



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

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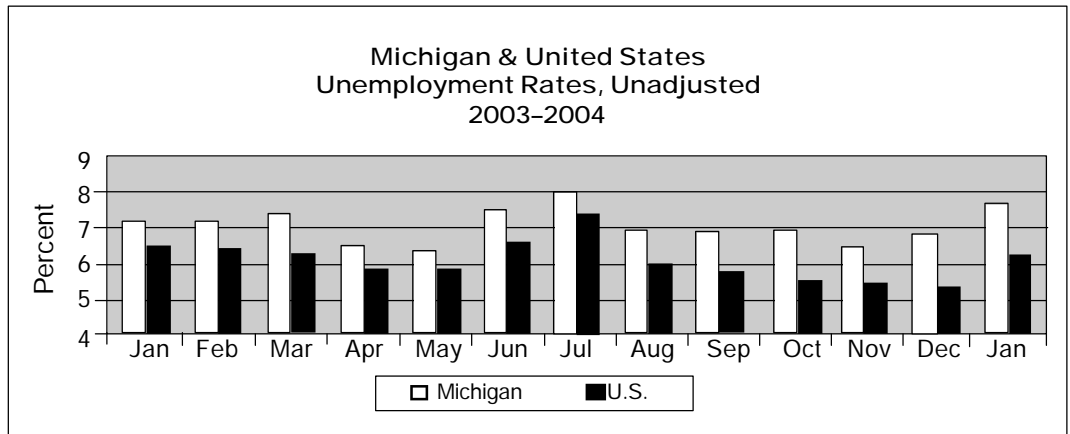
Michigan's January Jobless Rate at 7.6 Percent

Michigan's unadjusted unemployment rate in January was 7.6 percent. The state's civilian labor force during the month stood at 5,004,000. The number of employed was 4,625,000, while unemployment totaled 379,000. Michigan's unemployment rate was 1.3 percentage point above the January national rate of 6.3 percent.

Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and conducted by BLS in cooperation with all states. This year's revisions include several steps, such as updating data inputs, the incorporation of census population updates, and the revision of annual averages to match those generated by the Current Population Survey of households.

January 2004 labor force statistics are not comparable with data for 2003. The 2003 estimates were recently revised, in an annual process mandated by the U.S. Department of

December 2003 and January 2004 labor force estimates are not fully compatible, primarily because 2003 is revised to the household survey averages and January 2004 data was not.



Seasonal Reductions in Nonfarm Employment

Michigan's nonfarm employment declined during the month of January, as industry jobs moved down to 4,298,000. Employment opportunities decreased by 131,000 jobs, with losses recorded in both goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing employment declined by 30,000 during the month, mainly due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry (special trade contractors and construction of buildings). The manufacturing sectors, which continued to feel the impact of the economic slowdown, also lost ground, with decreases in both durable and nondurable goods. Service-providing industries fell by 101,000 jobs, following seasonal losses in retail trade (general merchandise stores), professional and business services (administrative and support services), educational and health services, and leisure and hospitality (accommodation and food services). Government employment also fell in January, due to temporary seasonal layoffs in state and local educational facilities.

In January, the average workweek in Michigan's manufacturing industries decreased to 42.8 hours from 44.1 in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved down by 26 cents to \$21.89. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing contracted to \$936.89, a loss of \$39.93 from the previous month's total.

January 2004 & December 2003				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2004 Jan.	2003 Dec.	2004 Jan.	2003 Dec.
Manufacturing	\$21.89	\$22.15	42.8	44.1
Durables	23.32	23.65	43.8	45.2
Transport Equipment	28.33	28.76	46.0	47.6
Nondurables	14.88	14.87	38.6	39.5

Occupational Projections For The US 2002-2012

**The 15 Occupations With The Largest
Job Growth, 2002 - 2012**
(Data is in thousands.)

Occupations	Employment		Total Gains
	2002	2012	
Registered Nurses	2,284	2,908	623
Postsecondary Teachers	1,581	2,184	603
Retail Salespersons	4,076	4,672	596
Customer Service Reps	1,894	2,354	460
Cashiers, Except Gaming	3,432	3,886	454
Janitors & Cleaners	2,267	2,681	414
General & Operations Mngrs	2,049	2,425	376
Waiters & Waitresses	2,097	2,464	367
Nursing Aides & Orderlies	1,375	1,718	343
Truck Drivers, Heavy	1,767	2,104	337
Receptionists & Info Clerks	1,100	1,425	325
Security Guards	995	1,313	317
Office Clerks, General	2,991	3,301	310
Teacher Assistants	1,277	1,571	294
Sales Representatives	1,459	1,738	279

**The 15 Fastest Growing Occupations,
2002 - 2012**
(Data is in thousands.)

Occupations	Employment		Percent Change
	2002	2012	
Medical Assistants	365	579	59
Network Systems Analysts	186	292	57
Physician Assistants	63	94	49
Social & Human Services Asst	305	454	49
Home Health Aides	580	859	48
Medical & Health Records Techs	147	216	47
Physical Therapist Assistants	37	54	46
Computer Enginrs Applications	394	573	46
Computer Enginrs Sys Software	281	409	45
Physical Therapists Assistants	50	73	45
Fitness Trainers	183	264	44
Database Administrators	110	159	44
Veterinary Techs & Technologist	53	76	44
Hazardous Materials Movers	38	54	43
Dental Hygienists	148	212	43

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2004.

	Michigan		
	(Data In Thousands)		
	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	5,004	5,027	4,936
Employment	4,625	4,669	4,561
Unemployment	379	358	375
Rate (Percent)	7.6	7.1	7.6
Industry Jobs (Place of Work)			
Total Nonfarm	4,298	4,429	4,354
Goods-Producing	889	919	916
Nat Resources & Mining	7	8	8
Construction	167	188	169
Manufacturing	715	722	740
Durable Goods	569	573	586
Fabricated Metals	83	82	84
Machinery Manufact.	76	75	78
Transportation Equip.	280	283	286
Nondurable Goods	145	149	154
Service-Providing	3,409	3,510	3,438
Trade, Transport & Util.	799	830	808
Wholesale Trade	172	175	172
Retail Trade	504	532	511
Motor Vehicle Dealers	61	61	62
Food & Beverage Stores	88	91	88
General Merchandise	116	128	118
Transp, Warehousing & Util	124	124	125
Information	69	70	71
Financial Activities	216	218	215
Finance & Insurance	160	161	161
Real Estate & Rental	56	57	54
Prof & Business Services	563	578	577
Prof, Scientific & Technical	243	246	254
Management Scientific Services	20	20	20
Administrative Support	240	253	242
Education & Health Services	543	556	539
Education Services	76	84	68
Health Care & Social Asst	468	473	470
Leisure & Hospitality	377	391	369
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	53	56	50
Accommodation & Food	324	334	320
Other Services	169	170	170
Government	672	698	690
Federal	55	56	56
State	163	167	171
Local	455	474	463

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Ann Arbor

Benton Harbor

Detroit

(Data in Thousands)

	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	316,200	317,900	306,300	81,900	81,400	75,500	2,212	2,220	2,199
Employment	302,900	305,400	293,300	75,400	75,300	69,800	2,045	2,063	2,040
Unemployment	13,400	12,500	13,000	6,500	6,100	5,800	168	157	159
Rate (Percent)	4.2	3.9	4.3	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.3

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	286,200	294,700	285,100	68,000	69,100	64,700	1,996	2,057	2,045
Nat Resources & Construction	10,800	11,700	10,200	2,100	2,300	2,000	75	84	75
Manufacturing	41,700	41,600	42,800	16,300	16,000	16,400	316	320	326
Trade, Transport & Utilities	43,000	44,000	42,400	12,800	13,100	12,000	381	397	390
Wholesale Trade	7,600	7,600	7,500	2,600	2,600	2,200	95	96	97
Retail Trade	30,700	31,700	30,300	8,000	8,300	7,600	219	234	225
Information	5,200	5,200	5,300	900	900	1,000	37	37	38
Financial Activities	11,100	11,100	11,200	2,200	2,200	2,100	116	117	116
Professional & Business Services	37,100	37,900	36,900	5,300	5,500	5,300	343	353	361
Educational & Health Services	29,800	30,900	38,800	10,400	10,400	8,800	249	251	251
Leisure & Hospitality	20,900	21,800	19,800	6,000	6,500	5,400	174	181	172
Other Services	8,400	8,500	8,500	3,400	3,400	3,300	74	76	77
Government	78,200	82,000	79,200	8,600	8,800	8,400	232	241	239

Kalamazoo-Battle Creek

Lansing

Saginaw-Bay-Midland

	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	233,000	232,000	228,600	250,000	250,600	243,900	192,400	196,400	192,900
Employment	217,700	217,200	213,500	236,900	238,500	231,900	175,500	180,500	176,000
Unemployment	15,300	14,800	15,100	13,100	12,100	12,000	16,800	15,900	16,900
Rate (Percent)	6.6	6.4	6.6	5.2	4.8	4.9	8.8	8.1	8.8

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	206,000	210,000	208,100	234,500	241,300	236,400	164,500	172,900	169,600
Nat Resources & Construction	8,800	10,100	9,000	8,600	10,000	8,200	6,200	7,600	7,600
Manufacturing	39,100	40,100	40,100	22,700	23,600	24,100	22,500	23,500	24,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	35,400	36,800	35,900	37,900	39,700	38,000	29,400	33,000	32,100
Wholesale Trade	5,900	6,000	5,600	6,000	6,100	5,600	4,400	4,600	4,500
Retail Trade	24,800	26,000	25,400	25,700	27,400	26,100	20,800	24,200	23,400
Information	2,100	2,100	2,200	3,500	3,500	3,800	2,900	2,900	2,900
Financial Activities	9,900	9,700	9,100	16,600	16,900	15,300	7,200	7,400	7,300
Professional & Business Services	19,500	19,200	19,300	20,200	21,000	21,500	22,800	23,300	23,000
Educational & Health Services	27,200	26,800	28,000	24,700	25,000	24,300	26,200	27,100	25,400
Leisure & Hospitality	18,200	18,500	18,500	17,900	18,500	18,000	15,000	15,800	15,900
Other Services	9,000	9,200	9,300	10,600	10,700	10,800	7,700	7,800	7,800
Government	36,800	37,500	36,700	71,800	72,400	72,400	24,600	24,500	23,500

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Flint		Grand Rapids-Holland Muskegon			Jackson			
	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	184,600	185,600	183,000	605,500	607,400	597,700	79,200	80,000	77,200
Employment	165,900	168,600	164,500	561,300	563,900	550,800	73,100	73,900	70,900
Unemployment	18,600	17,000	18,500	44,200	43,500	46,900	6,100	6,100	6,300
Rate (Percent)	10.1	9.2	10.1	7.3	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.6	8.2

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	155,500	161,400	158,900	550,800	565,600	556,300	61,100	63,000	61,000
Nat Resources & Construction	6,300	7,100	5,900	24,900	27,200	25,100	2,200	2,400	2,200
Manufacturing	23,600	24,200	24,700	126,500	126,500	133,500	10,200	10,100	10,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	30,200	31,400	31,200	107,600	110,300	108,100	13,200	13,400	12,700
Wholesale Trade	6,400	6,600	6,400	29,300	30,000	29,200	1,700	1,700	1,700
Retail Trade	20,600	21,500	21,300	64,000	66,000	65,000	8,400	8,600	8,000
Information	2,200	2,200	2,200	8,000	8,300	7,900	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,100	7,000	6,200	22,200	22,700	24,300	2,400	2,500	2,500
Professional & Business Services	17,600	18,000	18,900	64,100	64,000	61,100	4,300	4,400	4,100
Educational & Health Services	22,400	24,200	23,500	72,500	75,900	70,100	9,500	9,600	9,600
Leisure & Hospitality	15,100	15,300	14,500	45,400	47,300	43,700	5,300	5,800	5,400
Other Services	6,200	6,300	6,500	23,000	23,300	23,400	2,600	2,600	2,800
Government	24,800	25,700	25,300	56,600	60,100	59,100	10,900	11,700	11,100

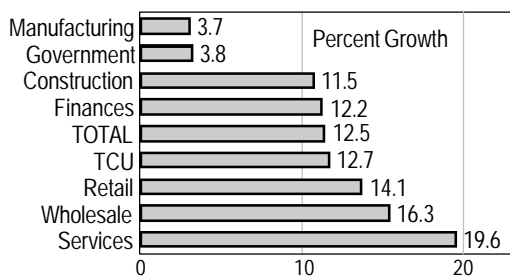
Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

Northwest Lower Michigan

	Upper Peninsula		Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan			
	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003	Jan 2004	Dec 2003	Jan 2003
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	150,900	153,100	149,100	91,800	92,900	90,800	149,300	151,000	145,800
Employment	137,900	140,400	134,500	80,500	82,300	78,500	135,900	138,100	131,800
Unemployment	13,000	12,700	14,600	11,400	10,500	12,300	13,500	12,900	14,000
Rate (Percent)	8.6	8.3	9.8	12.4	11.3	13.5	9.0	8.5	9.6

Grand Rapids MSA Projected Employment Growth by Major Industries, 2000-2010



Regional Focus

Projected Employment Growth in the Grand Rapids MSA by Major Industries, 2000-2010

Total nonfarm employment growth in the Grand Rapids MSA between 2000 and 2010 is projected to reach 12.5 percent. Among the major categories, the service industries will grow the fastest at the rate of 19.6 percent (business services will have the highest growth, up by 36.7 percent), followed by wholesale trade and retail trade up by 16.3 and 14.1 percent, respectively. Employment in the manufacturing industries will experience the slowest growth rate at 3.7 percent.

January Jobless Rates Up Seasonally in All of Michigan's Major Areas

January unemployment rates (unadjusted) moved up in all of Michigan's 12 major labor market areas. Employment and labor force levels declined seasonally in most major areas from December to January. Although current labor force estimates for January 2004 cannot be readily compared with the recently revised data (see explanation on the front page), the increases in the January jobless rate for Michigan's major labor market areas, and the declines in payroll employment in the metropolitan areas, generally displayed typical seasonal patterns. Most of the unemployment rate increases over the month were minor, ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 of a percentage point in nine major areas. Only three areas recorded jobless

rate gains of over a half percentage point. The Saginaw-Bay-Midland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) had a rate hike of 0.7 percent while the rates in both the Northeast Lower Michigan Region and the Flint MSA increased around a full percentage point.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.2 percent, followed by Lansing with 5.2 percent and the Kalamazoo-Battle Creek MSA with 6.6 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of January was recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan region at 12.4 percent, followed by the Flint MSA with 10.1 percent.

Payroll Employment Declines in All Metro Areas

Total nonfarm employment declined in all nine of Michigan's metro areas during January, with the Saginaw-Bay-Midland area showing the largest drop at 4.9 percent, followed by the Flint MSA with a drop of 3.7 percent. Employment losses were seasonal and were recorded in both the service-providing and goods-producing industries. Losses in the service-providing industries were concentrated in retail trade, leisure and hospitality, and employment services as the holidays ended and many employers reduced staff for the winter season. Some temporary employment reductions were also reported in local government throughout the state as primary and secondary schools released staff for winter break. In the goods-producing sector employment fell mainly due to seasonal layoffs in construction. Additionally, manufacturing industries also experienced losses for the month, such as in

transportation equipment and related industries (most notably in the Saginaw-Bay-Midland and Lansing MSAs), and in food manufacturing.

During January, average weekly hours in manufacturing decreased in seven major areas. The losses were due to reductions in hours worked in both the durable and nondurable goods industries. Average hourly earnings also moved down in seven areas during the month, with losses recorded mainly in the durable goods sector. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings contracted in all the major areas. The largest declines in weekly earnings were recorded in the Lansing MSA, down by \$124.64, followed by the Flint and Saginaw-Bay-Midland areas with decreases of \$90.29 and \$73.23, respectively.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Major Labor Market Areas* January 2004 and December 2003						
Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	43.7	44.9	\$24.80	\$24.80	\$ 1,083.76	\$ 1,113.52
Benton Harbor	45.2	44.2	15.39	15.80	695.63	698.36
Detroit	43.7	44.8	24.82	24.99	1,084.63	1,119.55
Flint	45.4	47.7	31.17	31.56	1,415.12	1,505.41
Grand Rapids Jackson*	39.8	40.1	16.47	16.78	655.51	672.88
Kalamazoo	41.1	42.7	15.73	15.76	646.50	672.95
Lansing	42.3	45.6	25.75	26.62	1,089.23	1,213.87
Saginaw-Bay-Midland	44.6	47.3	25.02	25.14	1,115.89	1,189.12

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

Highlights of Women's Earnings in 2002

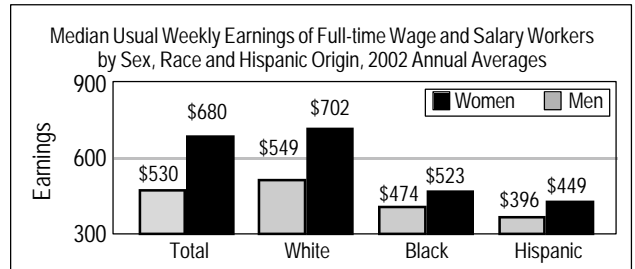
In September of 2003, the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, published a report investigating women's earnings during 2002. Following are some highlights of the findings:

- During 2002, median weekly earnings for women who were full-time wage and salary workers was \$530, or 78 percent of the \$680 median for their male counterparts. The corresponding ratio was 76 percent during 2001. In 1979, the first year of comparable earnings data, women earned 63 percent of what men earned.
- The women's-to-men's earnings ratio varies significantly by demographic group. Among blacks and Hispanics, for example, the ratios were 91 and 88 percent, respectively, in 2002; for whites the ratio was about 78 percent. Young women and men (those 16 to 24 years old), had fairly similar earnings; however, in the older age group, women's earnings were much lower.
- Among full-time working women, 45- to 54-year-olds had the highest weekly earnings (\$603), followed by 35- to 44-year-olds and 55- to 64-year-olds (both around \$574). Men's earnings also peaked among 45- to-54 year-olds (\$808).
- The difference between women's and men's earnings was the smallest among young workers. For instance, among workers aged 45 to 54, women earned 74.6 percent as much as men did; in contrast, women age 16 to 24 years earned 93.6 percent as much as men.
- White workers of either gender earned more than

their black or Hispanic counterparts in 2002, although the differences among women were much smaller than those among men. White women's earnings (\$549) were 15.8 percent higher than black women's, and 38.6 percent higher than those of Hispanic women. In contrast, white men's earnings (\$702) were 34.2 percent higher than the earnings of their black counterparts and 56.3 percent greater than those of Hispanic men.

- Median weekly earnings varied considerably by educational level in 2002. Among women, those with less than a high school diploma earned \$323 per week, compared with \$809 for those with a college degree. Among men, high school dropouts had earnings of \$421 a week, compared with \$1,089 for college graduates.
- Women working full time in professional specialty occupations earned \$773 per week in 2002. This was the highest among major occupational categories.

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



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