

## 58% OF JOBS IN GEORGIA WILL REQUIRE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN 2020 (DOWN SLIGHTLY FROM 59% IN 2010)

Table 12: Snapshot of Education Demand for Total Jobs in Georgia (2010 And 2020)

	2010	2020	% in 2020
High school or less	1,754,700	2,160,200	42%
Some college	932,700	1,121,200	22%
Associate's	321,500	386,500	8%
Bachelor's	811,700	925,000	18%
Graduate	407,600	490,000	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,228,200</b>	<b>5,082,900</b>	<b>100%</b>

In 2020, 58 percent of all Georgia jobs will require some postsecondary training.

Between 2010 and 2020, the state will add 1.5 million job vacancies, both from new job opportunities and from vacancies arising from retirement. Of these vacancies, 886,100 will favor candidates with postsecondary qualifications; 654,900, high school graduates and high school dropouts.

Georgia ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in the South in the proportion of its 2020 jobs requiring a bachelor's degree, 5<sup>th</sup> in the proportion requiring a graduate degree, and 11<sup>th</sup> in jobs for high school dropouts.

## Florida > Housing collapse > Healthcare concerns

The effects of the recession on Florida were perhaps more dramatic than they were for other states in the South, mostly due to the collapse of housing prices. In December 2007, when the national recession officially began, every sector in the state, aside from the public sector, started shedding jobs rapidly. Between December 2007 and March 2010, Florida saw an average of 28,000 jobs disappear every month, or close to a thousand jobs per day.<sup>64</sup> In 2006, just a year prior, Florida's average unemployment rate was only 3.3 percent. Since 2006, the annual rate has more than tripled, peaking at 12 percent in December 2010. Its 2010 average (11.5%) was the highest in the South.

Real GDP in Florida declined by 5.7 percent between 2007 and 2010, with corresponding declines in almost all sectors.

Despite high unemployment rates, the number of Florida jobs is expected to increase by 1 million between 2010 and 2020 (a rate of 12.2%), the third-fastest rate in the region behind Texas and Virginia. This growth is mirrored by the 2010 Inc.com rankings of the nation's fastest-growing companies, which listed Florida as having the third-largest number of these companies' headquarters (261), behind Texas (405) and Virginia (295). However, Florida's population is expected to grow by 21.4 percent between 2010 and 2020, faster than all

64. Florida International University, Research Institute on Social and Economic Policy. The State of Working Florida 2010. September 2010.

other states in the South. With its high unemployment and with population expected to grow more rapidly than jobs, Florida faces significant challenges in keeping its working-age population employed.

## Industry in Florida

During the economic downturn, the construction industry in Florida experienced severe losses in both employment and output. In 2008, this industry employed 6.5 percent of Floridians, but in the next year lost 112,000 jobs.<sup>65</sup> Since 2007, output declined by a devastating 36.4 percent. Short-term job growth for the construction industry is limited because Florida's housing market remains one of the most overbuilt in the United States.<sup>66</sup> Likewise, the real estate industry's real output for 2010 was \$5.7 billion below its 2007 levels.

Manufacturing makes up only 5.8 percent of the workforce and an equally small sliver of the state's GDP. Between 2007 and 2010, manufacturing output fell by 11 percent, and average employment fell by 47,000. The decline of manufacturing and construction is especially damaging to workers with a high school diploma or less, as both contain many of the few remaining jobs that pay a living wage to workers without postsecondary education. Job losses in other major sectors during the Great Recession included professional and business services (142,000), retail trade (105,800), and leisure and hospitality (74,000).<sup>67</sup>

As was true nationally, the sectors that best withstood the recession were education and healthcare services, which grew by 2.1 and 6.6 percent, respectively, between 2007 and 2009. While health services are particularly resistant to economic cycles, due mainly to the need-based services they provide, education tends to have an inverse relationship with a declining economy, as residents invest in additional certificates or degrees in the face of a tough job market. Yet Florida's higher education budget was cut by \$289.3 million, which is sure to negatively impact enrollment and completion rates for the state. The healthcare industry in Florida comprised 11.1 percent of the state workforce in 2009. Professional and business services, wholesale and retail trade services, and government and public education services employed the most Floridians in 2008, with 16.3, 16.2 and 13.9 percent, respectively.

As of 2010, the roster of the state's largest employers reflected the importance of education, healthcare, retail, and government to the state economy. HCA Healthcare and two county school districts (Miami-Dade and Broward) held three of the top ten spots. Another three of the largest employers were wholesalers and retailers: Publix Super Markets, Wal-Mart, and Winn-Dixie Stores. The other four were Walt Disney, Marriott Hotels, Hilton Hotels and McDonald's. Through 2020, the economy will continue its transformation into a services-based one; construction, manufacturing and natural resources will lose jobs, while service industries will experience employment growth between 6 percent and 35 percent.

The financial services sector generates almost a quarter of Florida's real GDP. Others that make up a large share include wholesale and retail trade services (15.1%), government and public education services (11.9%), and professional and business services (11.3%).

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65. Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics Center 2010

66. Wells Fargo, Economics Group. Special Commentary. Florida Economic Outlook: Feb. 2011. [https://www.wellsfargo.com/com/research/economics/reg\\_reports](https://www.wellsfargo.com/com/research/economics/reg_reports).

67. Florida Agency for Workforce Innovation, Labor Market Statistics Center 2010

Like other southern states, Florida has undergone a diversification of its industrial base, mainly by building its information technology industry, which develops tools and technologies for sectors such as defense, transportation, healthcare and entertainment.

Florida is also pursuing growth through innovation by establishing research and development centers within its universities and investing in high-tech industries.<sup>68</sup> For example, Florida is home to a thriving biomedical industry and ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation in medical device registrations with the FDA.

## Occupations in Florida

Florida's top three employing occupational clusters in 2010 were sales and office support (31.7%), blue collar (20.3%), and food and personal service occupations (18.6%). These occupations are expected to grow by 17 percent, 10 percent, and 22 percent, respectively, by 2020. Other fast-growing clusters are healthcare (29%), STEM (18%), and managerial occupations (18%). They are characterized by extremely high levels of educational attainment and will place increasing pressure on the state's education system to meet the demand for skilled employees. In 2020, 58 percent of all Florida jobs will require some postsecondary training.

### 58% OF JOBS IN FLORIDA WILL REQUIRE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN 2020 (HOLDING STEADY SINCE 2010)

Table 13: Snapshot of Education Demand for Total Jobs in Florida (2010 And 2020)

	2010	2020	% in 2020
High school or less	3,332,600	4,065,000	42%
Some college	1,718,800	2,096,600	22%
Associate's	802,200	978,600	10%
Bachelor's	1,449,300	1,767,800	18%
Graduate	660,900	806,200	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,963,800</b>	<b>9,714,200</b>	<b>100%</b>

Between 2010 and 2020, the state will add 2.9 million job vacancies both from new job opportunities and from vacancies arising from retirement. Of these vacancies, 1.7 million will favor candidates with postsecondary qualifications; 1.23 million will favor high school graduates and high school dropouts.

Florida ranks 7<sup>th</sup> in the South in the proportion of its 2020 jobs requiring a bachelor's degree, 8<sup>th</sup> in the jobs that will require a graduate degree, and 8<sup>th</sup> in jobs for high school dropouts.

68. Florida Economic Outlook 2009