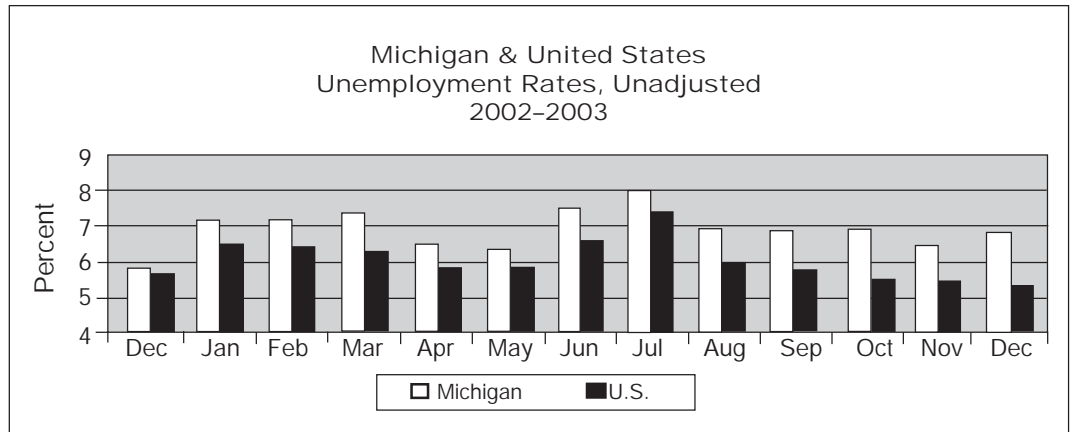


# Michigan's December Jobless Rate Up Slightly

Michigan's unemployment rate moved up by 0.1 percentage point during the month, as the unadjusted unemployment rate increased from 6.6 to 6.7 percent in December. The jobless rate increase represents 5,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment expanded to 340,000. The state's civilian labor force declined by 60,000 during the month to 5,059,000, while employment contracted by 65,000 to 4,719,000. Michigan's unemployment rate was well above the December 2003 national rate of 5.4 percent (unadjusted). The state's 2003 preliminary annual average

unemployment rate was 7.0 percent. This was an increase of eight tenths of a percentage point over the 2002 average jobless rate of 6.2 percent. 2003 was the third consecutive year that the state's annual average unemployment rate increased.

Compared to a year ago, December's labor force increased by 130,000, employment advanced by 76,000 and unemployment climbed by 54,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year hike of 0.9 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



# Seasonal Drop in Nonfarm Employment

Michigan's nonfarm employment declined during the month of December, as industry jobs moved down to 4,420,000. Employment opportunities contracted by 35,000 jobs, with losses recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing employment fell by 9,000 jobs during the month, mostly due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry (specialty trade contractors and heavy and civil engineering construction). The transportation equipment sector held its own during December, remaining at 278,100 jobs. The service-providing sector declined by 26,000 positions, following seasonal reductions in private educational and health services, and professional and business services (mainly in administrative and support services, and employment services). Seasonal employment losses were also recorded in government, as state and local educational facilities continued to release staff for the holidays.

In December, the average workweek in Michigan's manufacturing industries increased to 44.3 hours from 42.4 in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved up by 57 cents to \$21.64. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing expanded to \$958.65, a gain of \$65.28 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2003 Dec.	2003 Nov.	2003 Dec.	2003 Nov.
Manufacturing	\$21.64	\$21.07	44.3	42.4
Durables	23.04	22.41	45.4	43.4
Transport Equipment	28.07	27.13	47.6	44.9
Nondurables	14.90	14.70	39.7	38.3

# Michigan Census Data 2000-2002

Population estimates for all the states are produced every year between decennial censuses. These estimates are the product of joint effort by the Population Division of the U.S. Census Bureau and the Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. Following are some of the findings and changes for the state of Michigan for the period between 2000 and 2002:

- In July of 2002 Michigan's population of 10,050,446, ranked eighth among the states. California was first with a population of 35,116,033 and Wyoming ranked last with a population of 489,703.
- Between 2000 and 2002, Michigan's population expanded by 94,331 or 0.9 percent.
- Michigan ranked eighth in the nation in net population growth between July 2000 and July 2002. California added the most population with a gain of 1,244,385, followed by Texas with an increase of 928,081.
- The male population in Michigan increased to 4,934,223 between 2000 and 2002. This was a gain of close to 52,000 or 1.1 percent. The female population moved up to 5,116,223, a gain of 42,500 or 0.8 percentage points.
- From 2000 to 2002, the racial distribution of the population also changed slightly. The proportion of the state population that is white fell slightly, from 81.8 percent in July 2000 to 81.6 percent in July 2002. The black population share remained unchanged at 14.4 percent over this period. Both the Hispanic and Asian populations recorded slight gains in the percent of state population since 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, September 2003

## Michigan's Population by Race and Hispanic Origin for All Ages, July 2002

	Number	Percent of Total
Total Population	10,050,446	100.0%
White Alone	8,196,618	81.6%
Black Alone	1,442,625	14.4%
Native American	60,105	0.6%
Asian Alone	206,197	2.1%
Hawaiian or Pacific Isles	3,558	0.0%
Hispanic	349,166	3.5%
Multiracial	141,343	1.4%

	Michigan		
	(Data In Thousands)		
	Dec 2003	Nov 2003	Dec 2002
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	5,059	5,119	4,929
Employment	4,719	4,784	4,643
Unemployment	340	335	286
Rate (Percent)	6.7	6.6	5.8
Industry Jobs (Place of Work)			
Total Nonfarm	4,420	4,455	4,498
Goods-Producing	930	939	961
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	8
Construction	196	204	197
Manufacturing	726	727	756
Durable Goods	576	575	598
Fabricated Metals	80	80	83
Machinery Manufact.	77	77	79
Transportation Equip.	278	278	290
Nondurable Goods	150	152	158
Service-Providing	3,490	3,516	3,538
Trade, Transport & Util.	849	852	862
Wholesale Trade	176	178	174
Retail Trade	549	548	557
Motor Vehicle Dealers	62	62	63
Food & Beverage Stores	91	91	91
General Merchandise	130	130	140
Transp, Warehousing & Util	125	127	131
Information	74	74	74
Financial Activities	219	218	215
Finance & Insurance	166	166	163
Real Estate & Rental	53	52	52
Prof & Business Services	567	576	584
Prof, Scientific & Technical	255	254	256
Management Scientific Services	26	26	25
Administrative Support	234	244	244
Education & Health Services	547	551	541
Education Services	80	84	77
Health Care & Social Asst	467	468	464
Leisure & Hospitality	376	374	376
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	56	56	54
Accommodation & Food	320	319	322
Other Services	169	171	177
Government	689	700	709
Federal	58	56	58
State	165	172	174
Local	466	471	477

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

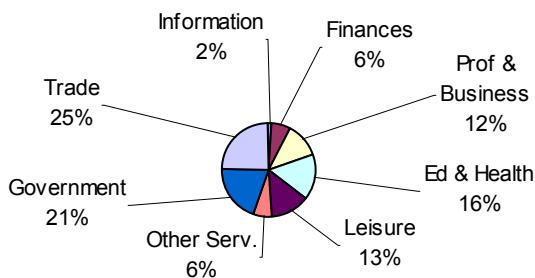
	<b>Ann Arbor</b>			<b>Benton Harbor</b>			<b>Detroit</b>		
	(Data in Thousands)								
	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Dec</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	2002	2003	2003	2002
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	314,100	322,300	308,800	80,700	81,800	78,100	2,242	2,264	2,180
Employment	302,300	310,600	299,000	74,900	76,100	73,800	2,093	2,115	2,057
Unemployment	11,800	11,700	9,800	5,800	5,700	4,400	149	149	124
Rate (Percent)	3.8	3.6	3.2	7.2	7.0	5.6	6.7	6.6	5.7
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	288,300	294,800	293,800	68,500	69,100	69,400	2,059	2,072	2,086
Nat Resources & Construction	11,600	12,500	11,200	2,200	2,300	2,200	90	93	86
Manufacturing	39,700	39,900	42,600	15,200	15,200	16,500	325	325	336
Trade, Transport & Utilities	45,600	45,700	45,500	13,400	13,200	13,400	400	400	408
Wholesale Trade	7,500	7,500	7,400	2,200	2,300	2,400	97	99	99
Retail Trade	33,100	33,200	32,800	8,800	8,500	8,600	241	239	243
Information	5,900	5,900	5,700	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	39	40
Financial Activities	10,000	10,300	11,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	115	114	111
Professional & Business Services	34,900	38,100	34,500	5,700	6,200	5,800	356	361	362
Educational & Health Services	30,100	30,800	31,900	11,100	11,200	10,400	248	248	247
Leisure & Hospitality	21,300	21,700	19,000	5,400	5,500	5,300	173	172	173
Other Services	8,000	8,100	8,300	3,100	3,100	3,200	75	76	79
Government	81,200	81,800	83,800	9,100	9,100	9,300	238	243	244
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	229,700	235,400	225,000	250,400	255,100	246,900	198,100	201,700	197,700
Employment	215,800	221,600	213,400	239,000	244,000	237,600	183,100	186,600	185,300
Unemployment	14,000	13,800	11,600	11,400	11,000	9,300	15,000	15,100	12,300
Rate (Percent)	6.1	5.9	5.2	4.6	4.3	3.8	7.6	7.5	6.2
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	206,400	210,800	210,600	239,100	242,900	244,900	173,200	175,800	180,600
Nat Resources & Construction	9,900	10,300	9,200	12,800	12,900	9,800	8,100	8,300	9,400
Manufacturing	39,900	40,000	41,300	23,500	23,500	24,200	23,800	23,900	25,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	39,100	39,800	38,800	38,500	39,200	41,700	32,800	34,000	35,800
Wholesale Trade	6,200	6,300	5,800	5,400	6,100	6,100	4,300	4,400	4,500
Retail Trade	27,800	28,400	27,800	26,900	26,800	29,100	24,100	25,200	26,900
Information	2,400	2,400	2,300	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,100	3,100	3,000
Financial Activities	10,600	9,800	10,600	16,400	16,500	15,300	7,600	7,500	8,000
Professional & Business Services	18,000	18,800	18,900	20,200	20,300	21,400	22,300	22,400	23,100
Educational & Health Services	24,200	25,900	25,300	25,300	25,400	25,000	27,100	27,500	27,300
Leisure & Hospitality	19,700	20,600	20,700	16,100	16,200	16,800	15,200	15,000	15,500
Other Services	8,900	8,900	9,100	11,200	11,200	11,400	8,300	8,500	8,600
Government	33,700	34,300	34,400	71,200	73,800	75,500	24,900	25,600	24,800

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint			Grand Rapids-Holland Muskegon			Jackson		
	Dec 2003	Nov 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Nov 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Nov 2003	Dec 2002
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	188,600	189,700	181,500	618,100	622,900	601,700	80,400	80,600	79,000
Employment	172,500	173,400	167,600	576,700	580,300	565,300	74,600	75,000	74,000
Unemployment	16,100	16,200	14,000	41,400	42,600	36,500	5,800	5,600	5,000
Rate (Percent)	8.6	8.6	7.7	6.7	6.8	6.1	7.3	7.0	6.3
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	162,800	163,400	163,600	572,100	572,300	578,700	62,700	62,800	64,600
Nat Resources & Construction	7,300	7,400	6,700	26,300	26,800	27,800	2,600	2,700	2,600
Manufacturing	24,100	24,400	25,300	131,100	130,800	134,200	9,600	9,400	10,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	33,200	32,700	33,300	114,700	114,700	114,600	13,900	14,000	14,300
Wholesale Trade	6,500	6,500	6,700	31,600	31,100	30,700	1,600	1,600	1,700
Retail Trade	22,800	22,200	22,800	68,600	68,600	68,700	9,100	9,200	9,300
Information	2,500	2,500	2,400	8,000	8,000	8,600	600	600	600
Financial Activities	5,300	5,800	5,600	22,500	22,500	24,000	2,600	2,600	2,500
Professional & Business Services	18,600	18,300	18,000	66,300	65,500	64,500	4,400	4,600	4,700
Educational & Health Services	23,400	23,500	23,800	75,600	76,100	73,300	8,700	8,700	8,700
Leisure & Hospitality	16,500	16,100	15,800	41,700	41,900	44,000	5,600	5,500	5,500
Other Services	6,500	6,600	6,800	24,100	24,200	24,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
Government	25,400	26,100	25,900	61,800	61,800	63,000	11,900	11,800	11,900

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan		
	Dec 2003	Nov 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Nov 2003	Dec 2002	Dec 2003	Nov 2003	Dec 2002
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	154,100	155,700	148,300	93,200	94,300	90,400	151,400	152,300	145,100
Employment	142,100	144,700	137,800	83,200	85,300	81,600	139,200	140,900	134,900
Unemployment	12,000	11,000	10,500	10,000	9,000	8,800	12,200	11,400	10,200
Rate (Percent)	7.8	7.0	7.1	10.7	9.5	9.7	8.0	7.5	7.1

**Percent Distribution Of Service-Providing Industries, Kalamazoo MSA Annual Averages, 2003**



### Regional Focus

Total preliminary 2003 annual average nonfarm employment in the **Kalamazoo MSA** stands at 206,300. Seventy-six percent of the jobs in the area (156,500) are in the service-providing industries. The largest number of jobs among the service industries are in *trade, transportation and utilities*, accounting for 25 percent (38,500), followed by *government, and educational and health services* with 21 and 16 percent, respectively. In comparison, Michigan's service industries account for 79 percent of total employment. The largest sector, *trade, transportation and utilities*, accounts for 24 percent followed by *government, and professional and business services*, with 19 and 17 percent, respectively.

## December Jobless Rates Up Slightly in Most of Michigan's Major Areas

December unemployment rates (unadjusted) increased in 10 of Michigan's 12 major labor market areas, as the state experienced the usual seasonal labor market patterns. Most jobless rate gains over the month were minor, advancing by 0.3 of a percentage point or less in the metropolitan areas in the southern part of the state. Michigan's three northernmost labor market areas, the Northeast Lower Michigan Region, the Upper Peninsula, and the Northwest Lower Michigan Region, experienced typically large seasonal jobless rate hikes over the month, rising by 1.2, 0.8, and 0.5 percentage points, respectively. The jobless rate in the Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) edged downward by 0.1 percentage point in December while the rate in the Flint MSA remained unchanged. Employment and

labor force levels fell seasonally in all major areas from November to December, with Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo-Battle Creek experiencing the largest employment decline, both at 2.7 percent. Preliminary annual average data indicate that the unemployment rates increased in all 12 major labor market areas from 2002 to 2003. Rate hikes ranged from 0.1 to 1.4 percent with a median advance of 0.8 of a percentage point.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.8 percent, followed by the Lansing MSA with 4.6 percent and the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek area with 6.1 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of December was recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan area at 10.7 percent, followed by the Flint MSA with 8.6 percent.

## Nonfarm Employment Moves Down in All the Major Areas

Total nonfarm employment declined in all of Michigan's nine metro areas during the month of December. The Ann Arbor, Kalamazoo and Lansing MSAs experienced the largest decline in their employment levels, dropping by 2.2, 2.1 and 1.6 percent, respectively. Most major areas experienced job reductions in their service-providing sectors following seasonal losses in professional and business services, as well as educational and health services. Employment reductions also occurred in state and local government, affecting primarily areas with large universities, as higher educational facilities began releasing staff for the holidays. In the goods producing sector, seasonal declines were observed in construction, mainly in heavy and civil engineering construction and specialty trade contractors. Manufacturing

job levels were steady in most areas during December, with the Grand Rapids area showing small gains for the month.

During December, average hourly earnings in manufacturing moved up in seven major areas. The gains were due to increases in hourly wages 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 area, up by \$152.41, followed by the Ann Arbor and Flint areas with increases of \$110.82 and \$99.55, respectively.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Major Labor Market Areas* December and November 2003						
Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.
Ann Arbor	46.7	43.7	\$23.83	\$22.93	\$ 1,112.86	\$ 1,002.04
Benton Harbor	43.8	42.8	15.29	15.40	669.70	659.12
Detroit	46.0	43.2	24.64	24.10	1,133.44	1,041.12
Flint	48.3	46.8	30.80	29.66	1,487.64	1,388.09
Grand Rapids Jackson*	40.9	40.1	16.69	16.25	682.62	651.63
Kalamazoo	41.9	40.5	15.91	15.58	666.63	630.99
Lansing	42.5	40.6	25.12	24.13	1,067.60	979.68
Saginaw-Bay-Midland	47.1	42.7	25.42	24.47	1,197.28	1,044.87

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

## Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area Annual Average 2003

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes CPI's for two population groups: 1) a CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 87 percent of the total population, and 2) a CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) which covers 32 percent of the total population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial and technical workers, the unemployed, retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected in 87 urban areas across the country, including the Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The Detroit CPI is published every other month.

Consumer prices (CPI-U) in the Detroit CMSA, rose from an average of 178.9 index points in 2002 to an average of 182.5 in 2003. The 2.0 percent annual increase was primarily due to higher costs for fuels and utilities, energy, medical care and transportation. Price increases for motor fuel and energy in general were the highest during 2003, moving up by 15.0 and 11.4 percent, respectively.

## Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Detroit Metropolitan Area Annual Averages, 2003

	Index No. Annual Average 2003	Percent Change From 2002 To 2003
1982-84=100		
<b>Detroit Metro All Items</b>	<b>182.5</b>	<b>+2.0</b>
Food And Beverages	175.0	+1.7
Food At Home	174.6	+1.0
Food Away From Home	174.5	+1.6
Housing	173.8	+1.8
Shelter	201.4	+2.1
Fuels & Utilities	156.1	+8.3
Apparel	125.1	+0.2
Transportation	173.3	+3.0
Motor Fuel	137.3	+15.0
Medical Care	292.3	+3.1
Education & Communication	114.9	+0.9
Energy	133.2	11.4
Recreation	116.4	+8.7

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Labor Market Analysis Section  
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