

The national trend of occupations increasingly demanding postsecondary education is true in Indiana, too. Fifty-five percent of all jobs in the state will require some postsecondary training by 2018. Between 2008 and 2018, Indiana will create 930,000 vacancies, both from newly created jobs and openings caused by retirements. Of those vacancies, 506,000 will be for individuals with postsecondary credentials, 328,000 for high school graduates and 96,000 for high school dropouts.

New jobs in Indiana requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 79,000, while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 16,000. Indiana ranks 42nd in the share of its jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree by 2018, and 22nd in jobs for high school dropouts.

Michigan

Michigan has been losing jobs since 2000, and 68 percent of these losses have been in manufacturing. Of the 72,000 jobs lost in Michigan between 2007 and 2008, most came from the transportation equipment manufacturing and automotive sectors.

Overall, Michigan's economic indicators remain grim, prompting a series of mass layoffs and job cutbacks. The number of unemployed workers rose drastically between 2007 and 2009, reaching 14 percent in April 2010—well above the national average. Michigan's economic woes are better captured by its GDP growth: despite having an estimated GDP of \$376 billion in 2008, its annual GDP growth rate was declining by 2.8 percent (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2011).

In terms of private sector employment, Michigan lost about 200,000 jobs in 2009, and the year-to-year decline rate is considerably higher than other Midwest states and the rest of the country.

There is widespread consensus that Michigan's economic hurdles are directly related to slumps in the automotive and housing markets. As the hub of the auto industry, Michigan's economy relied substantially on that sector for state revenues, sales, and employment. All three major auto manufacturers (GM, Ford, and Chrysler LLC) have seen their share of sales drop at dizzying rates. Although the auto industry has made some gains recently, these have been related to lower labor costs and higher productivity. With a critical industry in freefall, personal misfortune followed: home foreclosures increased by 125 percent between 2005 and 2006, and continue to increase (WWOCAR, 2008).

As in other Midwestern states, healthcare services and private education services in Michigan are exceptions to the downward trends. These industries saw their shares of employment increase from 2007 to 2008, and have contributed to increases in personal income as well (Michigan Department of Treasury, 2010). Moreover, in a bit of good news for Michigan, the unemployment rate dropped to 10.3 percent in December 2010—still well above the national average, but not nearly as high as the previous year.

Currently, nearly all of Michigan's largest employers are in the education and healthcare services industries. According to the ReferenceUSA Database (2011), the best source made publicly available, of those that employ over 10,000 Michigan residents, six of the nine are hospitals, and one, the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, is providing the private education services that Michigan's labor force will increasingly need over the next several years.

Furthermore, rapidly growing companies in Michigan hint at its changed economic trajectory. Michigan's most rapidly growing companies are, according to Fortune (2011), both in post-secondary-intensive industries: Valassis Communications (#40) is in professional and business services, and Credit Acceptance (#53) is a financial services company.

Statewide, healthcare support, healthcare professional and technical, and community and social services occupations are projected to grow fastest in Michigan, at rates of 20 percent, 15 percent, and 14 percent, respectively.

TABLE 13: SNAPSHOT OF EDUCATIONAL DEMAND FOR TOTAL JOBS IN MICHIGAN (2008 AND 2018)

	2008	2018	% change
High school dropouts	350,000	354,000	1%
High school graduates	1,320,000	1,338,000	1%
Some college	1,101,000	1,129,000	3%
Associate's	433,000	452,000	4%
Bachelor's	810,000	850,000	5%
Graduate	423,000	452,000	7%

By 2018, about 2.9 million jobs in Michigan, 62 percent of the state's total employment, will require some training beyond high school.

Through 2018, new jobs in Michigan requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 116,000, while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by an estimated 22,000.

Overall, Michigan will create 1.3 million job vacancies from job growth and retirements. Of these new vacancies, 836,000 will be for candidates with postsecondary education credentials, 388,000 for high school graduates, and 103,000 for high school dropouts.

Michigan ranks 34th in the share of jobs that will require a Bachelor's degree by 2018, and 35th in jobs for high school dropouts.

Ohio

Ohio had an estimated GDP of \$446.3 billion in 2008, ranking it as the seventh largest state economy in the country. Even so, Ohio has been struggling since the early 2000s, and the recession dealt it a severe blow.

Private employment in Ohio was down 175,000 jobs at the peak of the recession, and the state's year-to-year decline has been greater than the U.S. average. In December 2010, Ohio's unemployment rate was 8.9 percent, just above the nation's rate of 8.8 percent.