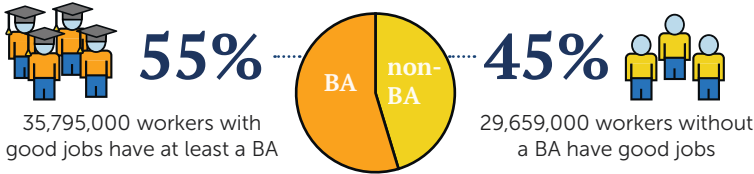


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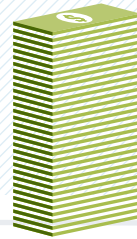
# State Profiles

# National

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$55,000**

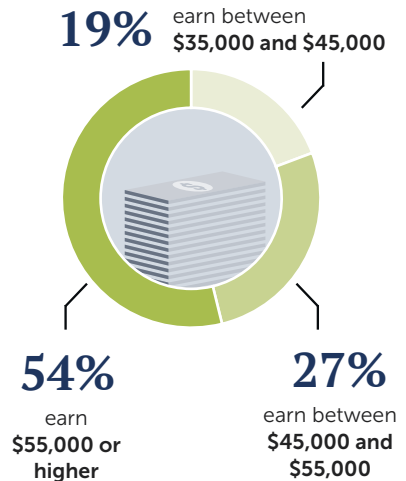


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?

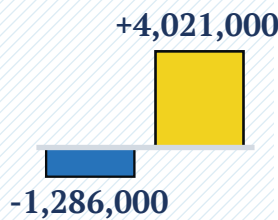


## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

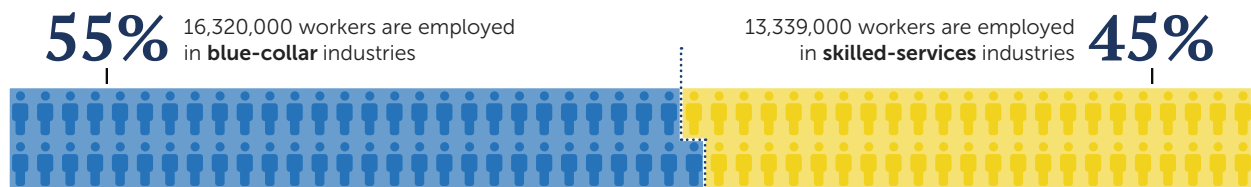


## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 the nation lost **1,286,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **4,021,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016.

Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	9,365,000	1,746,000	\$22,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	31,245,000	11,618,000	\$31,000	\$55,000
Some college	20,474,000	9,292,000	\$35,000	\$57,000
Associate's degree	13,724,000	7,003,000	\$40,000	\$60,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>74,807,000</b>	<b>29,659,000</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	47,868,000	35,795,000	\$60,000	\$75,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>122,676,000</b>	<b>65,454,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$65,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	4,686,000	16%	58%	\$58,000
Financial activities, real estate, professional, and management services	3,775,000	13%	29%	\$58,000
Transportation, communications, and utilities	3,697,000	12%	61%	\$60,000
Wholesale and retail trade	3,644,000	12%	57%	\$55,000
Construction	3,477,000	12%	79%	\$59,000

## Top five occupations

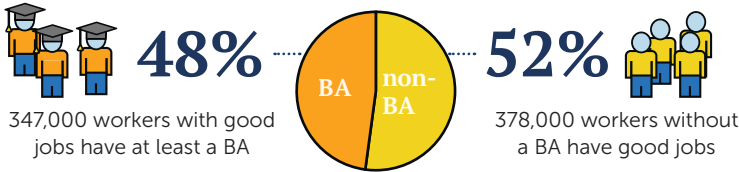
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Sales and office related	6,244,000	21%	34%	\$53,000
Management and business and financial operations	5,334,000	18%	66%	\$63,000
STEM and healthcare practitioners	3,301,000	11%	65%	\$60,000
Natural resources, construction, and extraction	3,133,000	11%	47%	\$58,000
Transportation and material moving	2,744,000	9%	40%	\$54,002

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS) March Supplement* data, 1992-2016.

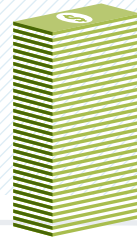
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Alabama

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$56,000**



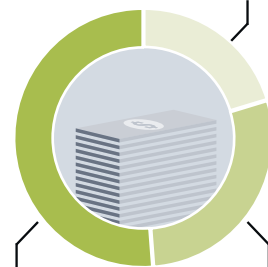
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**20%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

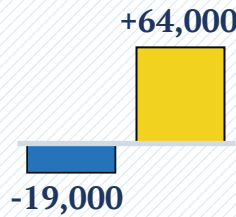


**51%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**29%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

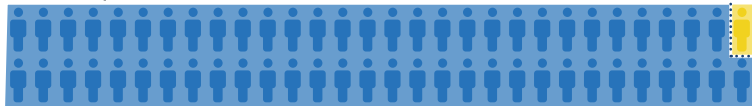
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Alabama lost **19,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **64,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**59%** 223,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



153,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **41%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	142,000	22,000	\$20,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	474,000	135,000	\$26,000	\$56,000
Some college	399,000	141,000	\$30,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	174,000	79,000	\$36,000	\$55,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,188,000</b>	<b>378,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	507,000	347,000	\$51,000	\$67,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,695,000</b>	<b>725,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	95,000	25%	43%	\$58,000
Health services	43,000	11%	26%	\$51,000
Transportation and utilities	42,000	11%	55%	\$61,000
Construction	32,000	9%	35%	\$57,000
Retail trade	29,000	8%	19%	\$51,000

## Top five occupations

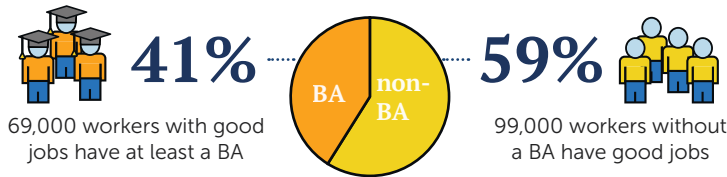
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	58,000	15%	38%	\$56,000
Management	45,000	12%	60%	\$65,000
Office and administrative support	40,000	11%	22%	\$51,000
Transportation and material moving	36,000	10%	31%	\$52,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	34,000	9%	51%	\$59,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

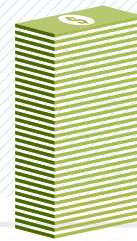
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Alaska

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$62,000**

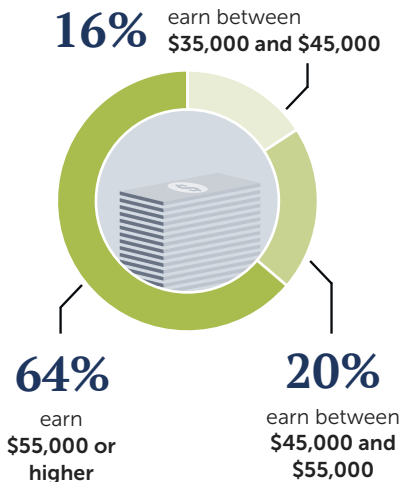


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?

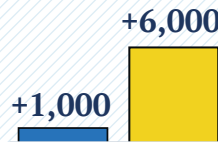


## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

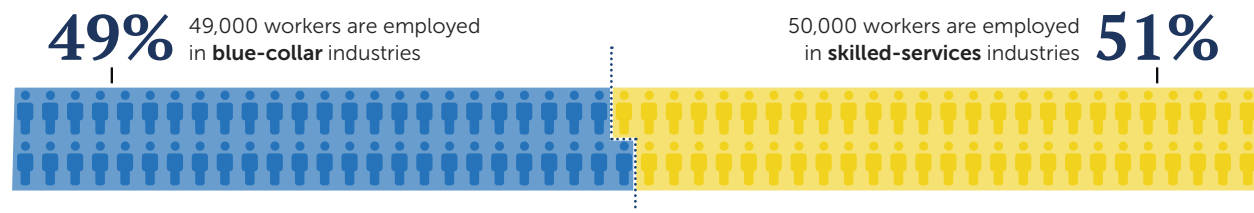


## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Alaska gained **1,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **6,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	15,000	4,000	\$22,000	\$66,000
High school graduate	77,000	35,000	\$35,000	\$63,000
Some college	82,000	44,000	\$41,000	\$61,000
Associate's degree	27,000	16,000	\$45,000	\$69,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>201,000</b>	<b>99,000</b>	<b>\$38,000</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	95,000	69,000	\$61,000	\$72,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>297,000</b>	<b>168,000</b>	<b>\$44,000</b>	<b>\$67,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction	15,000	15%	64%	\$72,000
Public administration	14,000	14%	63%	\$62,000
Transportation and utilities	11,000	11%	57%	\$71,000
Health services	11,000	11%	46%	\$52,000
Natural resources	9,000	9%	70%	\$83,000

## Top five occupations

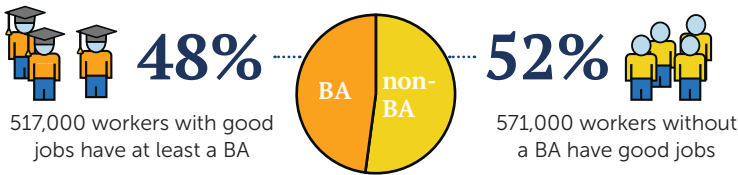
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	15,000	15%	44%	\$54,000
Construction and extraction	14,000	14%	66%	\$73,000
Management	12,000	12%	72%	\$72,000
Transportation and material moving	10,000	10%	53%	\$69,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	9,000	9%	72%	\$71,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

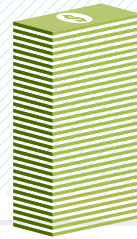
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Arizona

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$55,000**



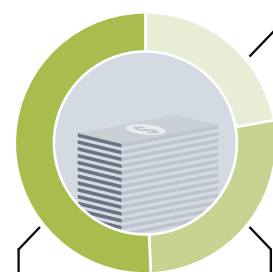
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

22% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

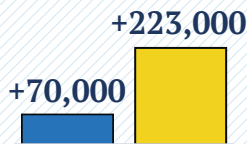


51% earn \$55,000 or higher

27% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

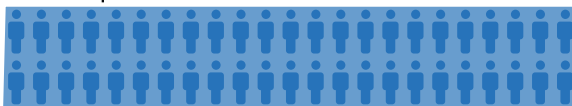
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Arizona gained **70,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **223,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

46% 265,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



306,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 54%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	232,000	39,000	\$20,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	512,000	160,000	\$28,000	\$53,000
Some college	609,000	257,000	\$34,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	232,000	115,000	\$37,000	\$59,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,586,000</b>	<b>571,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	751,000	517,000	\$53,000	\$72,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,337,000</b>	<b>1,088,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$61,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Information, financial activities, and real estate	74,000	13%	51%	\$55,000
Construction	61,000	11%	42%	\$53,000
Health services	59,000	10%	30%	\$53,000
Manufacturing	59,000	10%	47%	\$59,000
Retail trade	57,000	10%	27%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

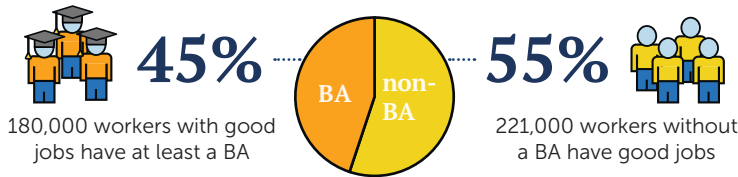
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	81,000	14%	70%	\$65,000
Office and administrative support	76,000	13%	28%	\$50,000
Sales and related	65,000	11%	36%	\$58,000
Construction and extraction	46,000	8%	39%	\$52,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	42,000	7%	53%	\$57,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

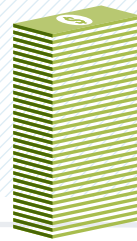
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Arkansas

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$54,000**



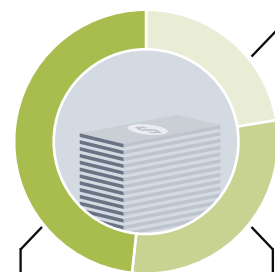
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

22% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

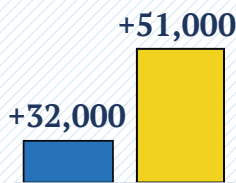


48% earn \$55,000 or higher

29% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Arkansas gained **32,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **51,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**61%** 135,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



87,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **39%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	88,000	14,000	\$21,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	326,000	87,000	\$26,000	\$54,000
Some college	250,000	85,000	\$30,000	\$54,000
Associate's degree	83,000	35,000	\$33,000	\$56,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>748,000</b>	<b>221,000</b>	<b>\$27,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	276,000	180,000	\$50,000	\$64,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,024,000</b>	<b>401,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$58,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	48,000	22%	35%	\$53,000
Transportation and utilities	28,000	13%	55%	\$60,000
Health services	27,000	12%	25%	\$52,000
Retail trade	24,000	11%	24%	\$52,000
Construction	19,000	9%	32%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

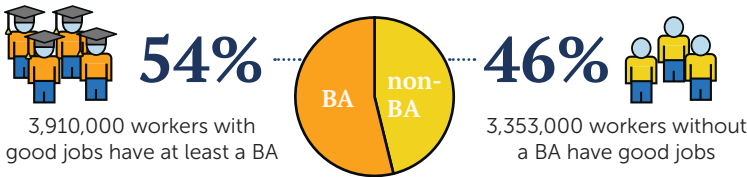
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	29,000	13%	30%	\$52,000
Management	26,000	12%	55%	\$62,000
Office and administrative support	24,000	11%	21%	\$50,000
Transportation and material moving	22,000	10%	30%	\$53,000
Sales and related	21,000	10%	30%	\$57,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

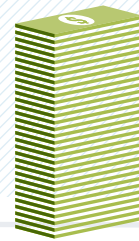
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# California

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$59,000**

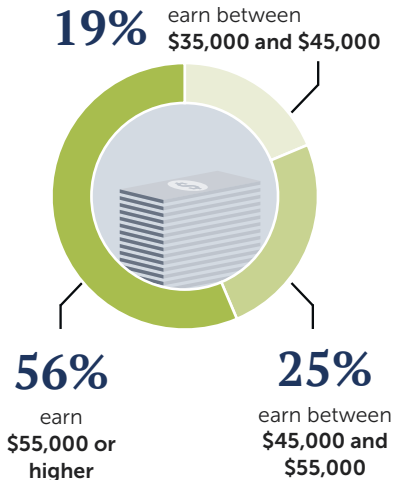


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?

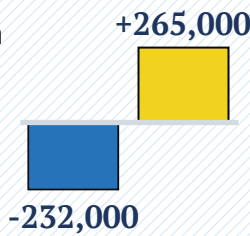


## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

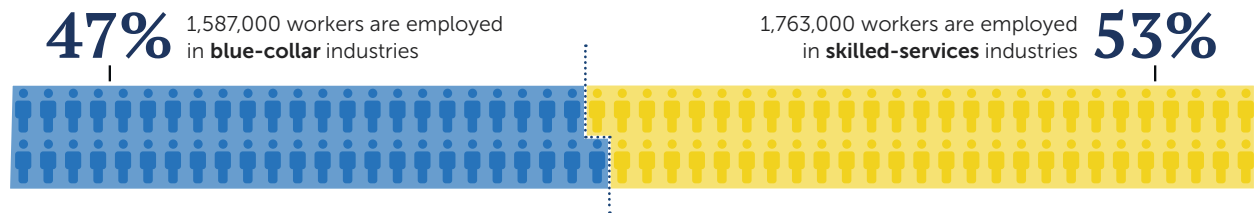


## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 California lost **232,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **265,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	1,830,000	290,000	\$20,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	2,758,000	946,000	\$29,000	\$55,000
Some college	3,180,000	1,491,000	\$36,000	\$61,000
Associate's degree	1,194,000	625,000	\$41,000	\$65,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>8,961,000</b>	<b>3,353,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	5,293,000	3,910,000	\$67,000	\$84,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>14,255,000</b>	<b>7,263,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$71,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	419,000	13%	42%	\$60,000
Health services	389,000	12%	35%	\$56,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	371,000	11%	55%	\$62,000
Construction	351,000	11%	47%	\$60,000
Retail trade	315,000	9%	29%	\$53,000

## Top five occupations

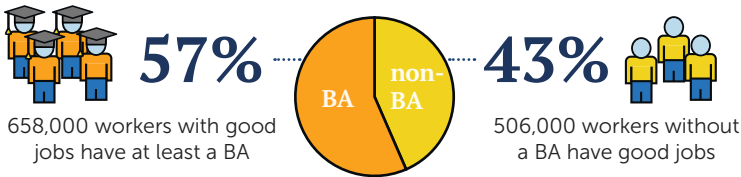
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	522,000	16%	37%	\$52,000
Management	442,000	13%	70%	\$72,000
Sales and related	337,000	10%	37%	\$60,000
Construction and extraction	285,000	9%	45%	\$60,000
Transportation and material moving	253,000	8%	32%	\$54,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

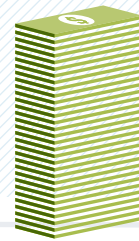
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Colorado

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$57,000**



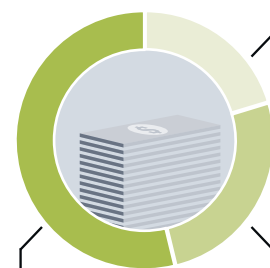
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

20% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

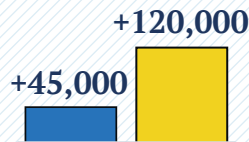


54% earn \$55,000 or higher

26% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

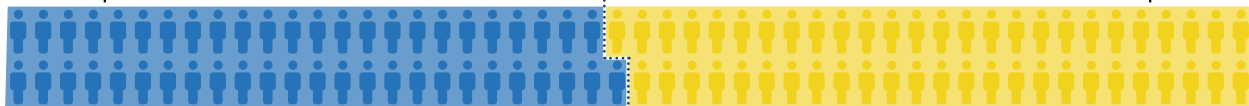
Between 1991 and 2015 Colorado gained **45,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **120,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**49%** 249,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries

258,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **51%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	147,000	32,000	\$24,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	427,000	156,000	\$31,000	\$55,000
Some college	487,000	217,000	\$35,000	\$59,000
Associate's degree	206,000	101,000	\$39,000	\$60,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,267,000</b>	<b>506,000</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>	<b>\$57,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	950,000	658,000	\$55,000	\$74,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,217,000</b>	<b>1,164,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$65,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction	68,000	13%	48%	\$55,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	61,000	12%	54%	\$58,000
Retail trade	47,000	9%	28%	\$54,000
Manufacturing	47,000	9%	47%	\$60,000
Health services	46,000	9%	33%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

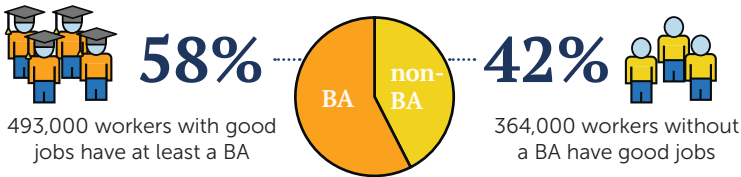
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	76,000	15%	66%	\$66,000
Office and administrative support	63,000	13%	31%	\$51,000
Construction and extraction	58,000	12%	48%	\$54,000
Sales and related	52,000	10%	39%	\$60,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	36,000	7%	60%	\$58,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

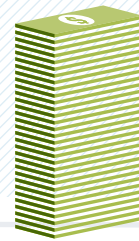
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Connecticut

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$60,000**

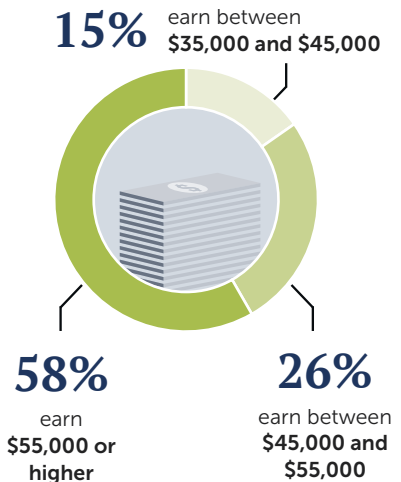


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

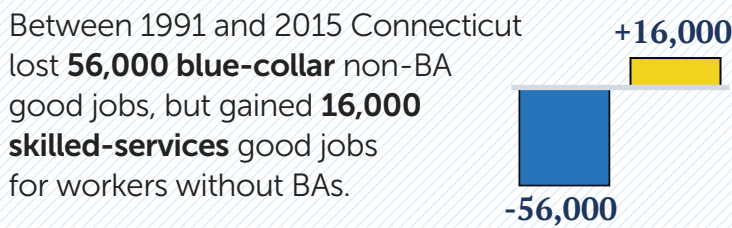
## How big is the non-BA workforce?



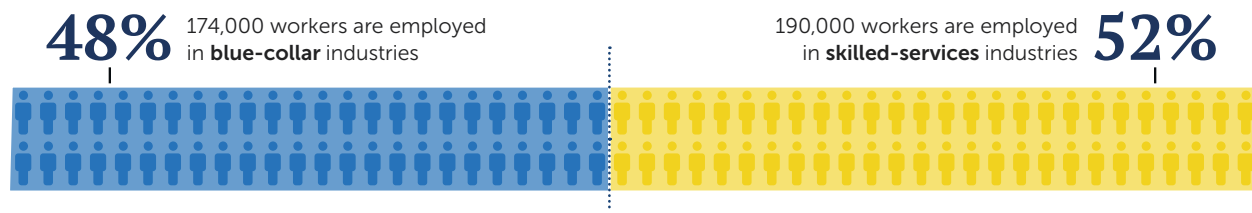
## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs



## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	81,000	19,000	\$24,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	351,000	144,000	\$35,000	\$58,000
Some college	265,000	131,000	\$39,000	\$61,000
Associate's degree	120,000	70,000	\$46,000	\$62,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>818,000</b>	<b>364,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	640,000	493,000	\$70,000	\$84,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,458,000</b>	<b>856,000</b>	<b>\$47,000</b>	<b>\$71,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	58,000	16%	55%	\$62,000
Health services	50,000	14%	37%	\$55,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	41,000	11%	63%	\$66,000
Construction	40,000	11%	57%	\$59,000
Retail trade	35,000	10%	34%	\$53,000

## Top five occupations

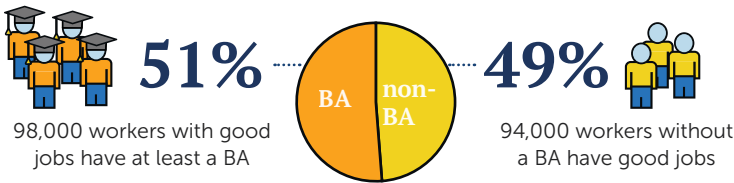
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	55,000	15%	42%	\$53,000
Management	43,000	12%	76%	\$78,000
Construction and extraction	35,000	10%	55%	\$58,000
Sales and related	34,000	9%	42%	\$60,000
Production	30,000	8%	43%	\$60,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

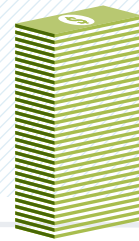
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Delaware

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$56,000**



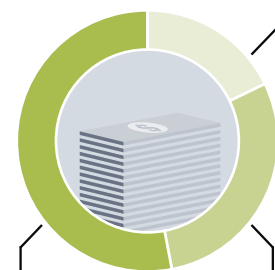
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**18%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

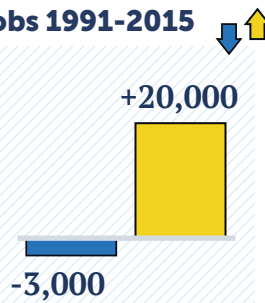


**53%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**29%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

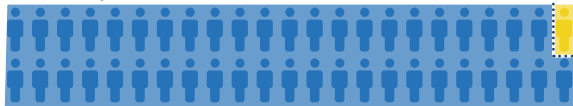
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Delaware lost **3,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **20,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**45%** 41,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



50,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **55%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	25,000	6,000	\$23,000	\$54,000
High school graduate	96,000	35,000	\$31,000	\$54,000
Some college	76,000	34,000	\$36,000	\$57,000
Associate's degree	34,000	19,000	\$41,000	\$61,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>231,000</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	135,000	98,000	\$58,000	\$73,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>366,000</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>\$41,000</b>	<b>\$63,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Health services	13,000	14%	37%	\$57,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	12,000	13%	57%	\$57,000
Manufacturing	11,000	12%	53%	\$57,000
Retail trade	10,000	11%	32%	\$50,000
Construction	9,000	9%	45%	\$58,000

## Top five occupations

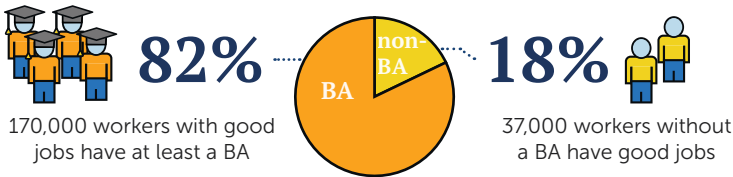
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	14,000	15%	35%	\$53,000
Management	13,000	14%	65%	\$67,000
Sales and related	9,000	10%	40%	\$51,000
Healthcare practitioners and technical	8,000	8%	68%	\$61,000
Construction and extraction	7,000	8%	45%	\$58,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

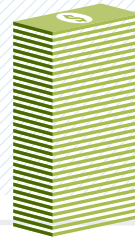
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# District of Columbia

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA

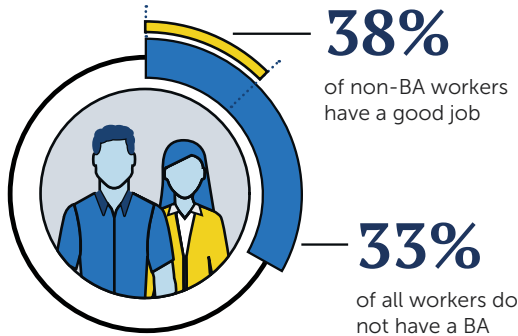


**\$57,000**



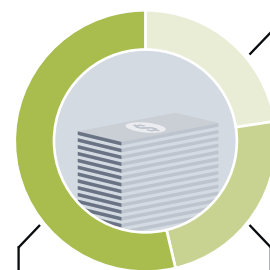
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

23% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

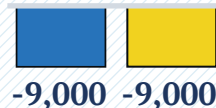


54% earn \$55,000 or higher

24% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

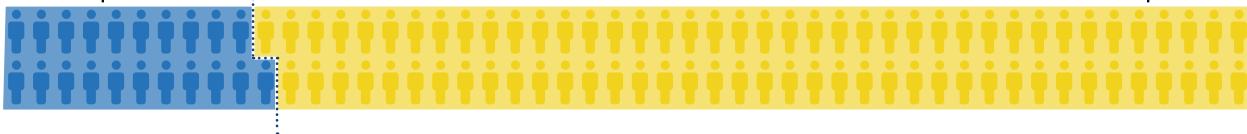
Between 1991 and 2015 District of Columbia lost **9,000 blue-collar non-BA good jobs**, and **9,000 skilled-services good jobs** for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

21% 8,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries

30,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 79%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	15,000	3,000	\$23,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	39,000	12,000	\$29,000	\$56,000
Some college	35,000	17,000	\$37,000	\$61,000
Associate's degree	10,000	5,000	\$40,000	\$56,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$57,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	201,000	170,000	\$75,000	\$86,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>301,000</b>	<b>207,000</b>	<b>\$57,000</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Public administration	8,000	20%	70%	\$69,000
Health services	5,000	12%	31%	\$52,000
Professional and management services	4,000	12%	75%	\$63,000
Construction	3,000	8%	45%	\$50,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	3,000	9%	49%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

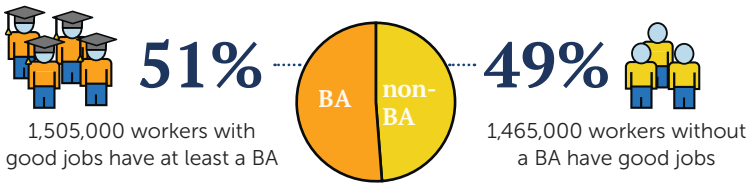
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	6,000	16%	42%	\$55,000
Management	5,000	13%	73%	\$69,000
Business and financial operations	3,000	9%	82%	\$75,000
Protective service	3,000	7%	46%	\$58,000
Computer and mathematical	3,000	8%	89%	\$63,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

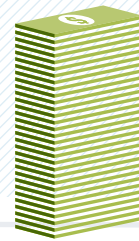
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Florida

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$54,000**



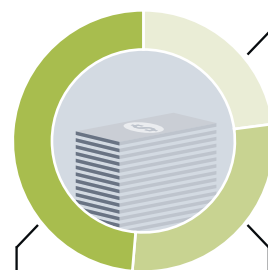
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

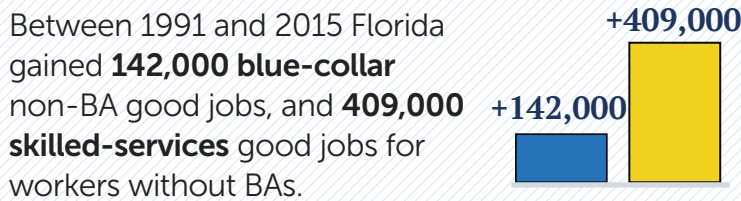
**23%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000



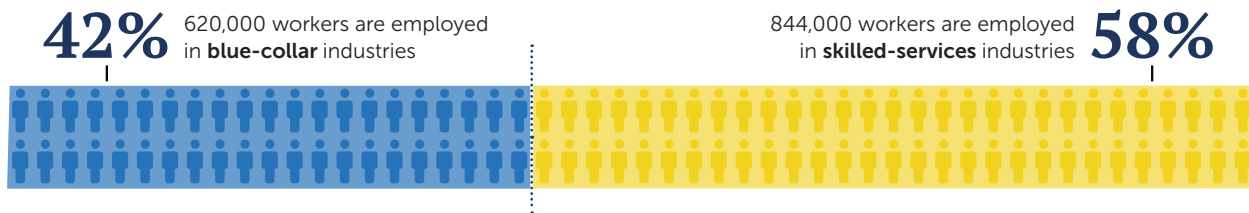
**49%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**28%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	564,000	79,000	\$20,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	1,913,000	483,000	\$26,000	\$52,000
Some college	1,535,000	547,000	\$31,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	846,000	356,000	\$34,000	\$56,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>4,858,000</b>	<b>1,465,000</b>	<b>\$27,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	2,333,000	1,505,000	\$50,000	\$68,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>7,191,000</b>	<b>2,969,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Information, financial activities, and real estate	189,000	13%	45%	\$56,000
Health services	181,000	12%	29%	\$52,000
Retail trade	157,000	11%	23%	\$52,000
Construction	141,000	10%	31%	\$52,000
Transportation and utilities	137,000	9%	44%	\$58,000

## Top five occupations

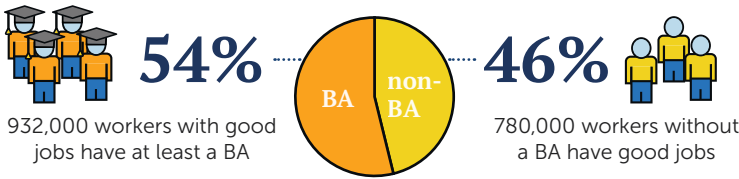
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	230,000	16%	62%	\$63,000
Office and administrative support	196,000	13%	24%	\$50,000
Sales and related	189,000	13%	32%	\$57,000
Healthcare practitioners and technical	112,000	8%	51%	\$56,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	99,000	7%	44%	\$53,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

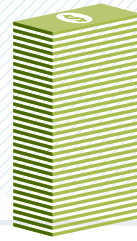
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Georgia

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$54,000**



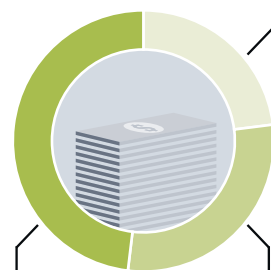
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

23% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

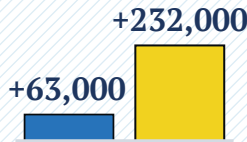


48% earn \$55,000 or higher

29% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Georgia gained **63,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **232,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**52%** 407,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



374,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **48%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	325,000	48,000	\$20,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	938,000	267,000	\$27,000	\$52,000
Some college	842,000	318,000	\$31,000	\$55,000
Associate's degree	320,000	146,000	\$36,000	\$57,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>2,426,000</b>	<b>780,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,334,000	932,000	\$54,000	\$71,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>3,760,000</b>	<b>1,712,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$61,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	130,000	17%	38%	\$53,000
Transportation and utilities	89,000	11%	47%	\$57,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	85,000	11%	48%	\$60,000
Health services	80,000	10%	28%	\$51,000
Retail trade	76,000	10%	24%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

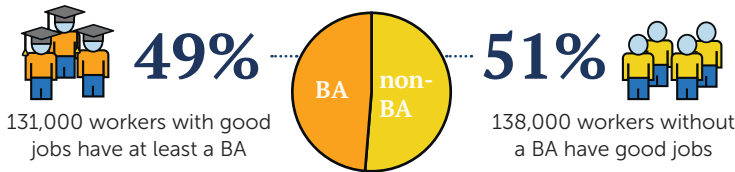
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	107,000	14%	60%	\$66,000
Office and administrative support	103,000	13%	26%	\$50,000
Sales and related	87,000	11%	34%	\$57,000
Production	71,000	9%	30%	\$51,000
Transportation and material moving	68,000	9%	27%	\$52,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

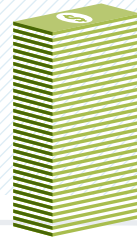
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Hawaii

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$57,000**



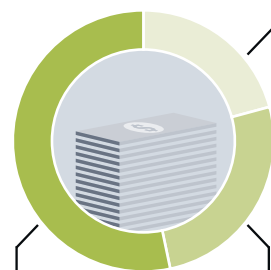
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

21% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

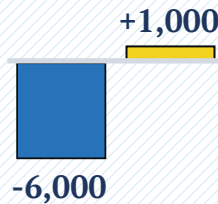


53% earn \$55,000 or higher

26% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

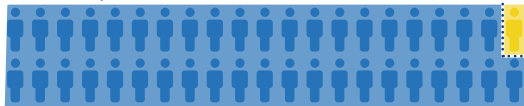
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Hawaii lost **6,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **1,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

41% 56,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



82,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 59%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016.  
 Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	24,000	5,000	\$24,000	\$60,000
High school graduate	137,000	50,000	\$31,000	\$53,000
Some college	120,000	52,000	\$36,000	\$57,000
Associate's degree	63,000	31,000	\$38,000	\$60,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>345,000</b>	<b>138,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$57,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	192,000	131,000	\$52,000	\$67,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>536,000</b>	<b>269,000</b>	<b>\$39,000</b>	<b>\$61,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Public administration	20,000	14%	68%	\$60,000
Construction	20,000	14%	58%	\$62,000
Food services	17,000	12%	29%	\$50,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	13,000	10%	48%	\$61,000
Transportation and utilities	12,000	9%	51%	\$60,000

## Top five occupations

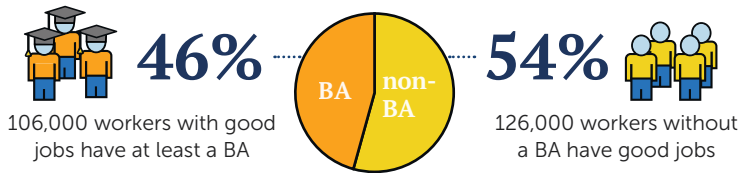
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	18,000	13%	33%	\$51,000
Construction and extraction	17,000	12%	58%	\$62,000
Management	15,000	11%	62%	\$65,000
Sales and related	14,000	10%	35%	\$55,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	10,000	8%	63%	\$60,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

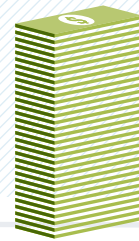
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Idaho

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$54,000**



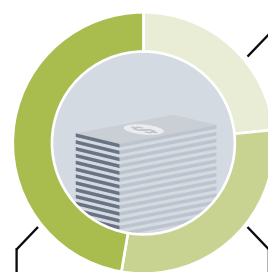
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**23%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

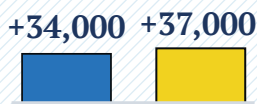


**47%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**29%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Idaho gained **34,000 blue-collar non-BA good jobs**, and **37,000 skilled-services good jobs** for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**58%** 73,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



52,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **42%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	46,000	9,000	\$22,000	\$46,000
High school graduate	152,000	42,000	\$26,000	\$52,000
Some college	157,000	51,000	\$29,000	\$55,000
Associate's degree	62,000	24,000	\$32,000	\$56,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>417,000</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>\$27,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	173,000	106,000	\$48,000	\$67,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>590,000</b>	<b>232,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	19,000	15%	38%	\$52,000
Construction	14,000	11%	36%	\$51,000
Transportation and utilities	13,000	11%	52%	\$60,000
Retail trade	13,000	10%	24%	\$52,000
Health services	11,000	9%	21%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

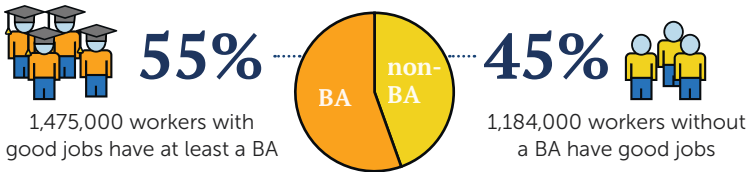
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	16,000	13%	55%	\$61,000
Transportation and material moving	14,000	11%	34%	\$52,000
Sales and related	14,000	11%	31%	\$57,000
Construction and extraction	13,000	11%	38%	\$56,000
Office and administrative support	13,000	10%	19%	\$52,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

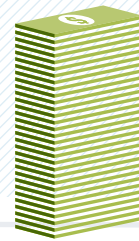
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Illinois

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$58,000**



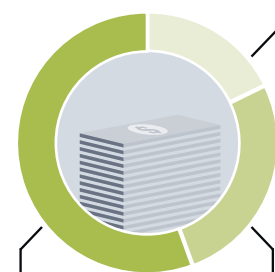
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

18% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

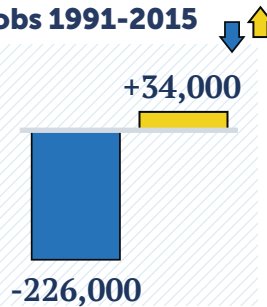


56% earn \$55,000 or higher

27% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

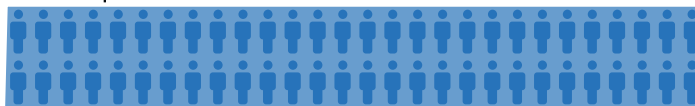
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Illinois lost **226,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **34,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.

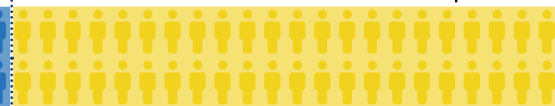


## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

56% 664,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



520,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 44%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016.  
 Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	373,000	74,000	\$22,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	1,160,000	401,000	\$30,000	\$56,000
Some college	1,107,000	476,000	\$35,000	\$60,000
Associate's degree	474,000	233,000	\$39,000	\$60,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>3,114,000</b>	<b>1,184,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$58,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	2,035,000	1,475,000	\$60,000	\$76,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>5,148,000</b>	<b>2,658,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$66,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	226,000	19%	45%	\$56,000
Transportation and utilities	147,000	12%	56%	\$60,000
Construction	134,000	11%	55%	\$62,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	112,000	10%	50%	\$60,000
Health services	110,000	9%	27%	\$53,000

## Top five occupations

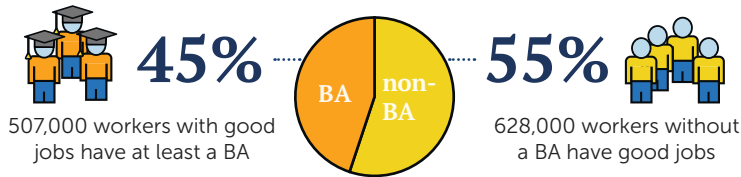
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	167,000	14%	32%	\$52,000
Management	136,000	12%	66%	\$70,000
Production	127,000	11%	37%	\$53,000
Transportation and material moving	122,000	10%	36%	\$55,000
Construction and extraction	120,000	10%	56%	\$63,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

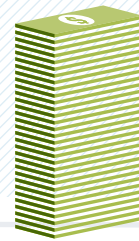
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Indiana

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$55,000**



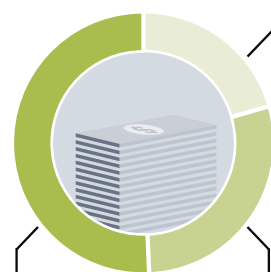
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

21% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

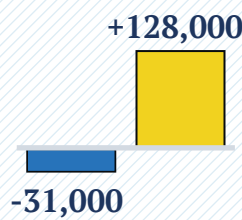


51% earn \$55,000 or higher

29% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

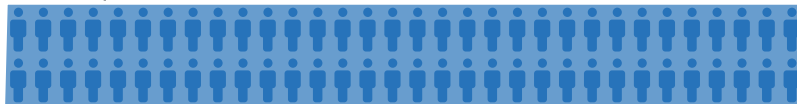
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Indiana lost **31,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **128,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

64% 404,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



224,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 36%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	171,000	34,000	\$21,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	765,000	251,000	\$30,000	\$54,000
Some college	572,000	218,000	\$31,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	262,000	124,000	\$38,000	\$57,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,770,000</b>	<b>628,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	763,000	507,000	\$51,000	\$67,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,533,000</b>	<b>1,135,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	203,000	32%	48%	\$57,000
Construction	63,000	10%	48%	\$57,000
Health services	62,000	10%	26%	\$51,000
Transportation and utilities	60,000	10%	52%	\$60,000
Retail trade	46,000	7%	22%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

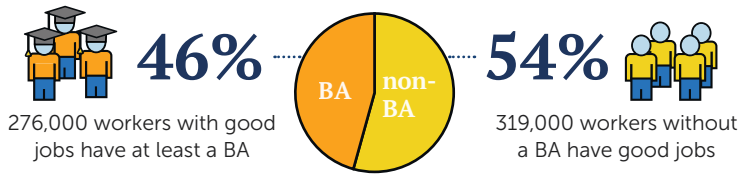
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	117,000	19%	42%	\$53,000
Management	70,000	11%	62%	\$63,000
Transportation and material moving	68,000	11%	35%	\$53,000
Office and administrative support	61,000	10%	23%	\$51,000
Construction and extraction	56,000	9%	49%	\$58,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

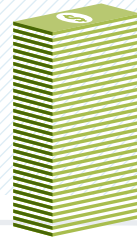
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Iowa

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$53,000**



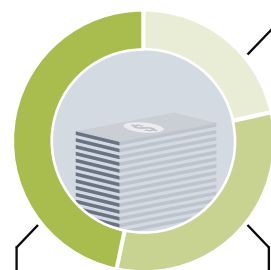
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**22%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

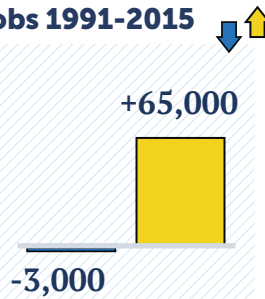


**47%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**32%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

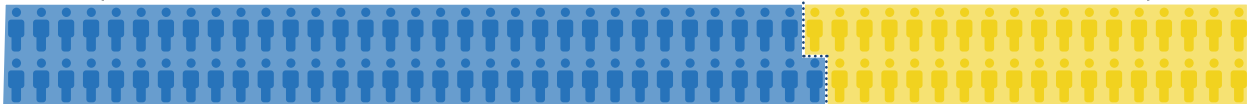
Between 1991 and 2015 Iowa lost **3,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **65,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**65%** 206,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries

111,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **35%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	59,000	13,000	\$25,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	331,000	113,000	\$31,000	\$52,000
Some college	275,000	108,000	\$33,000	\$55,000
Associate's degree	173,000	85,000	\$38,000	\$54,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>837,000</b>	<b>319,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$53,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	401,000	276,000	\$52,000	\$65,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,238,000</b>	<b>594,000</b>	<b>\$38,000</b>	<b>\$58,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	84,000	26%	48%	\$52,000
Construction	38,000	12%	53%	\$53,000
Transportation and utilities	31,000	10%	60%	\$60,000
Health services	30,000	10%	26%	\$51,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	28,000	9%	43%	\$55,000

## Top five occupations

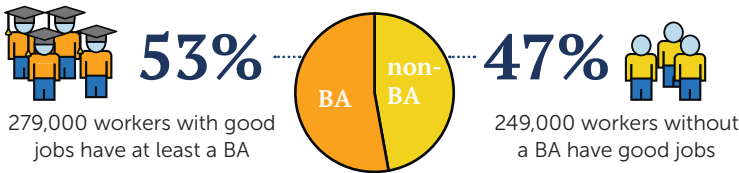
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	47,000	15%	40%	\$51,000
Management	37,000	12%	61%	\$65,000
Office and administrative support	35,000	11%	26%	\$50,000
Transportation and material moving	34,000	11%	39%	\$51,000
Sales and related	31,000	10%	41%	\$56,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

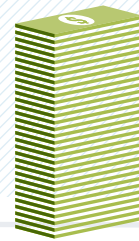
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Kansas

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$55,000**



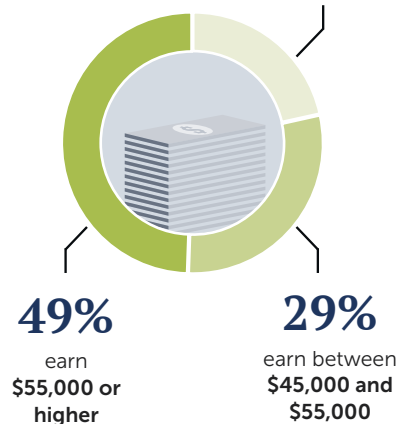
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



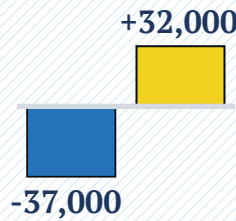
## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**22%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000



## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

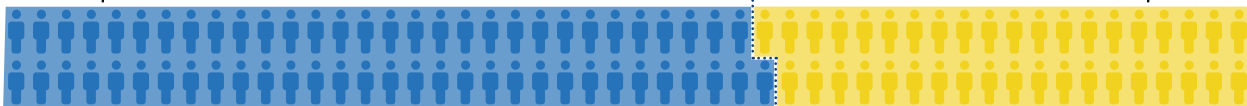
Between 1991 and 2015 Kansas lost **37,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **32,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**61%** 152,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries

98,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **39%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	77,000	15,000	\$24,000	\$48,000
High school graduate	253,000	79,000	\$30,000	\$54,000
Some college	278,000	106,000	\$32,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	106,000	49,000	\$36,000	\$55,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>715,000</b>	<b>249,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	409,000	279,000	\$51,000	\$67,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,124,000</b>	<b>528,000</b>	<b>\$37,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	57,000	23%	47%	\$55,000
Construction	27,000	11%	42%	\$55,000
Transportation and utilities	27,000	11%	56%	\$61,000
Health services	24,000	10%	25%	\$51,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	20,000	8%	41%	\$60,000

## Top five occupations

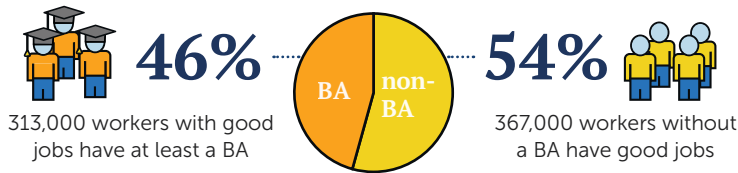
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	33,000	13%	64%	\$62,000
Production	30,000	12%	39%	\$52,000
Office and administrative support	27,000	11%	23%	\$51,000
Transportation and material moving	26,000	10%	37%	\$55,000
Construction and extraction	24,000	10%	40%	\$54,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

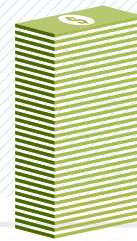
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Kentucky

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$54,000**



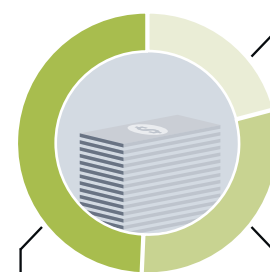
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

21% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

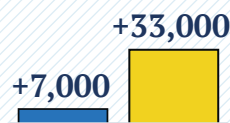


49% earn \$55,000 or higher

30% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Kentucky gained **7,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **33,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**62%** 227,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



140,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **38%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	109,000	19,000	\$20,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	480,000	147,000	\$28,000	\$54,000
Some college	363,000	128,000	\$30,000	\$54,000
Associate's degree	162,000	72,000	\$35,000	\$56,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,115,000</b>	<b>367,000</b>	<b>\$29,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	472,000	313,000	\$50,000	\$64,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,586,000</b>	<b>680,000</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	96,000	26%	47%	\$56,000
Transportation and utilities	41,000	11%	49%	\$59,000
Health services	39,000	11%	25%	\$51,000
Construction	33,000	9%	43%	\$56,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	28,000	8%	41%	\$53,000

## Top five occupations

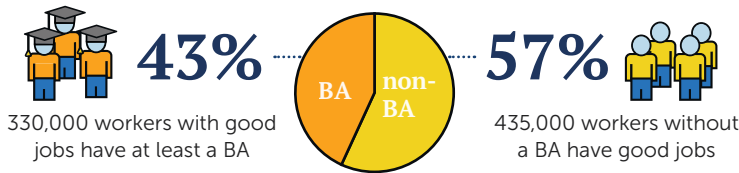
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	59,000	16%	40%	\$52,000
Transportation and material moving	40,000	11%	34%	\$53,000
Management	40,000	11%	59%	\$66,000
Office and administrative support	39,000	11%	22%	\$50,000
Construction and extraction	36,000	10%	46%	\$60,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

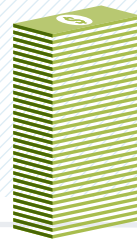
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Louisiana

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$60,000**



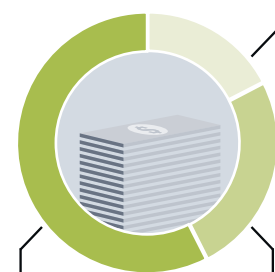
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

17% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

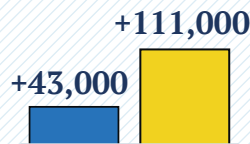


58% earn \$55,000 or higher

25% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

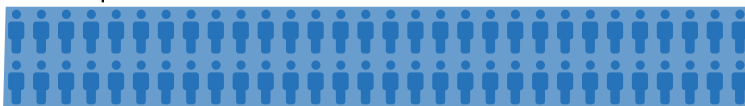
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Louisiana gained **43,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **111,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**60%** 261,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



171,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **40%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	155,000	36,000	\$20,000	\$56,000
High school graduate	528,000	185,000	\$28,000	\$61,000
Some college	393,000	155,000	\$31,000	\$60,000
Associate's degree	119,000	58,000	\$37,000	\$60,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,195,000</b>	<b>435,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	480,000	330,000	\$50,000	\$65,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,675,000</b>	<b>764,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$61,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	68,000	16%	58%	\$65,000
Construction	54,000	13%	45%	\$61,000
Natural resources	48,000	11%	68%	\$77,000
Transportation and utilities	44,000	10%	56%	\$61,000
Health services	40,000	9%	24%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

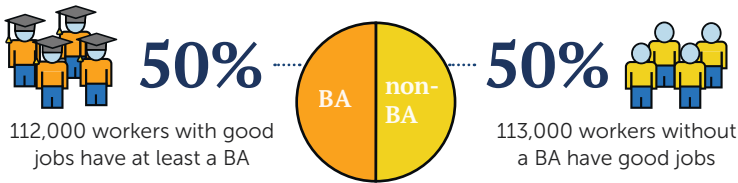
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction and extraction	63,000	14%	51%	\$66,000
Production	51,000	12%	53%	\$62,000
Management	50,000	11%	64%	\$70,000
Office and administrative support	45,000	10%	25%	\$52,000
Transportation and material moving	42,000	10%	41%	\$60,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

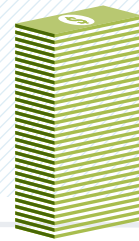
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Maine

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$55,000**

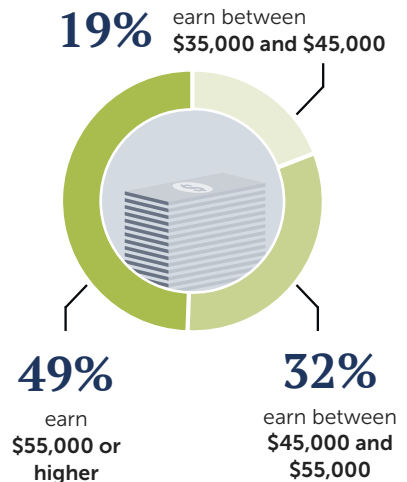


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?

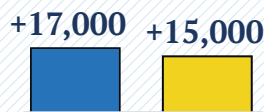


## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

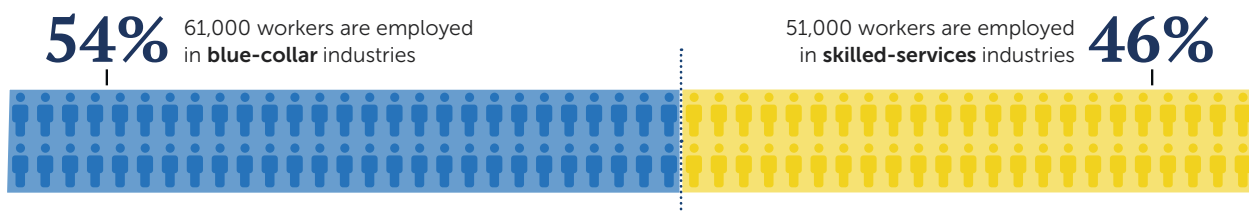


## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Maine gained **17,000 blue-collar non-BA good jobs**, and **15,000 skilled-services good jobs** for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	16,000	3,000	\$21,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	147,000	41,000	\$28,000	\$52,000
Some college	108,000	39,000	\$31,000	\$55,000
Associate's degree	64,000	30,000	\$38,000	\$55,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>335,000</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	178,000	112,000	\$48,000	\$65,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>513,000</b>	<b>225,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	22,000	19%	53%	\$60,000
Health services	14,000	12%	24%	\$52,000
Retail trade	13,000	11%	24%	\$51,000
Construction	12,000	10%	40%	\$55,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	11,000	10%	46%	\$54,000

## Top five occupations

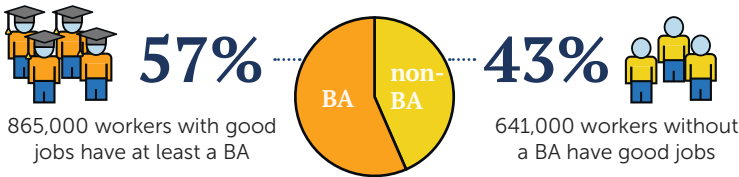
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	16,000	14%	63%	\$65,000
Office and administrative support	14,000	12%	24%	\$52,000
Sales and related	11,000	10%	32%	\$55,000
Production	11,000	10%	40%	\$58,000
Construction and extraction	10,000	9%	42%	\$52,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

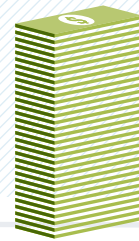
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Maryland

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$60,000**

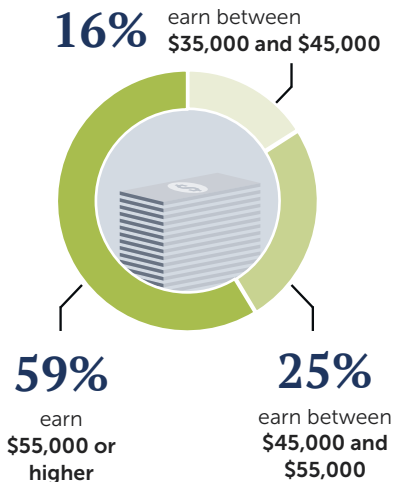


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

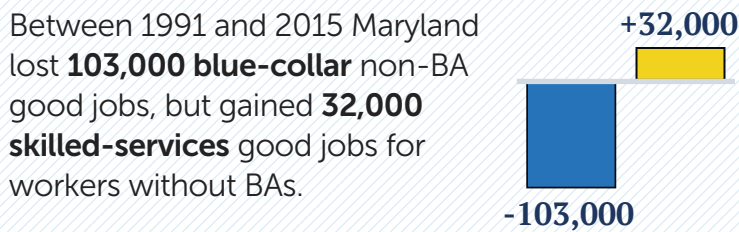
## How big is the non-BA workforce?



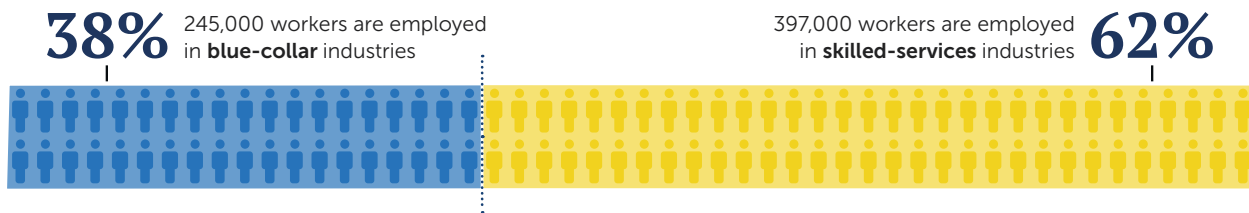
## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs



## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	159,000	38,000	\$25,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	566,000	234,000	\$34,000	\$57,000
Some college	496,000	266,000	\$41,000	\$62,000
Associate's degree	182,000	104,000	\$44,000	\$65,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,402,000</b>	<b>641,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,107,000	865,000	\$70,000	\$83,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,509,000</b>	<b>1,506,000</b>	<b>\$48,000</b>	<b>\$71,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Public administration	98,000	15%	76%	\$71,000
Construction	75,000	12%	51%	\$58,000
Health services	72,000	11%	37%	\$54,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	61,000	10%	59%	\$62,000
Professional and management services	58,000	9%	70%	\$70,000

## Top five occupations

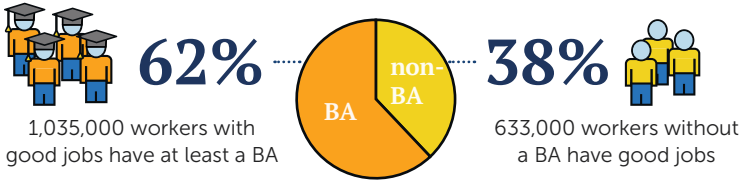
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	106,000	17%	44%	\$55,000
Management	86,000	13%	76%	\$73,000
Construction and extraction	53,000	8%	47%	\$55,000
Sales and related	52,000	8%	40%	\$58,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	44,000	7%	64%	\$60,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

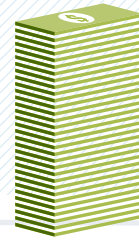
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Massachusetts

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$60,000**

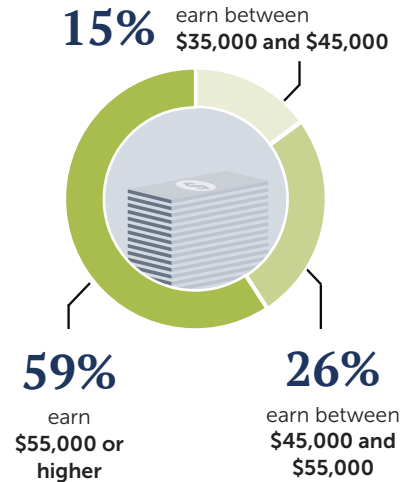


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

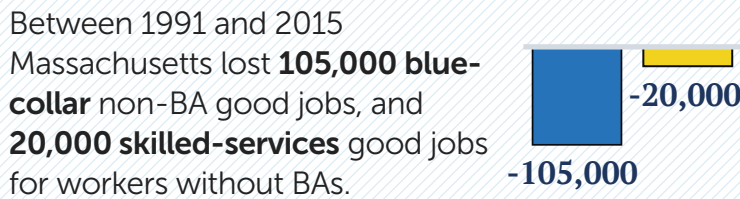
## How big is the non-BA workforce?



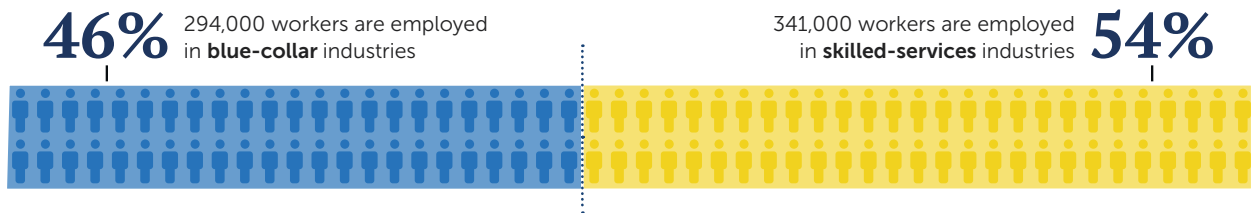
## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs



## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	139,000	33,000	\$24,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	600,000	245,000	\$34,000	\$58,000
Some college	450,000	222,000	\$39,000	\$61,000
Associate's degree	237,000	132,000	\$43,000	\$63,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,426,000</b>	<b>633,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,357,000	1,035,000	\$66,000	\$80,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,783,000</b>	<b>1,668,000</b>	<b>\$49,000</b>	<b>\$71,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Health services	96,000	15%	38%	\$57,000
Manufacturing	89,000	14%	53%	\$59,000
Construction	69,000	11%	58%	\$62,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	65,000	10%	62%	\$63,000
Retail trade	60,000	10%	35%	\$57,000

## Top five occupations

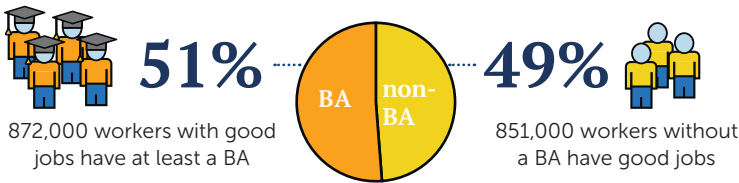
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	95,000	15%	40%	\$53,000
Management	76,000	12%	75%	\$72,000
Construction and extraction	59,000	9%	58%	\$62,000
Sales and related	56,000	9%	43%	\$62,000
Production	50,000	8%	42%	\$54,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

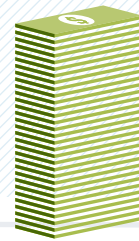
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Michigan

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$56,000**



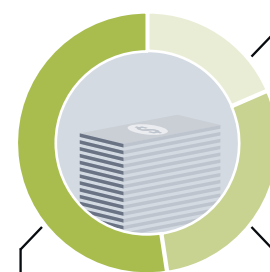
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

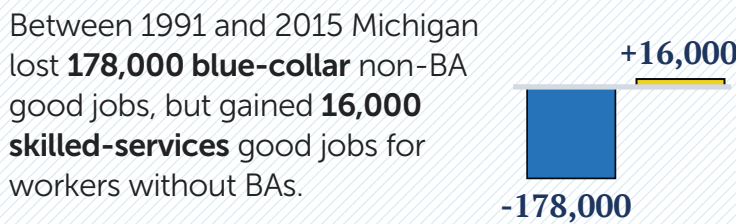
**19%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000



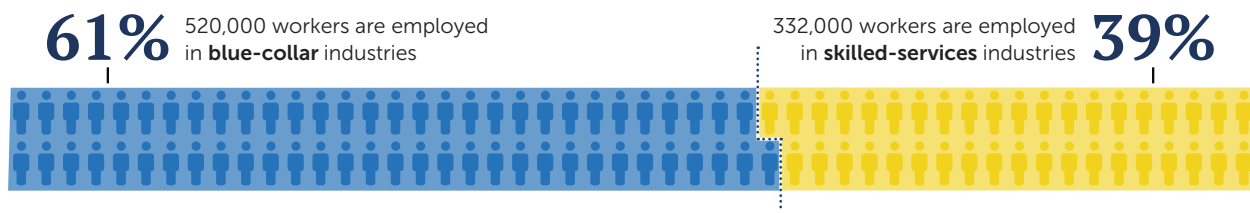
**52%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**29%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	192,000	37,000	\$20,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	903,000	271,000	\$28,000	\$54,000
Some college	932,000	358,000	\$31,000	\$57,000
Associate's degree	409,000	186,000	\$36,000	\$59,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>2,436,000</b>	<b>851,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,251,000	872,000	\$56,000	\$72,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>3,686,000</b>	<b>1,723,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	264,000	31%	50%	\$60,000
Health services	90,000	11%	26%	\$52,000
Construction	77,000	9%	48%	\$57,000
Transportation and utilities	73,000	9%	53%	\$60,000
Retail trade	66,000	8%	22%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

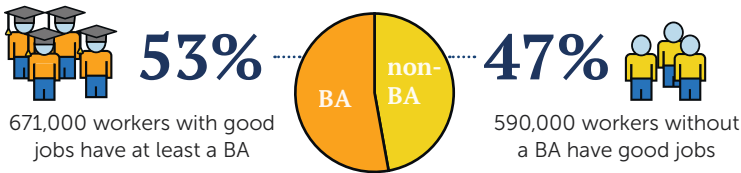
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	143,000	17%	40%	\$55,000
Office and administrative support	99,000	12%	26%	\$51,000
Management	95,000	11%	61%	\$66,000
Transportation and material moving	73,000	9%	34%	\$53,000
Sales and related	73,000	9%	30%	\$57,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

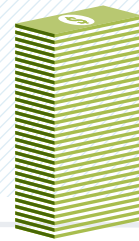
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Minnesota

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$56,000**



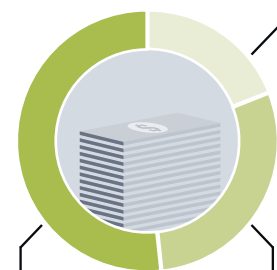
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

19% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

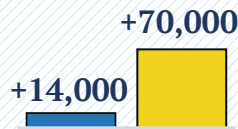


52% earn \$55,000 or higher

29% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

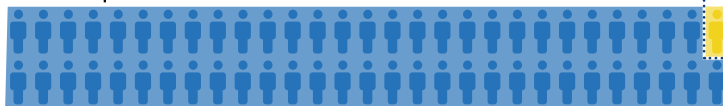
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Minnesota gained **14,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **70,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

57% 334,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



257,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 43%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	100,000	21,000	\$22,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	503,000	181,000	\$31,000	\$54,000
Some college	508,000	220,000	\$36,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	306,000	169,000	\$41,000	\$59,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,417,000</b>	<b>590,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	922,000	671,000	\$59,000	\$72,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,339,000</b>	<b>1,261,000</b>	<b>\$41,000</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	124,000	21%	51%	\$55,000
Construction	72,000	12%	60%	\$60,000
Health services	66,000	11%	31%	\$52,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	61,000	10%	57%	\$57,000
Transportation and utilities	55,000	9%	57%	\$60,000

## Top five occupations

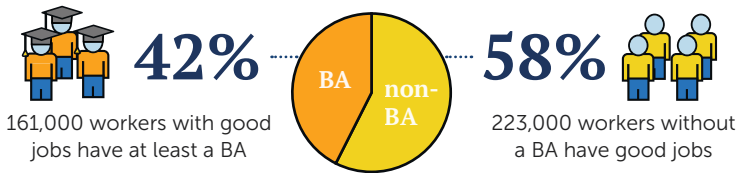
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	79,000	14%	34%	\$50,000
Management	71,000	12%	67%	\$68,000
Production	65,000	11%	41%	\$51,000
Construction and extraction	61,000	10%	61%	\$58,000
Sales and related	53,000	9%	42%	\$60,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

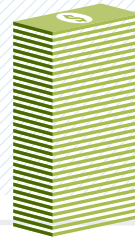
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Mississippi

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$53,000**



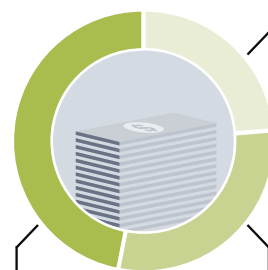
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**24%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

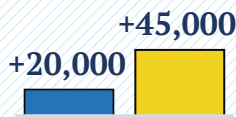


**47%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**29%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

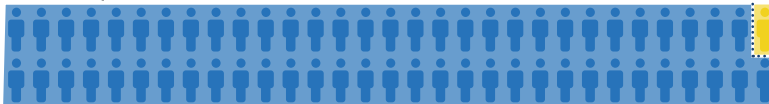
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Mississippi gained **20,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **45,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**61%** 135,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



88,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **39%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	88,000	14,000	\$20,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	279,000	80,000	\$26,000	\$53,000
Some college	253,000	82,000	\$30,000	\$54,000
Associate's degree	120,000	46,000	\$31,000	\$53,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>740,000</b>	<b>223,000</b>	<b>\$27,000</b>	<b>\$53,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	264,000	161,000	\$44,000	\$61,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,004,000</b>	<b>383,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	48,000	22%	37%	\$52,000
Health services	28,000	12%	27%	\$51,000
Transportation and utilities	25,000	11%	53%	\$59,000
Construction	22,000	10%	38%	\$55,000
Retail trade	17,000	8%	19%	\$51,000

## Top five occupations

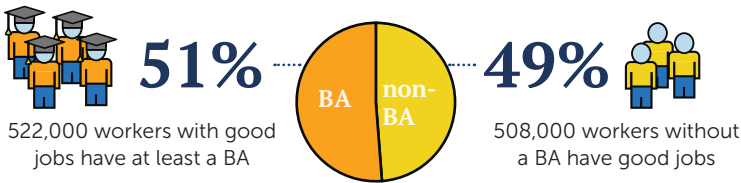
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	29,000	13%	31%	\$52,000
Construction and extraction	25,000	11%	43%	\$54,000
Management	25,000	11%	55%	\$66,000
Transportation and material moving	23,000	11%	32%	\$53,000
Office and administrative support	22,000	10%	21%	\$50,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

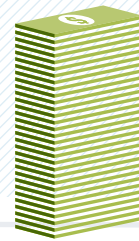
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Missouri

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$54,000**



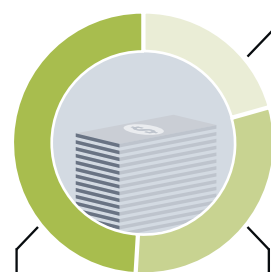
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**21%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

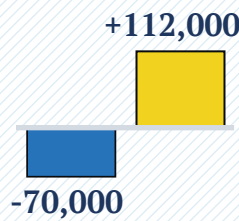


**49%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**30%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

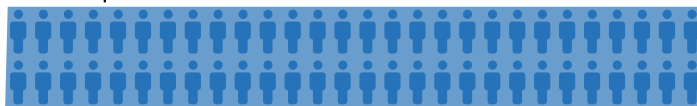
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Missouri lost **70,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **112,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**56%** 286,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



224,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **44%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	137,000	23,000	\$21,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	625,000	183,000	\$29,000	\$53,000
Some college	546,000	203,000	\$31,000	\$55,000
Associate's degree	216,000	99,000	\$36,000	\$55,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,524,000</b>	<b>508,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	784,000	522,000	\$51,000	\$67,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,308,000</b>	<b>1,029,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	96,000	19%	43%	\$54,000
Transportation and utilities	59,000	12%	54%	\$60,000
Construction	58,000	11%	46%	\$57,000
Health services	57,000	11%	25%	\$52,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	55,000	11%	45%	\$56,000

## Top five occupations

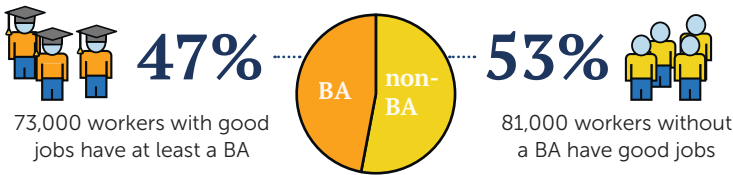
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	65,000	13%	59%	\$64,000
Office and administrative support	62,000	12%	24%	\$50,000
Production	54,000	11%	35%	\$52,000
Transportation and material moving	50,000	10%	34%	\$53,000
Construction and extraction	50,000	10%	46%	\$57,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

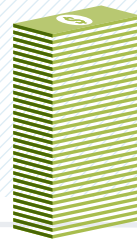
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Montana

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$57,000**



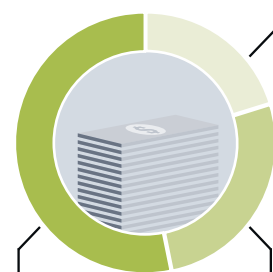
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

20% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

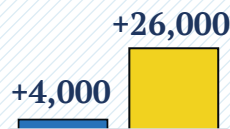


53% earn \$55,000 or higher

27% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Montana gained **4,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **26,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

61% 48,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



31,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 39%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	16,000	3,000	\$18,000	\$60,000
High school graduate	104,000	32,000	\$27,000	\$56,000
Some college	95,000	29,000	\$28,000	\$57,000
Associate's degree	41,000	17,000	\$34,000	\$56,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>256,000</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$57,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	127,000	73,000	\$45,000	\$63,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>382,000</b>	<b>154,000</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction	12,000	15%	46%	\$56,000
Natural resources	10,000	12%	48%	\$75,000
Transportation and utilities	9,000	11%	56%	\$64,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	7,000	8%	39%	\$50,000
Retail trade	7,000	9%	22%	\$55,000

## Top five occupations

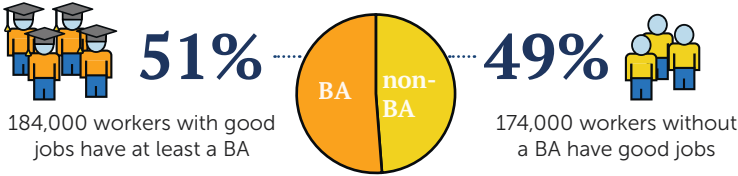
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction and extraction	14,000	17%	51%	\$60,000
Management	12,000	15%	47%	\$61,000
Sales and related	8,000	10%	31%	\$56,000
Office and administrative support	8,000	10%	18%	\$50,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	7,000	9%	56%	\$60,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

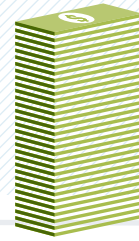
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Nebraska

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$53,000**



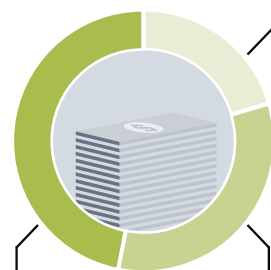
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**20%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

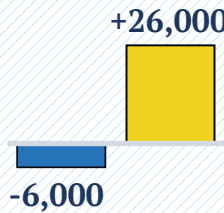


**47%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**33%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

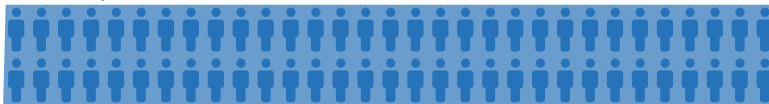
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Nebraska lost **6,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **26,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**62%** 108,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



65,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **38%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	47,000	8,000	\$23,000	\$49,000
High school graduate	170,000	54,000	\$30,000	\$53,000
Some college	180,000	68,000	\$32,000	\$54,000
Associate's degree	90,000	43,000	\$37,000	\$53,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>487,000</b>	<b>174,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$53,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	272,000	184,000	\$51,000	\$64,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>759,000</b>	<b>357,000</b>	<b>\$37,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	34,000	20%	44%	\$51,000
Transportation and utilities	24,000	14%	68%	\$61,000
Construction	20,000	12%	43%	\$53,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	17,000	10%	43%	\$57,000
Retail trade	15,000	8%	24%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

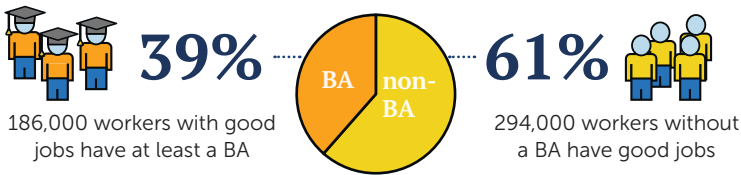
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	25,000	15%	64%	\$62,000
Production	20,000	12%	37%	\$51,000
Office and administrative support	19,000	11%	23%	\$50,000
Sales and related	17,000	10%	36%	\$60,000
Construction and extraction	16,000	9%	41%	\$52,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

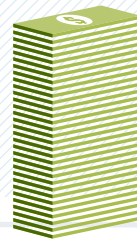
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Nevada

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$55,000**



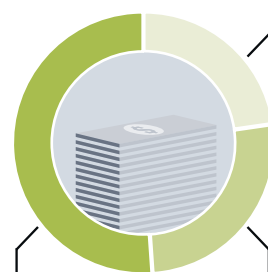
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

23% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

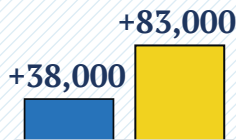


51% earn \$55,000 or higher

26% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Nevada gained **38,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **83,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

40% 116,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



177,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 60%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	125,000	24,000	\$24,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	302,000	101,000	\$30,000	\$52,000
Some college	292,000	122,000	\$33,000	\$58,000
Associate's degree	97,000	47,000	\$37,000	\$59,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>816,000</b>	<b>294,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	278,000	186,000	\$51,000	\$69,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,094,000</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Food services	41,000	14%	26%	\$50,000
Construction	31,000	10%	47%	\$58,000
Retail trade	27,000	9%	27%	\$53,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	27,000	9%	47%	\$55,000
Transportation and utilities	24,000	8%	47%	\$58,000

## Top five occupations

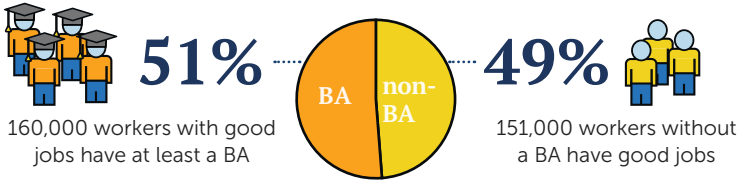
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	37,000	13%	29%	\$50,000
Management	35,000	12%	66%	\$62,000
Sales and related	32,000	11%	34%	\$55,000
Construction and extraction	27,000	9%	48%	\$60,000
Transportation and material moving	21,000	7%	32%	\$52,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

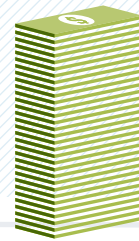
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# New Hampshire

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$58,000**

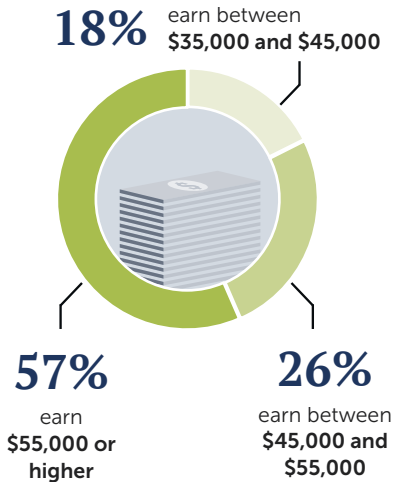


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?

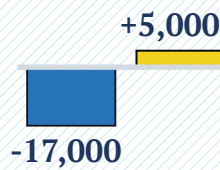


## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

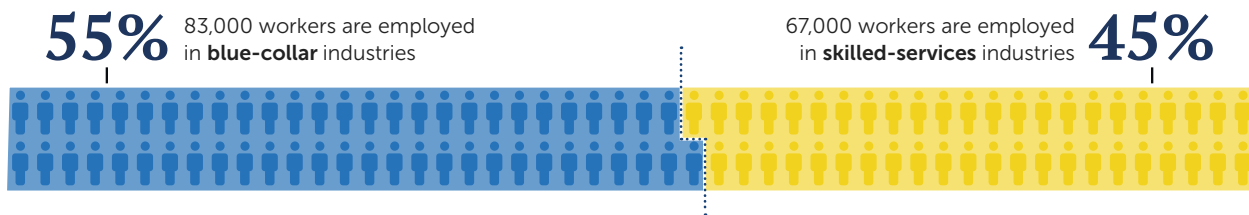


## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 New Hampshire lost **17,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **5,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	21,000	6,000	\$30,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	145,000	57,000	\$34,000	\$56,000
Some college	113,000	53,000	\$37,000	\$59,000
Associate's degree	61,000	35,000	\$44,000	\$62,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>339,000</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$58,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	224,000	160,000	\$60,000	\$75,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>563,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>\$43,000</b>	<b>\$65,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	31,000	20%	55%	\$61,000
Construction	18,000	12%	54%	\$60,000
Health services	17,000	12%	35%	\$57,000
Retail trade	16,000	11%	35%	\$53,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	14,000	9%	60%	\$64,000

## Top five occupations

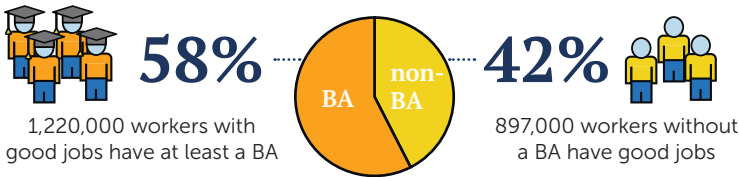
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	20,000	13%	35%	\$51,000
Management	19,000	13%	69%	\$71,000
Production	15,000	10%	45%	\$52,000
Sales and related	14,000	9%	41%	\$61,000
Construction and extraction	13,000	9%	52%	\$57,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

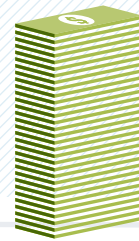
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# New Jersey

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$61,000**

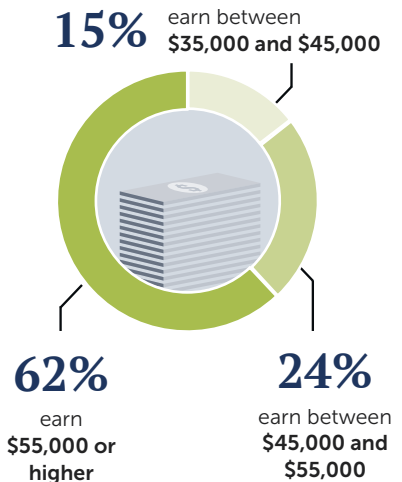


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?

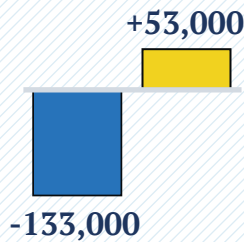


## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

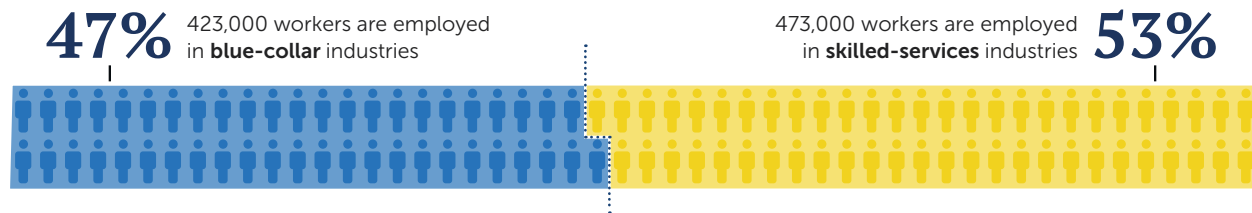


## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 New Jersey lost **133,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **53,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



### Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	239,000	55,000	\$22,000	\$57,000
High school graduate	903,000	367,000	\$33,000	\$60,000
Some college	641,000	321,000	\$39,000	\$62,000
Associate's degree	273,000	153,000	\$43,000	\$65,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>2,056,000</b>	<b>897,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$61,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,599,000	1,220,000	\$70,000	\$86,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>3,655,000</b>	<b>2,117,000</b>	<b>\$47,000</b>	<b>\$73,000</b>

### NON-BA GOOD JOBS

#### Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Health services	107,000	12%	37%	\$56,000
Construction	102,000	11%	55%	\$66,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	100,000	11%	62%	\$67,000
Transportation and utilities	99,000	11%	55%	\$62,000
Manufacturing	94,000	11%	49%	\$62,000

#### Top five occupations

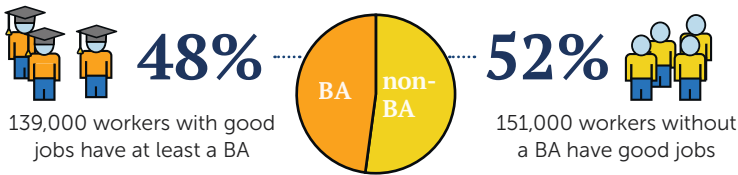
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	150,000	17%	42%	\$55,000
Management	114,000	13%	76%	\$77,000
Sales and related	86,000	10%	43%	\$63,000
Construction and extraction	83,000	9%	54%	\$64,000
Transportation and material moving	76,000	9%	35%	\$58,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

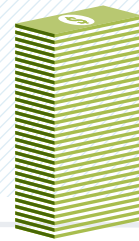
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# New Mexico

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$58,000**



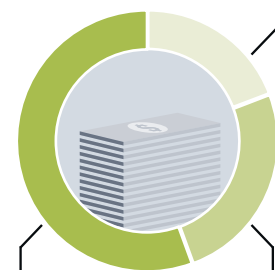
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**19%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

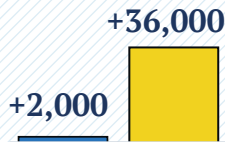


**56%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**25%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 New Mexico gained **2,000 blue-collar non-BA good jobs**, and **36,000 skilled-services good jobs** for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**50%** 76,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



75,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **50%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	73,000	11,000	\$19,000	\$56,000
High school graduate	176,000	51,000	\$26,000	\$56,000
Some college	177,000	60,000	\$28,000	\$59,000
Associate's degree	69,000	29,000	\$33,000	\$60,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>494,000</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>\$26,000</b>	<b>\$58,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	212,000	139,000	\$51,000	\$67,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>706,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$61,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Public administration	18,000	12%	47%	\$57,000
Transportation and utilities	17,000	11%	54%	\$62,000
Construction	16,000	11%	34%	\$56,000
Health services	16,000	11%	24%	\$56,000
Natural resources	15,000	10%	53%	\$70,000

## Top five occupations

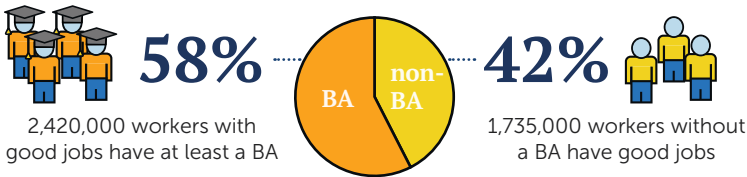
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction and extraction	20,000	13%	40%	\$58,000
Management	20,000	13%	59%	\$62,000
Office and administrative support	19,000	13%	24%	\$52,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	13,000	8%	48%	\$57,000
Sales and related	12,000	8%	26%	\$60,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

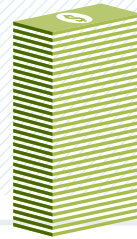
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# New York

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$59,000**

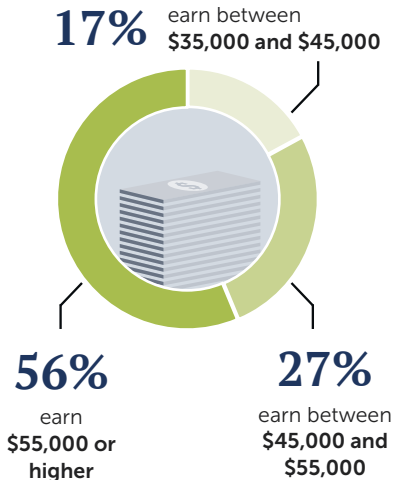


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

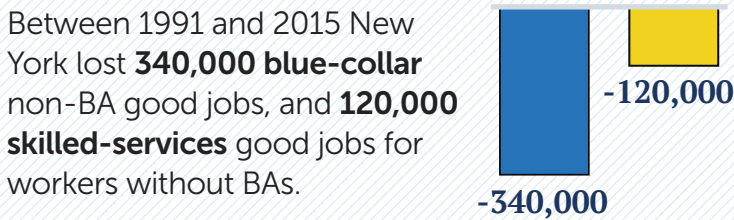
## How big is the non-BA workforce?



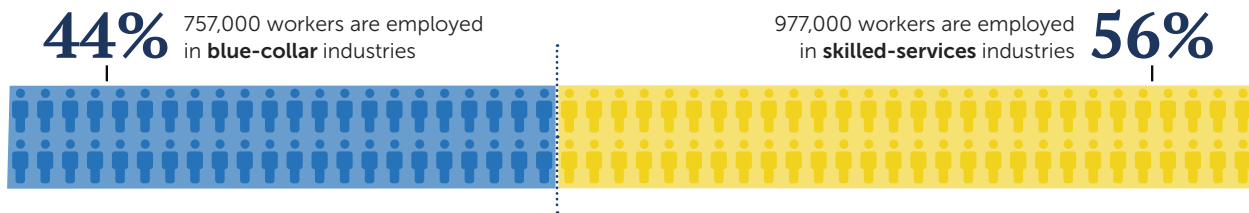
## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs



## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	615,000	112,000	\$21,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	1,780,000	622,000	\$31,000	\$57,000
Some college	1,296,000	592,000	\$36,000	\$60,000
Associate's degree	792,000	409,000	\$40,000	\$61,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>4,483,000</b>	<b>1,735,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	3,269,000	2,420,000	\$62,000	\$80,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>7,752,000</b>	<b>4,155,000</b>	<b>\$41,000</b>	<b>\$69,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Health services	241,000	14%	31%	\$53,000
Construction	195,000	11%	51%	\$61,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	194,000	11%	55%	\$62,000
Transportation and utilities	178,000	10%	53%	\$61,000
Manufacturing	169,000	10%	45%	\$57,000

## Top five occupations

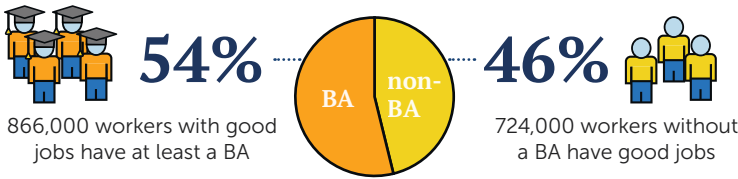
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	266,000	15%	36%	\$53,000
Management	194,000	11%	69%	\$70,000
Construction and extraction	170,000	10%	51%	\$61,000
Sales and related	149,000	9%	35%	\$60,000
Transportation and material moving	144,000	8%	37%	\$57,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

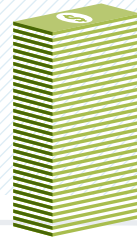
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# North Carolina

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$53,000**



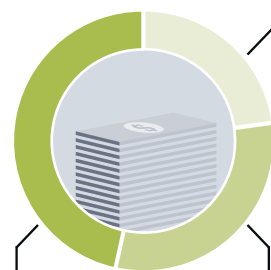
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

23% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

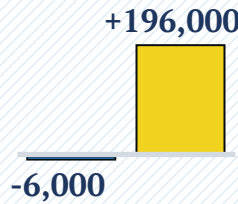


47% earn \$55,000 or higher

31% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 North Carolina lost **6,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **196,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

52% 375,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



349,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 48%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	304,000	39,000	\$20,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	851,000	222,000	\$27,000	\$52,000
Some college	843,000	287,000	\$30,000	\$54,000
Associate's degree	400,000	176,000	\$35,000	\$55,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>2,397,000</b>	<b>724,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$53,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,303,000	866,000	\$51,000	\$70,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>3,700,000</b>	<b>1,590,000</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	140,000	19%	36%	\$54,000
Health services	97,000	14%	28%	\$51,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	71,000	10%	46%	\$57,000
Retail trade	66,000	9%	22%	\$52,000
Construction	66,000	9%	32%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

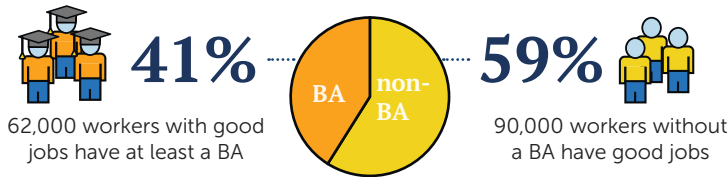
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	103,000	14%	61%	\$65,000
Office and administrative support	85,000	12%	24%	\$50,000
Production	76,000	11%	27%	\$52,000
Sales and related	72,000	10%	30%	\$56,000
Healthcare practitioners and technical	62,000	9%	55%	\$53,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

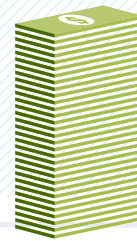
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# North Dakota

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$57,000**



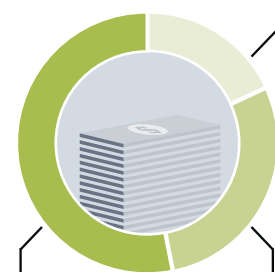
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

18% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

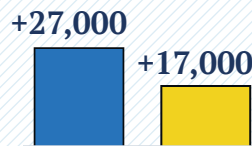


53% earn \$55,000 or higher

29% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

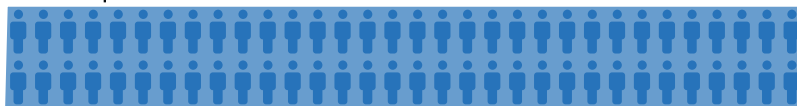
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 North Dakota gained **27,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **17,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

64% 58,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



32,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 36%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016.  
 Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	9,000	4,000	\$32,000	\$56,000
High school graduate	66,000	27,000	\$35,000	\$56,000
Some college	71,000	32,000	\$36,000	\$60,000
Associate's degree	49,000	27,000	\$41,000	\$56,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>196,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$57,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	97,000	62,000	\$47,000	\$62,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>293,000</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction	13,000	14%	64%	\$56,000
Natural resources	12,000	13%	67%	\$80,000
Transportation and utilities	11,000	12%	72%	\$67,000
Manufacturing	9,000	10%	56%	\$51,000
Retail trade	8,000	9%	32%	\$57,000

## Top five occupations

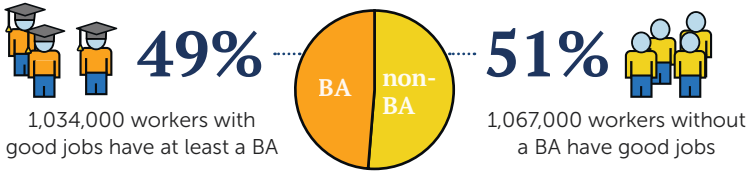
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction and extraction	13,000	15%	69%	\$61,000
Management	12,000	13%	67%	\$70,000
Transportation and material moving	11,000	12%	55%	\$62,000
Office and administrative support	10,000	11%	32%	\$48,000
Production	9,000	10%	58%	\$54,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

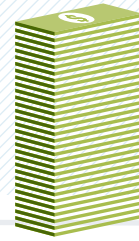
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Ohio

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$55,000**



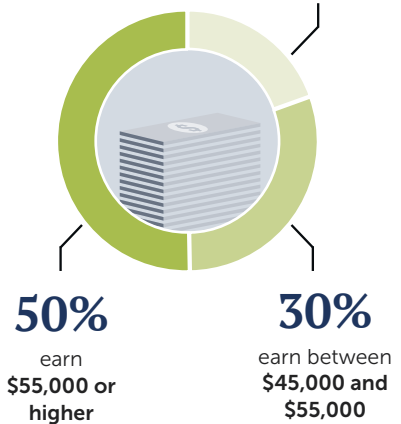
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



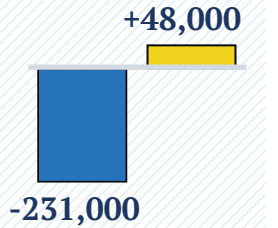
## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**20%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000



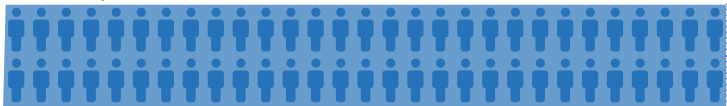
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Ohio lost **231,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **48,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**58%** 623,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



444,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **42%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	234,000	41,000	\$20,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	1,329,000	420,000	\$30,000	\$54,000
Some college	989,000	387,000	\$32,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	469,000	220,000	\$37,000	\$57,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>3,020,000</b>	<b>1,067,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,471,000	1,034,000	\$55,000	\$70,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>4,491,000</b>	<b>2,101,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$61,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	288,000	27%	48%	\$56,000
Health services	125,000	12%	27%	\$52,000
Transportation and utilities	99,000	9%	53%	\$59,000
Construction	99,000	9%	48%	\$55,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	93,000	9%	45%	\$55,000

## Top five occupations

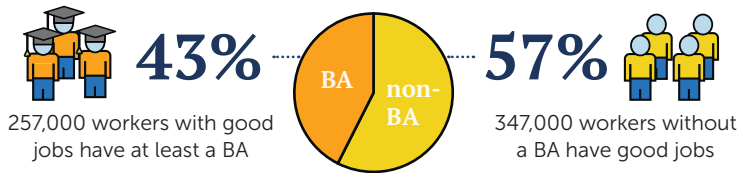
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	157,000	15%	40%	\$54,000
Management	128,000	12%	64%	\$65,000
Office and administrative support	127,000	12%	26%	\$51,000
Transportation and material moving	98,000	9%	32%	\$52,000
Sales and related	87,000	8%	32%	\$56,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

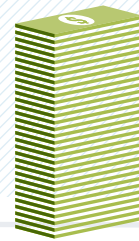
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Oklahoma

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$55,000**



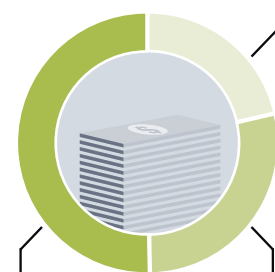
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

21% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

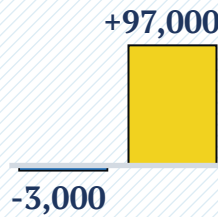


50% earn \$55,000 or higher

28% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Oklahoma lost **3,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **97,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**59%** 205,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



142,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **41%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	121,000	25,000	\$22,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	403,000	127,000	\$28,000	\$54,000
Some college	340,000	135,000	\$32,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	126,000	60,000	\$37,000	\$57,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>990,000</b>	<b>347,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$55,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	408,000	257,000	\$46,000	\$65,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,398,000</b>	<b>604,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	61,000	18%	47%	\$55,000
Transportation and utilities	35,000	10%	57%	\$60,000
Natural resources	34,000	10%	61%	\$64,000
Health services	33,000	9%	25%	\$51,000
Construction	32,000	9%	37%	\$55,000

## Top five occupations

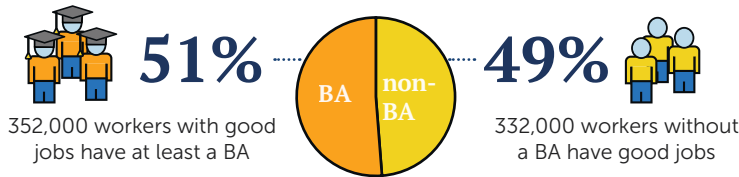
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	45,000	13%	62%	\$62,000
Production	42,000	12%	41%	\$53,000
Office and administrative support	38,000	11%	24%	\$50,000
Construction and extraction	37,000	11%	41%	\$56,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	32,000	9%	61%	\$58,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

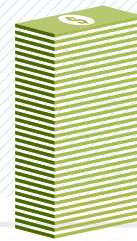
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Oregon

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$56,000**



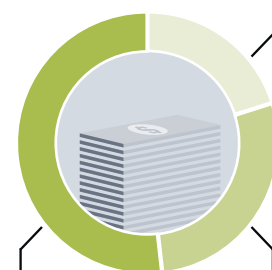
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**20%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

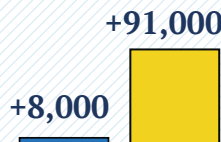


**52%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**28%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

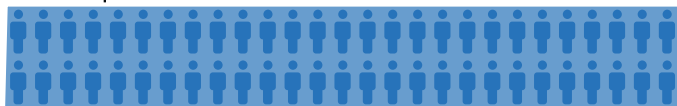
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Oregon gained **8,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **91,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**55%** 183,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



149,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **45%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	116,000	18,000	\$21,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	317,000	95,000	\$27,000	\$53,000
Some college	395,000	148,000	\$31,000	\$57,000
Associate's degree	149,000	71,000	\$37,000	\$61,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>977,000</b>	<b>332,000</b>	<b>\$29,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	544,000	352,000	\$52,000	\$72,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,521,000</b>	<b>684,000</b>	<b>\$35,000</b>	<b>\$63,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	58,000	18%	45%	\$57,000
Construction	38,000	11%	49%	\$60,000
Health services	38,000	11%	29%	\$55,000
Retail trade	32,000	10%	24%	\$51,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	31,000	9%	46%	\$58,000

## Top five occupations

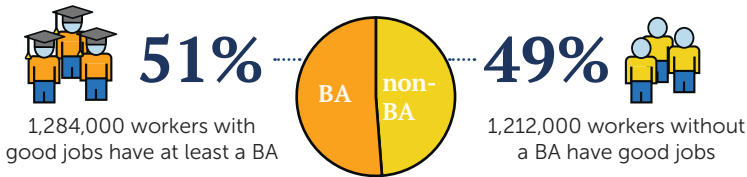
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	44,000	13%	62%	\$67,000
Office and administrative support	42,000	13%	28%	\$50,000
Sales and related	35,000	11%	34%	\$57,000
Production	31,000	9%	36%	\$52,000
Construction and extraction	28,000	9%	46%	\$55,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

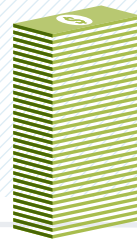
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Pennsylvania

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$56,000**

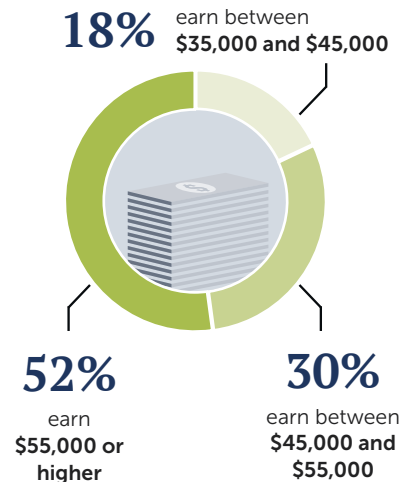


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?

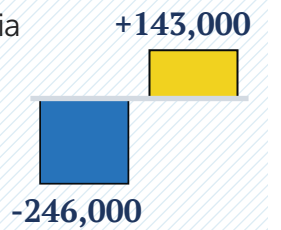


## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

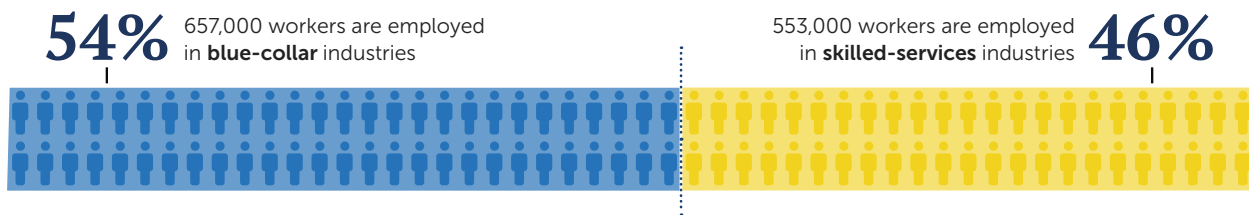


## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Pennsylvania lost **246,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **143,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	256,000	54,000	\$22,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	1,559,000	533,000	\$31,000	\$55,000
Some college	872,000	370,000	\$35,000	\$58,000
Associate's degree	513,000	254,000	\$39,000	\$57,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>3,200,000</b>	<b>1,212,000</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,811,000	1,284,000	\$56,000	\$72,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>5,010,000</b>	<b>2,495,000</b>	<b>\$39,000</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	236,000	20%	49%	\$56,000
Health services	150,000	12%	28%	\$52,000
Construction	127,000	10%	50%	\$57,000
Transportation and utilities	122,000	10%	53%	\$60,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	110,000	9%	50%	\$57,000

## Top five occupations

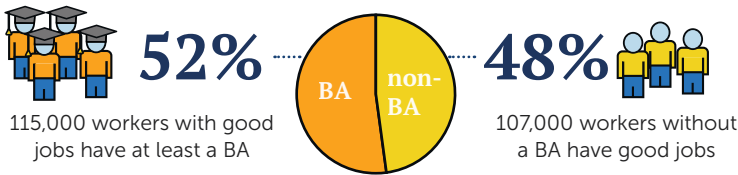
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	155,000	13%	28%	\$51,000
Management	137,000	11%	67%	\$67,000
Production	135,000	11%	43%	\$54,000
Transportation and material moving	120,000	10%	36%	\$53,000
Construction and extraction	110,000	9%	51%	\$56,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

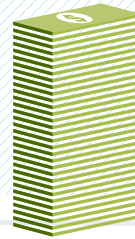
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Rhode Island

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$56,000**



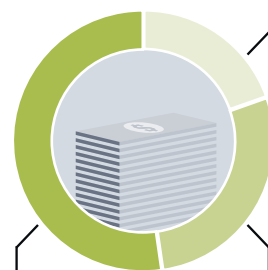
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**20%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

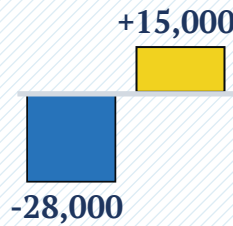


**52%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**28%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Rhode Island lost **28,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **15,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**48%** 51,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



56,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **52%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	32,000	8,000	\$25,000	\$53,000
High school graduate	101,000	39,000	\$33,000	\$53,000
Some college	87,000	37,000	\$35,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	43,000	23,000	\$43,000	\$62,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>261,000</b>	<b>107,000</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	159,000	115,000	\$60,000	\$74,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>421,000</b>	<b>222,000</b>	<b>\$41,000</b>	<b>\$64,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	17,000	16%	46%	\$56,000
Health services	16,000	15%	37%	\$52,000
Construction	11,000	10%	54%	\$57,000
Retail trade	10,000	9%	30%	\$51,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	10,000	10%	53%	\$58,000

## Top five occupations

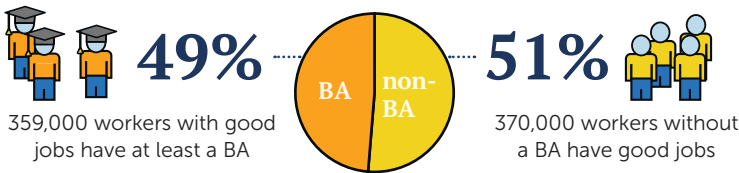
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Office and administrative support	16,000	15%	34%	\$51,000
Management	12,000	11%	73%	\$71,000
Sales and related	11,000	10%	40%	\$56,000
Production	10,000	9%	38%	\$55,000
Construction and extraction	9,000	9%	52%	\$56,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

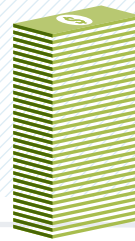
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# South Carolina

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$53,000**



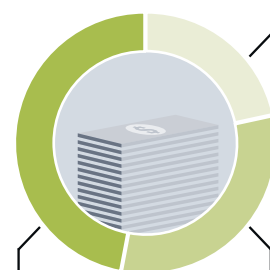
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

22% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

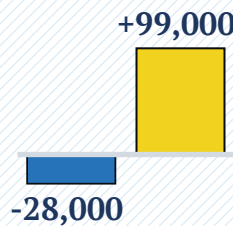


47% earn \$55,000 or higher

31% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

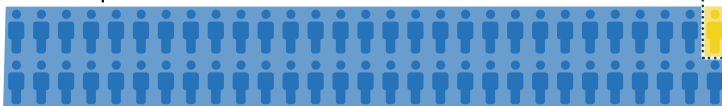
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 South Carolina lost **28,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **99,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**57%** 209,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



160,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **43%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	136,000	21,000	\$20,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	478,000	122,000	\$26,000	\$52,000
Some college	393,000	139,000	\$31,000	\$54,000
Associate's degree	191,000	88,000	\$36,000	\$55,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,198,000</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$53,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	553,000	359,000	\$50,000	\$65,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,751,000</b>	<b>729,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	95,000	26%	44%	\$56,000
Health services	41,000	11%	26%	\$52,000
Transportation and utilities	35,000	10%	51%	\$57,000
Retail trade	31,000	9%	20%	\$52,000
Construction	30,000	8%	31%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

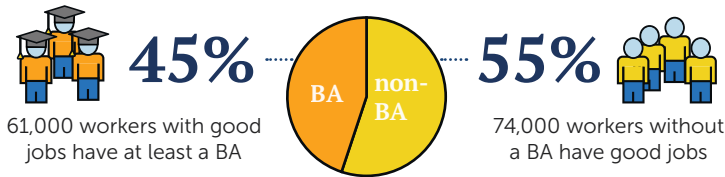
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	54,000	15%	36%	\$52,000
Management	46,000	13%	57%	\$63,000
Office and administrative support	40,000	11%	22%	\$50,000
Sales and related	35,000	10%	28%	\$55,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	30,000	8%	52%	\$56,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

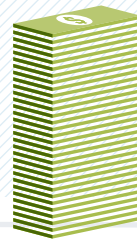
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# South Dakota

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$52,000**



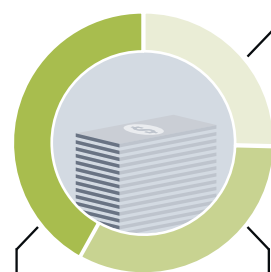
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

25% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

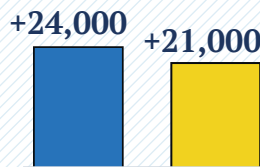


42% earn \$55,000 or higher

33% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

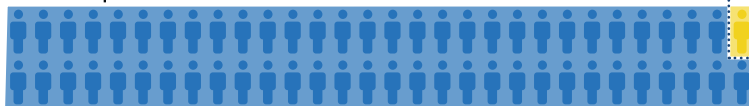
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 South Dakota gained **24,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **21,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**59%** 44,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



30,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **41%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016.  
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	17,000	3,000	\$23,000	\$50,000
High school graduate	92,000	27,000	\$29,000	\$51,000
Some college	75,000	25,000	\$30,000	\$52,000
Associate's degree	46,000	20,000	\$35,000	\$54,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$52,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	104,000	61,000	\$42,000	\$58,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>334,000</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	11,000	16%	37%	\$50,000
Construction	9,000	12%	42%	\$50,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	7,000	10%	38%	\$55,000
Transportation and utilities	7,000	10%	60%	\$61,000
Retail trade	7,000	9%	26%	\$50,000

## Top five occupations

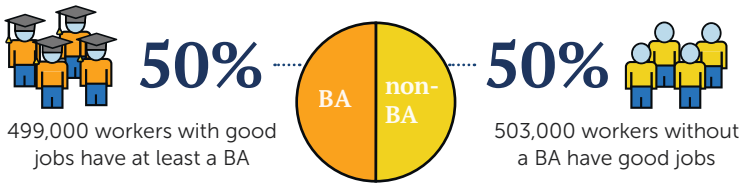
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Sales and related	10,000	13%	39%	\$56,000
Management	10,000	13%	52%	\$59,000
Production	8,000	10%	32%	\$46,000
Construction and extraction	8,000	11%	42%	\$50,000
Office and administrative support	8,000	10%	20%	\$48,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

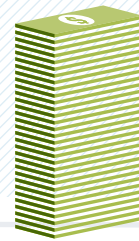
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Tennessee

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$54,000**



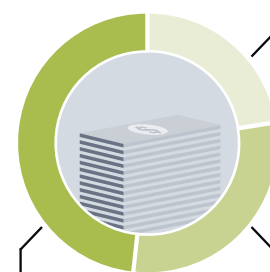
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**23%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

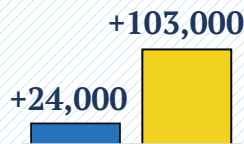


**48%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**29%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

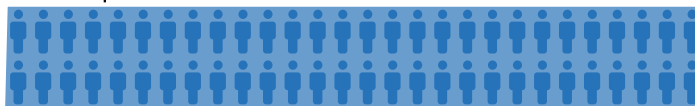
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Tennessee gained **24,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **103,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**56%** 283,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



219,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **44%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	173,000	24,000	\$20,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	722,000	195,000	\$26,000	\$53,000
Some college	533,000	193,000	\$31,000	\$54,000
Associate's degree	200,000	92,000	\$36,000	\$57,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,629,000</b>	<b>503,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	760,000	499,000	\$50,000	\$66,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,389,000</b>	<b>1,003,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	112,000	22%	40%	\$54,000
Transportation and utilities	64,000	13%	48%	\$59,000
Health services	62,000	12%	28%	\$51,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	44,000	9%	40%	\$57,000
Construction	43,000	8%	35%	\$53,000

## Top five occupations

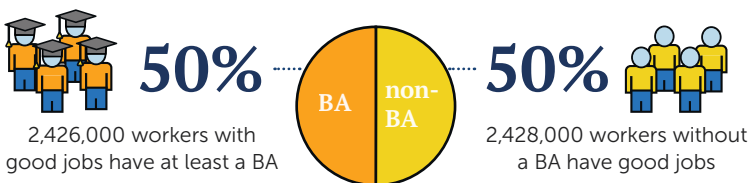
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	66,000	13%	32%	\$52,000
Office and administrative support	62,000	12%	23%	\$50,000
Management	61,000	12%	62%	\$65,000
Transportation and material moving	46,000	9%	28%	\$53,000
Sales and related	45,000	9%	29%	\$58,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

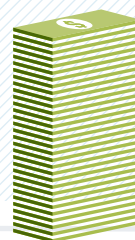
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Texas

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$57,000**



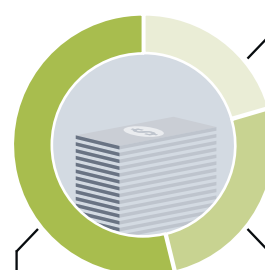
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

21% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

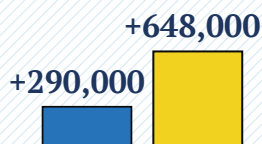


54% earn \$55,000 or higher

26% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

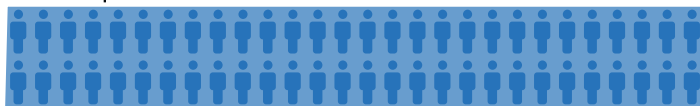
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Texas gained **290,000 blue-collar non-BA good jobs**, and **648,000 skilled-services good jobs** for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**56%** 1,347,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



1,080,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **44%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	1,220,000	226,000	\$21,000	\$52,000
High school graduate	2,359,000	774,000	\$28,000	\$56,000
Some college	2,362,000	1,021,000	\$34,000	\$59,000
Associate's degree	778,000	407,000	\$40,000	\$60,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>6,720,000</b>	<b>2,428,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$57,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	3,303,000	2,426,000	\$57,000	\$72,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>10,022,000</b>	<b>4,854,000</b>	<b>\$37,000</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	348,000	14%	48%	\$61,000
Construction	259,000	11%	38%	\$57,000
Transportation and utilities	254,000	11%	54%	\$60,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	244,000	10%	47%	\$56,000
Health services	240,000	10%	29%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

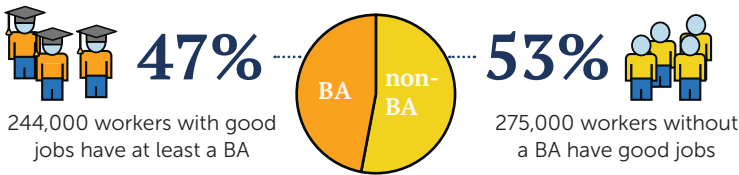
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	325,000	13%	67%	\$70,000
Office and administrative support	319,000	13%	29%	\$51,000
Sales and related	247,000	10%	36%	\$60,000
Construction and extraction	238,000	10%	38%	\$57,000
Production	219,000	9%	40%	\$58,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

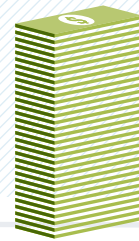
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Utah

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$56,000**



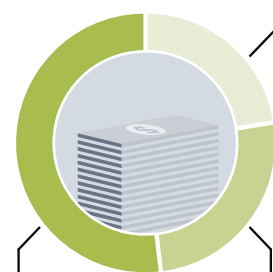
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**23%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

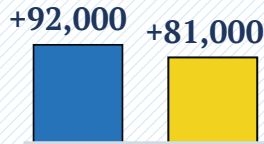


**52%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**26%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

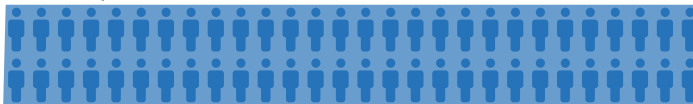
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Utah gained **92,000 blue-collar non-BA good jobs**, and **81,000 skilled-services good jobs** for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**56%** 153,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



121,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **44%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	74,000	15,000	\$23,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	235,000	87,000	\$30,000	\$53,000
Some college	291,000	123,000	\$32,000	\$58,000
Associate's degree	112,000	51,000	\$35,000	\$57,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>711,000</b>	<b>275,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	363,000	244,000	\$52,000	\$71,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>1,075,000</b>	<b>519,000</b>	<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	46,000	17%	47%	\$56,000
Construction	32,000	12%	47%	\$54,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	27,000	10%	49%	\$59,000
Retail trade	27,000	10%	29%	\$53,000
Transportation and utilities	25,000	9%	55%	\$60,000

## Top five occupations

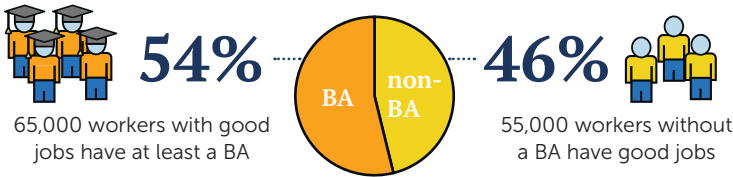
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	40,000	15%	67%	\$67,000
Sales and related	32,000	12%	41%	\$60,000
Office and administrative support	32,000	12%	25%	\$50,000
Construction and extraction	27,000	10%	48%	\$54,000
Production	27,000	10%	39%	\$53,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

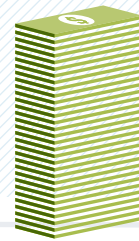
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Vermont

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$54,000**



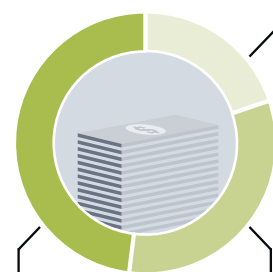
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

20% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

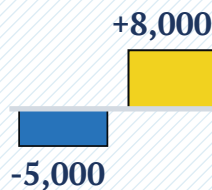


48% earn \$55,000 or higher

32% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

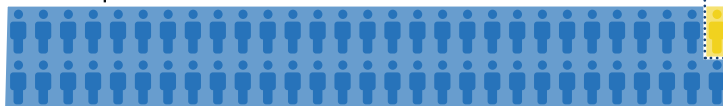
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Vermont lost **5,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **8,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

57% 32,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



24,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 43%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	10,000	3,000	\$23,000	\$53,000
High school graduate	69,000	24,000	\$32,000	\$51,000
Some college	46,000	17,000	\$32,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	23,000	12,000	\$41,000	\$58,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>148,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	103,000	65,000	\$49,000	\$65,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>251,000</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>\$38,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	12,000	21%	47%	\$54,000
Construction	7,000	12%	50%	\$53,000
Health services	6,000	11%	30%	\$51,000
Retail trade	5,000	9%	25%	\$52,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	5,000	10%	51%	\$60,000

## Top five occupations

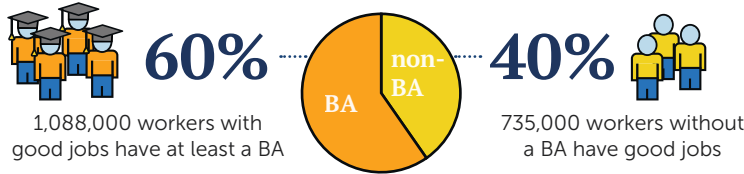
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	8,000	15%	63%	\$65,000
Office and administrative support	7,000	13%	32%	\$52,000
Production	6,000	11%	39%	\$50,000
Sales and related	5,000	9%	35%	\$57,000
Construction and extraction	5,000	9%	44%	\$52,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

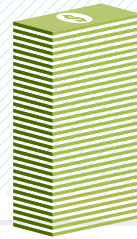
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Virginia

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$57,000**

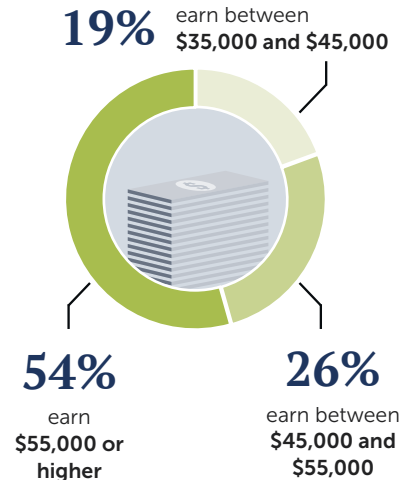


Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?

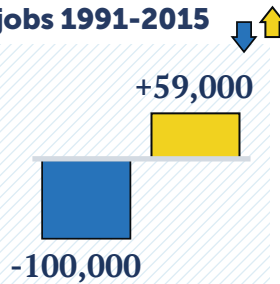


## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

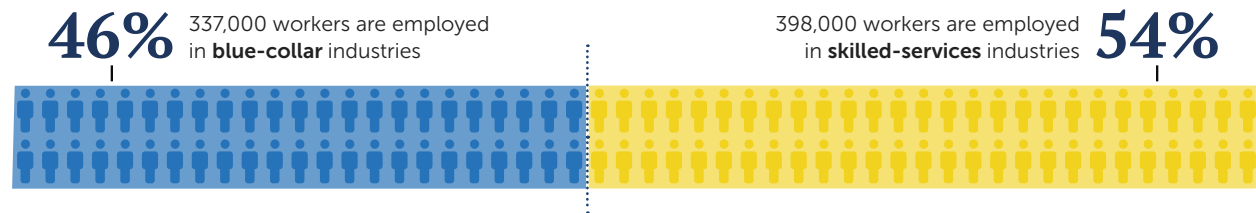


## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Virginia lost **100,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **59,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016.  
 Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	212,000	44,000	\$23,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	744,000	251,000	\$30,000	\$55,000
Some college	679,000	302,000	\$36,000	\$60,000
Associate's degree	275,000	138,000	\$39,000	\$60,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,911,000</b>	<b>735,000</b>	<b>\$31,000</b>	<b>\$57,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,442,000	1,088,000	\$65,000	\$83,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>3,353,000</b>	<b>1,822,000</b>	<b>\$42,000</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	98,000	13%	50%	\$57,000
Public administration	88,000	12%	61%	\$63,000
Construction	79,000	11%	43%	\$53,000
Health services	73,000	10%	30%	\$54,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	72,000	10%	53%	\$60,000

## Top five occupations

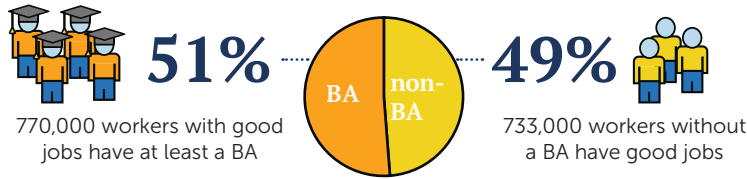
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	101,000	14%	69%	\$72,000
Office and administrative support	96,000	13%	31%	\$53,000
Construction and extraction	66,000	9%	42%	\$52,000
Sales and related	65,000	9%	34%	\$56,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	55,000	8%	58%	\$56,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

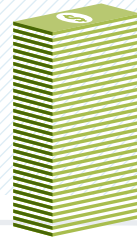
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Washington

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$59,000**



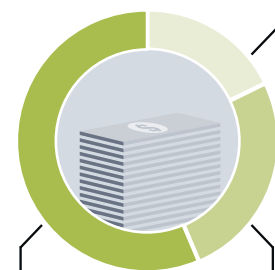
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**18%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

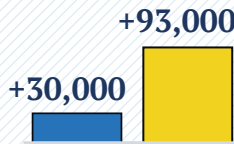


**56%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**26%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 Washington gained **30,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **93,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**55%** 401,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



333,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **45%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	187,000	43,000	\$23,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	576,000	224,000	\$31,000	\$56,000
Some college	663,000	304,000	\$36,000	\$61,000
Associate's degree	306,000	163,000	\$41,000	\$62,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,732,000</b>	<b>733,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$59,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	1,061,000	770,000	\$62,000	\$80,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,793,000</b>	<b>1,503,000</b>	<b>\$41,000</b>	<b>\$67,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	130,000	18%	60%	\$63,000
Construction	86,000	12%	56%	\$61,000
Health services	78,000	11%	36%	\$53,000
Retail trade	69,000	9%	31%	\$53,000
Transportation and utilities	67,000	9%	58%	\$61,000

## Top five occupations

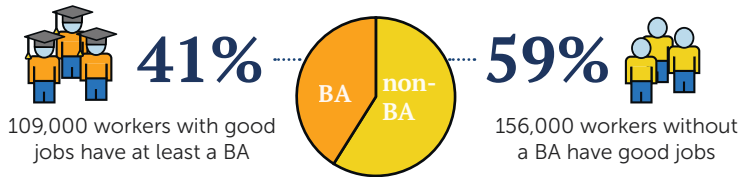
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Management	97,000	13%	71%	\$71,000
Office and administrative support	91,000	12%	34%	\$52,000
Construction and extraction	70,000	10%	55%	\$60,000
Sales and related	68,000	9%	39%	\$60,000
Production	67,000	9%	50%	\$57,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

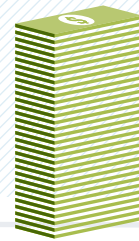
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# West Virginia

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$58,000**



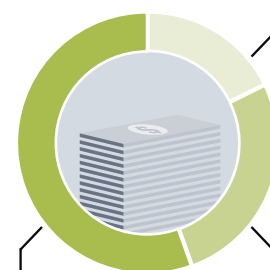
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

**18%** earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

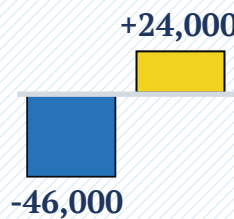


**56%** earn \$55,000 or higher

**27%** earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

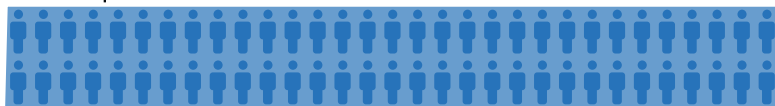
## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

Between 1991 and 2015 West Virginia lost **46,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **24,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**62%** 95,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries



59,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **38%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	38,000	7,000	\$21,000	\$56,000
High school graduate	241,000	77,000	\$28,000	\$58,000
Some college	133,000	46,000	\$30,000	\$60,000
Associate's degree	56,000	25,000	\$35,000	\$56,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>469,000</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>\$29,000</b>	<b>\$58,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	170,000	109,000	\$47,000	\$62,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>638,000</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Natural resources	22,000	14%	69%	\$70,000
Manufacturing	21,000	14%	48%	\$58,000
Transportation and utilities	18,000	12%	55%	\$62,000
Construction	17,000	11%	44%	\$61,000
Health services	17,000	11%	23%	\$52,000

## Top five occupations

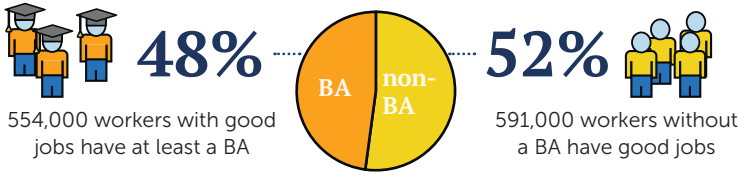
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction and extraction	28,000	18%	55%	\$66,000
Production	17,000	11%	44%	\$60,000
Transportation and material moving	16,000	10%	35%	\$59,000
Management	14,000	9%	55%	\$65,000
Office and administrative support	14,000	9%	20%	\$51,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

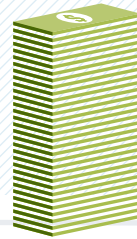
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Wisconsin

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$54,000**



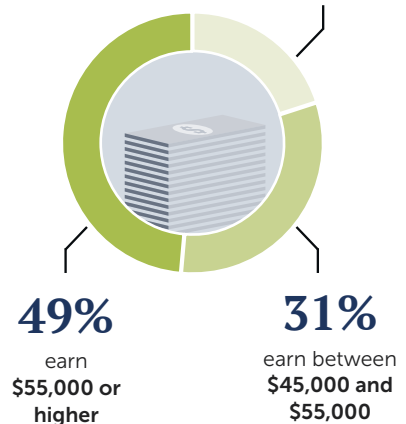
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



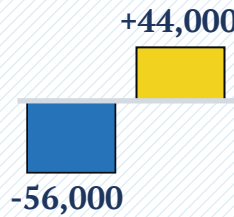
## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

20% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000



## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

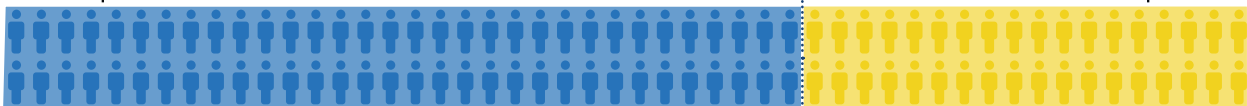
Between 1991 and 2015 Wisconsin lost **56,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, but gained **44,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

**64%** 377,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries

215,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries **36%**



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	116,000	22,000	\$22,000	\$51,000
High school graduate	647,000	217,000	\$31,000	\$52,000
Some college	514,000	199,000	\$32,000	\$56,000
Associate's degree	305,000	154,000	\$40,000	\$56,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>1,582,000</b>	<b>591,000</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>	<b>\$54,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	799,000	554,000	\$53,000	\$67,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>2,380,000</b>	<b>1,145,000</b>	<b>\$38,000</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Manufacturing	187,000	32%	49%	\$55,000
Construction	64,000	11%	55%	\$59,000
Health services	61,000	10%	27%	\$52,000
Transportation and utilities	49,000	8%	56%	\$58,000
Information, financial activities, and real estate	47,000	8%	46%	\$54,000

## Top five occupations

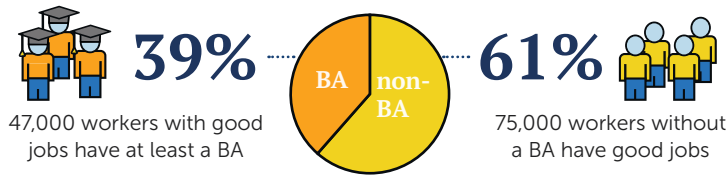
Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Production	102,000	17%	42%	\$52,000
Management	68,000	12%	63%	\$67,000
Office and administrative support	67,000	11%	26%	\$50,000
Construction and extraction	55,000	9%	56%	\$58,000
Transportation and material moving	52,000	9%	34%	\$52,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

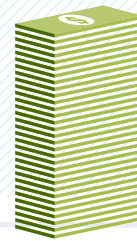
Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

# Wyoming

## Who has the good jobs? BA vs. non-BA



**\$62,000**



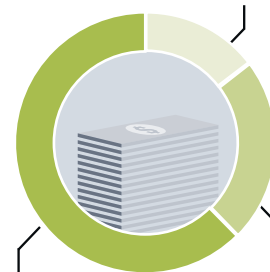
Median earnings of non-BA workers with good jobs in 2015

## How big is the non-BA workforce?



## Earnings distribution of non-BA good jobs

15% earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000

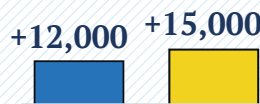


62% earn \$55,000 or higher

23% earn between \$45,000 and \$55,000

## Change in number of non-BA good jobs 1991-2015

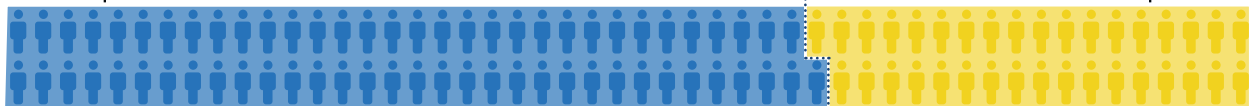
Between 1991 and 2015 Wyoming gained **12,000 blue-collar** non-BA good jobs, and **15,000 skilled-services** good jobs for workers without BAs.



## Non-BA good jobs in blue-collar vs. skilled-services industries

65% 50,000 workers are employed in **blue-collar** industries

27,000 workers are employed in **skilled-services** industries 35%



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015, US Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey (CPS)* March Supplement data, 1992-2016. Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.



## Jobs by educational attainment

Educational attainment	Number of workers	Workers with good jobs	Median earnings	Median earnings of workers with good jobs
<b>Non-BA Workers</b>				
Less than high school	12,000	4,000	\$25,000	\$62,000
High school graduate	62,000	28,000	\$35,000	\$67,000
Some college	67,000	29,000	\$34,000	\$62,000
Associate's degree	30,000	15,000	\$40,000	\$60,000
<b>All non-BA workers</b>	<b>172,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>\$34,000</b>	<b>\$62,000</b>
<b>BA+ Workers</b>				
Bachelor's or higher	70,000	47,000	\$52,000	\$66,000
<b>All workers</b>	<b>242,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>\$64,000</b>

## NON-BA GOOD JOBS

## Top five industries

Industry	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Natural resources	20,000	26%	75%	\$80,000
Transportation and utilities	9,000	12%	74%	\$69,000
Construction	8,000	10%	52%	\$56,000
Public administration	7,000	10%	57%	\$58,000
Manufacturing	5,000	7%	58%	\$72,000

## Top five occupations

Occupation	Number of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA good jobs	Share of non-BA workers with good jobs	Median earnings
Construction and extraction	15,000	19%	68%	\$65,000
Transportation and material moving	9,000	12%	58%	\$63,000
Office and administrative support	8,000	11%	33%	\$58,000
Installation, maintenance, and repair	8,000	10%	65%	\$70,000
Management	8,000	11%	56%	\$69,000

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of Bureau of the Census, *American Community Survey* microdata 2013-2015.

Note: Figures in charts and tables may not sum due to rounding.

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# Appendix. Data Sources and Methodology

This report uses data from *Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement* (ASEC, also known as the March Supplement), 1992–2016, an annual survey administered by the US Census Bureau on behalf of the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey reports information from the previous year, so the report refers to the period of 1991 to 2015. The CPS surveys from 1992–2016 for workers aged 25-to-64 are used to estimate the employment by state, level of educational attainment, industry, and occupation. This report uses the 1992 survey as the first year because it is the first time the “some college” category can be separately identified from associate’s degrees. Workers’ educational attainment level is presented using four levels: less than high school, high school graduate, some college, and associate’s degree.

The industry analysis in the main report uses 10 major industry groups based on the North American Industry Classification System. For the purposes of this analysis, we further group industries into two categories: traditional blue collar and skilled services. Traditional blue-collar industries include manufacturing; transportation and utilities; construction; wholesale and retail trade; and natural resources. Skilled-services industries include financial and business services; education services; healthcare services; leisure and hospitality, and personal services; and government services.

State profiles are based on micro data from the *American Community Survey*, an annual survey from the US Census Bureau. Data from 2013, 2014, and 2015 were pooled and limited to workers aged 25-64 who were employed. For the state profiles, we use industry classifications established by the US Census Bureau.

