MICHIGAN'S
LABOR MARKET NEWS

On January 1, 2024, Michigan's minimum wage increased from $10.10 to $10.33.

NOVEMBER 2023 JOBLESS RATE

MICHIGAN

4.3%

NATIONAL

3.7%

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AMELIA ARNOLD
CONTRIBUTOR
Student Assistant
arnolda11@michigan.gov

NICK GANDHI
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
gandhin@michigan.gov

WAYNE ROURKE
EDITOR
Labor Market Information Director
rourkew@michigan.gov

HAILEY BARRUS
DESIGNER
Communications Specialist
barrush1@michigan.gov

CHRIS HOLMAN
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
holmanc1@michigan.gov

TRISHA SCHLEGEL
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
schlegelt@michigan.gov

JIM BIRNEY
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
birneyj@michigan.gov

KRYSTAL JONES
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
jonesk54@michigan.gov

ALONZIA STEPHENS
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
stephensa2@michigan.gov

JOHN DILLON
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
dillonj4@michigan.gov

REIMA NASSER
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
nasserr@michigan.gov

Michigan's Labor Market News is a product of the Michigan Center for Data and Analytics (MCDA), which enhances and promotes evidence-based decision making across state government through advanced research and analytics.

The Labor Market Information division of the MCDA is the official source for Michigan's employment, occupation, and industry data through a partnership with U.S. Department of Labor.

MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE INCREASES IN NOVEMBER

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Michigan's unemployment rate rose by two-tenths of a percentage point to 4.3 percent during November.

Since October 2023, the national jobless rate inched down by two-tenths of a percentage point to 3.7 percent. Michigan's unemployment rate was 0.6 percentage points above the U.S. rate. At 4.3 percent, Michigan's jobless rate matched that of Arizona, Kentucky, and New York as the sixth highest rate in the nation in November. Across the U.S., unemployment rates ranged from 1.8 percent in Maryland to 5.4 percent in Nevada.

Over the year, the U.S. unemployment rate advanced by one-tenth of a percentage point, while the statewide unemployment rate was reduced by one-tenth of a percentage point. Since November 2022, Michigan's unemployment rate decrease of one-tenth of a percentage point was tied with Louisiana, Maine, and Nevada as the 23rd largest drop in the nation.

Over the month, Michigan's workforce rose by 0.5 percent, an increase comparable to the labor force increase seen nationally (+0.3 percent). Statewide employment levels edged up by 0.3 percent, while the U.S. employment total rose by 0.5 percent since October. In November, total unemployment in Michigan rose by 4.3 percent, while total unemployment in the U.S. receded by 3.3 percent.

Since November 2022, Michigan's labor force advanced by 4.2 percent, which was tied with South Carolina as highest in the nation. The national labor force observed a 2.3 percent gain over the same period. Over the year, statewide employment levels increased by 4.3 percent, while U.S. employment levels rose by 2.2 percent. Total unemployment in Michigan increased by 2.9 percent over the year, 2.0 percentage points below the total unemployment advance of 4.9 percent in the U.S.

For more information on state and regional unemployment rates for Michigan, view full press releases at Michigan.gov/LMI.

REIMA NASSER
Economic Analyst

MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES, NOVEMBER 2023 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	NOV 2023	OCT 2023	NOV 2022	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				NUMERIC	PERCENT	NUMERIC	PERCENT
Civilian Labor Force	5,036,000	5,013,000	4,833,000	23,000	0.5%	203,000	4.2%
Employed	4,821,000	4,806,000	4,622,000	15,000	0.3%	199,000	4.3%
Unemployed	216,000	207,000	210,000	9,000	4.3%	6,000	2.9%
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.1	4.4	0.2	XXX	-0.1	XXX

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Michigan Center for Data and Analytics, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, NOVEMBER 2022–NOVEMBER 2023 (PERCENT)
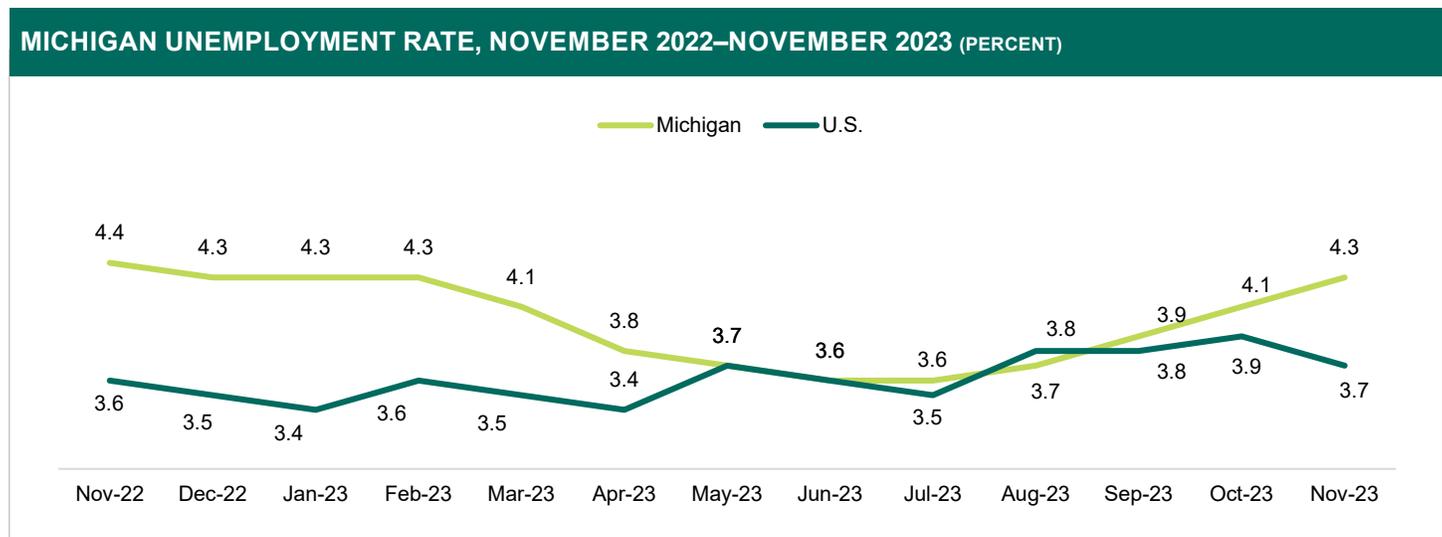
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Michigan Center for Data and Analytics, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

STATEWIDE NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS ADVANCE MARGINALLY IN NOVEMBER

Total nonfarm payroll jobs in Michigan increased marginally by 7,100 or 0.2 percent over the month, rising to 4,423,200 in November, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Payroll jobs on the statewide level have now advanced in three of the past six months and nine times within the past year. As of November 2023, total employment in Michigan continued to remain below its February 2020 pre-pandemic level (-26,300 or 0.6 percent). Despite the minimal November job change, Michigan was ranked the 10th highest among all 50 U.S. states in terms of monthly nonfarm job level change.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll jobs on the nationwide level moved up minimally in November, increasing by only 0.1 percent. Beginning in December 2020, total nonfarm jobs on the national level have not recorded a monthly job decline.

During November, seven of Michigan's 11 statewide supersectors recorded seasonally adjusted job gains. On a numeric basis, noteworthy job gains were recorded within several major industry sectors including *Manufacturing* (+8,200), *Private education and health services* (+2,700), and *Government* (+800). The increase in employment in the *Manufacturing* sector was mainly due to job rebounds from the UAW strike. Both the *Leisure and hospitality* and *Construction* industries recorded job declines of -2,500 over the month.

On the nationwide level, employment change was mixed during November. Job additions were recorded in a variety of major industry sectors including *Construction*, *Manufacturing, Information*, *Financial activities*, *Private education and health services*, *Leisure and hospitality*, *Other services*, and *Government*. Jobs in the *Mining and logging*; *Trade, transportation, and utilities*; and *Professional and business services* sectors declined during November.
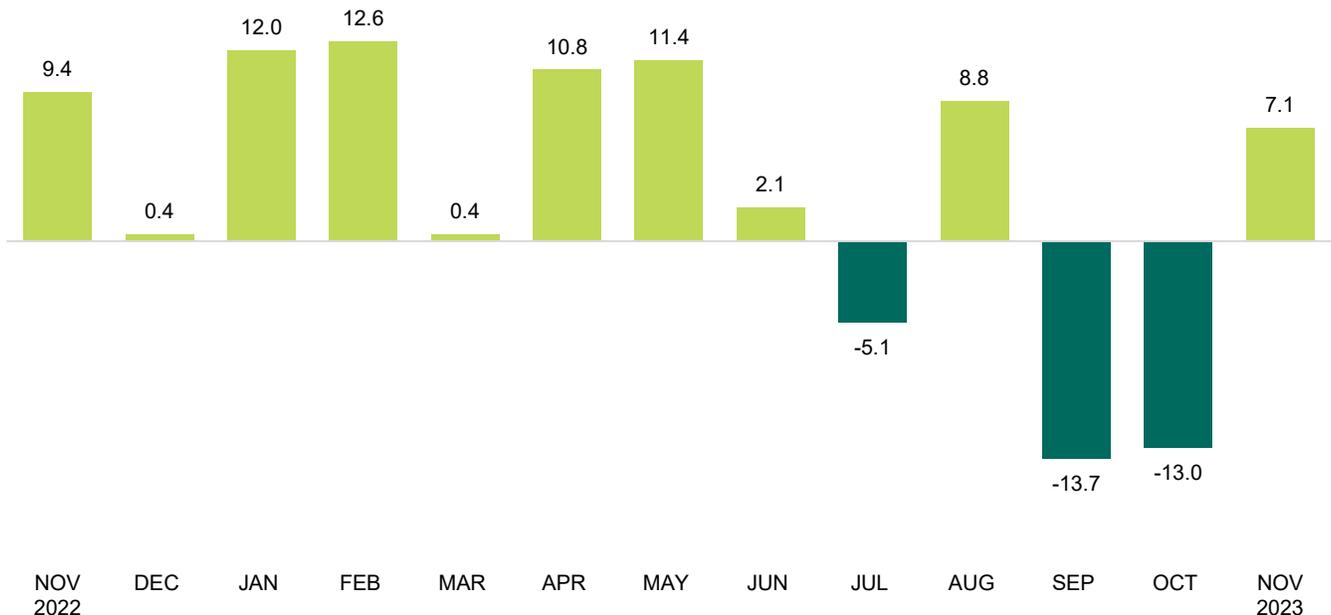
Yearly Job Change Mixed Among Michigan Major Industry Sectors

Yearly job gains were recorded in six of Michigan's 11 major industry sectors as of November 2022. Consequently, Michigan total nonfarm payroll jobs rose by only 0.8 percent (+33,800) during this time. This over-the-year rate change ranked 45th lowest among all 50 states, noting a higher rate than only Iowa, Hawaii, Tennessee, Rhode Island, and Mississippi. The largest major industry sector percentage changes occurred within the *Mining and logging* (+4.1 percent), *Government* (+3.2 percent), and *Private education and health services* (+2.9 percent). Notable job level changes were recorded within several subsectors, including *Healthcare and social assistance* (+19,500), *Local government* (+12,300), and *Wholesale trade* (+6,800).

Total nonfarm payroll jobs on the national level rose by 1.8 percent over the year, significantly higher than Michigan's recorded rate for November. The *Private education and health services* (+4.2 percent), *Leisure and hospitality* (+3.3 percent), *Mining and logging* (+3.2 percent), and *Government* (+2.9 percent) sectors posted several of the largest rate changes among U.S. major industry sectors.

MICHIGAN OVER-THE-MONTH PAYROLL JOB CHANGE, NOVEMBER 2022–NOVEMBER 2023 (IN THOUSANDS)

Month	Value
NOV 2022	9.4
DEC	0.4
JAN	12.0
FEB	12.6
MAR	0.4
APR	10.8
MAY	11.4
JUN	2.1
JUL	-5.1
AUG	8.8
SEP	-13.7
OCT	-13.0
NOV 2023	7.1

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Michigan Center for Data and Analytics, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

MICHIGAN METRO AREA JOB CHANGE, OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 2023 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
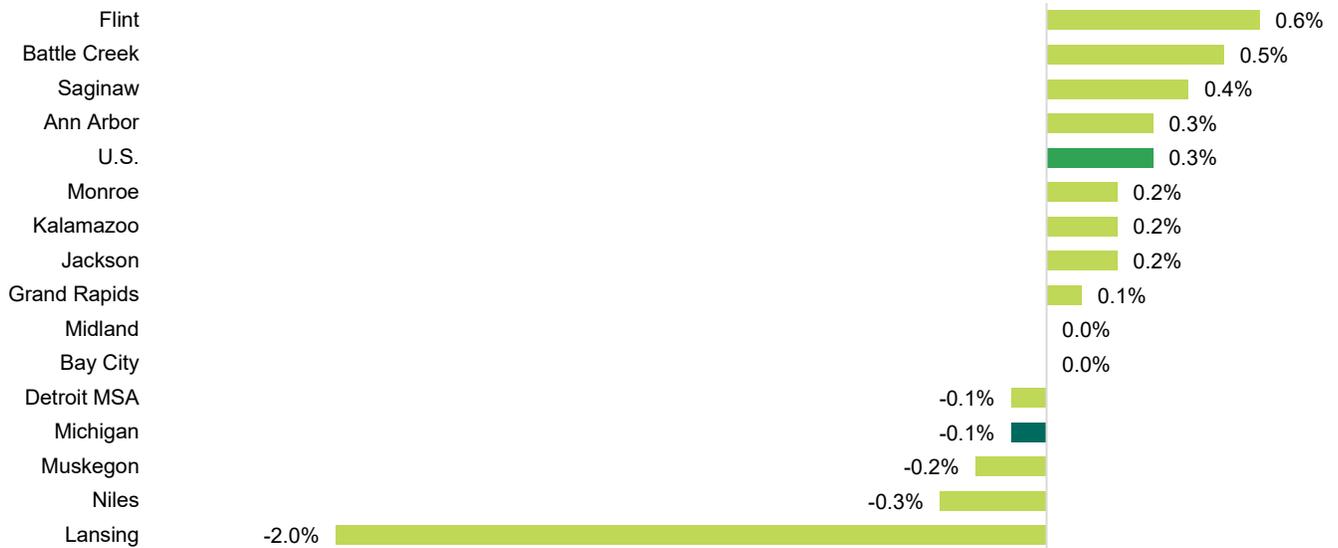
Metro Area	Change
Flint	0.6%
Battle Creek	0.5%
Saginaw	0.4%
Ann Arbor	0.3%
U.S.	0.3%
Monroe	0.2%
Kalamazoo	0.2%
Jackson	0.2%
Grand Rapids	0.1%
Midland	0.0%
Bay City	0.0%
Detroit MSA	-0.1%
Michigan	-0.1%
Muskegon	-0.2%
Niles	-0.3%
Lansing	-2.0%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Michigan Center for Data and Analytics, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

Most Michigan Metro Areas Record Job Gains During November

Eight of Michigan's 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) recorded a job rate increase in November, on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Two MSAs, Midland and Bay City, recorded no change, whereas four metro areas within Michigan noted monthly rate declines. Four of the eight metro areas recorded a job rate change at or above the national rate of change (+0.3 percent) during November.

In November, employment within most metro area *Trade, transportation, and utilities* and *Private education and health services* sectors recorded typical seasonal employment additions.

On the contrary, most job counts within region's *Mining, logging, and construction* and *Leisure and hospitality* sectors recorded employment declines.

Over the year, 12 of Michigan's 14 metro areas recorded job advancements. The Lansing (-1.7 percent) and Detroit (-0.4 percent) MSAs were the only regions to note over-the-year job declines. Ann Arbor (+3.2 percent), Midland (+2.4 percent), and Bay City (+2.0 percent) recorded the three largest rate changes since November 2022.

JIM BIRNEY
Economic Analyst

MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

INDUSTRY	NOV 2023	OCT 2023	NOV 2022	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
TOTAL NONFARM	**4,423,200**	**4,416,100**	**4,389,400**	**7,100**	**0.2%**	**33,800**	**0.8%**
Total Private	3,806,100	3,799,800	3,791,200	-6,300	-0.2%	8,600	0.2%
Private Service-Providing	3,007,800	3,007,200	2,993,300	600	0.0%	14,500	0.5%
GOODS-PRODUCING	**798,300**	**792,600**	**797,900**	**5,700**	**0.7%**	**400**	**0.1%**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	193,500	196,000	193,300	-2,500	-1.3%	200	0.1%
Mining and Logging	7,700	7,700	7,400	0	0.0%	300	4.1%
Construction	185,800	188,300	185,900	-2,500	-1.3%	-100	-0.1%
Manufacturing	604,800	596,600	604,600	8,200	1.4%	200	0.0%
Durable Goods	452,300	443,700	453,600	8,600	1.9%	-1,300	-0.3%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	181,100	176,000	184,700	5,100	2.9%	-3,600	-1.9%
Non-Durable Goods	152,500	152,900	151,000	-400	-0.3%	1,500	1.0%
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**3,624,900**	**3,623,500**	**3,591,500**	**1,400**	**0.0%**	**33,400**	**0.9%**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	812,800	812,500	806,600	300	0.0%	6,200	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	180,900	179,000	174,100	1,900	1.1%	6,800	3.9%
Retail Trade	456,300	456,600	454,800	-300	-0.1%	1,500	0.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	175,600	176,900	177,700	-1,300	-0.7%	-2,100	-1.2%
Information	57,400	57,300	57,000	100	0.2%	400	0.7%
Financial Activities	228,300	228,000	229,700	300	0.1%	-1,400	-0.6%
Finance and Insurance	169,600	170,300	172,700	-700	-0.4%	-3,100	-1.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	58,700	57,700	57,000	1,000	1.7%	1,700	3.0%
Professional and Business Services	653,200	653,100	657,200	100	0.0%	-4,000	-0.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	320,500	319,700	318,600	800	0.3%	1,900	0.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	69,200	68,500	70,500	700	1.0%	-1,300	-1.8%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	263,500	264,900	268,100	-1,400	-0.5%	-4,600	-1.7%
Education and Health Services	688,000	685,300	668,400	2,700	0.4%	19,600	2.9%
Educational Services	75,200	75,100	75,100	100	0.1%	100	0.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	612,800	610,200	593,300	2,600	0.4%	19,500	3.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	407,300	409,800	413,300	-2,500	-0.6%	-6,000	-1.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	55,100	55,300	52,800	-200	-0.4%	2,300	4.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	352,200	354,500	360,500	-2,300	-0.6%	-8,300	-2.3%
Other Services	160,800	161,200	161,100	-400	-0.2%	-300	-0.2%
Government	617,100	616,300	598,200	800	0.1%	18,900	3.2%
Federal Government	57,000	57,000	54,400	0	0.0%	2,600	4.8%
State Government	184,600	184,300	180,600	300	0.2%	4,000	2.2%
Local Government	375,500	375,000	363,200	500	0.1%	12,300	3.4%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Michigan Center for Data and Analytics, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget

POVERTY RATES BY MICHIGAN COUNTY, 2022
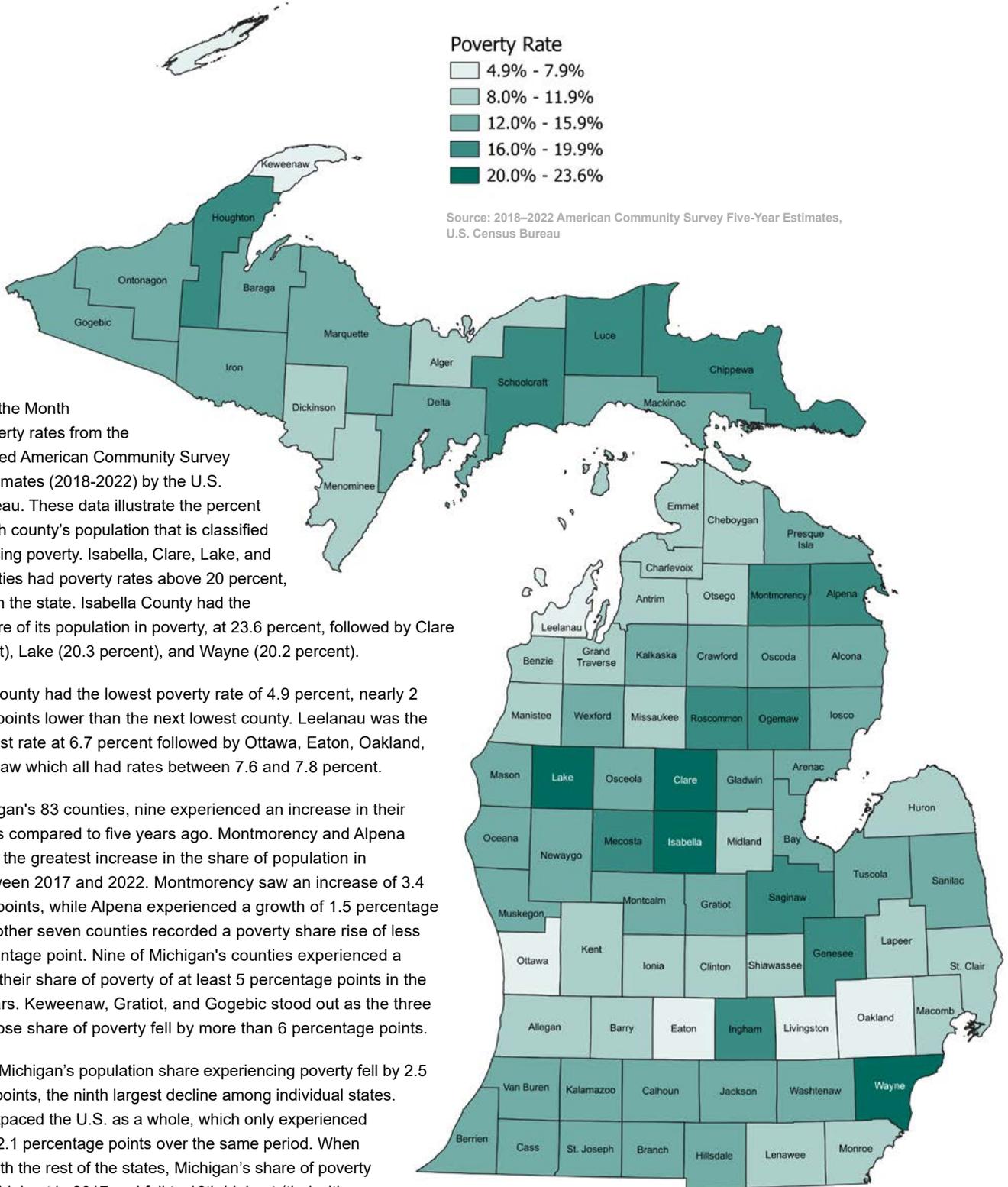
Poverty Rate

- 4.9% - 7.9%
- 8.0% - 11.9%
- 12.0% - 15.9%
- 16.0% - 19.9%
- 20.0% - 23.6%

Source: 2018–2022 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

This Map of the Month features poverty rates from the newly released American Community Survey five-year estimates (2018-2022) by the U.S. Census Bureau. These data illustrate the percent share of each county's population that is classified as experiencing poverty. Isabella, Clare, Lake, and Wayne counties had poverty rates above 20 percent, the highest in the state. Isabella County had the greatest share of its population in poverty, at 23.6 percent, followed by Clare (22.1 percent), Lake (20.3 percent), and Wayne (20.2 percent).

Livingston County had the lowest poverty rate of 4.9 percent, nearly 2 percentage points lower than the next lowest county. Leelanau was the second lowest rate at 6.7 percent followed by Ottawa, Eaton, Oakland, and Keweenaw which all had rates between 7.6 and 7.8 percent.

Out of Michigan's 83 counties, nine experienced an increase in their poverty rates compared to five years ago. Montmorency and Alpena experienced the greatest increase in the share of population in poverty between 2017 and 2022. Montmorency saw an increase of 3.4 percentage points, while Alpena experienced a growth of 1.5 percentage points. The other seven counties recorded a poverty share rise of less than 1 percentage point. Nine of Michigan's counties experienced a decrease in their share of poverty of at least 5 percentage points in the past five years. Keweenaw, Gratiot, and Gogebic stood out as the three counties whose share of poverty fell by more than 6 percentage points.

Collectively, Michigan's population share experiencing poverty fell by 2.5 percentage points, the ninth largest decline among individual states. Michigan outpaced the U.S. as a whole, which only experienced a decline of 2.1 percentage points over the same period. When compared with the rest of the states, Michigan's share of poverty ranked 15th highest in 2017 and fell to 16th highest (tied with Arizona) in 2022. For perspective, Michigan has the 10th largest total population among the states.

CHRIS HOLMAN
Economic Analyst

JOHN DILLON
Economic Analyst

POVERTY RATES BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN THE MICHIGAN WORKS! WEST CENTRAL AREA

The Michigan Works! Association is an important resource for job seekers across the state and a key partner of the Michigan Center for Data and Analytics. There are 16 Michigan Works! regions, each with unique local economies. This article is part of a recurring monthly section featuring labor market updates on a rotating selection of Michigan Works! areas.

Counties: Lake, Mason, Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola

In the recently released American Community Survey 2022 five-year estimates, the Michigan Works! West Central Area had a poverty rate of 15.8 percent. This was 2.7 percentage points greater than that of Michigan (13.1 percent). Among the counties that make up the region, Lake and Mecosta counties stood out with rates of 20.3 percent and 18.0 percent, respectively.
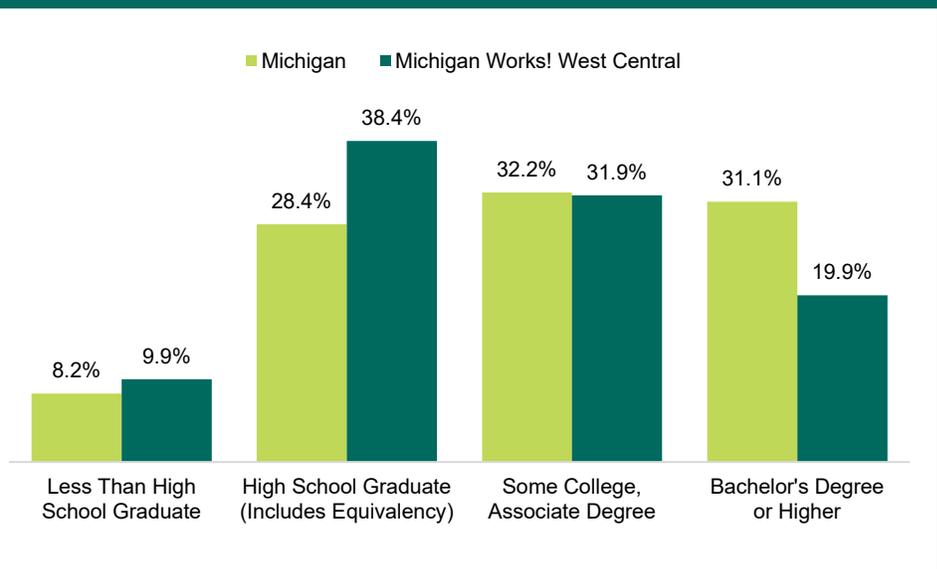
Typically, higher educational attainment is associated with lower poverty rates. As seen in Figure 1, the Michigan Works! West Central area had 19.9 percent of its population age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree or higher. This was much lower than Michigan's share at 31.1 percent. Another key difference was seen among those that were high school graduates (including equivalency) where the region's share was 10.0 percentage points greater than the state.

Figure 2 displays the poverty rates by educational attainment in both the Michigan Works! West Central region as well as Michigan. In both areas, poverty rates decreased with higher educational attainments. Much like the overall poverty rate for the area, however, the Michigan Works! West Central area had higher poverty rates across each educational attainment level with the largest difference among those with some college experience or an associate degree.

If you are interested in a customized analysis for a particular Michigan region, please submit a request through the contact page on the Michigan labor market information website.
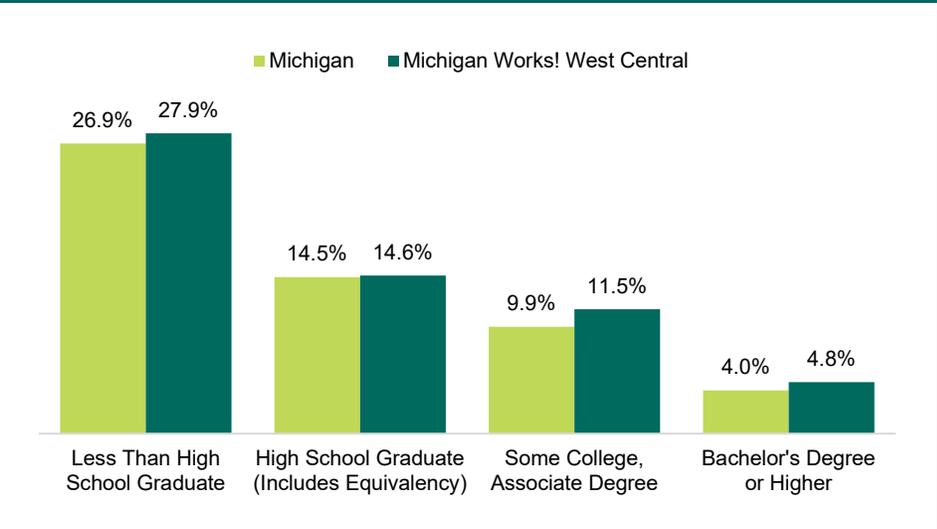
NICK GANDHI
Economic Analyst

FIGURE 1: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGE 25 AND OVER, 2022

Legend: ■ Michigan ■ Michigan Works! West Central

	Michigan	Michigan Works! West Central
Less Than High School Graduate	8.2%	9.9%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	28.4%	38.4%
Some College, Associate Degree	32.2%	31.9%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	31.1%	19.9%

Source: 2018–2022 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

FIGURE 2: POVERTY RATES BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION AGE 25 AND OVER, 2022

Legend: ■ Michigan ■ Michigan Works! West Central

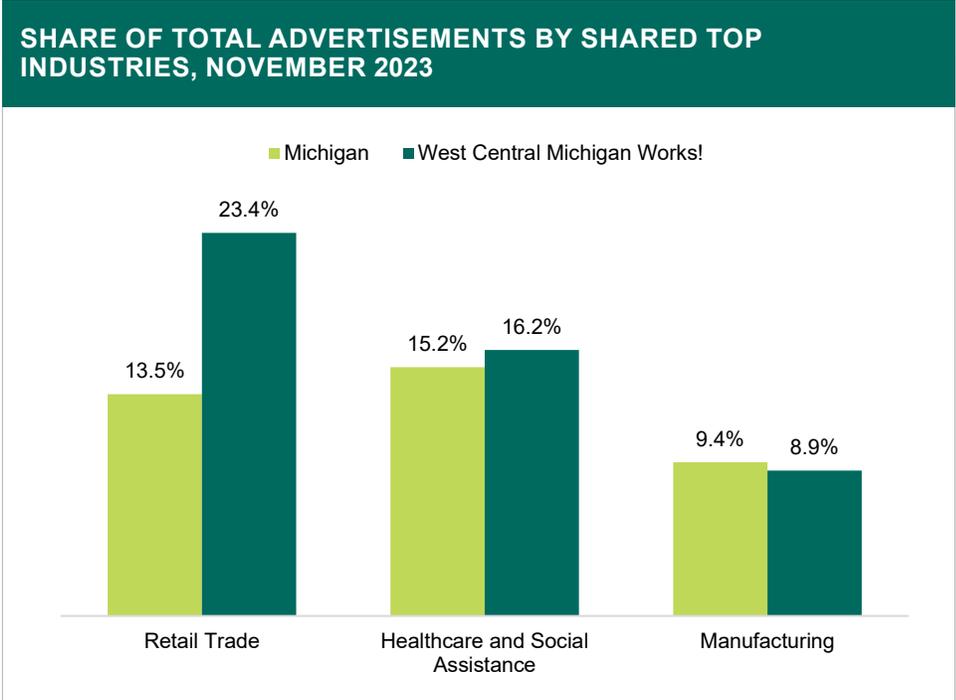|	Michigan	Michigan Works! West Central
Less Than High School Graduate	26.9%	27.9%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	14.5%	14.6%
Some College, Associate Degree	9.9%	11.5%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	4.0%	4.8%

Source: 2018–2022 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

ONLINE JOB ADS CLIMB IN NOVEMBER

There were 167,800 total job advertisements available in November 2023, an increase of 7,700 ads from the previous month. While the number of ads rose over the month, they declined over the year with November 2022 having 245,900 ads. Of the 167,800 available ads, 60,900 were newly posted in November, which accounted for 36.3 percent of ads. This indicates that over 60 percent of November's advertisements carried over from previous months.

The industries with the largest number of job advertisements were *Healthcare and social assistance* (25,500 ads), *Retail trade* (22,700 ads), and *Manufacturing* (15,800 ads). More specifically, the three most advertised occupations were *Retail salespersons* (8,200 ads), *Registered nurses* (6,100 ads), and *First-line supervisors of retail sales workers* (5,000 ads). These occupations combined represented 11.5 percent of all available ads in November 2023.

SHARE OF TOTAL ADVERTISEMENTS BY SHARED TOP INDUSTRIES, NOVEMBER 2023

Legend: ■ Michigan ■ West Central Michigan Works!

Industry	Michigan	West Central Michigan Works!
Retail Trade	13.5%	23.4%
Healthcare and Social Assistance	15.2%	16.2%
Manufacturing	9.4%	8.9%

Source: Help Wanted OnLine, Lightcast Developer

Location Spotlight: West Central Michigan Works! Region

The West Central Michigan Works! region is comprised of six counties: Lake, Mason, Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana, and Osceola, and has an estimated population of 181,500 people. Combined, these counties had 1,600 total available postings during November 2023. In a similar pattern to the state, this region saw an increase in ads from October 2023, but significantly fewer ads than November 2022. There were just under 620 newly posted ads in November 2023, accounting for 39.3 percent of all available ads during the month.

Over half of the total advertisements included a minimum education level in the description. Of these ads, 65.1 percent required a high school diploma or GED, and 17.7 percent requested a bachelor's degree. The least requested levels of education were associate degrees (11.8 percent), and master's degrees and higher (5.4 percent).

In addition to minimum education requirements, some employers list preferred skills that would be beneficial for the position. Advertised skills are categorized into three groups: common, specialized, and software skills. A common skill can be defined as a skill that is nonspecialized and can be applicable to a variety of occupations. The top common skills were customer service (580 ads), communication (580 ads), and management (310 ads). A specialized skill refers to occupation-specific skills and might require more training than common skills. The most requested specialized skills were merchandising (280 ads), cash register (160 ads), and cash handling (160 ads). Lastly, software skills include the knowledge of specific computer programs and/or applications. The most advertised software skills were all related to Microsoft products: Microsoft Office (80 ads), Excel (80 ads), and Outlook (30 ads).

Like the state, the industries with the highest number of ads were *Retail trade* (370 ads), *Healthcare and social assistance* (260 ads), and *Manufacturing* (140 ads). Combined, these three industries made up 48.5 percent of all available advertisements for this region in November 2023. The employers with the most job advertisements aligned with some of the top industries for the region. Corewell Health had 90 ads followed by Ferris State University and Dollar General, each with 80 advertisements.

AMELIA ARNOLD
Student Assistant

TRISHA SCHLEGEL
Economic Analyst

NEW ONLINE JOB ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE WEST CENTRAL MICHIGAN WORKS! REGION BY COUNTY, NOVEMBER 2023

Mason 96
Lake 18
Osceola 33
Oceana 227
Newaygo 155
Mecosta 90
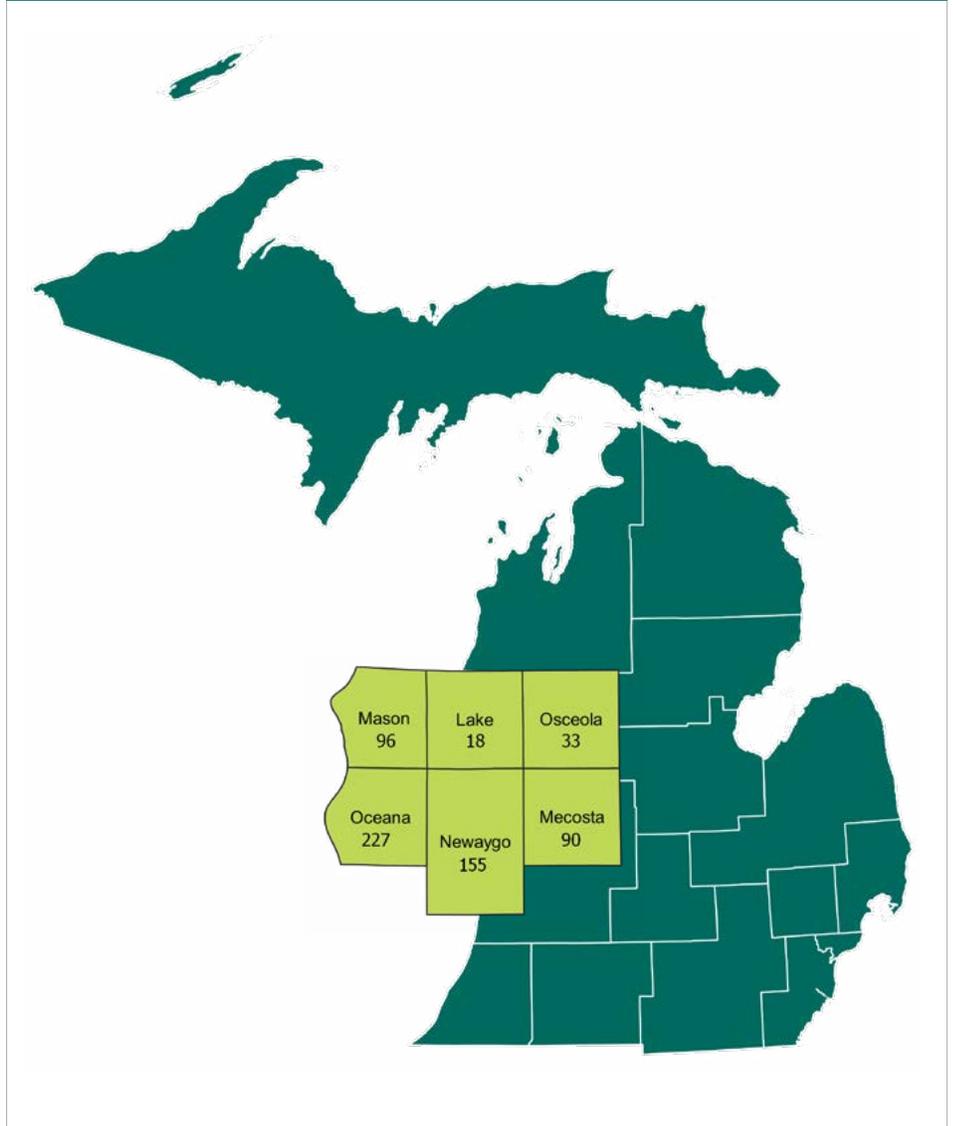
Source: Help Wanted OnLine, Lightcast Developer

UNEMPLOYMENT TO JOB OPENINGS RATIO HIGHEST SINCE FIRST QUARTER 2021

The job openings rate (4.7 percent) in Michigan declined in the October release of the state Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). The separations rate (3.0 percent) and the labor turnover rate (6.4 percent) also decreased in October. Conversely, the hires rate (3.3 percent), layoffs/discharges rate (0.9 percent), and the quits rate (2.0 percent) all increased over the month.

Job Openings Continue Downward Trend

Michigan recorded approximately 220,000 job openings in October, a decline of 22,000 openings from the month prior (242,000). This was reflected in a 0.5 percentage point drop in the job openings rate, which fell from 5.2 percent to 4.7 percent. Michigan's job openings rate was below the national rate at the time (5.3 percent) and was the eighth lowest of all other states.

The unemployed persons to job openings ratio saw a steep jump in October, moving from 0.74 to 0.94. This translated to a near one-to-one relationship between job openings and unemployed individuals according to the latest data. This was above the national ratio at the time (0.74) and was fourth highest in the nation.

JOB OPENINGS RATE, MICHIGAN AND THE U.S., OCTOBER 2022–OCTOBER 2023
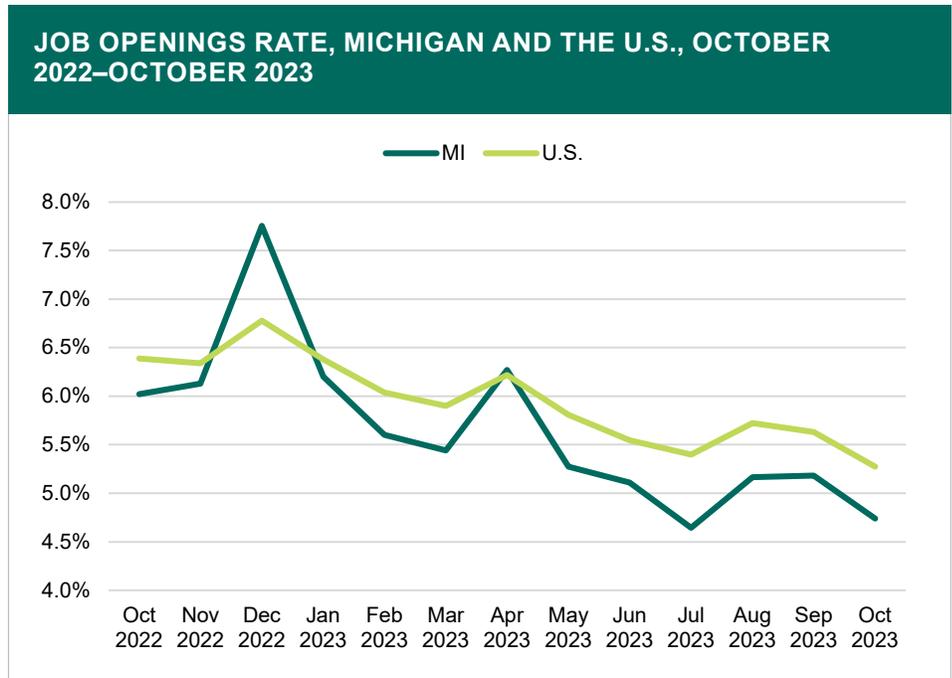
Source: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Separations Decline

Similar to job openings, the separations rate declined slightly from September to October, falling 0.3 percentage points to 3.0 percent.

Numerically, 12,000 more individuals separated from their jobs than in the previous month (134,000). Michigan's separations rate was the 8th lowest of all other states and was below the national October separations rate (3.6 percent).

Driving the dip in separations was a decline in quits and layoffs/discharges. Both the quits rate and the layoffs/discharges rate dropped, clocking in at 2.0 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively. Michigan's quits rate was below the national rate (2.3 percent) and layoffs/discharges was also below the national rate at the time (1.0 percent).
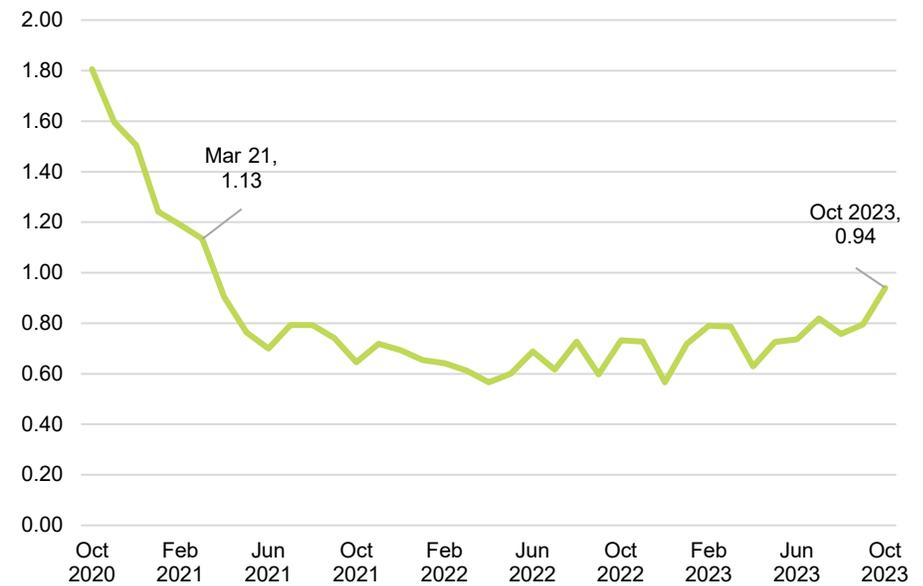
Hires Tick Up Over the Month

The hires rate grew by a marginal 0.1 percentage point, moving from 3.2 percent in the prior month to 3.3 percent. This was reflected in a numeric increase of approximately 6,000 more hires in October (148,000) than in September (142,000). Michigan was below the national hires rate in October (3.8 percent).

Unemployment and Job Openings Nearly Equal

As mentioned previously, the unemployed persons to job openings ratio saw a notable jump in the October data release. This was the highest this ratio has been since March 2021, where it was recorded at 1.13. A ratio of one means that the number of unemployed individuals is equal to the amount of job openings, while a ratio greater than one means the former outnumbers the latter. Michigan's ratio has crept up in recent months in this measure and may continue to do so if the

current trend is any indication. This jump was driven primarily by the downward trend in job openings; as fewer jobs are made available, the divide between available workers and job opportunities has continued to shrink. This current trend may be interpreted as another

indicator of a tightening labor market as alluded to in previous data releases.

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KRYSTAL JONES
Economic Analyst

MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT TO OPENINGS RATIO, OCTOBER 2020–OCTOBER 2023

Mar 21, 1.13

Oct 2023, 0.94

Source: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

RELEVANT RANKINGS

RANK	STATE	2022 POVERTY RATE	PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE FROM 2017
PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY SELECTED STATES, 2022			
	United States	12.5%	-2.1
1	Mississippi	19.2%	-2.3
2	Louisiana	18.7%	-0.9
3	New Mexico	18.3%	-2.3
4	West Virginia	16.8%	-1.0
5	Arkansas	16.2%	-1.9
6	Kentucky	16.1%	-2.2
7	Alabama	15.7%	-2.3
8	Oklahoma	15.2%	-1.0
9	South Carolina	14.4%	-2.2
10	Tennessee	14.0%	-2.7
14	North Carolina	13.3%	-2.8
14	Ohio	13.3%	-1.6
16	Arizona	13.1%	-3.9
16	Michigan	13.1%	-2.5
18	Florida	12.9%	-2.6
19	Missouri	12.8%	-1.8
20	Nevada	12.7%	-1.5
21	Montana	12.4%	-2.0
22	Indiana	12.3%	-2.3
22	South Dakota	12.3%	-1.6
41	Virginia	10.0%	-1.2
42	Washington	9.9%	-2.3
42	Massachusetts	9.9%	-1.2
44	New Jersey	9.7%	-1.0
45	Colorado	9.6%	-1.9
45	Hawaii	9.6%	-0.7
47	Minnesota	9.3%	-1.2
47	Maryland	9.3%	-0.4
49	Utah	8.5%	-2.5
50	New Hampshire	7.3%	-0.8

Source: 2018–2022 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

SHARE OF SELECTED STATE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH INSURANCE, 2022

RANK	STATE	PERCENT INSURED, 2022	PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE FROM 2017
	United States	91.3%	1.8
1	Massachusetts	97.3%	0.3
2	Hawaii	96.1%	0.7
3	Vermont	95.9%	0.7
4	Rhode Island	95.7%	2.4
5	Minnesota	95.4%	0.8
6	Iowa	95.2%	0.8
7	Connecticut	94.8%	1.2
7	Michigan	94.8%	2.0
7	New York	94.8%	2.4
10	Wisconsin	94.6%	1.1
29	Louisiana	91.9%	4.3
30	Montana	91.6%	3.3
31	Arkansas	91.2%	1.8
31	Utah	91.2%	2.0
41	North Carolina	89.5%	1.6
42	Arizona	89.2%	1.4
43	Nevada	88.6%	2.6
44	Wyoming	88.4%	0.3
45	Alaska	88.3%	3.8
46	Mississippi	88.2%	1.8
47	Florida	87.7%	2.6
48	Georgia	87.1%	1.9
49	Oklahoma	86.1%	1.0
50	Texas	82.4%	0.6
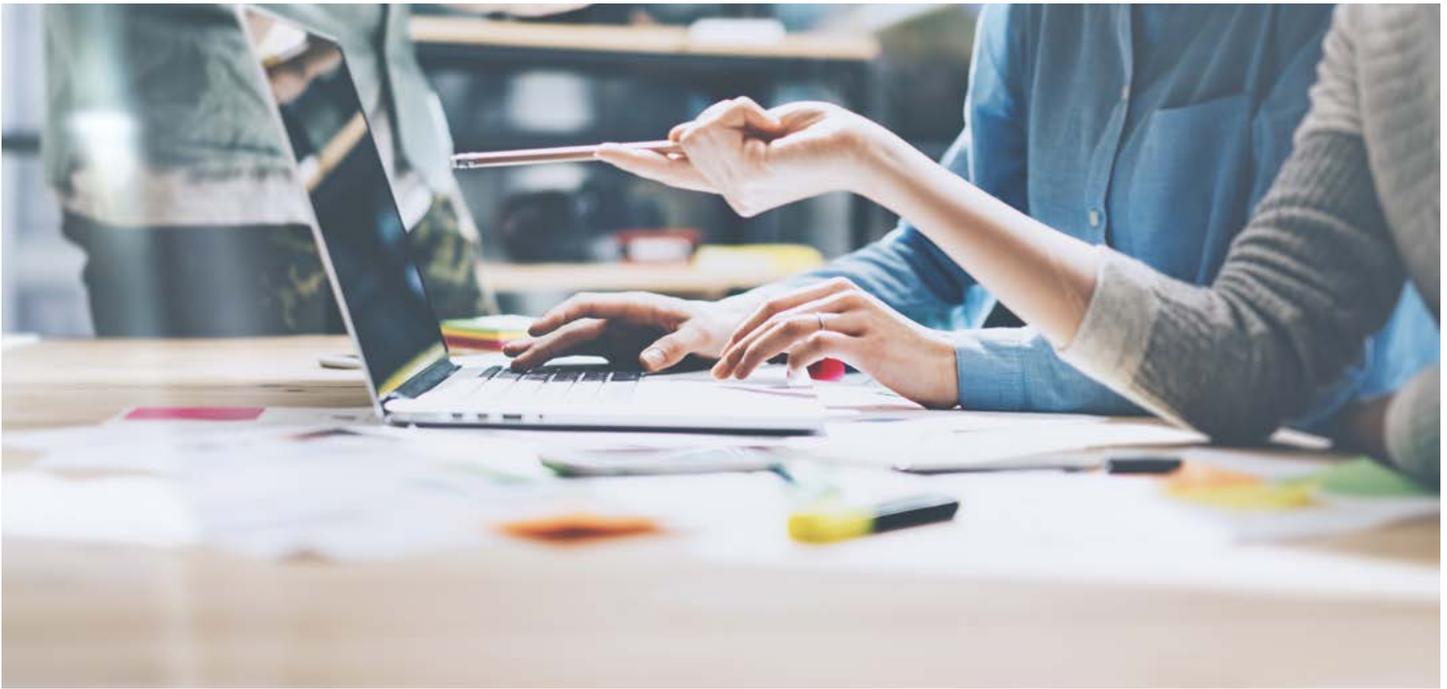
DATA SPOTLIGHT

MICHIGAN PRIVATE SECTOR FIRMS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE

Michigan private sector firms can be categorized together based on their number of workers: small (<50 workers), medium (50-499), and large (500+). This analysis uses March 2023 data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program to get a snapshot of Michigan's firm data at a moment in time. According to the data, 96.3 percent of the state's private sector businesses had under 50 workers, while medium and large firms made up less than four percent of the businesses in Michigan (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: **MICHIGAN'S TOTAL FIRMS EMPLOYMENT BY SIZE, FIRST QUARTER 2023**			
FIRM SIZE	EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER OF FIRMS	SHARE OF FIRMS
Small firms	< 50	271,168	96.3%
Medium firms	50-499	9,571	3.4%
Large firms	500+	751	0.3%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Michigan Center for Data and Analytics

Michigan Employment in Small, Medium and Large Firm Sizes

In March 2023, Michigan's total private employment was slightly above 3.7 million workers across all firm sizes. Of those workers, nearly 65.0 percent or 2.4 million private sector workers were employed by small or medium-sized businesses. While large firms only contributed 0.3 percent of the total number of businesses in the state, they employed the largest share of workers with 1.3 million or 35.2 percent of total private sector employment.

SMALL FIRMS

The *Professional, scientific, and technical services* sector posted the largest number of small firms with 41,129, followed by *Other services except public administration* and *Healthcare and social assistance* with 27,452 and 22,862, respectively. These three industries accounted for 91,443 businesses or 33.7 percent of total private sector small firms.
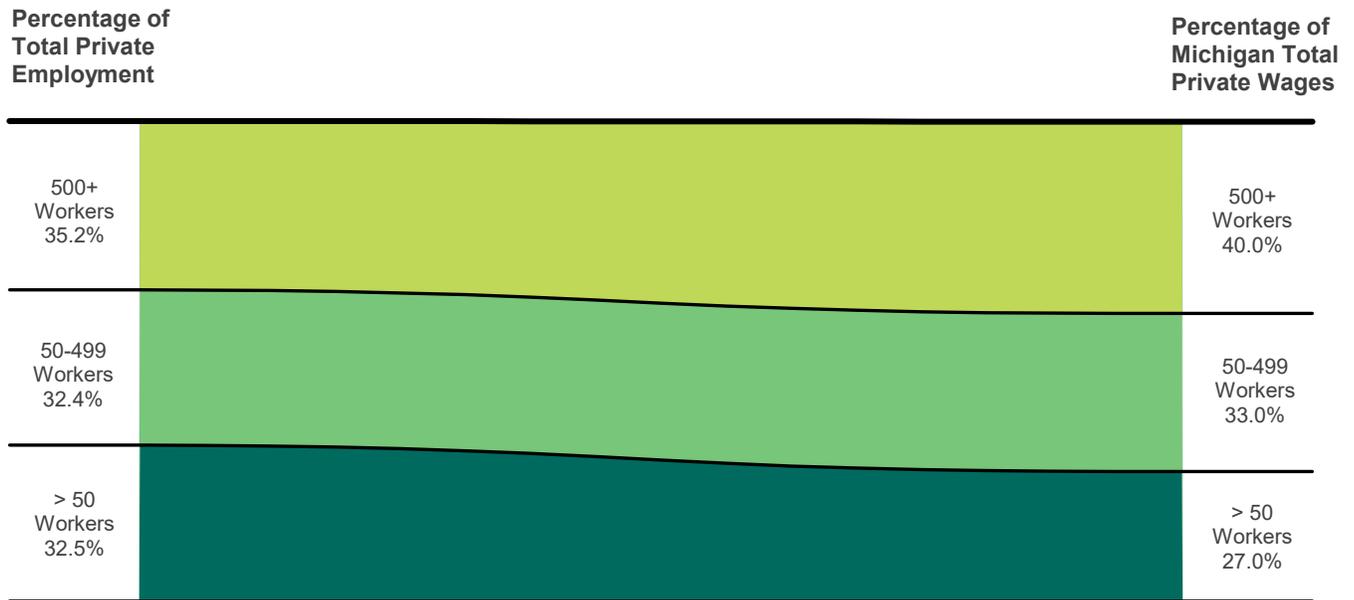
Among small firms, the *Accommodation and food services* sector registered the most employment with 165,700 workers, followed by *Healthcare and social assistance* with 151,100, and *Retail trade* at 126,900. Small firms in these industries accounted for 443,700 or 36.5 percent of total small firm employment.

MEDIUM FIRMS

Nearly 44.0 percent of all medium-sized firms were found in just three industries. The *Manufacturing* sector had the largest total number of medium firms with 1,832, followed by *Healthcare and social assistance* with 1,360 firms, and *Accommodation and food services* which totaled 951 medium firms.

Manufacturing also had the most employment in medium-sized firms compared to the other industries, with about 256,700 workers. This was followed by *Healthcare and social assistance* with 177,200 employees, while *Retail trade*

FIGURE 2: PERCENTAGE OF MICHIGAN TOTAL AND PRIVATE WAGES BY FIRM SIZE, FIRST QUARTER 2023

Percentage of Total Private Employment

500+ Workers 35.2%

50-499 Workers 32.4%

> 50 Workers 32.5%

Percentage of Michigan Total Private Wages

500+ Workers 40.0%

50-499 Workers 33.0%

> 50 Workers 27.0%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Michigan Center for Data and Analytics

was the third largest industry in medium-sized firm employment with 108,200 workers. The combined private employment of the medium firms in these top three industries was 542,200 or 44.8 percent of total employment for medium sized firms.
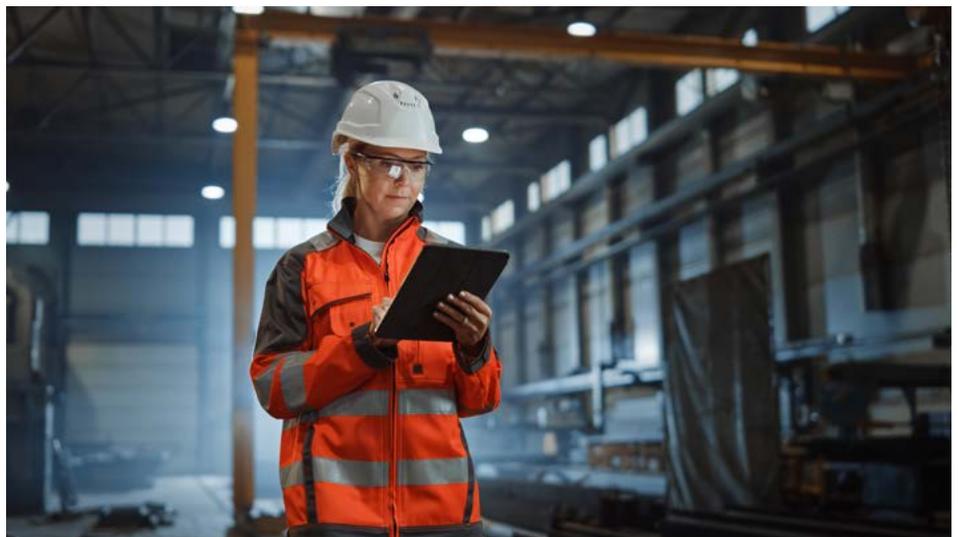
LARGE FIRMS

Manufacturing consisted of 155 large firms, the most of any industry, followed by *Healthcare and social assistance* with 132, and *Retail trade* with 78 firms. Together, these industries represented 48.6 percent of total private sector large firms.

Manufacturing recorded the greatest number of workers in large firms with 265,700, followed by *Healthcare and social assistance* with 261,700 workers, and *Retail trade* employing 227,700. Collectively, these three top industries combined for 755,100 workers or 57.4 percent of total large firm employment.

WAGES BY FIRM SIZE

Michigan's firms paid $63.8 billion in total wages during the first quarter of 2023, according to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program. Large firms attributed $25.5 billion or 39.9 percent of total private sector wages, while medium firms paid $21.1 billion in wages or 33.0 percent, followed by small firms, which paid $17.3 billion or 27.1 percent.

Conclusion

Small firms accounted for a staggering share of all firm sizes across Michigan, while large firms employed the most workers and earned the most total wages out of all size classes. A further breakdown of many different size classes, not just small, medium, and large firms during the first quarter March 2023, can be viewed on the Michigan labor market information website. In addition, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(BLS) produces detailed size class data in March every year based on establishment locations in each state. For more information on establishment sizes by state and industry visit the Establishment Size Data page and Employment and Wages Data Viewer on the BLS website.

ALONZIA STEPHENS
Economic Analyst

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Department of Technology, Management & Budget

Michigan Center for Data and Analytics

Detroit Office

Cadillac Place
3032 West Grand Boulevard
Suite 9-150
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Lansing Office

George W. Romney Building, Floor 5
111 S. Capitol Ave.
Lansing, Michigan 48933