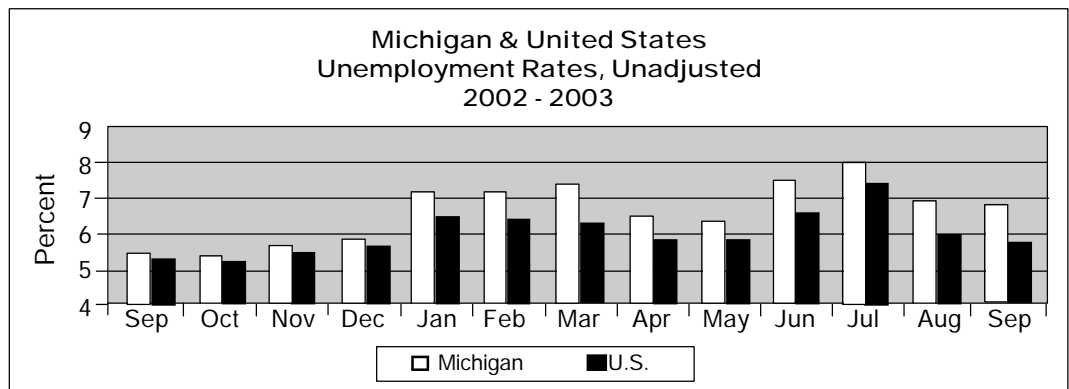


# Michigan's September Jobless Rate Edges Down to 6.8 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate moved down by 0.1 percentage point during the month, as the unadjusted rate decreased from 6.9 to 6.8 percent in the month of September. The jobless rate decrease represents 7,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment declined to 348,000. The state's civilian labor force fell by 58,000 during the month to 5,084,000, while employment contracted by 51,000 to 4,736,000. The reductions in the labor force and employment levels during the month of September were caused primarily by youth leaving their summer jobs and going back to school, and by seasonal job cuts in recreation and tourism related industries. The automotive

industry registered a small employment decline due to temporary production adjustments, and the construction industry had small seasonal reductions, mainly among special trade contractors. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) fell during September, moving down by 0.2 percentage point to 5.8 percent.

Compared to a year ago, September's labor force increased by 131,000, employment advanced by 57,000, and unemployment climbed by 74,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year hike of 1.3 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



## Job Gains Concentrated in Education Sector

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of September, as industry jobs moved up to 4,427,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 52,000 jobs, with most gains recorded in the government sector. Payroll jobs in government rose by 76,000 during the month, as state and local educational facilities recalled staff for the fall semester. Seasonal job losses occurred in the leisure and hospitality industry (mainly in accommodation and food services) and financial activities (real estate and rental and leasing). Goods-producing employment declined by 12,000 during the month, chiefly due to seasonal losses in the construction industry, as well as some production adjustments in both the durable goods sector (transportation equipment) and the nondurable goods sector (chemical as well as pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing).

In September, the average workweek in Michigan's manufacturing industries advanced

to 43.1 hours from 39.2 in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved up by 49 cents to \$21.73. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing expanded to \$936.56, a gain of \$103.95 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2003 Sep.	2003 Aug.	2003 Sep.	2003 Aug.
Manufacturing	\$21.73	\$21.24	43.1	39.2
Durables	23.25	22.83	44.0	39.6
Transport Equipment	28.60	28.41	41.5	45.0
Nondurables	14.52	14.35	39.1	37.6

# Occupational Projections for Michigan, 2000-2010

## The 12 Occupations With The Most Annual Job Openings, 2000-2010

Occupations	Employment		Annual Open.
	2000	2010	
Retail Salespersons	156,490	177,550	<b>8,057</b>
Cashiers	127,900	143,650	<b>7,377</b>
Food Prep/Serv Wrkr & Fast Fd	85,360	105,410	<b>7,231</b>
Waiters & Waitresses	73,700	82,950	<b>5,072</b>
Laborers Freight & Movers-Hand	69,680	74,840	<b>2,842</b>
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	68,630	72,120	<b>2,791</b>
Registered Nurses	76,850	88,280	<b>2,693</b>
Janitor/Cleaner, Ex Housekeep	80,170	89,990	<b>2,431</b>
Business Operations Specs, OA	62,630	67,560	<b>2,082</b>
First-Line Mgrs Retail Sales	71,330	81,720	<b>2,069</b>
Office Clerks, General	76,250	81,610	<b>2,001</b>
Truck Drivers, Heavy	58,100	67,320	<b>1,720</b>

## The 12 Fastest Growing Occupations, 2000-2010

Occupations	Employment		Percent Change
	2000	2010	
Computer Support Specs	13,630	23,750	<b>74.3</b>
Comp Software Engrn, Systems	6,870	11,940	<b>73.8</b>
Comp Software Engrn, Applic	10,220	17,110	<b>67.4</b>
Network Sysms & Data Analysts	2,720	4,520	<b>66.1</b>
Network & Comp Sysms Admin	6,670	11,020	<b>65.2</b>
Desktop Publishers	840	1,270	<b>51.1</b>
Database Administrators	2,020	2,900	<b>43.5</b>
Computer Specialists All Other	6,480	9,120	<b>40.8</b>
Social & Human Service Assist	7,420	10,320	<b>39.2</b>
Gaming Dealers	1,490	2,070	<b>38.7</b>
Pharmacy Technicians	8,190	11,350	<b>38.5</b>
Computer Systems Analysts	18,380	25,410	<b>38.2</b>

Detailed occupational employment forecasts for 2010 were developed by the Michigan Department of Career Development, Office Of Labor Market Information, for Michigan and 18 regions in the state.

Source: Michigan Department of Career Development, Office of Labor Market Information, September 2003.

Additional Labor Market Information (LMI) for Michigan and its areas can be obtained from the MDCD-LMI Web site at: [www.michlmi.org](http://www.michlmi.org)

	Michigan		
	(Data In Thousands)		
	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002
<b>Place of Residence</b>			
Labor Force	5,084	5,142	4,953
Employment	4,736	4,787	4,679
Unemployment	348	355	374
Rate (Percent)	6.8	6.9	5.5
<b>Industry Jobs (Place of Work)</b>			
Total Nonfarm	4,427	4,375	4,509
Goods-Producing	948	960	983
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	9
Construction	212	217	213
Manufacturing	728	735	761
Durable Goods	575	580	602
Fabricated Metals	80	80	84
Machinery Manufact.	77	78	79
Transportation Equip.	276	280	289
Nondurable Goods	153	155	159
Service-Providing	3,479	3,415	3,526
Trade, Transport & Utilities	832	833	836
Wholesale Trade	175	176	174
Retail Trade	530	529	530
Motor Vehicle Dealers	62	62	63
Food & Beverage Stores	90	90	91
General Merchandise	122	121	124
Transportation, Warehousing & Util	128	128	132
Information	74	74	73
Financial Activities	219	223	218
Finance & Insurance	167	168	162
Real Estate & Rental	51	55	57
Prof & Business Services	589	585	601
Prof, Scientific & Technical	252	255	256
Management Scientific Serv	25	24	24
Administrative Support	257	248	263
Education & Health Services	534	527	532
Education Services	70	62	68
Health Care & Social Asst	465	465	465
Leisure & Hospitality	394	407	403
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	68	73	67
Accommodation & Food	325	335	336
Other Services	170	175	177
Government	667	591	686
Federal	57	58	57
State	161	151	172
Local	449	383	457

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Benton Harbor			Detroit		
	(Data in Thousands)								
	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	314,000	314,100	308,500	81,200	81,300	79,700	2,254	2,285	2,189
Employment	301,300	301,500	298,500	75,400	75,300	75,400	2,093	2,123	2,062
Unemployment	12,700	12,600	10,000	5,800	6,000	4,300	161	162	128
Rate (Percent)	4.0	4.0	3.2	7.1	7.3	5.4	7.1	7.1	5.8

### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	288,500	282,300	293,300	69,100	67,300	70,900	2,063	2,048	2,089
Nat Resources & Construction	13,200	13,100	12,800	2,400	2,400	2,500	94	96	96
Manufacturing	40,100	40,500	43,200	15,800	15,900	16,300	324	327	335
Trade, Transport & Utilities	44,200	43,800	44,600	13,000	13,100	13,400	390	388	392
Wholesale Trade	7,400	7,400	7,300	2,200	2,300	2,400	97	99	99
Retail Trade	31,700	31,400	31,900	8,400	8,400	8,500	229	226	226
Information	5,900	5,900	5,700	1,000	1,000	900	40	40	39
Financial Activities	9,800	11,500	11,500	2,300	2,300	2,300	115	116	114
Professional & Business Services	36,500	37,600	36,200	5,800	5,600	6,600	371	370	372
Educational & Health Services	28,700	28,500	31,500	11,000	9,900	10,300	245	245	245
Leisure & Hospitality	23,500	23,800	22,100	5,800	6,400	6,500	178	180	180
Other Services	8,000	8,200	8,300	3,100	3,100	3,200	77	80	80
Government	78,600	69,400	77,400	8,900	7,600	8,900	230	207	236

### Kalamazoo-Battle Creek

### Lansing

### Saginaw-Bay-Midland

	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	229,400	230,900	224,800	252,000	251,500	247,400	200,400	203,200	196,100
Employment	215,300	216,200	213,800	240,700	239,900	239,100	184,400	187,000	185,000
Unemployment	14,100	14,700	11,000	11,300	11,600	8,300	16,000	16,200	11,100
Rate (Percent)	6.1	6.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.4	8.0	8.0	5.6

### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	206,900	201,600	210,600	241,900	235,600	246,200	175,200	173,900	180,300
Nat Resources & Construction	10,000	10,000	10,200	13,400	13,400	11,200	9,500	10,200	9,800
Manufacturing	39,900	40,200	40,900	23,600	24,200	24,300	24,100	24,400	25,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	39,200	38,300	38,100	38,100	37,700	39,400	32,900	32,900	34,700
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,700	5,800	5,900	5,900	6,000	4,400	4,400	4,500
Retail Trade	28,100	27,500	27,100	25,900	25,500	27,000	24,000	24,000	25,800
Information	2,400	2,400	2,300	3,900	3,900	3,700	3,100	3,100	3,000
Financial Activities	10,100	9,800	9,100	16,100	16,600	15,400	7,200	7,400	8,000
Professional & Business Services	19,100	19,000	20,000	21,100	21,300	22,400	22,300	22,400	23,700
Educational & Health Services	23,800	24,400	25,000	24,800	25,200	24,600	26,900	26,400	26,500
Leisure & Hospitality	20,900	20,700	21,500	17,600	19,400	19,000	16,200	17,200	16,200
Other Services	8,800	9,000	9,100	11,100	11,400	11,300	8,300	8,500	8,500
Government	32,700	27,800	34,400	72,200	62,500	74,900	24,700	21,400	24,700

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids-Holland Muskegon			Jackson		
	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	187,400	189,000	182,500	617,400	622,000	601,100	80,100	81,300	78,800
Employment	170,200	170,900	168,400	572,500	576,000	565,200	74,000	74,900	74,100
Unemployment	17,200	18,000	14,100	44,900	46,000	36,000	6,100	6,400	4,700
Rate (Percent)	9.2	9.5	7.7	7.3	7.4	6.0	7.6	7.9	6.0

### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	160,700	158,400	163,700	569,200	559,800	577,100	62,400	61,800	64,300
Nat Resources & Construction	7,400	8,100	8,000	29,100	29,700	28,400	2,900	2,900	2,900
Manufacturing	24,700	25,100	25,900	131,300	132,000	136,500	9,400	9,400	10,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	32,200	32,300	32,200	113,700	111,100	111,800	13,700	13,500	13,700
Wholesale Trade	6,500	6,700	6,600	31,100	30,500	29,600	1,600	1,600	1,700
Retail Trade	21,500	21,700	21,700	68,300	66,300	67,300	8,800	8,700	8,700
Information	2,500	2,500	2,400	7,900	7,900	8,600	600	600	600
Financial Activities	5,700	5,700	5,500	23,300	23,800	24,700	2,600	2,600	2,600
Professional & Business Services	18,700	19,000	18,900	66,300	65,900	66,700	4,700	4,700	4,900
Educational & Health Services	23,000	23,100	23,100	71,800	67,900	71,100	8,500	8,500	8,600
Leisure & Hospitality	15,800	15,600	15,900	44,200	45,300	46,100	5,300	5,800	5,800
Other Services	6,500	6,700	6,800	23,600	24,200	24,500	2,800	2,900	2,900
Government	24,200	20,300	25,000	58,000	52,000	59,700	11,900	10,900	11,700

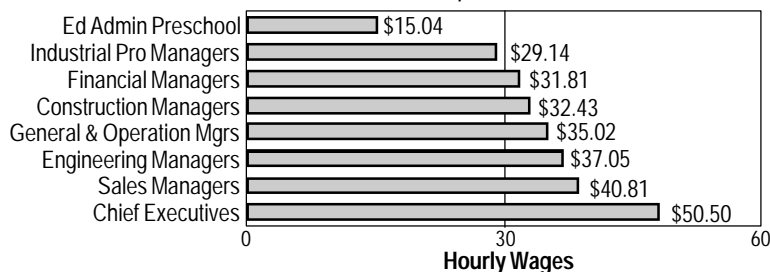
### Upper Peninsula

### Northeast Lower Michigan

### Northwest Lower Michigan

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan		
	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002	Sep 2003	Aug 2003	Sep 2002
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	157,800	159,700	152,700	95,700	97,900	93,600	154,200	160,900	148,200
Employment	148,600	150,000	145,200	88,700	90,600	87,800	144,500	150,800	140,600
Unemployment	9,100	9,700	7,500	7,000	7,400	5,800	9,700	10,100	7,600
Rate (Percent)	5.8	6.1	4.9	7.3	7.5	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.1

### Hourly Wages for Selected Managerial Occupations Requiring at Least a Bachelor's Degree, Benton Harbor MSA, 2001



### Regional Focus

The total number of individuals that were employed in Management Occupations in the **Benton Harbor MSA** during 2001 was 2,480. The management occupation employing the largest number of workers in the area (570), was General and Operations Managers, followed by Chief Executives with 220 workers. Chief Executives was also the occupation offering the largest hourly wages for the period (\$50.50), followed by Sales Managers with \$40.81.

## September Jobless Rates Down in Eight of Michigan's 10 Major Areas

September unemployment rates (unadjusted) fell slightly in eight of Michigan's 12 major labor market areas. Jobless rate decreases over the month were minor, edging downward by 0.3 percentage point or less. The unemployment rates in the remaining four areas, Ann Arbor, Detroit, and the Saginaw-Bay-Midland metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) as well as the Northwest Lower Michigan Region remained unchanged for the month. Most major areas displayed typical seasonal labor market patterns in September. Labor force withdrawal among youth and a decline in summer and seasonal employment more than offset seasonal employment gains in both state and local government education, causing employment levels to fall in 10 areas. The declines were significant, with a

median drop of 1.2 percent. The Northwest Lower Michigan and the Northeast Lower Michigan regions recorded large seasonal employment reductions of 4.2 and 2.1 percent, respectively. From September 2002 to September 2003, unemployment rates rose in all 12 major areas, with increases ranging from 0.8 to 2.4 percentage points.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor MSA had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.0 percent, followed by Lansing with 4.5 percent and the Upper Peninsula with 5.8 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of September was recorded by the Flint area at 9.2 percent, followed by the Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA with 8.0 percent.

## Payroll Employment Increases in All Major Areas

Total September nonfarm employment advanced in all of Michigan's nine metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), as state and local educational facilities recalled their staff with the reopening of the new academic year. The Lansing area exhibited the largest percentage employment growth for the month with 2.7 percent, followed by Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor with 2.6 and 2.2 percent, respectively. The large employment gains in those areas were attributed to resumption of classes in their respective universities. Most of the major areas also experienced small employment reductions in their goods-producing sectors, mainly due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry. Most areas also reported declines in their transportation equipment sectors, caused by temporary production adjustments. The largest percentage employment drop in this sector was reported by the Lansing MSA

(3.1 percent) followed by the Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA with a decrease of 2.2 percent. The only area to show employment gain in the automotive industry was the Kalamazoo MSA with an increase of 2.7 percent.

During September, average hourly earnings in manufacturing moved up in six major areas. The gains were due to increases in both the durable and nondurable goods industries. Average weekly hours moved up in all the areas during the month, with advances recorded mainly in the durable goods sector. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings expanded in all the major areas. The largest gains in weekly earnings were recorded in the Saginaw-Bay-Midland MSA, up by \$177.45, followed by the Flint and Detroit MSAs with increases of \$176.74 and \$158.85, respectively.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Major Labor Market Areas* September and August 2003						
Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Sep.	Aug.	Sep.	Aug.	Sep.	Aug.
Ann Arbor	44.2	38.8	\$24.08	\$23.47	\$ 1,064.34	\$ 910.64
Benton Harbor	44.2	42.1	14.80	14.67	654.16	617.61
Detroit	43.6	37.6	24.72	24.44	1,077.79	918.94
Flint	46.4	41.0	30.68	30.41	1,423.55	1,246.81
Grand Rapids	40.3	39.8	16.73	16.42	674.22	653.52
Jackson*						
Kalamazoo	40.1	39.4	15.27	15.36	612.33	605.18
Lansing	44.2	37.6	25.47	26.36	1,125.77	991.14
Saginaw-Bay-Midland	45.9	41.0	26.34	25.16	1,209.01	1,031.56

\* Data are not available for the Jackson, Upper Peninsula, Northeast Lower Michigan, and Northwest Lower Michigan areas.

## Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry, U.S. and Michigan 2002

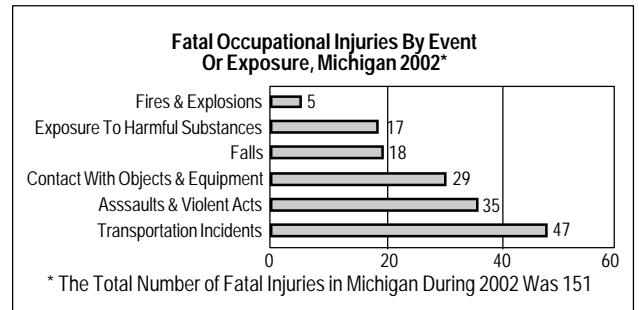
According to the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, the total number of fatal work injuries in the U.S. recorded during 2002 was 5,524, a drop of 6.6 percent from 2001. The count for 2002 was the lowest ever recorded by the fatality census, which has been conducted yearly since 1992.

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries also reports that in 2002 there were four fatal occupational injuries per every 100,000 people employed. This was the lowest number of annual fatalities recorded since 1992. The mining industry recorded a rate of 23.5 fatal work injuries per 100,000 workers in 2002, the highest of any major industry. Fatal injury rates were also above 10 per 100,000 workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing; construction; and transportation and public utilities. The 2002 rate of fatal work injuries was down

from the rate recorded in most industries during 2001. The 2002 rate of injuries increased slightly in transportation and public utilities and remained unchanged in finance, insurance, and real estate. The figures for 2001 exclude the work-related fatalities that resulted from the terrorist attacks on September 11; these have been tabulated separately.

A total of 151 fatal work injuries were recorded in Michigan during 2002. This was a decline of 24 injuries, or 16 percent from the total recorded in 2001. The highest number of fatal injuries (47) was for those caused by transportation incidents, followed by assaults and violent acts (35) and contact with objects and equipment (29). The lowest number of fatal injuries (5), was for those caused by fire and explosions.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2003.



Visit our Web site at [www.michigan.gov/mdcd](http://www.michigan.gov/mdcd) (Labor Market Information Quick Link)



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 Labor Market Analysis Section  
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 3032 W. Grand Boulevard, Suite 9-100  
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