

have seen major growth in the last year. Several of Fortune’s fastest-growing companies are headquartered in Missouri, including Olin (#40), which supplies ammunition to the military and to police (among the protective services jobs projected to grow through 2018), Stifel Financial (#65), food manufacturer Ralcorp Holdings (#75), and Panera Bread Company (#99).

Healthcare and STEM occupations will lead job growth through 2018. In Missouri, computer and mathematical science occupations will grow by 16 percent, followed by community and social services occupations at 13 percent, with healthcare support occupations close behind at 12 percent.

TABLE 10: SNAPSHOT OF EDUCATIONAL DEMAND FOR TOTAL JOBS IN MISSOURI (2008 AND 2018)

	2008	2018	% change
High school dropouts	297,000	305,000	3%
High school graduates	965,000	991,000	3%
Some college	686,000	711,000	4%
Associate’s	231,000	243,000	5%
Bachelor’s	538,000	568,000	6%
Graduate	263,000	282,000	7%

In 2018, 59 percent of Missouri’s jobs will be for workers with at least some postsecondary education and training. Missouri is expected to create 898,000 vacancies, both from new jobs and from retirements. Of those vacancies, 523,000 will be for employees with postsecondary credentials, 287,000 for high school graduates, and 88,000 for high school dropouts.

Between 2008 and 2018, new jobs in Missouri requiring postsecondary education and training will grow by 86,000 while jobs for high school graduates and dropouts will grow by 34,000.

Missouri ranks 33rd in the share of its jobs that will require a Bachelor’s degree by 2018 and 26th in jobs for high school dropouts.

## Wisconsin

Since the sharp economic decline in 2009, Wisconsin’s private sector has been gaining jobs, but at an unstable rate. The largest sectors of Wisconsin’s economy are also those that have lost the most jobs in the recession: manufacturing and trade, transportation, and utilities account for 65 percent of the losses. Wisconsin’s unemployment rate was at 7.4 percent in March 2011, below the national average of 8.8 percent.

Since December 2009, Wisconsin has gained about 25,400 jobs, bolstered by recovery in the manufacturing industry, which alone gained 10,900 jobs. Even though manufacturing was the largest private employer in Wisconsin during the last century, the sector has been slowly eroding

since 1999. By 2002, manufacturing had slipped to second place behind trade, transportation, and utilities. Still, the share of manufacturing jobs in Wisconsin is significantly greater than in the country as a whole—15.5 percent of total employment compared to 8.9 percent (Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, 2006).

The top ten largest private employers in the state are clustered in the retail sales and healthcare services industries. According to Wisconsin’s Department of Workforce Development (2006), five of the top 10 employers are healthcare companies and clinics. Wal-Mart, Menards, and Target employ large numbers of Wisconsin residents. Public employers such as the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the Milwaukee Public Schools also employ thousands of workers across different occupations.

Wisconsin is also home to several of Inc.com’s fastest growing companies, which points to increasing diversity (and increased postsecondary demand) in the state’s economy. Growing companies such as Zeon Solutions (#227), Interfacial Solutions (#304), Everything2go.com (#404), and Sajan (#778) are applying technology in new ways to everything from retail sales to language translation. In Wisconsin, healthcare support, computer and mathematical science, and healthcare technical and professional occupations are projected to grow at the fastest pace through 2018, with rates of 25 percent, 22 percent, and 23 percent, respectively.

**TABLE 11: SNAPSHOT OF EDUCATIONAL DEMAND FOR TOTAL JOBS IN WISCONSIN (2008 AND 2018)**

	2008	2018	% change
High school dropouts	231,000	241,000	4%
High school graduates	984,000	1,026,000	4%
Some college	664,000	704,000	6%
Associate’s	338,000	366,000	8%
Bachelor’s	554,000	600,000	8%
Graduate	231,000	255,000	10%

Through 2018, 61 percent of all jobs in the state will require some postsecondary training.

Jobs requiring postsecondary education will grow by 139,000, and those for high school graduates and dropouts by 52,000 between 2008 and 2018.

During the same period, the state will create 925,000 total vacancies from new jobs and retirements.

There will be 558,000 job vacancies for individuals with postsecondary credentials, 297,000 for high school graduates, and 70,000 for high school dropouts. Wisconsin ranks 26th in the share of its jobs that will require a Bachelor’s degree by 2018, and 40th in jobs for high school dropouts.