

Effect of changing occupational composition on education and training requirements and earnings, 2006-16

Job characteristic	Change		
	2006	2016	2006-16
<i>Annual earnings (\$2004)</i>	\$38,087	\$38,520	1.1%
Education level			
<i>High school or less</i>	43.5%	42.6%	-0.9%
<i>Some college</i>	28.7	28.7	0.0
<i>College or more</i>	27.7	28.7	1.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	
Education/training			
<i>Work experience in a related occupation</i>	7.4%	7.1%	-0.2
<i>Short-term on-the-job training</i>	35.3	34.8	-0.5
<i>Moderate-term on-the-job training</i>	20.0	19.6	-0.4
<i>Long-term on-the-job training</i>	7.7	7.4	-0.3
<i>Postsecondary vocational award</i>	5.4	5.6	0.2
<i>Associate's degree</i>	3.7	4.0	0.3
<i>Bachelor's degree</i>	12.1	12.8	0.7
<i>Bachelor's or higher degree, plus work experience</i>	4.2	4.2	-0.1
<i>Master's degree</i>	1.5	1.6	0.1
<i>Doctoral degree</i>	1.3	1.5	0.1
<i>First professional degree</i>	1.3	1.4	0.0
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Authors' analysis of BLS employment projections in Dohm and Shniper (2007).

Table 3.43 from: Mishel, Lawrence, Jared Bernstein, and Heidi Shierholz, *The State of Working America* 2008/2009. An Economic Policy Institute Book. Ithaca, N.Y.: ILR Press, an imprint of Cornell University Press, 2009.

