MICHIGAN'S
LABOR MARKET NEWS

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Michigan's Regional Employment Outlook Through 2028

Map of the Month: Projected Percent Change in Occupations Requiring at Least a Bachelor's Degree, 2018–2028

Ask the Economist: "What is Inflation, How is it Measured, and What are the Recent Trends?"

Payroll jobs in Michigan rose in June and have increased in five of the last six months.

JUNE 2021 JOBLESS RATE

MICHIGAN

5.0%

NATIONAL

5.9%

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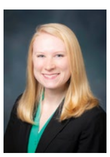

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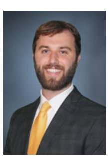

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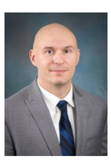

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IT'S BIGGER THAN DATA.

The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives is your one-stop shop for information and analysis on Michigan's population, labor market, and more.

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- Our Research and Analytics division conducts workforce research and program evaluation, giving you the insight you need to make smarter decisions.

Michigan's unemployment rate was unchanged in June, remaining at 5.0 percent. The state's labor force edged higher by 0.2 percent from May to June yet fell 4.0 percent from year-ago levels. The number of payroll jobs inched up by 14,000 over the month but remained down by just over 320,000 jobs since February 2020.

In this month's edition of *Michigan's Labor Market News*, we feature our recently updated regional employment projections. These 10-year projections describe which industries and occupations are expected to see employment growth and provide openings for job seekers through 2028. These projections also provide insight into what education levels may be required. Our *Map of the Month* displays how the prerequisite of a bachelor's degree is expected to change in each region through 2028.

Recent news has indicated that prices are rising for many goods and services. To help understand price fluctuations and how they are calculated, this issue's *Ask the Economist* answers: What is inflation, how is it measured, and what are the recent trends? Also, our *Relevant Rankings* compare the price change of select goods and services in the Detroit region as well as comparing that region to other larger metropolitan areas nationwide.

We hope you enjoy this issue of *Michigan's Labor Market News*. Please let us know if there is something you would like to know more about.

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MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STABLE IN JUNE

Michigan's seasonally adjusted jobless rate remained unchanged at 5.0 percent in June. The Michigan jobless rate has now hovered around 5.0 percent since February 2021. The statewide employment total rose by 9,000 over the month while the number of unemployed was unchanged. Michigan's total workforce edged up by 9,000, or just 0.2 percent, in June.

Nationally, the June jobless rate was also little changed, inching up by a tenth of a percentage point to 5.9 percent. This means that the Michigan unemployment rate was nearly a full percentage point below the U.S. average. For the first six months of 2021, Michigan's unemployment rate has averaged 5.1 percent, and has been cut about in half from the 9.9 percent rate recorded in 2020. This rate drop so far in 2021 reflects the significant number of workers recalled from pandemic-related layoffs in 2020.

Employment levels in both Michigan and the U.S. were little changed in June. The statewide unemployment total was unchanged in June while U.S. unemployment rose by 1.8 percent.

Over the year, Michigan employment advanced by 6.2 percent, comparable to the 6.7 percent employment growth seen nationally. The statewide unemployment total dropped significantly by 66.2 percent while the U.S. unemployment level fell by 46.4 percent since June 2020. These big declines in the number of unemployed since 2020 reflect recalls of persons following pandemic-related job cuts.

Despite these job rebounds over the past year, Michigan's employment, unemployment, and jobless rate indicators have not yet recovered back to pre-pandemic levels. Employment in Michigan in June remained 5.4 percent below the February 2020 pre-pandemic count. The number of unemployed was about 27 percent above the February 2020 level. Furthermore, the June 2021 unemployment rate of 5.0 percent remained higher than the February 2020 rate of 3.7 percent.

Michigan Quarterly Jobless Rate Down Sharply Over Year

The unprecedented number of layoffs in April and May 2020 pushed the Michigan jobless rate in those months to new highs of 23.6 percent and 20.8 percent, respectively. This produced a record high unemployment rate in Michigan of 19.4 percent in the second quarter 2020, reflecting the serious impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the state labor market.

As workers began to be gradually recalled in the second half of 2020, the quarterly Michigan unemployment rate fell by 10.8 percentage points during the third quarter of 2020 to 8.6 percent. Between the third and fourth quarters of 2020, Michigan's jobless rate receded by a further four-tenths of a percentage point to 8.2 percent.

This trend of job recalls pushing down the state jobless rate continued in the first quarter 2021, as the jobless rate moved down to 5.3 percent, a 2.9 percentage point decline from the prior quarter. The second quarter unemployment rate edged down even further to 5.0 percent. This was the lowest quarterly jobless rate Michigan registered since the pre-pandemic first quarter of 2020 (3.7 percent).

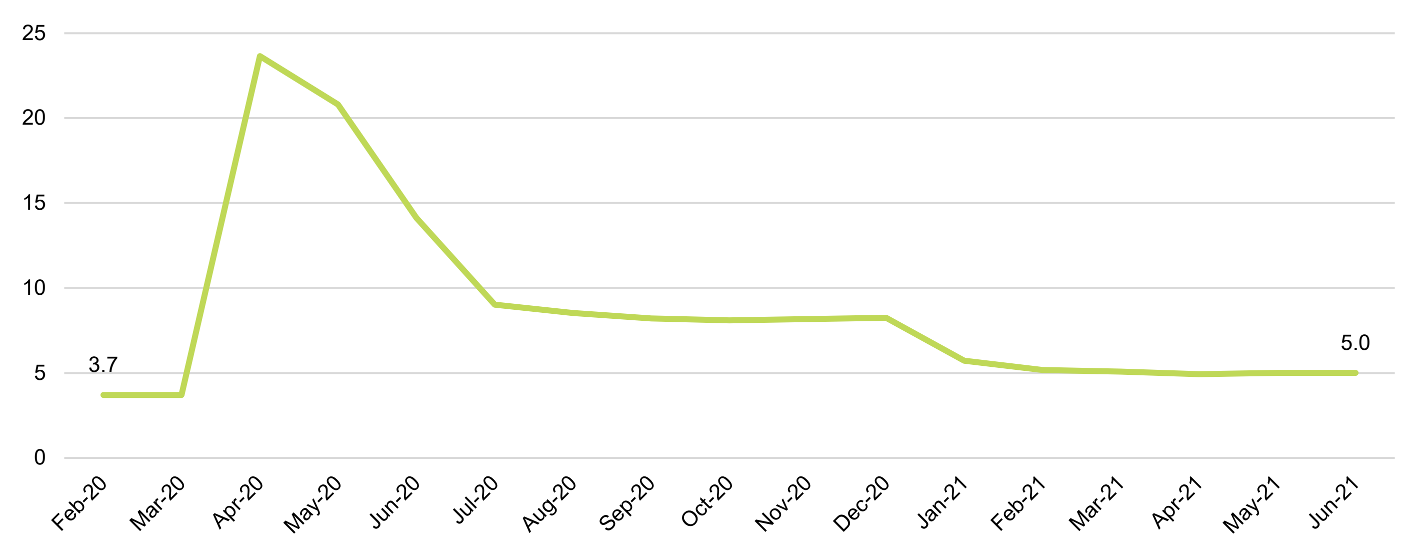
SHIBANI PUTATUNDA
Economic Specialist

MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES, JUNE 2021 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	JUNE 2021	MAY 2021	JUNE 2020	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				NUMERIC	PERCENT	NUMERIC	PERCENT
Civilian Labor Force	4,720,000	4,711,000	4,917,000	9,000	0.2%	-197,000	-4.0%
Employed	4,485,000	4,476,000	4,222,000	9,000	0.2%	263,000	6.2%
Unemployed	235,000	235,000	695,000	0	0.0%	-460,000	-66.2%
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.0	14.1	0.0	XXX	-9.1	XXX

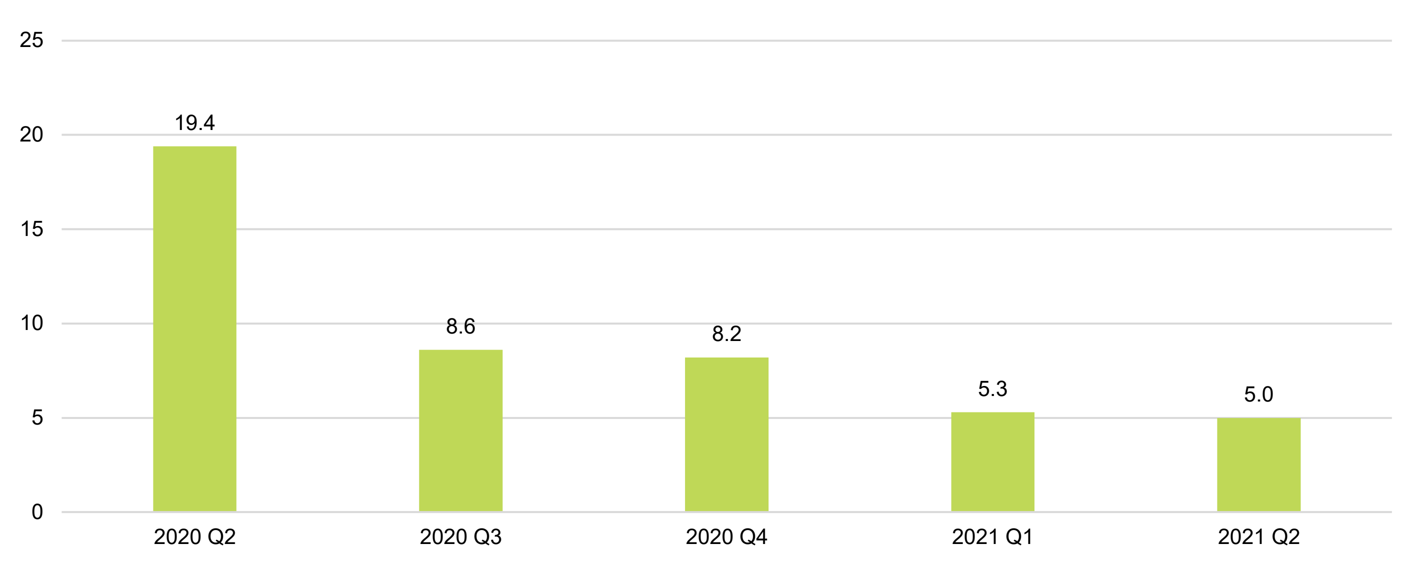
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, FEBRUARY 2020–JUNE 2021 (PERCENT)



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN QUARTERLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, SECOND QUARTER 2020–SECOND QUARTER 2021 (PERCENT)



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN JOB TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Monthly Overview

June nonfarm payroll jobs stayed relatively flat on the statewide level, moving up by only 13,900 or 0.3 percent since last month. Although seasonally adjusted jobs in Michigan have now increased in five of the past six months, employment across the state remained 321,600 or 7.2 percent lower than its February 2020 pre-pandemic job level. On the nationwide level, total nonfarm seasonally adjusted payroll jobs advanced by 850,000 or 0.6 percent in June, above the statewide rate of gain.

A variety of Michigan major industry sectors rose over the month, including *Government* (+5,100), *Leisure and hospitality* (+3,000), *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+2,600), and *Education and health services* (+2,000). Minor job losses were recorded in only two Michigan major industry sectors in June, which included *Construction* (-500) and *Information* (-300).

Over-the-Year Analysis

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll jobs increased noticeably over the year, rising by 273,000 or 7.1 percent, outpacing the national rate of gain (+5.7 percent) since June 2020. This reflected recalls of workers to jobs since the very low pandemic-impacted job levels of June 2020. Job rebounds were recorded in every seasonally adjusted series in Michigan, led by substantial additions in *Leisure and hospitality* (+61,900); *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+54,400); and *Professional and business services* (+53,200). On a percentage basis, total employment in several major industry sectors moved up minimally, including *Manufacturing* (+3.4 percent), *Government* (+2.9 percent), and *Information* (+1.2 percent). Although a majority of statewide industry sectors had current job levels lower than February 2020 pre-pandemic levels, *Federal government* (+2.7 percent), *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* (+2.3 percent), and *Finance and insurance* (+1.0 percent) actually recorded job gains over that period.

Second Quarter 2021 Job Levels for Michigan Industries versus Pre-pandemic First Quarter 2020

Reviewing state and nationwide quarterly job change for major industry sectors provides a more complete understanding of the relative employment impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

As of the second quarter of 2021, seasonally adjusted total nonfarm payroll jobs in Michigan were still 317,500 or 7.2 percent lower than pre-pandemic levels in the first quarter of 2020. In comparison, nonfarm payroll jobs on the nationwide level remained only 4.5 percent lower during the same time frame.

As the table displays, job losses in many major industry sectors in Michigan since the first quarter 2020 exceeded the rate of job cuts nationally. Part of this was due to the sharper rate of job loss Michigan experienced in April 2020, when the state dropped by more than one million nonfarm jobs (-23.0 percent), whereas total jobs moved down by only 13.7 percent nationally. Consequently, total jobs in many Michigan major industry sectors continued to remain notably lower than first quarter 2020 job levels. For example, *Leisure and hospitality* jobs fell sharply by 20.6 percent in Michigan since the first quarter 2020 but by only 13.4 percent nationally. Likewise, statewide jobs in the *Other services* (-12.9 percent), *Information* (-10.1 percent), and *Manufacturing* (-8.2 percent) sectors continued to record much larger job declines on a percentage basis than those industries on the nationwide level.

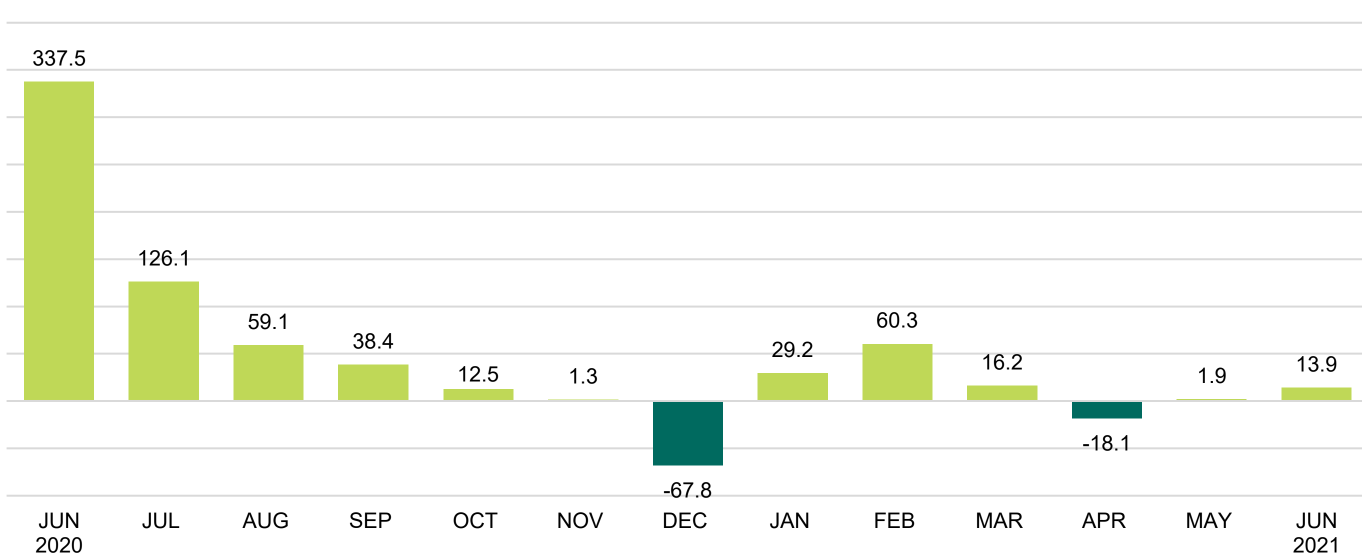
Only two major industry sectors in Michigan recorded a smaller rate of job decline than occurred in the U.S.: *Mining and logging* and *Construction.*

Significant Industry Employment Developments

TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total jobs in the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* sector

MICHIGAN OVER-THE-MONTH PAYROLL JOB CHANGE (IN THOUSANDS)



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

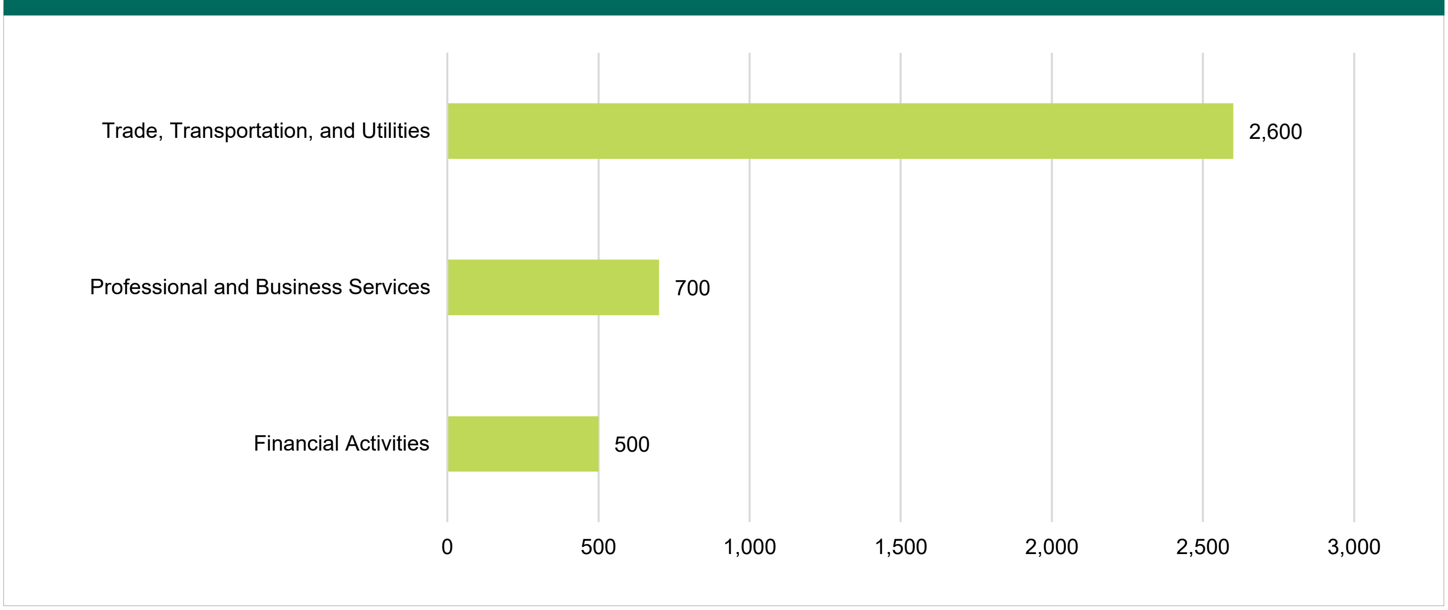
SHARES OF PANDEMIC-RELATED JOBS LOST IN APRIL 2020 THAT WERE RECOVERED BY MAY 2021

MAJOR INDUSTRY	MICHIGAN (IN THOUSANDS)				UNITED STATES (IN THOUSANDS)			
	2020 Q1	2021 Q2	LEVEL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	2020 Q1	2021 Q2	LEVEL CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL NONFARM	**4,438.9**	**4,121.4**	**-317.5**	**-7.2%**	**151,865.7**	**144,998.0**	**-6,867.7**	**-4.5%**
Mining and Logging	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0%	684.3	621.3	-63.0	-9.2%
Construction	177.2	176.1	-1.1	-0.6%	7,606.7	7,422.0	-184.7	-2.4%
Manufacturing	619.0	568.2	-50.8	-8.2%	12,769.7	12,295.0	-474.7	-3.7%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	796.7	772.0	-24.7	-3.1%	27,819.0	27,191.0	-628.0	-2.3%
Wholesale Trade	171.6	163.3	-8.3	-4.8%	5,891.0	5,683.1	-207.9	-3.5%
Retail Trade	462.9	443.6	-19.3	-4.2%	15,566.2	15,252.8	-313.4	-2.0%
Information	55.3	49.7	-5.6	-10.1%	2,907.3	2,717.3	-190.0	-6.5%
Financial Activities	228.7	226.2	-2.5	-1.1%	8,858.0	8,801.7	-56.3	-0.6%
Professional and Business Services	652.3	618.5	-33.8	-5.2%	21,408.0	20,776.0	-632.0	-3.0%
Education and Health Services	689.9	641.7	-48.2	-7.0%	24,475.0	23,478.0	-997.0	-4.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	429.4	341.1	-88.3	-20.6%	16,635.3	14,403.3	-2,232.0	-13.4%
Other Services	166.3	144.9	-21.4	-12.9%	5,903.0	5,600.0	-303.0	-5.1%
Government	616.9	575.8	-41.1	-6.7%	22,799.3	21,692.3	-1,107.0	-4.9%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

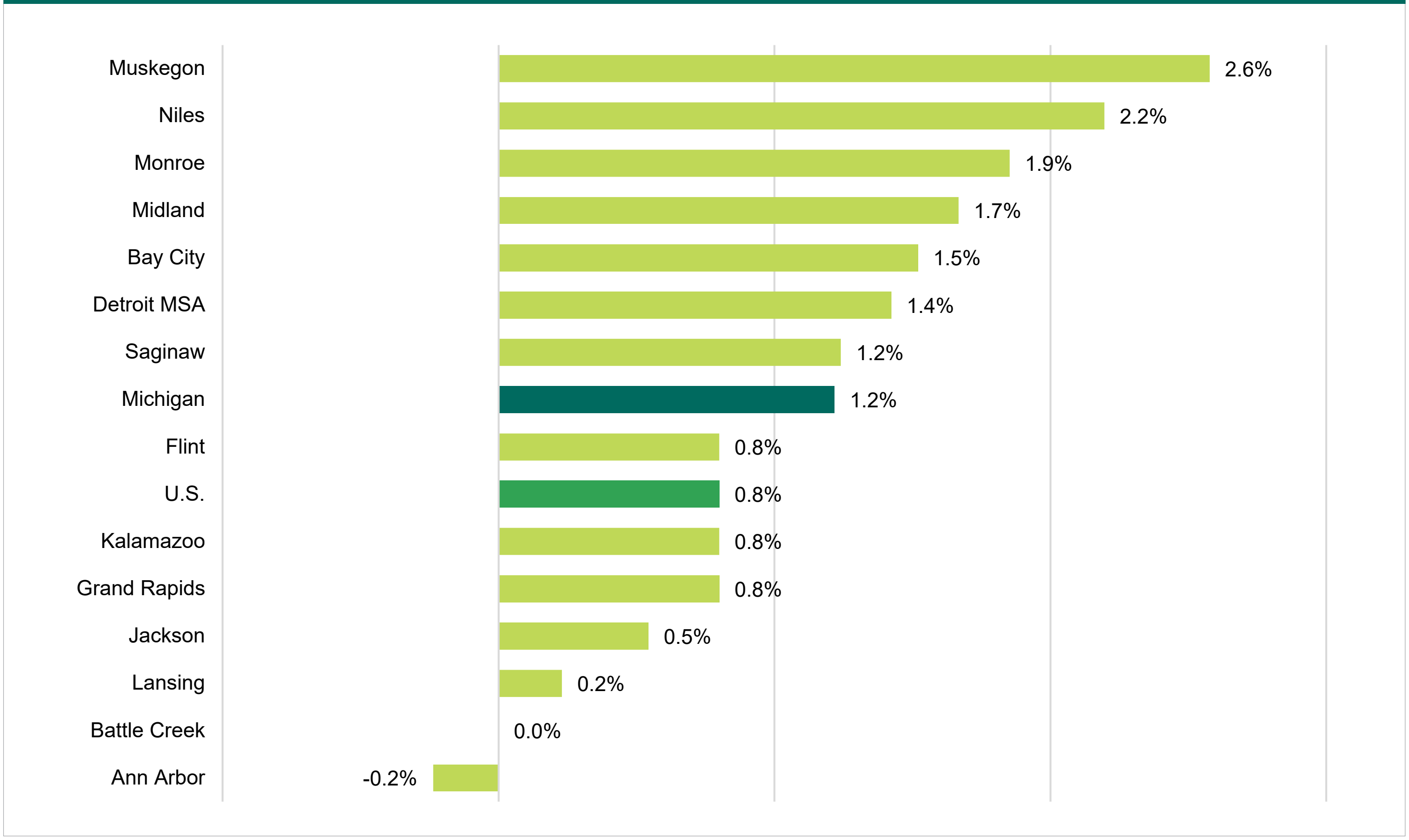
rose by 2,600 or 0.3 percent in June to 772,500. Although jobs were up 54,400 or 7.6 percent over the year, total employment was still 3.2 percent lower than February 2020 pre-pandemic job levels. Within the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* sector, jobs in both the *Retail trade* (+0.5 percent) and *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* (+0.5 percent) subsectors increased over the month whereas *Wholesale trade* remained virtually unchanged since May. Within *Retail trade*, several of the component industries (not seasonally adjusted) added jobs over the month, including *Miscellaneous store retailers* (+1,800) and *General merchandise stores* (+1,500). On the nationwide level, total jobs in the major sector moved up by only 99,000 or 0.4 percent in June and consequently stayed 2.1 percent lower than its February 2020 pre-pandemic job level.

MICHIGAN OVER-THE-MONTH JOB CHANGE BY SELECT INDUSTRY, MAY 2021–JUNE 2021



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN METRO AREA JOB CHANGE, MAY 2021–JUNE 2021 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Total employment in the *Professional and business services* sector remained virtually flat over the month (+700 or 0.1 percent) on a seasonally adjusted basis, moving up to 618,100 in June. Jobs in the subsectors of this industry recorded different trends, as employment within Professional, scientific, and technical services (-1.2 percent) moved down over the month while jobs in *Administrative and support services* (+1.8 percent) rose in June. Even though jobs in the broad industry increased by 53,200 or 9.4 percent over the year, employment was still well below February 2020 pre-pandemic job levels (-5.5 percent). Nationally, total payroll jobs in *Professional and business services* advanced slightly in June by 72,000 or 0.3 percent.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Although statewide jobs in the Financial activities sector were relatively unchanged in June (+500 or 0.2 percent), total employment in this series was only 1.5 percent below its February 2020 pre-pandemic level. This reflects the fact that layoff activity in this industry in 2020 due to the pandemic was well below average. Payroll jobs in both of the industry's seasonally adjusted subsectors moved up slightly in June. *Real estate and rental and leasing* jobs inched up 0.6 percent in June while jobs in the *Finance and insurance* subsector were little changed. Since June 2020, jobs in the broad sector rose by 7,900 or 3.6 percent. In the United States, total nonfarm payroll jobs in this major industry sector remained flat over the month and was down by 75,000 or 0.8 percent since February 2020.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, nonfarm jobs in June rose in 12 of Michigan's 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Seven of those 12 metro areas recorded a rate of job growth above or equal to the statewide gain of 1.2 percent. Total jobs in the Battle Creek MSA remained flat in June and employment in Ann Arbor (-0.2 percent) edged down seasonally over the month.

Across all 14 metro areas in Michigan, jobs in the *Manufacturing*; *Trade, transportation, and utilities*; and *Leisure and hospitality* industries stayed flat or moved up marginally over the month. Conversely, many Michigan regions recorded seasonal education-related job cuts in *Government* during June.

Over the year, total nonfarm payroll jobs rose in every Michigan metro area, ranging from 3.7 percent in the Bay City MSA to 8.6 percent in the Detroit metro area. This reflected recalls of workers from pandemic-related layoffs since June 2020. However, jobs remained lower than pre-pandemic June 2019 levels in every Michigan metro area. On a percentage basis, total jobs dropped the most since June 2019 in the Muskegon (-9.7 percent) and Monroe (-8.8 percent) metro areas. Numerically, the Detroit MSA recorded the largest job decline during this time, moving down by 136,600 jobs.

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MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

INDUSTRY	JUNE 2021	MAY 2021	JUNE 2020	OVER THE MONTH LEVEL	OVER THE MONTH PERCENT	OVER THE YEAR LEVEL	OVER THE YEAR PERCENT
TOTAL NONFARM	**4,131,300**	**4,117,400**	**3,858,300**	**13,900**	**0.3%**	**273,000**	**7.1%**
Total Private	3,550,400	3,541,600	3,293,900	8,800	0.2%	256,500	7.8%
Private Service-Providing	2,797,300	2,788,700	2,574,300	8,600	0.3%	223,000	8.7%
GOODS-PRODUCING	**753,100**	**752,900**	**719,600**	**200**	**0.0%**	**33,500**	**4.7%**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	183,200	183,700	168,700	-500	-0.3%	14,500	8.6%
Mining and Logging	6,900	6,900	6,100	0	0.0%	800	13.1%
Construction	176,300	176,800	162,600	-500	-0.3%	13,700	8.4%
Manufacturing	569,900	569,200	550,900	700	0.1%	19,000	3.4%
Durable Goods	427,400	426,700	414,000	700	0.2%	13,400	3.2%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	173,200	173,900	169,900	-700	-0.4%	3,300	1.9%
Non-Durable Goods	142,500	142,500	136,900	0	0.0%	5,600	4.1%
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**3,378,200**	**3,364,500**	**3,138,700**	**13,700**	**0.4%**	**239,500**	**7.6%**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	772,500	769,900	718,100	2,600	0.3%	54,400	7.6%
Wholesale Trade	163,300	163,500	156,200	-200	-0.1%	7,100	4.5%
Retail Trade	443,200	441,200	409,900	2,000	0.5%	33,300	8.1%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	166,000	165,200	152,000	800	0.5%	14,000	9.2%
Information	49,300	49,600	48,700	-300	-0.6%	600	1.2%
Financial Activities	226,200	225,700	218,300	500	0.2%	7,900	3.6%
Finance and Insurance	175,000	174,800	169,900	200	0.1%	5,100	3.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	51,200	50,900	48,400	300	0.6%	2,800	5.8%
Professional and Business Services	618,100	617,400	564,900	700	0.1%	53,200	9.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	297,000	300,600	281,900	-3,600	-1.2%	15,100	5.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	71,200	71,200	68,400	0	0.0%	2,800	4.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	249,900	245,600	214,600	4,300	1.8%	35,300	16.4%
Education and Health Services	643,300	641,300	613,100	2,000	0.3%	30,200	4.9%
Educational Services	68,700	67,700	62,300	1,000	1.5%	6,400	10.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	574,600	573,600	550,800	1,000	0.2%	23,800	4.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	342,300	339,300	280,400	3,000	0.9%	61,900	22.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	37,800	37,800	26,100	0	0.0%	11,700	44.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	304,500	301,500	254,300	3,000	1.0%	50,200	19.7%
Other Services	145,600	145,500	130,800	100	0.1%	14,800	11.3%
Government	580,900	575,800	564,400	5,100	0.9%	16,500	2.9%
Federal Government	53,700	54,000	52,400	-300	-0.6%	1,300	2.5%
State Government	179,900	175,600	175,500	4,300	2.4%	4,400	2.5%
Local Government	347,300	346,200	336,500	1,100	0.3%	10,800	3.2%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

ANN ARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- Regional joblessness in the Ann Arbor MSA inched up by 0.1 percentage points in June to 4.7 percent, which was the lowest unemployment rate among all Michigan major labor market areas.
- Employment moved down by 500 or 0.3 percent since last month, inducing a seasonal labor force decline of 0.2 percent over the month, one of only two Michigan major areas with a workforce reduction.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ann Arbor nonfarm payroll employment edged down slightly in June by 0.2 percent to 210,400, the only Michigan metro area that reported a monthly job cut.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Leisure and hospitality* jobs moved up by 1,100 or 8.3 percent in June, somewhat above the industry's rate of gain statewide (+7.0 percent).

BAY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

- The jobless rate in the Bay City MSA edged down by 0.1 percentage points in June to 6.0 percent.
- The workforce in the region advanced by 400 or 0.8 percent due to an increase in the total number of employed persons in the metro area.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm payroll jobs in Bay City rose by 500 or 1.5 percent in June to 33,400.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Marginal job gains were recorded in several industries including *Leisure and hospitality* (+200); *Mining, logging, and construction*; *Retail trade*; and *Education and health care* (+100).

FLINT METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Flint MSA unemployment rate was unchanged at 7.5 percent in June. This rate in May and June represented the highest Flint jobless rate since January.
- The regional workforce rose by 1,100 or 0.6 percent to 178,400, due mainly to an increase in the total number of employed.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Flint region advanced in June by 1,100 or 0.8 percent, to 132,600.
- Notable job gains were recorded in both the *Leisure and hospitality* (+800) and *Manufacturing* (+400) sectors in June.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Professional and business services* jobs in Flint increased slightly over the month (+0.6 percent) to 17,600, reaching the highest level since 1998.

BATTLE CREEK METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Battle Creek unemployment rate stayed flat in June, residing at 6.8 percent.
- The number of unemployed individuals fell by 4,100 or 50.0 percent over the year, as total labor force declined sharply to 60,500.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In June, total regional payroll jobs remained unchanged in Battle Creek (53,500). Jobs usually advance seasonally in June in Battle Creek by about 300.
- *Manufacturing* jobs rose marginally in June by 100 or 1.0 percent to 10,200 but stayed flat since year-ago levels.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Total jobs in the *Government* sector were up by 1,400 since the pandemic-related low in May 2020, but remained 400 below February 2020 pre-pandemic levels.

DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN METRO AREA

- Joblessness in the Detroit labor market increased marginally by 0.2 percentage points to 4.8 percent in June. The region was tied for the second lowest unemployment rate among Michigan metro areas.
- Both the total number of employed (+4,000) and unemployed (+5,000) rose slightly over the month, increasing the total workforce by 0.5 percent during June.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In June, Detroit regional payroll jobs advanced by 27,100 or 1.4 percent to 1,931,100, up 8.6 percent since its year-ago job level.
- Over the month, total employment within the *Manufacturing* sector increased by 3,800 or 1.6 percent, slightly more than typical for this industry in June.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Regional *Leisure and hospitality* jobs moved up significantly over the month (+9,800 or 6.1 percent) but continued to remain over 24,000 below the February 2020 pre-pandemic job level.

GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING METRO AREA

- The jobless rate in the Grand Rapids labor market remained unchanged in June at 4.8 percent and was well below the statewide average (5.3 percent).
- The total number of employed individuals rose by 2,200 or 0.4 percent over the month to 545,800, a 1.9 percent increase over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Grand Rapids nonfarm payroll jobs moved up by 4,200 or 0.8 percent in June to 543,900.
- *Mining, logging, and construction* jobs advanced by 700 over the month and reached a 10-year job level high (27,900).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Regional jobs in the *Manufacturing* sector rose by only 500 or 0.5 percent since May to 108,600, less than its historical average June job gain (+1,400).

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	ANN ARBOR			BATTLE CREEK			BAY CITY		
	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	188,900	189,300	196,100	60,500	60,500	64,700	48,600	48,200	51,600
Employed	180,000	180,500	178,000	56,400	56,400	56,400	45,700	45,300	45,900
Unemployed	8,900	8,700	18,100	4,100	4,100	8,200	2,900	2,900	5,800
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.6	9.2	6.8	6.8	12.7	6.0	6.1	11.2
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	210,400	210,900	197,600	53,500	53,500	51,000	33,400	32,900	32,200
Mining, Logging, and Construction	5,100	4,900	4,700	2,000	2,000	1,800	1,600	1,500	1,500
Manufacturing	13,500	13,300	12,500	10,200	10,100	10,200	4,600	4,600	4,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	26,700	26,500	23,800	9,200	9,100	8,500	7,000	6,900	6,800
Wholesale Trade	6,500	6,500	6,200	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	15,700	15,500	13,500	5,900	5,800	5,300	4,700	4,600	4,600
Information	6,200	6,200	5,900	*	*	*	300	300	300
Financial Activities	6,700	6,600	6,400	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Professional and Business Services	29,400	29,500	28,900	5,000	4,900	4,900	2,600	2,600	2,500
Educational and Health Services	27,800	27,700	26,100	9,800	9,900	9,500	5,800	5,700	5,700
Leisure and Hospitality	14,400	13,300	12,000	3,900	3,900	3,500	4,000	3,800	3,600
Other Services	5,500	5,400	5,300	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,000	1,000	1,000
Government	75,100	77,500	72,000	10,300	10,500	9,500	5,200	5,200	5,200

	DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN			FLINT			GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING		
	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	2,038,000	2,028,000	2,104,000	178,400	177,300	188,000	573,100	570,700	595,700
Employed	1,940,000	1,936,000	1,712,000	165,100	164,100	161,800	545,800	543,600	535,400
Unemployed	98,000	93,000	393,000	13,400	13,300	26,100	27,300	27,100	60,300
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.6	18.7	7.5	7.5	13.9	4.8	4.8	10.1
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,931,100	1,904,000	1,778,700	132,600	131,500	123,200	543,900	539,700	504,400
Mining, Logging, and Construction	82,000	79,200	75,400	6,100	5,800	5,600	27,900	27,200	25,700
Manufacturing	234,900	231,100	227,000	13,900	13,500	12,500	108,600	108,100	104,900
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	368,500	364,000	337,400	26,300	26,300	25,100	98,900	97,800	92,700
Wholesale Trade	81,100	80,700	78,200	5,100	5,100	5,100	31,800	31,700	30,300
Retail Trade	198,100	195,800	180,500	17,300	17,300	16,300	48,500	47,800	44,700
Information	25,200	25,300	24,700	1,000	1,000	1,100	5,600	5,600	5,600
Financial Activities	126,400	124,200	119,400	6,000	6,000	5,800	26,700	26,800	26,600
Professional and Business Services	382,700	381,200	351,500	17,600	17,500	15,500	72,800	71,300	64,200
Educational and Health Services	294,900	293,200	277,400	25,100	25,300	24,000	92,000	92,900	88,700
Leisure and Hospitality	170,200	160,400	129,500	14,300	13,500	11,900	44,400	42,700	34,700
Other Services	66,400	65,900	58,400	4,800	4,900	4,500	20,500	20,300	18,800
Government	179,900	179,500	178,000	17,500	17,700	17,200	46,500	47,000	42,500

Source: Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget
* Data is suppressed

JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Jackson MSA June unemployment rate was 5.9 percent for the second consecutive month.
- Over the year, regional labor force moved down by 5,000 or 6.5 percent to 72,400, due to a sharp 5,000 decline in the total number of unemployed residents.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In June, total nonfarm jobs in the Jackson MSA edged up by 300 or 0.5 percent, to 55,500.
- Regional job gains in the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* industry were offset by small job cuts recorded in *Other services* and *Government*.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Although the Jackson *Leisure and hospitality* industry inched up by 100 jobs during June, pandemic-related layoffs were substantial in this sector and jobs remain 1,400 below June 2019 levels.

LANSING-EAST LANSING METRO AREA

- The Lansing unemployment rate was stable in June, edging down by 0.1 percentage points to 5.5 percent.
- The regional jobless rate declined by 4.0 full percentage points since June 2020. Joblessness one year ago was elevated due to pandemic-related job reductions.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm jobs in the Lansing region increased over the month by only 0.2 percent, to 218,000, the third lowest percent change among Michigan's 14 metro areas.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Most major industry sectors added jobs over the month, with noteworthy gains recorded in the *Leisure and hospitality* (+1,000); *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+500); and *Mining, logging, and construction* (+500) sectors. A seasonal job cut occurred in *State government education*.

MONROE METROPOLITAN AREA

- In June, the unemployment rate in the Monroe region declined by 0.6 percentage points to 6.1 percent, still well above the statewide rate this month (5.3 percent).
- The June jobless rate drop in Monroe was the only significant monthly reduction among Michigan metro areas, as fewer unemployed persons (-400) were recorded in the region during June.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Over the month, total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Monroe labor market advanced by 700 or 1.9 percent.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The entirety of June job growth occurred within the *Private service providing* sector, as notable seasonal job gains were recorded over the month within *Leisure and hospitality*.

KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE METRO AREA

- In June, the jobless rate in the Kalamazoo metro area was little changed, up slightly by 0.1 percentage points to 5.5 percent.
- Over the year, total workforce in the region fell by 7,600 or 4.4 percent, due to a notable decline in the number of unemployed individuals (-48.0 percent). Joblessness was very high in June 2020 due to the impact of the pandemic.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total payroll jobs in the Kalamazoo MSA rose over the month by 1,100 or 0.8 percent, slightly lower than the statewide rate of gain in June (+1.2 percent).
- Seasonal job gains in *Retail trade* (+600) and *Accommodation and food services* (+400) occurred in June.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* jobs stayed flat over the month but were up by 500 since February 2020 pre-pandemic job levels.

MIDLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in the Midland metro area (4.9 percent) stayed flat over the month and moved down by 4.3 percentage points over the year.
- Total workforce in the region moved up slightly (+0.8 percent) to 39,600 due to a modest gain in the number of employed.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Midland nonfarm employment rose by 600 or 1.7 percent in June to 36,600, noticeably higher than the national rate of gain this month (+0.8 percent).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Total jobs in both the *Service providing* (+400) and *Goods producing* (+200) sectors advanced over the month.

MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Muskegon area jobless rate remained unchanged over the month (7.9 percent) and was the highest recorded unemployment rate in June among all Michigan metro areas.
- The number of employed persons rose both over the month (+1,200 or 1.7 percent) and over the year (+300 or 0.4 percent), to a recorded total of 69,900. Employment remains well below pre-pandemic levels, however.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Muskegon metro area nonfarm payroll jobs advanced by 1,500 or 2.6 percent in June to 59,700, the largest percent increase among all Michigan metropolitan areas.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Despite jobs in the *Leisure and hospitality* sector rising by 12.1 percent in June, total employment within this industry was still 1,300 lower than June 2019 levels.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	JACKSON			KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE			LANSING-EAST LANSING		
	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	72,400	72,100	77,400	164,200	163,300	171,800	236,600	237,000	249,900
Employed	68,100	67,900	68,100	155,100	154,400	154,500	223,500	223,700	226,300
Unemployed	4,300	4,300	9,300	9,000	8,800	17,300	13,100	13,300	23,700
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.9	12.0	5.5	5.4	10.1	5.5	5.6	9.5
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	55,500	55,200	52,700	141,800	140,700	133,600	218,000	217,500	209,200
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,300	2,200	2,100	7,000	6,900	6,500	9,700	9,200	8,500
Manufacturing	8,700	8,700	8,700	22,100	21,900	21,300	18,300	18,200	18,400
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,600	12,300	11,600	26,200	25,600	24,600	34,500	34,000	32,700
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,400	6,400	6,200	5,900	5,900	5,700
Retail Trade	6,500	6,500	6,200	15,200	14,600	14,300	20,200	19,800	19,000
Information	200	200	200	800	800	800	3,200	3,200	3,100
Financial Activities	2,200	2,200	2,100	7,800	7,800	7,800	17,600	17,400	17,300
Professional and Business Services	5,500	5,500	4,400	16,400	16,100	14,600	20,900	20,600	20,700
Educational and Health Services	10,100	10,100	9,800	24,800	24,800	23,600	30,600	30,600	29,900
Leisure and Hospitality	4,100	4,000	4,100	13,300	12,900	12,000	15,900	14,900	13,100
Other Services	2,200	2,300	1,900	4,700	4,700	4,700	9,200	9,000	8,300
Government	7,600	7,700	7,800	18,700	19,200	17,700	58,100	60,400	57,200

	MIDLAND			MONROE			MUSKEGON		
	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	39,600	39,300	41,000	73,000	72,900	77,000	75,900	74,600	82,000
Employed	37,700	37,400	37,200	68,500	68,000	68,500	69,900	68,700	69,600
Unemployed	1,900	1,900	3,800	4,500	4,900	8,500	6,000	5,900	12,400
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.9	9.2	6.1	6.7	11.0	7.9	7.9	15.1
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	36,600	36,000	34,000	38,500	37,800	36,800	59,700	58,200	56,700
Mining, Logging, and Construction	*	*	*	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,500	2,500	2,300
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,300	5,300	5,200	11,900	11,700	11,800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	*	*	*	10,000	9,900	9,900	13,300	13,100	13,000
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,600	1,600	1,500	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	4,500	4,500	4,400	10,800	10,600	10,400
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	200	200	300
Financial Activities	*	*	*	800	800	900	1,700	1,700	1,600
Professional and Business Services	*	*	*	5,200	5,200	4,600	3,100	3,100	2,800
Educational and Health Services	*	*	*	4,500	4,400	4,400	10,800	10,700	10,000
Leisure and Hospitality	*	*	*	4,300	3,800	3,600	7,400	6,600	6,300
Other Services	*	*	*	1,400	1,400	1,300	2,000	1,900	1,700
Government	3,000	2,900	2,800	4,900	4,900	4,800	6,800	6,700	6,900

Source: Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget
* Data is suppressed

NILES-BENTON HARBOR METRO AREA

- The jobless rate in the Niles-Benton Harbor labor market remained unchanged in June at 5.7 percent.
- Total labor force in the region moved up noticeably in June, rising by 1,200 or 1.7 percent to 72,800, due to an uptick in the number of employed persons.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In June, nonfarm payroll jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA rose by 1,300 or 2.2 percent over the month, well above the statewide rate of gain (+1.2 percent).
- Total nonfarm payroll jobs were up 4,300 or 7.7 percent over the year but remained 1,100 lower than February 2020 pre-pandemic job levels.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Regional *Manufacturing* jobs increased by 200 or 1.7 percent to 12,300 in June, a typical June job addition for this industry.

SAGINAW METROPOLITAN AREA

- Saginaw joblessness edged down by 0.1 percentage points to 7.0 percent in June.
- The total number of unemployed persons remained flat over the month but was down by 5,000 or 45.9 percent since June 2020. The pandemic resulted in very high unemployment levels in June 2020.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total payroll jobs in the Saginaw labor market advanced by 1,000 or 1.2 percent in June, to 81,600.
- Both the *Goods producing* (+2.9 percent) and *Service providing* (+0.9 percent) sectors added jobs in June.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Jobs in the *Retail trade* sector moved up by 200 or 1.7 percent over the month to 11,800 in June. This was a job gain of 18.0 percent above the depressed year-ago levels.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

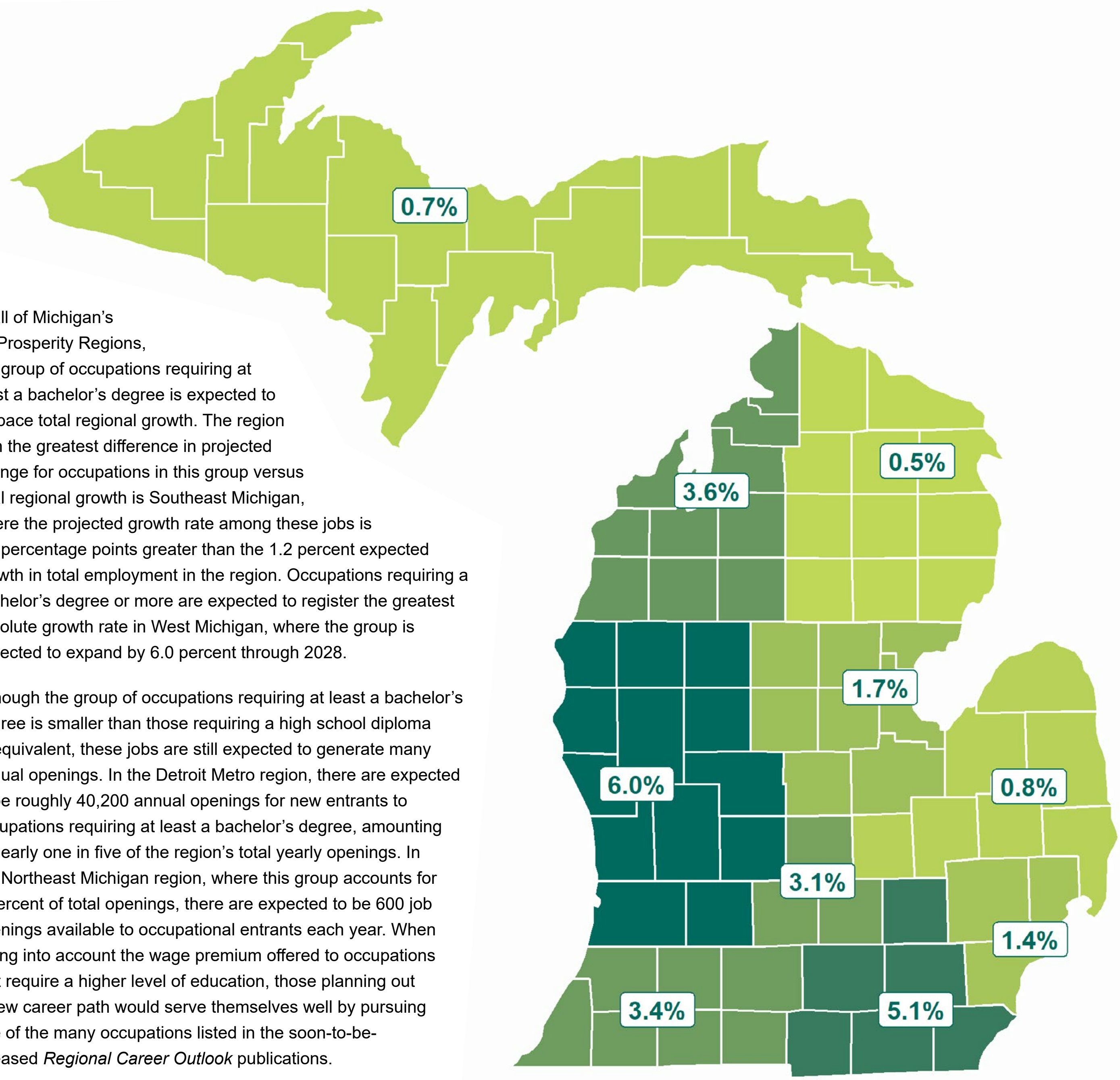
	NILES-BENTON HARBOR			SAGINAW		
	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020
PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Civilian Labor Force	72,800	71,600	76,600	83,600	83,000	87,900
Employed	68,600	67,500	67,600	77,700	77,100	77,100
Unemployed	4,200	4,100	9,000	5,900	5,900	10,900
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.7	11.7	7.0	7.1	12.4
PLACE OF WORK						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	60,500	59,200	56,200	81,600	80,600	76,600
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,400	2,500	2,100	3,300	3,100	3,200
Manufacturing	12,300	12,100	11,900	11,000	10,800	10,700
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	10,000	9,900	10,300	16,500	16,200	14,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,000	1,900	1,900
Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,600	11,800	11,600	10,000
Information	400	400	400	1,000	1,000	1,000
Financial Activities	2,600	2,500	2,500	3,700	3,700	3,600
Professional and Business Services	5,400	5,400	4,800	10,300	10,300	9,500
Educational and Health Services	9,500	9,600	9,100	15,200	15,200	15,100
Leisure and Hospitality	7,600	6,700	5,800	7,600	7,300	6,400
Other Services	2,100	2,100	1,900	2,700	2,600	2,500
Government	8,200	8,000	7,400	10,300	10,400	10,000

	UPPER PENINSULA			NORTHEAST MICHIGAN			NORTHWEST MICHIGAN		
	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	MAY 2021	JUN 2020
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	134,800	132,200	138,700	82,400	80,900	86,700	149,900	147,900	157,500
Employed	127,400	124,600	124,400	76,900	75,200	76,200	141,600	139,600	140,000
Unemployed	7,300	7,600	14,300	5,500	5,700	10,500	8,200	8,300	17,500
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.8	10.3	6.6	7.0	12.1	5.5	5.6	11.1

Source: Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget
* Data is suppressed

MAP OF THE MONTH:

PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE IN OCCUPATIONS REQUIRING AT LEAST A BACHELOR'S DEGREE, 2018–2028



In all of Michigan's 10 Prosperity Regions, the group of occupations requiring at least a bachelor's degree is expected to outpace total regional growth. The region with the greatest difference in projected change for occupations in this group versus total regional growth is Southeast Michigan, where the projected growth rate among these jobs is 3.9 percentage points greater than the 1.2 percent expected growth in total employment in the region. Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree or more are expected to register the greatest absolute growth rate in West Michigan, where the group is expected to expand by 6.0 percent through 2028.

Although the group of occupations requiring at least a bachelor's degree is smaller than those requiring a high school diploma or equivalent, these jobs are still expected to generate many annual openings. In the Detroit Metro region, there are expected to be roughly 40,200 annual openings for new entrants to occupations requiring at least a bachelor's degree, amounting to nearly one in five of the region's total yearly openings. In the Northeast Michigan region, where this group accounts for 8 percent of total openings, there are expected to be 600 job openings available to occupational entrants each year. When taking into account the wage premium offered to occupations that require a higher level of education, those planning out a new career path would serve themselves well by pursuing one of the many occupations listed in the soon-to-be-released *Regional Career Outlook* publications.

KEVIN DOYLE
Projections Specialist

Source: 2018–2028 Employment Projections, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN'S REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK THROUGH 2028

The Michigan Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives releases long-term employment projections each year. On odd-numbered years, such as this one, regional long-term projections are produced and released, and on even-numbered years the bureau produces and releases statewide long-term projections. This July, the bureau released the 2018–2028 long-term employment projections for Michigan's 10 Prosperity Regions.

These new regional employment projections are created to guide Michiganders who are considering a new career path. Whether they are a student trying to choose their college major or an adult deciding on a new line of work, these projections show which jobs economists expect employers to require throughout the projection period and into the future. The regional projections play an important role in career exploration and career placement throughout State of Michigan products and services, emphasizing a need for high-quality data that is improved upon whenever possible.

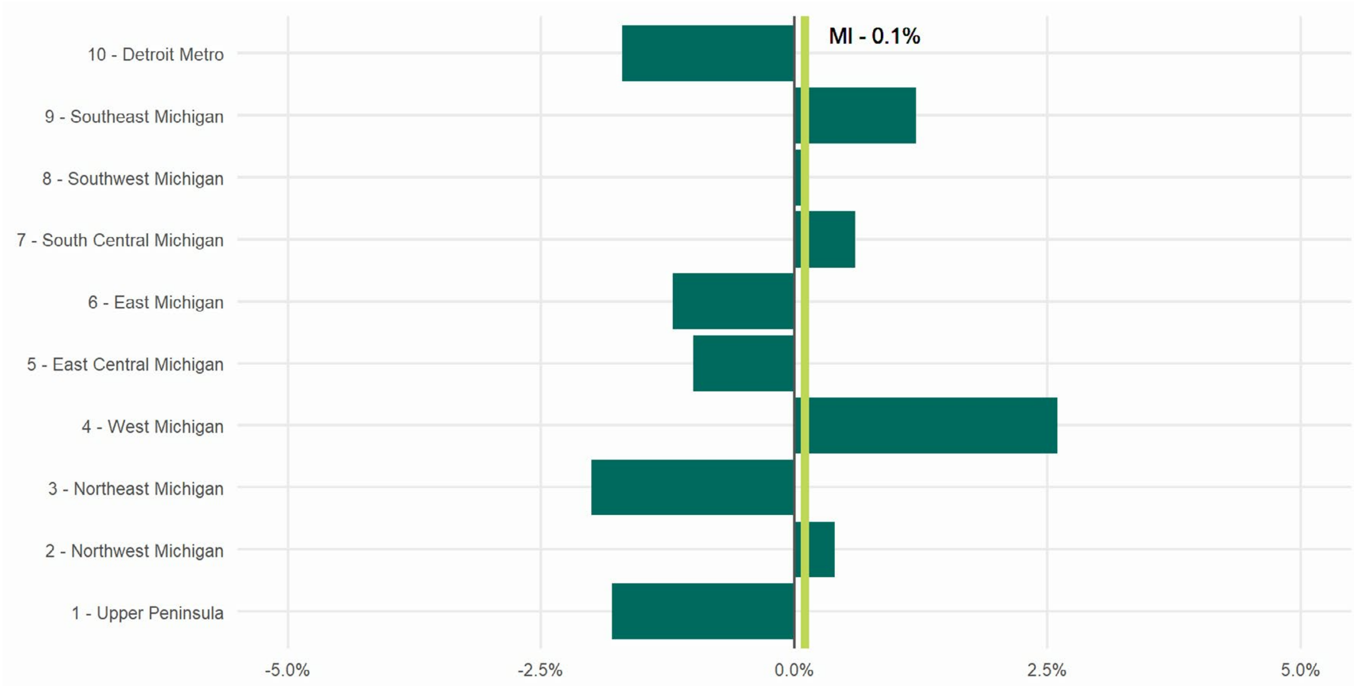
This new set of projections continues the bureau's improvement of data quality in the employment projections program by introducing labor force projections as a primary input to regional total employment growth. The previous round of regional data used regional population projections to establish general levels of growth in total economic demand. These population projections were a useful data input before labor force projections were available, but they often did not show the full effects of an aging labor force in some areas of the state. Labor force projections used in the 2018–2028 projections provide a more accurate input for total employment growth within Michigan's regions. The introduction of labor force projections brings Michigan ahead of the curve in terms of local area projection methodology, something only a small number of states currently have in place.

Although this set of projections is based on pre-pandemic data, employment changes that took place during the COVID-19 pandemic were considered in the production of this data set. Projection models were chosen that more fully reflected changes due to the pandemic if there appeared to be a significant shift from historical patterns. Nevertheless, this new set of projections may not fully capture the effects of the pandemic on Michigan regional employment. Because shocks to the economy can create inflection points in demand for and supply of labor that shape employment patterns for years to come, the lasting effects of the pandemic on employment trends may not be known for years.

Overall Growth Rates

Last July, the bureau released the 2018–2028 statewide employment projections. This new set of data projected that the state will keep a relatively even level of employment throughout the 10-year period, largely due to a low unemployment rate and modest projected labor force growth. Although the total count of jobs is expected to change little, shifts in labor demand are expected to change the makeup of Michigan's workforce in that time period. Many of these changes will be echoed in the regional projections, such as strong growth in the *Healthcare and social assistance* sector and the

FIGURE 1: **PROJECTED CHANGE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT FOR MICHIGAN AND ITS PROSPERITY REGIONS, 2018-2028**



Source: 2018–2028 Employment Projections, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

increase in occupations that require high levels of education.

Employment in many of Michigan's 10 regions are expected to follow the state trend of having a 2028 employment level very close to its 2018 level. Like the statewide projections, these changes are primarily due to a low 2018 unemployment rate and nearly-flat labor force projections. This is not the case in every region, however.

Demographic forces are expected to drive the highest and lowest projected changes in employment among the 10 regions (Figure 1). In West Michigan, population expansion is expected to drive an increase in employment demand and available labor force, leading to a 2.6 percent increase in the total count of jobs between 2018 and 2028. This is the highest projected increase among the 10 regions, and one of five positive projected changes in employment. In Northeast Michigan, however, an aging population is expected to reduce overall labor force participation and the total number of persons available to fill employers' labor demand. These changes are projected to result in a 2 percent reduction in employment over the 10-year period. The Upper Peninsula faces similar demographic challenges, resulting in a 1.8 percent projected reduction in employment.

Industry Trends

Goods producing industries are projected to gain employment in six of Michigan's 10 regions, with the largest gain expected in West Michigan. Within the *Goods producing* portion of the economy, the top growing industries are most often *Miscellaneous manufacturing*, a subsector that contains *Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing* among others, and *Animal production*, which is expected to add the greatest number of jobs in West Michigan.

Service providing industries are projected to gain employment in five of the 10 regions. Growth in service industries is expected to outpace growth in *Goods producing* industries in six of 10 regions. The largest of these differences is projected to take place in Southeast Michigan, where *Services providing* industries are expected to grow by nearly 2 percent while *Goods producing* employment is projected to be relatively unchanged. Within *Services providing* industries, the *Ambulatory health care services* subsector is found in the top three services industries by added jobs through 2028 in all but one region. This industry is expected to add nearly 400 jobs in the Upper Peninsula, 950 new jobs in East Central Michigan, and as many as 5,400 jobs in Metro Detroit.

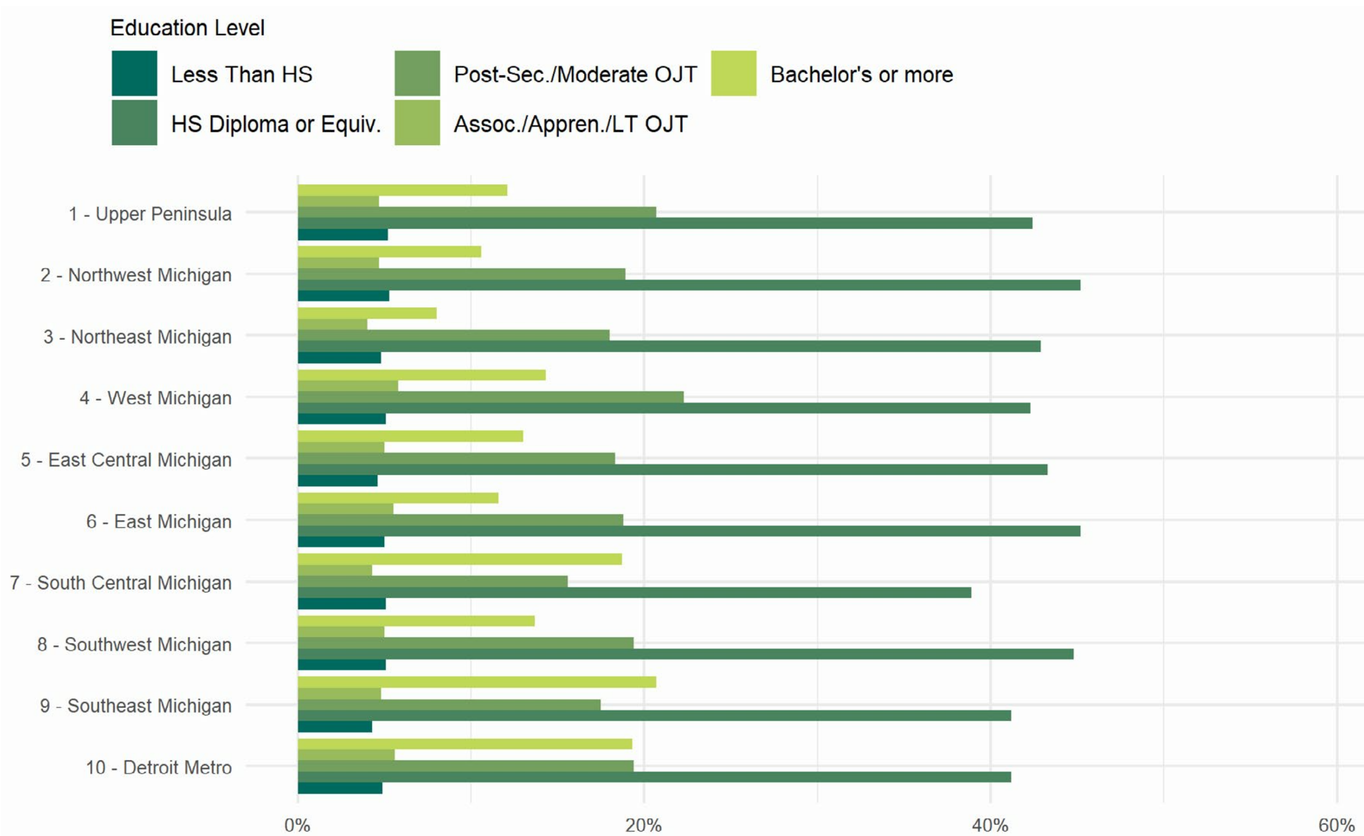
Projections by Occupational Group

Healthcare occupations are projected to be the fastest-growing occupational group in seven of the 10 regions. The largest increase in *Healthcare* occupation employment is expected in West Michigan at nearly 9 percent.

Physician assistants are a standout occupation among *Healthcare* occupations in many regions throughout the state. This increasingly-in-demand occupation appears in the top three occupations by percent growth in seven of the state's 10 regions. The greatest increase in the number of *Physician assistants* is projected in the Detroit Metro region. This occupation is expected to grow by about 270 jobs in the area over the 10-year projection period.

Registered nurses and *Medical assistants* are also standout occupations in the *Healthcare*

FIGURE 2: **PERCENT OF MICHIGAN JOB OPENINGS ANNUALLY BY EDUCATION CATEGORY**



Source: 2018–2028 Employment Projections, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

group throughout the regions. In every region, these two occupations appear among the top three *Healthcare* occupations by the expected number of annual job openings. For example, in the Upper Peninsula, there is expected to be 155 annual openings for *Registered nurses* and 70 annual openings for *Medical assistants*. These two occupations, one each in the *Healthcare practitioners* and *Healthcare support* minor occupational groups, show a significant number of opportunities for entrants to the healthcare field at different educational attainment levels.

The *Professional* occupational group is another one of the fastest-growing groups among the 10 regions. It is expected to grow the fastest of all occupational groups in Southeast Michigan and is projected to attain above-average growth in all other regions but the Upper Peninsula and Northeast Lower Peninsula.

The Metro Detroit region is one in which *Engineers*, part of the *Professional* occupational group, make a unique impact on the occupational group in the region. In many regions, *Engineers* comprise less than 10 percent of the annual openings expected in the *Professional* group, but in Metro Detroit, they account for nearly one in five total annual openings. Within the Metro Detroit *Professional* group, *Industrial engineers* and *Mechanical engineers* appear in the top three occupations by annual openings, with an expected 1,675 and 2,075 openings each year, respectively.

The *Service* group of occupations was the second-fastest projected group on average among the 10 regions. The large group is expected to be the fastest-growing in East Michigan, and the second fastest-growing in Northwest, South Central, and Southwest Michigan. The group includes *Protective service*, *Food preparation and serving related*, *Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance*, and *Personal care and service* occupations.

Northwest Michigan is projected to employ the greatest proportion of its workforce in *Service* occupations, with 22 percent of all jobs projected to be within *Service* by 2028. Among all 10 regions, the average percentage of the workforce projected to be employed in *Service* occupations is 17.4 percent, 4.6 percentage points lower than the Northwest Michigan proportion. The importance of leisure activities to the regional economy is readily apparent in the occupations with the most annual openings in Northwest Michigan, such as *Combined food preparation and serving workers*, *Waiters and waitresses*, and *Landscaping and groundskeeping workers, together* expected to provide over 1,600 job openings each year. While numerous, *Service* occupations are not as lucrative as those in other occupational groups, earning a weighted median wage of just $14.28 according to the latest OEWS wage data for the Northwest Lower Peninsula.

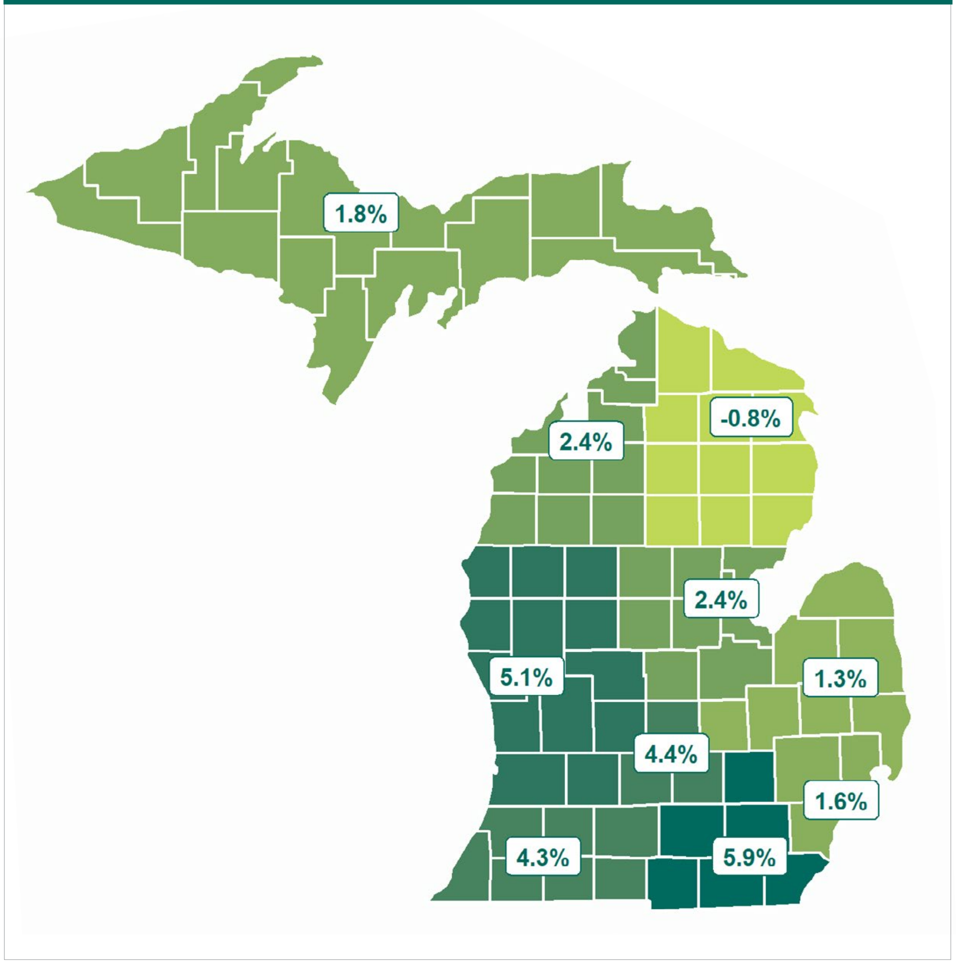
Projections by Education

In most of the state, occupations that require at least a bachelor's degree are projected to register the most growth of all educational groups. For example, in Southeast Michigan, occupations requiring a bachelor's degree or more are projected to grow by 5.1 percent over the 10-year period, 1.8 percentage points more than jobs requiring an associate degree or apprenticeship and 5.4 points more than those requiring postsecondary training or moderate on-the-job training. Additionally, occupations that require at least a bachelor's degree are also projected to contribute nearly one in five annual job openings in the Detroit Metro, Southeast, and South Central regions.

In other regions, occupations that require an associate degree or apprenticeship are expected to see nearly as much or even greater percentage growth than those requiring a bachelor's degree or more. Although there are fewer employed in these occupations than those that require at least a bachelor's degree, there are projected to be nearly 700 annual openings for these jobs in the Upper Peninsula and nearly 11,800 openings annually in the Detroit Metro area. These jobs often garner wages greater than those that require less education or training, making many of the occupations within this group an attractive option for individuals who do not plan to pursue a four-year degree.

Occupations that require a high school diploma or equivalent are expected to offer the most job openings each year by far. These occupations, which include *General office clerks*, *Customer service representatives*, and *Childcare workers*, are expected to produce roughly half of all annual job openings in each region, ranging from 55 percent of all openings in the Northeast Lower Peninsula to 45 percent in Metro Detroit.

FIGURE 3: **PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE IN STEM OCCUPATIONS BY PROSPERITY REGION, 2018-2028**



Source: 2018–2028 Employment Projections, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

STEM and Professional Trades

STEM

STEM occupations as a whole are expected to grow faster than the regional total in all areas of Michigan through 2028. STEM occupations are expected to see the greatest difference in total growth in Southeast Michigan, where STEM occupations are projected to grow at 5.9 percent, 4.7 percentage points higher than the regional total growth of 1.9 percent (Figure 3).

Among all STEM occupations in each region, those with the above-average projected annual openings are often *Engineering* occupations, including *Industrial engineers*, *Mechanical engineers*, and *Civil engineers*. *Engineering* occupations make up between one in four annual STEM job openings in the South Central region and half of all projected STEM job openings in the Detroit Metro region.

PROFESSIONAL TRADES

Professional trades occupations are another important group of occupations expected to grow faster than the total regional employment in all 10 regions. This group is expected to expand by an average of 2.4 percentage points faster than the regional total, with the greatest difference being in the East Michigan region, where professional trades occupations are projected to grow by 2.9 percent, 4.1 percent faster than total regional employment.

Construction trades workers are the source of about one in three projected annual job openings in the professional trades in most regions. Examples of these openings trades occupations include the 130 expected annual job openings for *Carpenters* in the Upper Peninsula and 165 openings annually for *Electricians* in East Central Michigan.

Additional Information

While this article covered many aspects of the new 2018–2028 regional employment projections, data users can find additional information at www.Michigan.gov/LMI. Users can view more data by clicking on "Data Tools" then "Data Search" to find the projections data section or, to find Microsoft Excel files with projections data, they can visit the "Projections Data for Microsoft Excel" page under the "Projections" menu.

Further analysis of this data will be released in August in the form of 2018–2028 *Regional Career Outlook* brochures for each of Michigan's 10 regions. These publications assist those exploring new career paths in finding occupations that are expected to provide opportunities in the long term, through 2028 and beyond. The brochures will list in-demand occupations by education groups as well as STEM and professional trades occupations.

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Projections Specialist

JOB ADS RISE IN SECOND QUARTER 2021

Quarterly Review

In the first half of 2021, job advertisements reached record highs. This is in stark contrast to the previous year when the pandemic had a significant impact on job ads during the first six months of 2020. Looking at the second quarter of 2021, the 389,528 job advertisements have shown a sizable 76.8 percent increase over the second quarter of 2020 with 220,310 ads. A considerable 31.4 percent rise in job postings was observed since the first quarter of 2021 (296,514 ads) as well. In addition, demand for all levels of education have risen. Over the year, high school and associate degree specifications were up 95.1 percent and 100.5 percent, respectively. Comparing the same time frames, bachelor's degrees rose 88.5 percent and master's and above increased by 74.0 percent. Since second quarter 2020, all industry groups have experienced growth ranging from 46.6 percent in *Retail trade* to more than 100.0 percent in *Utilities*.

Job Advertisements

In June 2021, there were 231,049 job advertisements, this was a 2.6 percent decline from the previous month's 237,200 postings. Within these advertisements, roughly half specified a minimum education requirement. Over the month, job ads specifying a minimum of a high school diploma or master's degree and above fell by 4.7 and 0.4 percent, respectively. During the same time frame, requests for bachelor's degrees increased by 3.6 percent and associates degrees by 2.1 percent. Looking at total job ads over the year, however, the growth was notable at 89.8 percent as June 2020 had 121,761 ads.

Supply/Demand Rate

The supply/demand rate increased in June 2021 to 1.09, up from 1.04 in May. This represents approximately 109 unemployed individuals for every 100 open job ads. The number of unemployed individuals increased by 4,000 over the month and the number of online job postings fell by 6,000, allowing the rate to increase. Although the rate had a slight uptick over the month, it has continued to inch down since the high points in 2020. For a quarterly perspective, the supply/demand rate in second quarter 2021 was 1.03, much lower than one year ago when the second quarter rate was 8.36.

Industries

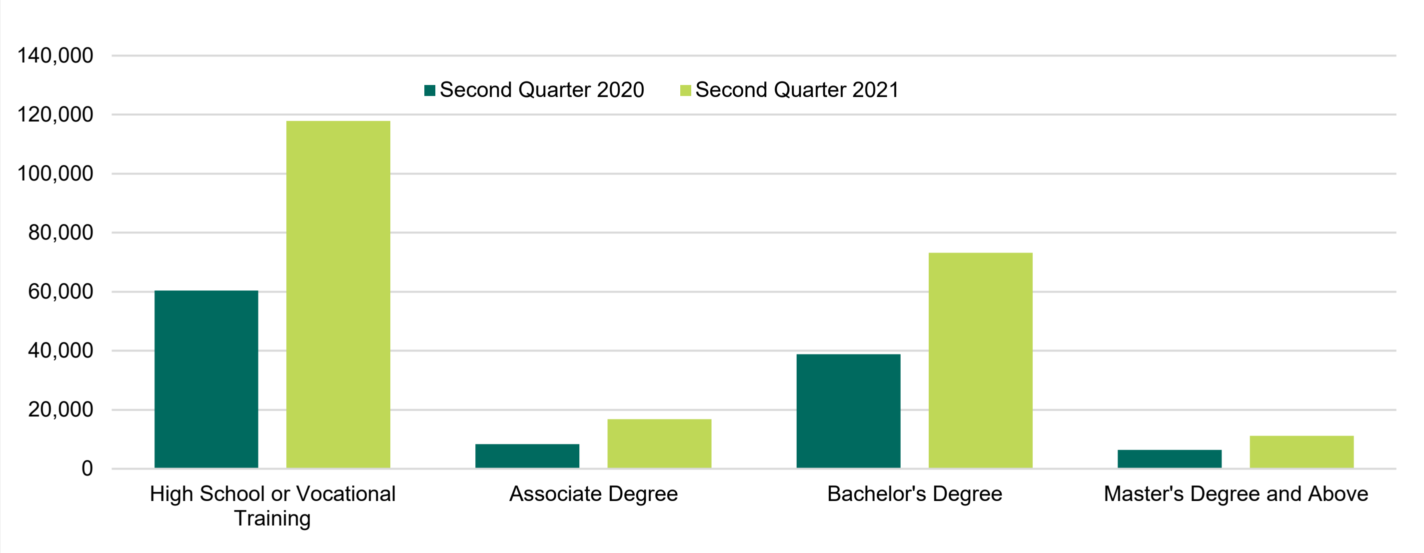
Over the year, each industry group has shown growth in online job advertisements. From June 2020 to June 2021, *Health care and social assistance* increased the most numerically with an additional 20,786 ads. *Manufacturing* and *Retail trade* were the second and third most with 12,441 more ads and 10,663 ads, respectively. In terms of percent growth, *Utilities*, *Wholesale trade*, and *Information* had the three largest increases over the year.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Each metropolitan statistical area (MSA) experienced a positive change in job advertisements over the year ranging from 47.4 percent in Monroe to greater than 100.0 percent in Midland (Midland's over-the-year increase in ads is likely due to the historic flooding event in May of 2020.) The most notable growths in industry advertisement in Midland were *Professional*, *scientific, and technical services*; *Public administration;* and *Educational services*. Midland also had two industries that experienced a loss of job ads; *Transportation and warehousing* and *Management of companies and enterprises*.

TRISHA SCHLEGEL
Economic Analyst

JOB ADS IN MICHIGAN BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

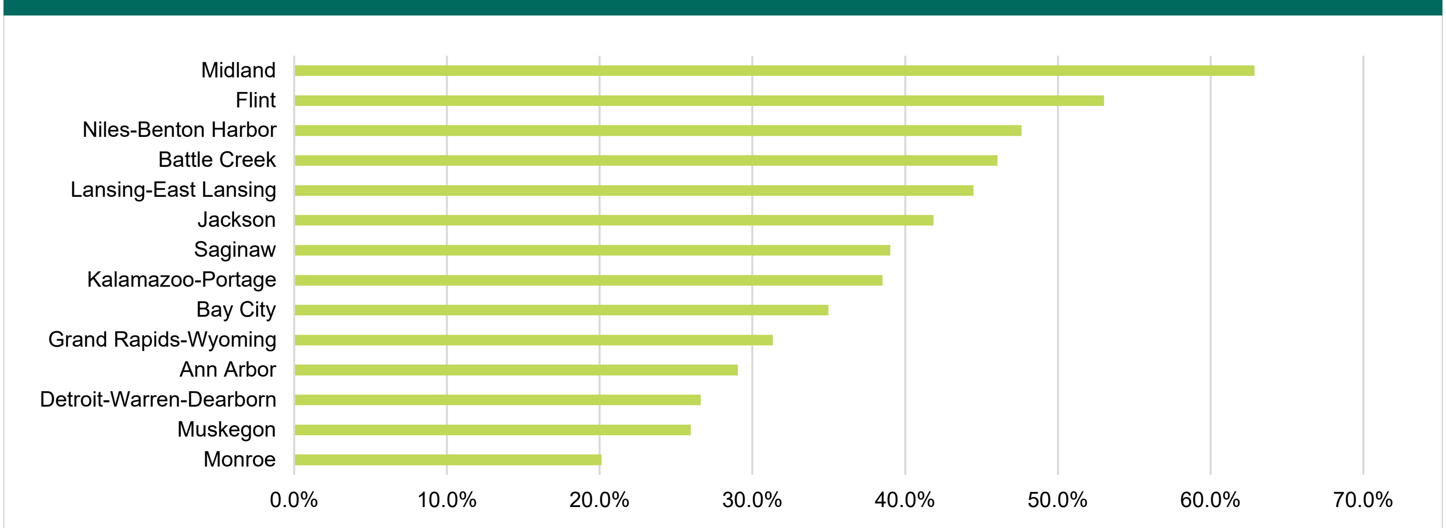


Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies

MICHIGAN ONLINE JOB ADS BY INDUSTRY, JUNE 2021

Note: Roughly 88,000 postings did not have specific industry ties
Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies

MONTHLY CHANGE IN JOB ADS BY MICHIGAN METRO AREA, MAY–JUNE 2021



Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies

RELEVANT RANKINGS

OVER THE YEAR PRICE CHANGE FOR SELECT GOODS AND SERVICE IN DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

GOODS OR SERVICE	JUN 2020	JUN 2021	OVER-THE-YEAR PRICE CHANGE
Meats, Poultry, Fish, and Eggs	259.8	244.3	-5.9%
Apparel	101.2	98.0	-3.2%
Alcoholic Beverages	232.4	229.8	-1.1%
Medical Care	471.5	466.6	-1.0%
Recreation	112.6	113.1	0.4%
Motor Vehicle Insurance	1928.9	1972.6	2.3%
Electricity	254.2	265.4	4.4%
Housing	226.7	238.0	5.0%
Dairy and Related Products	163.8	172.5	5.3%
All Items	236.1	248.9	5.4%
Nonalcoholic Beverages and Beverage Materials	206.8	218.6	5.7%
Cereals and Bakery Products	255.5	270.4	5.9%
Food (All Types)	227.5	240.9	5.9%
Fuels and Utilities	262.3	280.0	6.8%
Fruits and Vegetables	228.2	244.3	7.1%
Transportation	240.3	269.1	12.0%
Energy	200.2	249.9	24.9%
Used Cars and Trucks	283.6	413.5	45.8%
Gasoline (All Types)	186.1	277.4	49.0%

Source: Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

OVER THE YEAR PRICE CHANGE IN METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

METROPOLITAN AREA	STATE(S)	FIRST HALF OF 2020	FIRST HALF OF 2021	OVER-THE-YEAR PRICE CHANGE
Boston-Cambridge-Newton	MA-NH	284.8	289.9	1.8%
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood	CO	271.3	276.3	1.9%
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson	MD	258.9	265.0	2.4%
New York-Newark-Jersey City	NY-NJ-PA	281.9	289.0	2.5%
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward	CA	299.1	306.7	2.5%
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim	CA	277.3	284.5	2.6%
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	PA-NJ-DE-MD	258.0	264.8	2.6%
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria	DC-VA-MD-WV	266.0	273.6	2.9%
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land	TX	228.6	235.3	2.9%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue	WA	281.3	289.6	3.0%
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin	IL-IN-WI	243.0	250.5	3.1%
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn	MI	236.0	243.4	3.1%
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale	AZ	145.1	149.8	3.2%
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach	FL	270.6	279.3	3.2%
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington	MN-WI	251.8	260.1	3.3%
St. Louis	MO-IL	231.7	240.4	3.7%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington	TX	237.9	247.4	4.0%
San Diego-Carlsbad	CA	302.0	314.3	4.1%
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	CA	107.1	111.6	4.2%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell	GA	244.9	255.9	4.5%
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	FL	231.7	243.2	5.0%

Source: Consumer Price Index, All Urban Consumers, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

ASK THE ECONOMIST

“What is inflation, how is it measured, and what are the recent trends?”

Recent economic news of the country is filled with consumer prices rising and the threat of inflation (Calhoun 2017). Economists define inflation as a general rise in the price level of an economy over a period of time. As the price level rises, each dollar of earnings can buy fewer goods and services. In other words, workers earnings (their purchasing power) diminishes if these earnings are not increasing at the same rate, or more, than the rate of inflation. Economists measure the price level of an economy, and track its increasing or decreasing trends by calculating the Consumer Price Index (or CPI).

Inflation Measurement: The Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) defines the CPI as "a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services". Simply put, the CPI measures the change, in any given period relative to a reference year, of the cost of a determined market basket of goods and services for a typical urban consumer. The CPI is available for the U.S., the four Census regions, nine Census divisions, two size of city classes, eight cross-classifications of regions and size-classes, and for 23 local areas, including the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn Metropolitan Statistical Area (Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, and Wayne counties).

The Consumer Price Index calculated by the BLS uses a market basket of goods and services for a typical urban consumer, which include food and beverages, housing (shelter, fuels, and utilities), apparel, transportation, medical care, recreation, education and communication, and other goods and services (random items such as tobacco, haircuts, and funerals). Each item's price in the CPI is weighted by the share of total consumer spending that the item represents. The base year for the current CPI series is 1982. The CPI index that excludes volatile food and energy prices is commonly referred to as the "CPI-Core."

The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is the most commonly and frequently used and cited. The BLS started publishing this metric in 1978. It represents the buying habits of residents of urban or metropolitan areas in the U.S., which is about 88 percent of the total population. Excluded are people living in rural nonmetropolitan areas, in farm households, on military installations, in religious communities, and in institutions such as prisons and mental hospitals.

Recent Price Trends in Michigan

Between December 2020 and June 2021, the Detroit metro area CPI indicated that prices in the Detroit area rose by 4.1 percent: slightly below the price increases in the entire Midwest region (4.8 percent) and nationwide (4.3 percent). During the height of the pandemic between February and April 2020, Detroit area prices fell 2.7 percent, then slowly inched up in the remainder of the year. As of June 2021, demand is up for a number of goods, creating shortages of different consumer items and thus driving up prices.

Price Changes for Specific Goods and Services

The BLS estimates prices for a number of goods and services to reach the overall CPI for an area. Information about these individual price changes for items such as different foods, energy types, household items, apparel, etc. are available on the BLS Consumer Price Index website.

References

Calhoun, George. 2021. "There Is No Inflation: The June CPI Headline Head Fake." Forbes, July 14, 2021.

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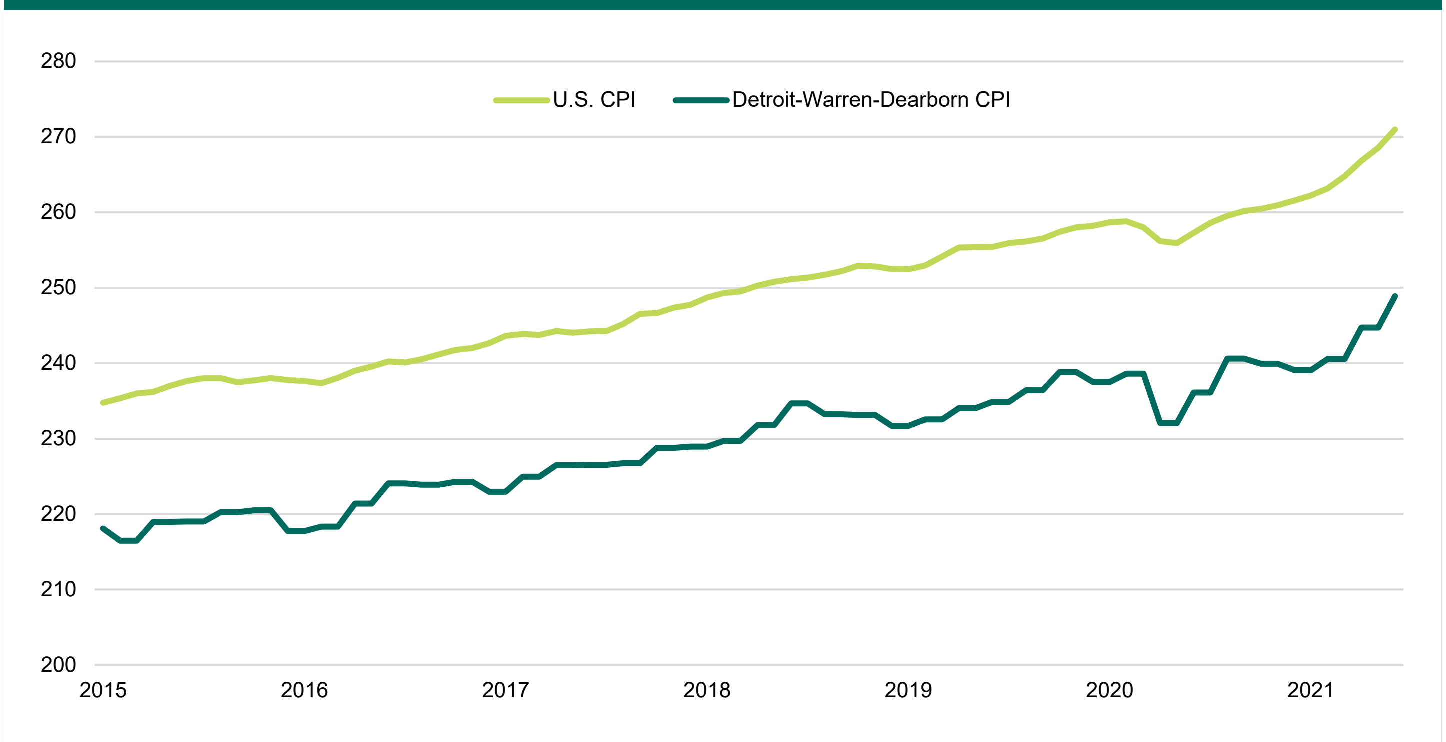
CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR MICHIGAN AND U.S., 2015–2021



Source: Consumer Price Index, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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