

Wisconsin's Economic Future: Projected Demand for Workers with Baccalaureate and Higher Education 2000-2010

Dr. Janet Washbon
Assistant Vice President
Office of Policy and Government Relations, WTCS

Key Issues:

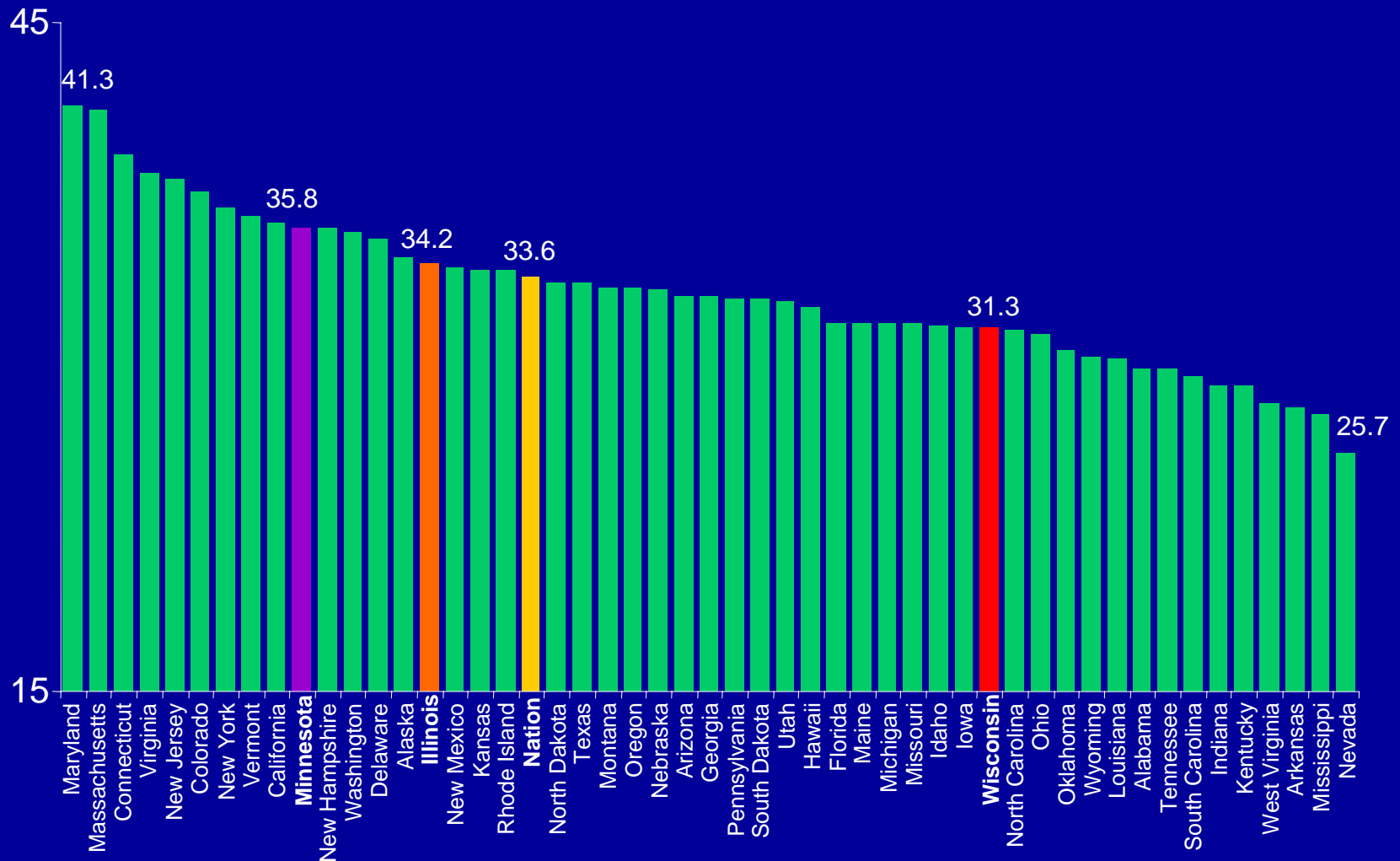
Projecting Wisconsin's Demand for College Graduates, 2000 - 2010

- How is the state's industrial base expected to evolve between 2000 and 2010?
- How is the state's demand for workers with a baccalaureate or higher degree expected to change between 2000-2010?
- In what occupational areas will Wisconsin need more college graduates?
- What would the demand for college graduates look like if Wisconsin were to pursue more aggressively a "knowledge-based" economy?

Projected Changes in Wisconsin's Industrial Base 2000 - 2010

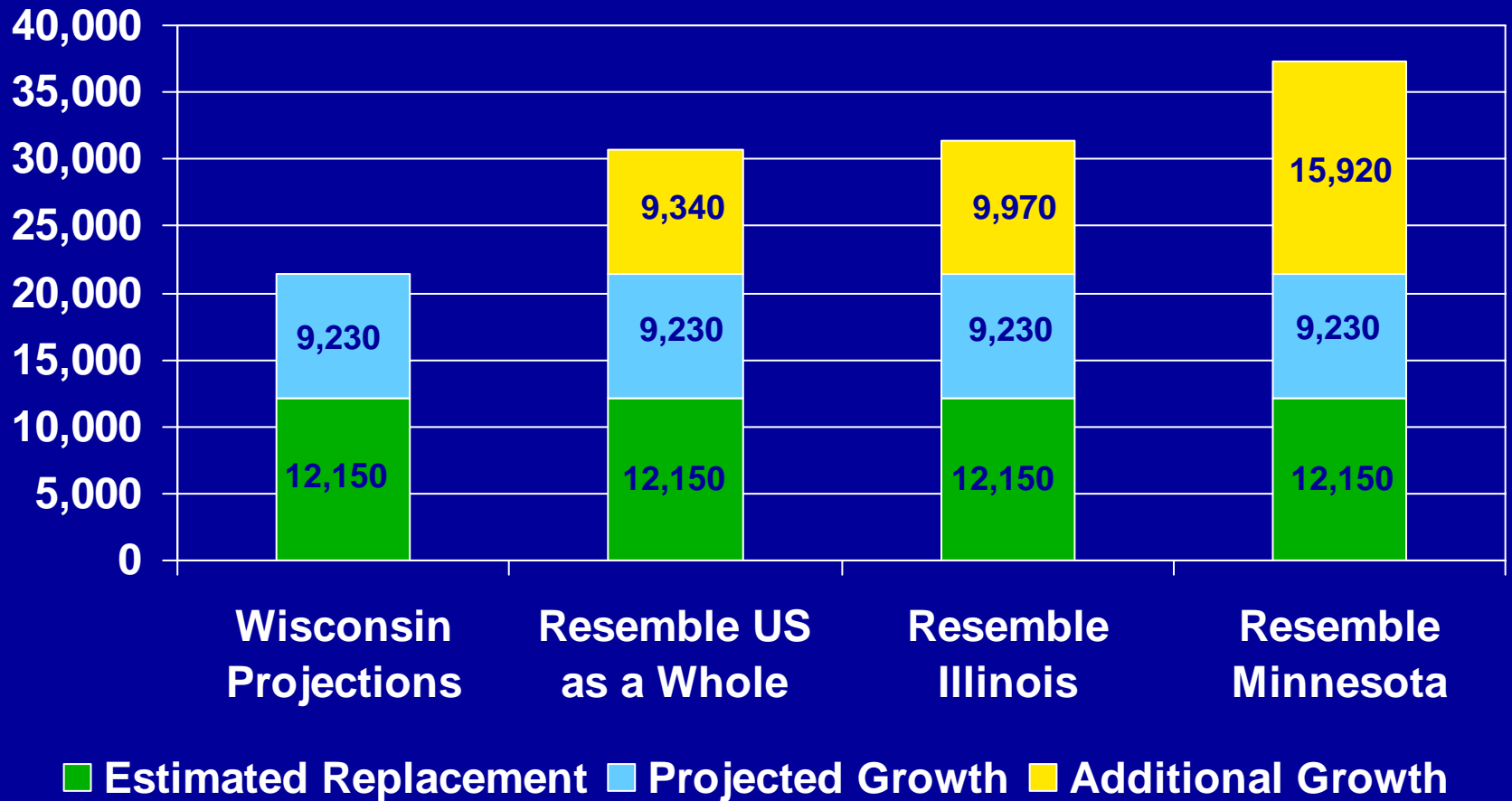


Percent Employment in Professional and Management Occupations, 2000



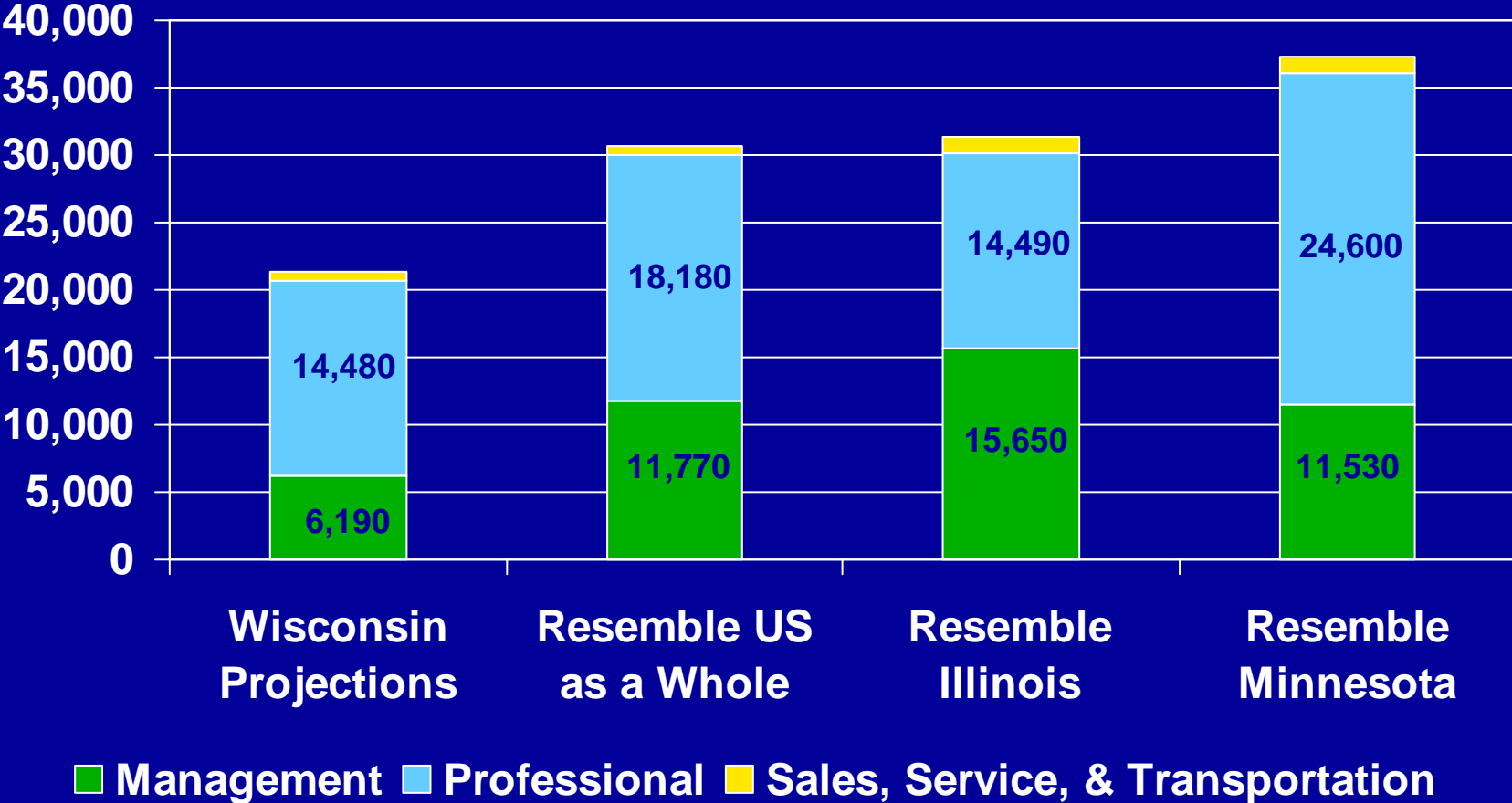
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Projected Annual Demand for Workers with Baccalaureate or Higher Degree 2000 - 2010



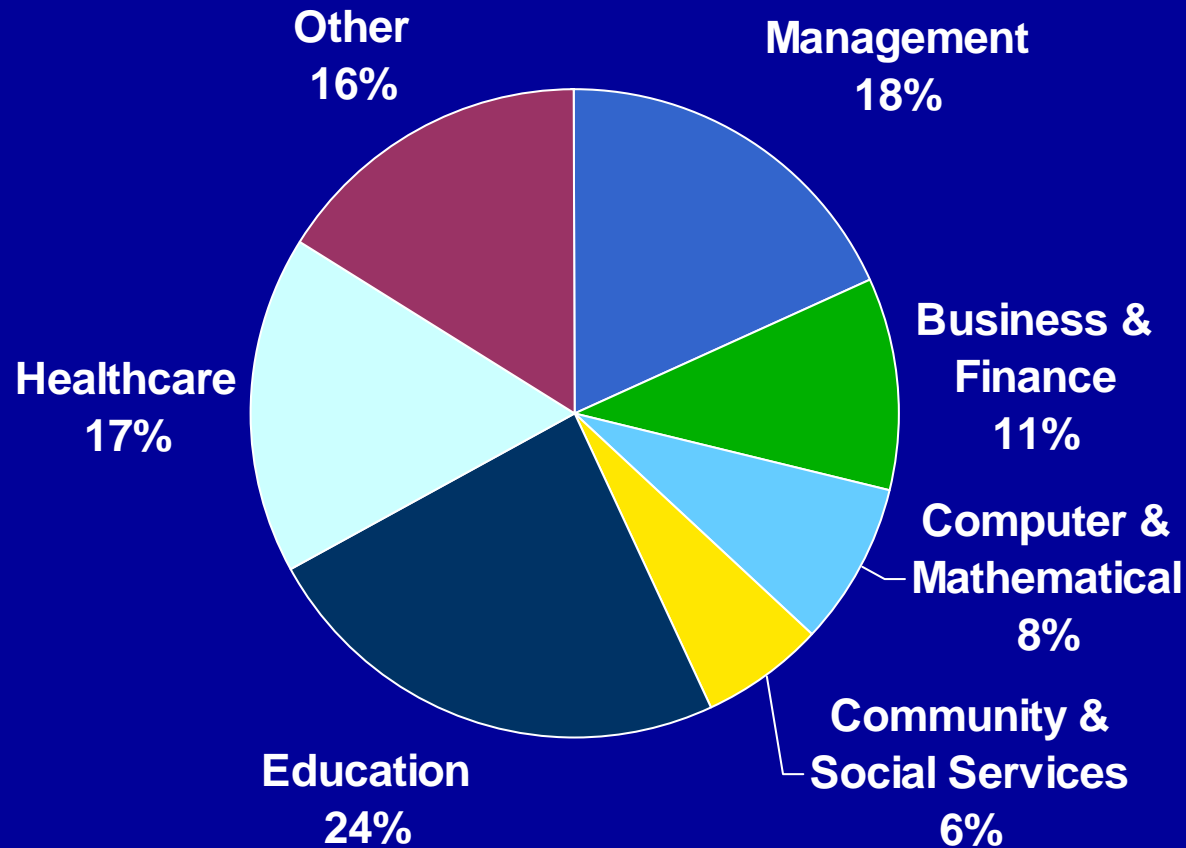
SOURCE: WTCS estimates based on published state (2000-2010) and federal (2002-2012) labor market projections

Projected Annual Demand by Occupational Area for Workers with Baccalaureate or Higher Degree 2000 - 2010



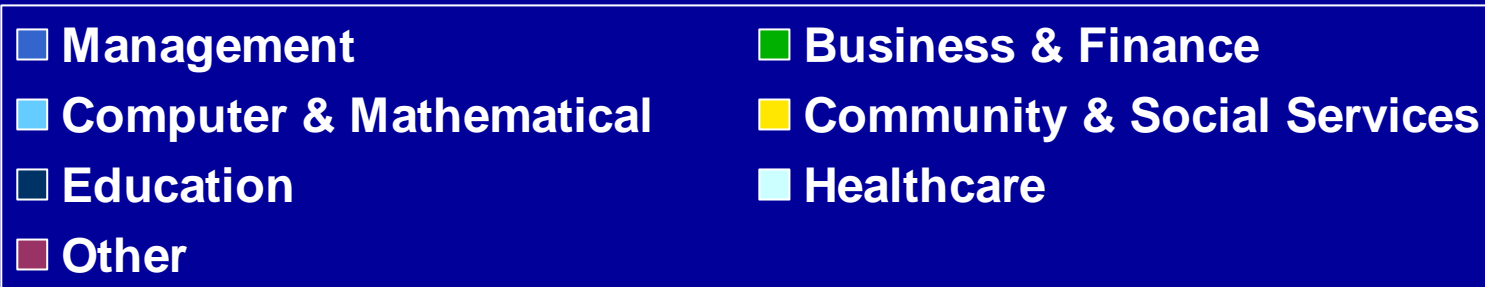
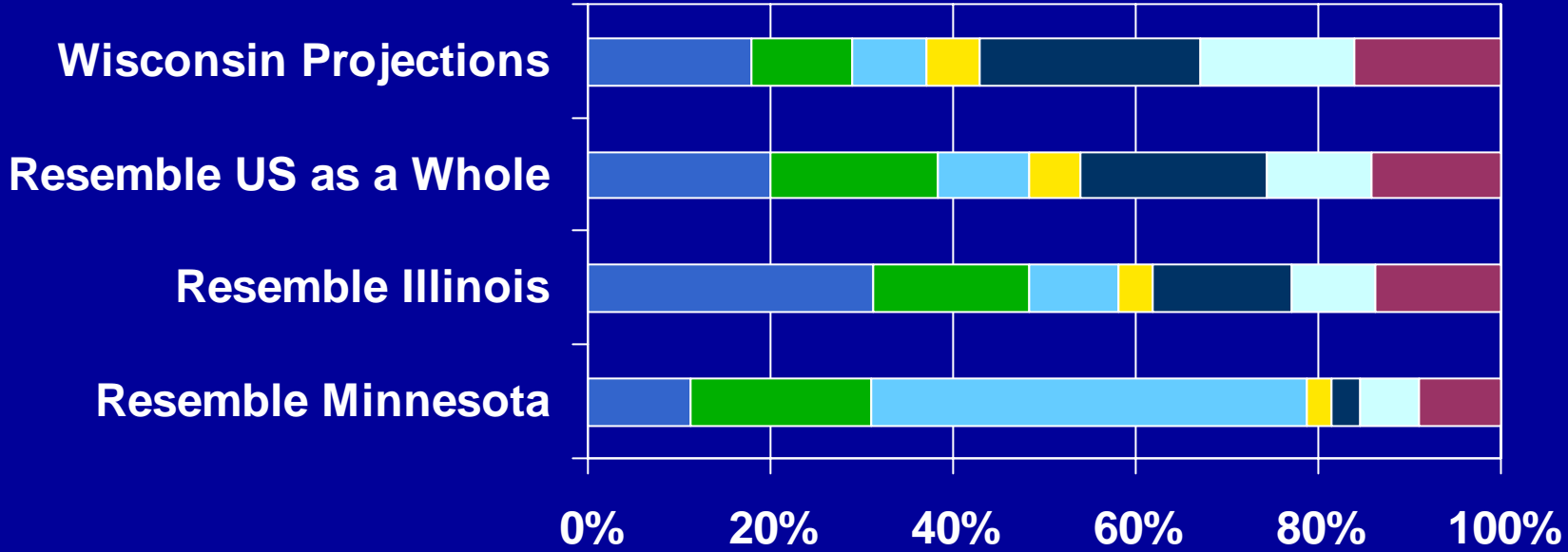
SOURCE: WTCS estimates based on published state (2000-2010) and federal (2002-2012) labor market projections

Occupational Areas of Greatest Projected Demand for Workers with Baccalaureate or Higher Degree in Wisconsin, 2000-2010



SOURCE: WTCS estimates based on published state (2000-2010) labor market projections

Projected Demand by Occupational Area for Workers with Baccalaureate or Higher Degree 2000 - 2010



Meeting Additional Demand for Workers with Baccalaureate and Higher Degrees

Sources of new workers:

- Increase supply of new college graduates
- Increase in-migration
- Decrease out-migration
- Decrease replacement needs
- Draw more college-educated workers into the prime labor force

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Conclusions

- While manufacturing will continue to be an important part of the Wisconsin's industrial mix, employment in manufacturing is likely to continue to decline.
- Due to its industrial mix, Wisconsin's labor force has a relatively low proportion of managerial and professional jobs compared to the US as a whole.
- Current projections indicate that while the proportion of managerial and professional jobs in Wisconsin will grow, it will continue to lag behind the US as a whole and neighboring states such as Illinois and Minnesota.
- There is not one single path to a "Knowledge-based" economy.
- Differences in the kinds of industries that flourish in Wisconsin will require result in a distinct occupational mix and shape the demand for college graduates.
- Key occupational areas with the greatest demand for college graduates will be in education at all levels, healthcare, management, business and finance, information technology, and social services.

