Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

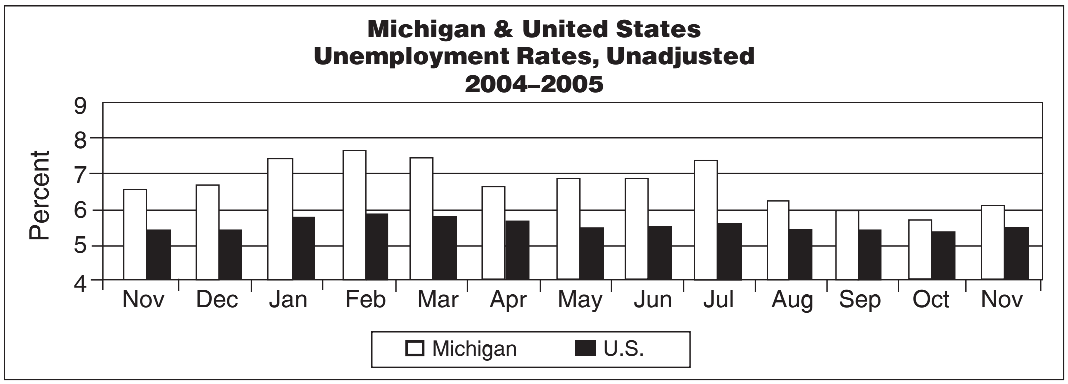
Michigan's Labor Market News

January 2006 Vol. 61, Issue No. 11

Michigan's Unemployment Rate Increases to 6.2 percent in November

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) moved up by 0.9 percentage points during the month of November, bringing the state's jobless rate to 6.2 percent, up from 5.3 percent in October. The jobless rate increase represents 44,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment moved up to 317,000. The state's civilian labor force expanded by 41,000 during the month to 5,147,000, while employment dipped by 2,000 to 4,830,000. The rise in the jobless rate in November was mainly the result of a sizeable increase in the labor force, as many individuals entered the state labor market seeking seasonal jobs with the approach of the holiday season, combined with seasonal job reductions in the leisure and hospitality and construction industries. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) also advanced during November, moving up by 0.2 of a percentage point to 4.8 percent.

Compared to a year ago, November's labor force increased by 26,000, employment jumped by 66,000, and unemployment fell by 41,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year decline of 0.8 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Small Gains in Michigan's November Payroll Employment

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of November, as industry jobs moved up to 4,413,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 4,000 jobs, with gains recorded in the service-providing sector of the economy. Service-providing employment climbed by 7,000 jobs during the month, as seasonal gains in retail trade were curtailed somewhat by seasonal reductions in leisure and hospitality (arts, entertainment, amusement, recreation, and accommodation and food services). The strongest employment gains in retail trade were observed in general merchandise stores (up by 8,000), due to store owners hiring additional personnel for the holiday season. Goods-producing employment declined by 4,000 jobs during the month, chiefly due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry, most noticeably among specialty trade contractors. Manufacturing employment remained virtually flat, adding 1,000 jobs all in the durable goods sector (mainly in transportation equipment), while non-durable goods employment remained unchanged.

In November, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries fell to 42.1 hours from 42.7 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings contracted by 5 cents to $21.54. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing decreased to $906.83, a loss of $15.06 from the previous month's total.

Michigan Hours and Earnings November & October 2005

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2005		2005	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
Manufacturing	$21.54	$21.59	42.1	42.7
Durables	23.17	23.18	42.8	43.8
Transport Equipment	29.68	29.63	43.7	44.8
Nondurables	15.01	15.05	39.3	38.8

Labor Market News

NOW AVAILABLE:

Affirmative Action Information Report–2005

The report titled "Michigan's Affirmative Action Information Report–2005" is available for distribution.

The 2005 affirmative action report was designed to assist employers in evaluating the utilization of women and minorities in their work force and in establishing goals to improve such utilization. The report was prepared by the Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth (DLEG), Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, in accordance with United States Department of Labor guidelines and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC).

Michigan's Affirmative Action Report–2005 contains 2003 population data; 2004 labor force demographics and 2000 data on the occupational attachment to the labor force. The report contains statistics for the state, its 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), 52 Labor Market Areas (LMAs) and the United States.

The affirmative action publication is free of charge.

To order the report please write the:
DLEG - Labor Market Analysis Section
Cadillac Place
3032 West Grand Boulevard
Suite 9 - 100
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Or contact the Labor Market Analysis Section:

Phone: (313) 456-3090.
Fax: (313) 456-3097

Michigan's Affirmative Action Report–2005, is also available online at: **www.michlmi.org**

Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	5,147	5,106	5,121
Employment	4,830	4,832	4,764
Unemployment	317	273	358
Rate (Percent)	6.2	5.3	7.0
Industry Jobs (Place of Work)			
Total Nonfarm	4,413	4,409	4,447
Goods-Producing	876	880	892
Nat Resources & Mining	9	9	8
Construction	194	199	196
Manufacturing	673	672	687
Durable Goods	527	525	539
Fabricated Metals	83	83	83
Machinery Manufact.	77	77	76
Transportation Equip.	239	237	249
Nondurable Goods	146	146	148
Service-Providing	3,537	3,530	3,556
Trade, Transport & Util.	818	806	826
Wholesale Trade	171	171	172
Retail Trade	521	508	530
Motor Vehicle Dealers	63	64	64
Food & Beverage Stores	87	87	90
General Merchandise	117	109	121
Transp, Warehousing & Util	127	127	124
Information	64	64	67
Financial Activities	218	218	218
Finance & Insurance	163	162	161
Real Estate & Rental	55	56	56
Prof & Business Services	591	593	592
Prof, Scientific & Technical	248	247	246
Management Scientific Services	21	21	19
Administrative Support	265	268	265
Education & Health Services	563	560	561
Education Services	72	71	72
Health Care & Social Asst	491	490	489
Leisure & Hospitality	399	409	395
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	60	66	56
Accommodation & Food	339	343	338
Other Services	181	182	178
Government	704	698	720
Federal	55	55	55
State	176	176	177
Local	473	467	487

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Nov 2005	**Oct** 2005	**Nov** 2004	**Nov** 2005	**Oct** 2005	**Nov** 2004	**Nov** 2005	**Oct** 2005	**Nov** 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	197,500	194,000	191,700	74,300	73,000	74,200	56,800	56,000	57,100
Employment	190,000	187,600	183,600	70,000	69,200	69,300	53,500	53,200	53,000
Unemployment	7,500	6,400	8,100	4,300	3,700	4,900	3,400	2,800	4,100
Rate (Percent)	3.8	3.3	4.2	5.8	5.1	6.6	5.9	5.1	7.1
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	208,400	206,900	205,400	63,400	63,200	64,600	39,700	39,800	40,200
Nat Resources & Construction	6,100	6,000	6,000	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,600	1,600	1,600
Manufacturing	22,200	22,500	22,600	14,300	14,200	14,500	4,200	4,300	4,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	28,500	27,900	28,100	10,600	10,400	10,700	9,300	9,100	9,200
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,500	5,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300
Retail Trade	19,700	19,100	19,500	8,100	7,900	8,200	6,600	6,400	6,600
Information	3,700	3,700	3,700	*	*	*	600	600	600
Financial Activities	5,800	5,700	5,700	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,500	1,400
Professional & Business Services	28,000	28,000	26,900	6,300	6,400	6,400	3,700	3,800	3,800
Educational & Health Services	23,800	23,400	22,600	9,500	9,400	9,200	5,700	5,600	5,400
Leisure & Hospitality	14,400	14,400	14,400	5,500	5,700	5,500	4,700	4,800	4,700
Other Services	6,200	6,200	6,100	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Government	69,700	69,100	69,300	10,800	10,700	11,000	6,000	6,000	6,400

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Nov 2005	**Oct** 2005	**Nov** 2004	**Nov** 2005	**Oct** 2005	**Nov** 2004	**Nov** 2005	**Oct** 2005	**Nov** 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,218	2,207	2,222	217,900	213,800	217,100	408,400	405,200	403,500
Employment	2,068	2,075	2,061	203,000	200,900	200,300	386,900	386,200	376,900
Unemployment	150	131	161	14,800	12,800	16,800	21,400	19,000	26,600
Rate (Percent)	6.8	6.0	7.3	6.8	6.0	7.7	5.2	4.7	6.6
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,054	2,047	2,072	161,700	161,100	164,000	387,500	389,900	388,300
Nat Resources & Construction	91	92	89	7,500	7,600	7,100	19,800	20,100	19,400
Manufacturing	290	288	298	21,600	22,000	22,800	71,600	72,800	73,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	387	381	390	32,200	31,600	33,100	73,400	73,000	74,300
Wholesale Trade	94	94	94	6,500	6,500	6,500	20,100	20,500	20,000
Retail Trade	229	222	230	22,100	21,500	23,100	43,000	42,500	44,200
Information	34	34	36	2,000	2,000	2,100	5,900	5,600	5,700
Financial Activities	117	117	117	6,700	6,800	6,600	21,200	21,300	21,100
Professional & Business Services	354	357	359	19,600	19,400	19,900	54,600	55,300	54,000
Educational & Health Services	263	261	259	24,600	24,400	24,500	52,900	53,700	51,700
Leisure & Hospitality	180	182	179	15,200	15,200	15,700	31,600	31,800	31,700
Other Services	98	97	96	6,900	6,900	6,900	16,900	16,900	17,000
Government	241	238	250	25,400	25,200	25,300	39,600	39,400	39,500

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	134,300	132,800	135,000	81,400	80,100	79,900	177,500	175,200	174,900
Employment	128,100	127,500	127,900	76,700	75,900	74,200	168,900	167,700	164,600
Unemployment	6,100	5,300	7,100	4,800	4,200	5,600	8,600	7,500	10,300
Rate (Percent)	4.6	4.0	5.3	5.9	5.2	7.0	4.9	4.3	5.9
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	112,300	112,400	116,800	63,200	63,000	62,700	147,500	147,200	147,400
Nat Resources & Construction	6,600	6,500	6,500	2,700	2,600	2,600	6,700	6,600	6,700
Manufacturing	34,300	34,000	37,100	10,000	10,100	10,200	24,100	24,200	24,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	16,900	17,000	17,400	12,900	12,600	12,600	26,200	25,800	26,000
Wholesale Trade	4,000	4,000	3,900	1,700	1,700	1,700	4,400	4,400	4,200
Retail Trade	10,100	10,100	10,800	8,000	7,800	7,900	17,900	17,500	17,900
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	1,400	1,400	1,400
Financial Activities	3,400	3,400	3,300	2,300	2,400	2,300	7,900	7,900	7,700
Professional & Business Services	12,100	12,400	11,600	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,500	14,600	14,300
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,000	10,400	9,600	9,500	9,600	20,400	20,100	20,100
Leisure & Hospitality	7,700	7,700	7,700	5,800	5,900	5,700	14,800	15,100	14,600
Other Services	4,500	4,500	4,500	2,800	2,800	2,800	6,600	6,600	6,700
Government	15,700	15,900	17,300	11,700	11,700	11,500	24,900	24,900	25,500

	Lansing-East Lansing			Monroe			Muskegon-Norton Shores		
	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	260,300	257,100	255,700	78,900	78,300	77,900	90,800	89,000	90,400
Employment	246,400	244,900	238,900	74,800	74,600	73,300	85,200	84,000	83,800
Unemployment	13,800	12,100	16,800	4,100	3,700	4,500	5,700	5,000	6,600
Rate (Percent)	5.3	4.7	6.6	5.2	4.7	5.8	6.2	5.6	7.3
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	234,400	234,200	233,000	43,900	44,200	44,300	66,200	66,600	66,500
Nat Resources & Construction	9,600	19,800	9,600	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,500
Manufacturing	21,000	21,400	20,200	7,800	8,300	8,900	13,500	13,500	13,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	37,000	36,400	37,700	10,100	9,900	9,900	13,700	13,500	13,900
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,600	5,600	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,400	1,400	1,400
Retail Trade	24,800	24,100	25,500	6,000	5,800	6,000	10,900	10,700	11,200
Information	3,000	3,000	3,100	*	*	*	900	900	900
Financial Activities	15,700	15,700	15,300	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,900
Professional & Business Services	20,900	21,100	21,000	3,300	3,400	3,300	4,200	4,200	4,200
Educational & Health Services	26,800	26,700	25,900	4,600	4,500	4,500	10,900	10,800	10,100
Leisure & Hospitality	20,200	20,400	20,300	4,200	4,300	4,500	6,000	7,000	7,100
Other Services	10,900	10,900	10,800	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,600	2,600	2,600
Government	69,300	68,800	69,100	7,100	7,100	6,500	9,900	9,800	9,900

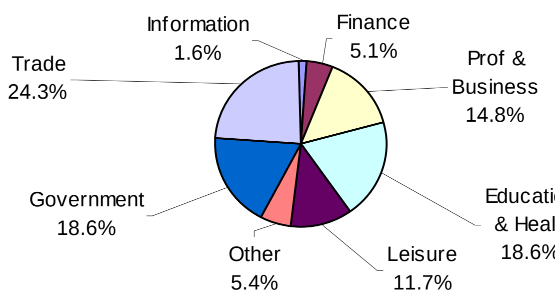
* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw-Sag. Township North		
	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	78,700	78,000	79,400	100,800	99,600	102,000
Employment	74,000	73,900	73,600	94,100	93,700	93,800
Unemployment	4,700	4,100	5,800	6,800	5,900	8,300
Rate (Percent)	6.0	5.3	7.3	6.7	5.9	8.1
Place of Work						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	63,700	64,100	65,100	93,200	93,600	95,500
Nat Resources & Construction	2,400	2,400	2,400	4,100	4,000	4,300
Manufacturing	14,100	14,200	15,200	13,100	13,500	14,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,800	12,800	12,700	18,200	17,900	18,200
Wholesale Trade	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,800	2,800	2,700
Retail Trade	8,000	7,900	8,000	12,700	12,400	12,900
Information	800	800	900	2,000	2,000	2,000
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	5,100	5,100	5,100
Professional & Business Services	4,800	4,900	4,900	8,600	8,700	9,200
Educational & Health Services	9,800	9,800	9,500	15,100	15,200	15,000
Leisure & Hospitality	5,500	5,700	6,000	9,400	9,600	9,400
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,800	4,400	4,400	4,400

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan		
	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004	Nov 2005	Oct 2005	Nov 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	162,800	163,000	160,500	101,200	101,000	99,200	160,100	160,300	157,700
Employment	153,100	155,700	149,000	93,800	95,500	90,400	150,400	152,800	146,400
Unemployment	9,700	7,300	11,500	7,500	5,500	8,800	9,700	7,500	11,400
Rate (Percent)	6.0	4.5	7.2	7.4	5.4	8.9	6.1	4.7	7.2

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES IN THE FLINT MSA, ANNUAL AVERAGE 2004



Regional Focus

Total 2004 annual average nonfarm employment in the **Flint MSA** stood at 160,600. Eighty-one percent of the jobs in the area (136,300) were in the service-providing industries. The largest number of jobs among the service industries were in the *trade, transportation and utilities*, accounting for more than 24 percent (31,700), followed by *government, and educational and health services*, both with close to 19 percent. In comparison, Michigan's service industries accounted for less than 80 percent of total employment. The largest sector, *trade transportation and utilities* totaled about 23 percent, followed by *government, and professional and business services* with 20 and 17 percent, respectively

Unemployment Rates Move Up Seasonally in All of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

November seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates increased in all of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas. The rate increases were not unexpected, as many workers joined the labor force in November, seeking temporary employment for the holiday season. Although some individuals found employment others did not, causing the jobless rates throughout the state to increase. The state's three northern labor market areas recorded the largest rate increases during the month caused by expected seasonal declines in their tourism – related employment. From October to November, regional unemployment rates moved up by an average of 0.7 of a percentage point. The Northeast Lower Michigan Region, the Upper Peninsula MSA and the Northwest Lower Michigan Region recorded the largest jobless rate hikes over the month of 2.0, 1.5, and 1.4 percentage points, respectively. The state's other 14 major labor markets registered more moderate unemployment rate gains, ranging from 0.5 to 0.8 of a percentage point.

From November 2004 to November 2005, jobless rates decreased in all 17 areas, ranging from 0.4 to 1.5 percentage points, with an average drop of one full percent. The largest over-the-year jobless rate declines were recorded in the Northeast Lower Michigan Region, along with the Grand Rapids-Wyoming and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor MSA had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.8 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 4.6 percent, and the Grand Rapids-Wyoming and Monroe MSAs with 5.2 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of November was recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region, with 7.4 percent, followed by the Detroit-Warren-Livonia and Flint MSAs with 6.8 percent.

Most Michigan's Metro Areas Report Seasonal Gains in Payroll Jobs

Total nonfarm employment revealed a mixed picture in Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of November. Seven of the major labor market areas showed employment advances ranging from 0.7 percent in the Ann Arbor MSA, to 0.1 percent (Lansing-East Lansing MSA). The seven remaining areas experienced various declines ranging from a drop of 0.7 percent (Monroe MSA) to 0.1 percent (Holland-Grand Haven MSA). Employment increases in most areas were seasonal and were recorded in the service-providing industries, most notably in retail trade and local government.

Employment gains in the service-providing industries were recorded in eight MSAs. Of the remaining six areas, employment in the Bay City MSA stayed unchanged, while the other five MSAs (Grand Rapids-Wyoming, Holland-Grand Haven, Muskegon-Norton Shores, Niles-Benton Harbor and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North) experienced job reductions ranging from 0.1 to 1.0 percent. Employment increases in services were seasonal and were primarily due to advances in retail trade, most notably general merchandise and department stores, as local merchants began increasing staff with the arrival of the holiday shopping season. Several areas also experienced employment increases in government, as local educational facilities, primarily elementary schools, continued to recall their support personnel with the resumption of classes. The rest of the major service sectors remained basically flat in most MSAs, with some minor downward seasonal adjustments in leisure and hospitality.

In the goods-producing sector employment moved down in most MSAs due to seasonal losses in construction (mainly in specialty trade contractors) and in manufacturing. In construction, only four MSAs, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids and Lansing, reported losses. However, these losses were more than twice the gains recorded by the remaining areas combined. A similar, but reversed picture was observed in the manufacturing sector. Although only three MSAs, Battle Creek, Holland and Detroit exhibited job increases, it was more than enough to make up for the losses reported by all other regions. The Detroit MSA had the largest gain in manufacturing, up by 0.8 percent, or 2,000 jobs.

During November, average weekly hours in manufacturing declined in three of the five major areas for which data is currently available. The losses were due to reductions in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings moved up in three areas during the month, with minor gains reported in the durable and non-durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings declined in three of the major areas. The largest drop in weekly earnings were reported in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA, down by $20.35, followed by the Lansing-East Lansing and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs, with decreases of $16.22 and $4.83, respectively. In the remaining two areas, (Flint and Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSAs) average weekly wages increased by $55.62 and $47.79, respectively.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings
Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas*
November and October 2005

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
Michigan	**42.1**	**42.7**	**21.54**	**21.59**	**906.83**	**921.89**
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	42.5	43.9	24.89	24.56	1,057.83	1,078.18
Flint	46.9	45.6	31.91	31.60	1,496.58	1,440.96
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	41.9	40.6	18.33	17.74	768.03	720.24
Kalamazoo-Portage	38.7	39.0	14.80	14.81	572.76	577.59
Lansing-East Lansing	40.6	40.9	24.08	24.30	977.65	993.87

* Hours and earnings data for the manufacturing sector is currently available only in the above MSAs.

Contingent and Alternative Employment Arrangements for Workers in the U.S., February 2005

Contingent workers are persons who do not expect their jobs to last, or who reported that that their jobs are temporary. These workers do not have an implicit or explicit contract for ongoing employment. Persons who do not expect to continue their jobs for personal reasons such as retirement or returning to school are not considered contingent workers, providing that they would have the option to continue in the job were it not for these reasons. Although there are three different alternative methods of measuring contingent workers, this analysis focuses on the broadest estimate of contingent workers – all those who do not expect their current job to last (4.1 percent of total employment in February 2005). In addition to contingent workers, the survey also identified those workers who have ***alternative work arrangements***. These include *independent contractors, on-call workers, temporary help agency workers, and workers provided by contract firms*. Following are some highlights for both categories from a survey conducted in February 2005:

- Under the broadest measure of **contingency**, there were 5.7 million U.S. contingent workers in February 2005, accounting for about four percent of total employment.
- Contingent workers were twice as likely as noncontingent workers to be under age 25. Contingent workers were less likely to be white than noncontingent workers.
- Young contingent workers (16-to 24-year-olds) were more likely than their noncontingent counterparts to be enrolled in school.
- More than half of contingent workers (55 percent) would have preferred a permanent job.
- The demographic characteristics of workers in **alternative employment arrangements** varied widely between the four categories. For example:
  - *Independent contractors* (the largest of the four alternative work arrangements, 10.3 million in February 2005) were more likely than workers in traditional arrangements to be older, male and white.
  - *Temporary help agency* workers were more likely to be young, female, and black, Hispanic or Latino.
  - The characteristics of *on-call workers* (the second largest group, 2.5 million workers in February of 2005) were similar to workers with traditional arrangements, except that *on-call workers* were more likely to be young and to have less than a high school diploma.
- The majority of **independent contractors** (82 percent) preferred their work arrangement to a traditional job, while only 32 percent of *temporary help agency workers* preferred their current arrangement.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2005.

Business Employment Dynamics by Size of Firm

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor has recently released new data on Business Employment Dynamics (BED) by size of firm. The data show how large firms, small firms, or both are creating or losing jobs in the economy. The article details nine different size classes in the private sector from September 1992 to March 2005, and include measures of gross job gains, job losses and net employment changes. The change in the number of jobs over time is the net result of increases and decreases in employment that occur in all firms in the economy. Following are some of the findings reported by the BED article:

- At the end of the first quarter of 2005, there were 4.9 million firms in the private sector of the U.S. economy. Firms with fewer than 500 employees accounted for 99.6 percent of all firms and 55.8 percent of total employment.
- Of the firms included in the BED data, more than one half (54.4 percent) had 1-4 employees, representing 5.2 percent of total employment. In contrast, firms with 1,000 or more employees accounted for only 0.2 percent of all the firms, but had 47.4 percent of total employment.
- From the third quarter of 1992 through the first quarter of 2005, the average quarterly gross job changes among the largest firms (1,000 employees or more) was a gain of 117,000 jobs, or close to 30 percent of all quarterly changes. This was the largest average net quarterly gain among the nine firm size categories used in the article.
- In comparison, firms with 20 - 49 employees had a net quarterly gain of 50,000 jobs on average, or 12.3 percent of the total net change - the second largest average quarterly gain.
- All firm-size classes experienced at least one quarter of negative net employment changes related to the 2001 recession, but the larger size classes experienced more quarters of net loss than the smaller classes.
- From the first quarter of 2001 through the second quarter of 2003, firms with 250-499 employees and firms with 500-999 employees both saw the longest period of net employment losses, lasting 10 consecutive quarters.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 2005

Net Change In Private Employment, Third Quarter 1992 To First Quarter 2005

		Size Class (number of employees)								
Category	Total	1–4	5–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100–249	250–499	500–999	1,000 or more
Net Employment Changes (Thousands)	20,597	2,014	1,379	1,705	2,529	1,924	2,411	1,502	1,213	5,920
Percent	100.0	9.8	6.7	8.3	12.3	9.3	1.7	7.3	5.9	28.7

Visit our website at www.michlmi.org

FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
PERMIT NO. G738

DL&EG
Michigan Department of
Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan Dept. Labor & Economic Growth
Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives
Cadillac Place
3032 W. Grand Boulevard, Suite 9-100
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Official Business
Penalty For Private Use $300

ADDRESS CHANGE:
Remove From Mailing List__ Change As Shown__
Please send this form and attached label to DLEG; Labor Market Analysis Section
Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives;
Cadillac Place, 3032 W. Grand Boulevard, Suite 9-100; Detroit, Michigan 48202.
For more information, please contact: Labor Market Analysis Section, (313) 456-3090