

American LaFrance's new corporate headquarters and commercial vehicle manufacturing plant, as well as more than 200 suppliers.⁵⁶

South Carolina is also home to technology-focused companies such as Lockheed Martin, General Electric, Honeywell, and 3D Systems, plus firms in the renewable energy industry like Rollcast Energy. Inc.com, in its 2010 listing of the nation's fastest-growing companies, listed 25 headquartered in South Carolina. M33 Integrated Solutions is one of many growing companies applying new technology to more traditional industrial operations such as transportation.

56% OF JOBS IN SOUTH CAROLINA WILL REQUIRE POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN 2020 (DOWN SLIGHTLY FROM 57% IN 2010)

Table 11: Snapshot of Education Demand for Total Jobs in South Carolina (2010 And 2020)

	2010	2020	% in 2020
High school or less	847,600	1,024,100	44%
Some college	432,600	510,900	22%
Associate's	185,400	218,900	9%
Bachelor's	340,100	401,600	17%
Graduate	156,900	162,100	7%
Total	1,962,600	2,317,600	100%

In 2020, 56 percent of all South Carolina jobs will require some postsecondary training.

During the same period, the state will add 702,600 job vacancies both from new job opportunities and from vacancies arising from retirement. Of these vacancies, 392,100 will favor candidates with postsecondary qualifications; 310,500, high school graduates and high school dropouts.

South Carolina ranks 9th in the South in the proportion of its 2020 jobs requiring a bachelor's degree, 12th in the proportion requiring a graduate degree, and 5th in jobs for high school dropouts.

Georgia Diversified economy > Trade-based Magnet State

Georgia's unemployment rate peaked at 10.4 percent during the winters of 2009 and 2010. Its real GDP, at \$362 billion, shows some improvement from 2009 lows.

Industry in Georgia

Georgia is the nation's ninth-largest state and has the seventh-fastest-growing population in the region.⁵⁷ Furthermore, its economy is well-diversified; in 2010, its real GDP was spread

56. The advanced material sector caters to and supports the auto manufacturing industry, offering research and development at the Clemson International Center for Automotive Research (CU-ICAR). Source: South Carolina Key Performance Indicators 2009
 57. <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/>

relatively evenly across sectors, with five producing the largest shares: financial services (18.3%), wholesale and retail trade services (15.2%), government and public education services (13.1%), professional and business services (12.2%), and manufacturing (10.6%). The state's largest employers are split between the public and private sectors. Four of the ten largest state employers are in government and public education services: Cobb County, DeKalb County and Gwinnett County School Systems, and the Department of Defense.

Unfortunately, these sectors have suffered output declines in the post-recession period. In line with other southern states, manufacturing declined by 16.8 percent between 2007 and 2010, while service industries shrank less. There was a 3.1 percent decline in financial services, 1.3 percent in wholesale and retail trade services, 1.1 percent in government and public education services, and 0.9 percent in professional and business services between 2008 and 2009.

Transportation and logistics is also a significant component of Georgia's economy, with logistics service providers such as UPS, Delta and SAIA headquarters.⁵⁸ State commerce has seen large improvement through Georgia's port system, which manages trade on the state's Atlantic coastline and rivers. In October 2010, during the peak season for retail shipments, the system logged record tonnage.^{59, 60}

Georgia is also home to a growing high-tech sector. The state has been ranked among the top 10 Cyberstates.⁶¹ Software and information technology (IT) services and telecommunications account for nearly 65 percent of the state's high-tech jobs. A few innovative companies are leading the way. Twenty-five of Inc.com's 500|5000 fastest-growing companies in the nation are headquartered in Georgia, led by Vendormate.⁶² Correspondingly, STEM occupations are anticipated to grow by 16.5 percent through 2020, roughly matching the expected national growth rate in this field.

Within Georgia's manufacturing sector, the biggest news involved the 2010 opening of Kia Motors Corporation's 1st U.S. factory.⁶³ Private wholesale and retail trade services includes four of the largest employers: Publix Super Markets, Inc., the Home Depot, The Kroger Company, and Wal-Mart. Finally, Delta Airlines, as mentioned earlier, offers many transportation jobs, while the Shaw Industries Group provides many manufacturing jobs.

Occupations in Georgia

Over half of Georgians worked in sales and office support and blue-collar occupations in 2010. Unfortunately, projections for growth in these occupational clusters remain below average. Blue-collar jobs will grow by only 12 percent through 2020, while sales and office support occupations will grow by 18 percent. In contrast, healthcare occupations, which comprise 6.5 percent of the workforce, are expected to grow by 29 percent by 2020, with growth in demand for both high-skill professionals and lower-skilled support workers.

58. http://www.pewtrusts.org/news_room_detail.aspx?id=85899359655

59. Georgia Economic Outlook: December 2010. Wells Fargo Securities, Economics Group, Special Commentary. Dec. 22, 2010.

60. http://www.pewtrusts.org/news_room_detail.aspx?id=85899359655

61. <http://www.techamericafoundation.org/cyberstates2010-georgia>

62. <http://www.inc.com/inc5000/profile/vendormate>

63. The \$1 billion operation employed 1,200 people at opening and was expected to double that number within two years.

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%
Total	4,228,200	5,082,900	100%

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 6th in the South in the proportion of its 2020 jobs requiring a bachelor's degree, 5th in the proportion requiring a graduate degree, and 11th 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.⁶⁴ 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.