

# MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

VOL. 78, NO. 6  
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## Michigan Long-Term Employment Projections, 2020–2030

Feature Article pg. 16

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## Map of the Month: Projected Percent Change in Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts/Testers By State

pg. 15

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## Job Openings and Labor Turnover Data

pg. 22

During the second quarter of 2022, Michigan's unemployment rate remained unchanged and payroll jobs were essentially flat.

JUNE 2022 JOBLESS RATE

MICHIGAN

4.3%

NATIONAL

3.6%

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

4	Michigan Employment and Unemployment Trends
6	Michigan Job Trends by Industry Sector
10	Regional Labor Market Analysis
15	Map of the Month: Projected Percent Change in Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers By State
16	Feature Article: Michigan Long-Term Employment Projections, 2020–2030
20	Online Job Advertisements Data
22	Job Openings and Labor Turnover Data
24	Relevant Rankings



**AMELIA ARNOLD**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*  
Student Assistant  
arnolda11@michigan.gov



**LALEAH FERNANDEZ**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*  
Associate Director  
fernandezl@michigan.gov



**TRISHA SCHLEGEL**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*  
Economic Analyst  
schlegelt@michigan.gov



**HAILEY BARRUS**  
*DESIGNER*  
Communications Representative  
barrush1@michigan.gov



**KRYSTAL JONES**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*  
Economic Specialist  
murembyal@michigan.gov



**ASHLEY TARVER**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*  
Demographic Analyst  
tarvera2@michigan.gov



**JIM BIRNEY**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*  
Economic Analyst  
birneyj@michigan.gov



**SHIBANI PUTATUNDA**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*  
Economic Specialist  
putatundas@michigan.gov



**KEVIN DOYLE**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*  
Analytics Manager  
doylek4@michigan.gov



**WAYNE ROURKE**  
*EDITOR*  
Associate Director  
rourkew@michigan.gov

## IT'S BIGGER THAN DATA.

The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives is your one-stop shop for information and analysis on Michigan's population, labor market, and more.

- Our Federal-State Programs division runs the state's cooperative agreements with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau, making us the official source for this information.
- Our Research and Analytics division conducts workforce research and program evaluation, giving you the insight you need to make smarter decisions.



Michigan's jobless rate in June stayed at 4.3 percent and has remained unchanged for the entire second quarter of 2022. During the past three months, the state's labor force has climbed 38,000 and the labor force participation rate has risen to just over 60 percent. Payroll jobs rose by 10,000 in June, essentially regaining the job loss seen in April and May.

This month's issue of *Michigan's Labor Market News* focuses on the state's newly released long-term industry and occupational employment projections. In our Feature Article, we provide a summary look at how we expect jobs to change through 2030, highlighting anticipated total job growth as well as mentioning the key industries and occupations that will likely contribute to the overall change. Our Map of the Month provides information for one of Michigan's fastest-growing jobs, *Software developers and software quality assurance analysts and testers* and compares it to the growth expected in other states. Analysis on job demand can be found in our sections reviewing online job ads and the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey data. Our Relevant Rankings show how Michigan's anticipated overall growth compares to that of other states, along with highlighting select skilled trades occupations that are expected to have high growth in the coming years.

We hope you enjoy this issue of *Michigan's Labor Market News*. Please let us know if there is something you would like to know more about.



**SCOTT POWELL**  
*DIRECTOR*

Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives  
[powells6@michigan.gov](mailto:powells6@michigan.gov)



# MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STABLE IN JUNE

Michigan's seasonally adjusted jobless rate was unchanged for the third consecutive month in June, remaining at 4.3 percent since April.

The June national unemployment rate was unchanged for the fourth consecutive month at 3.6 percent. Michigan's June jobless rate was 0.7 percentage points above the national rate. The U.S. jobless rate was reduced by 2.3 percentage points over the year. Michigan's unemployment rate receded by 2.0 percentage points since June 2021.

Michigan's labor force was nearly unchanged over the month, edging up by 0.1 percent. The national workforce decreased by 0.2 percent over the same period. Employment in the state rose by 0.2 percent over the month while the U.S. employment total fell by 0.2 percent. Unemployment in the state was unchanged in June and the national unemployment level fell by 0.6 percent since May.

Michigan employment advanced by 3.7 percent over the year while the U.S. employment level

rose by 4.3 percent. Since June 2021, statewide unemployment was reduced by 31.7 percent and national total unemployment fell by 37.8 percent.

Michigan's June 2022 jobless rate of 4.3 percent was five-tenths of a percentage point larger than the February 2020 pre-pandemic rate of 3.8 percent.

## Michigan Quarterly Jobless Rate Continues Downward Trend in Second Quarter of 2022

An analysis of the average quarterly jobless rate from the first quarter of 2020 to the second quarter of 2022 demonstrates the downward trend in jobless rate since the height of the pandemic in the second quarter of 2020.

Michigan's 2020 quarter 1 average jobless rate of 3.8 percent was the lowest quarterly jobless rate observed in the state since the year 2000. The statewide quarterly rate surged by 14.9 percentage points to 18.7 percent during the second quarter of 2020 because of the

pandemic's impact on Michigan's labor market. This was the largest three-month average jobless rate observed in the entire history of the series.

The statewide quarterly jobless rate continued to trend downward in the remaining months of 2020 and the start of 2021, culminating in a three-month average rate of 6.3 percent during the first quarter of 2021. The quarterly unemployment rate remained at 6.3 percent during the second quarter, before continuously declining for the rest of 2021 and the first two quarters of 2022. Michigan's 2022 quarter 2 unemployment rate of 4.3 percent was 14.4 percentage points below the quarterly rate observed during the second quarter of 2020.

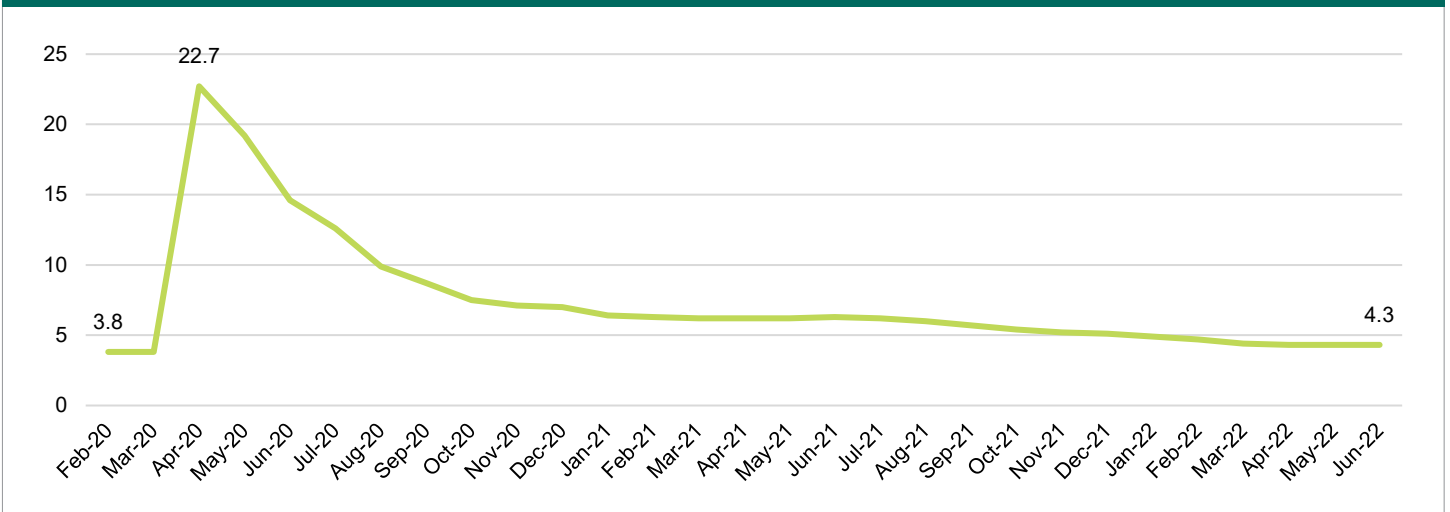
**SHIBANI PUTATUNDA**  
Economic Specialist

## MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES, JUNE 2022 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				NUMERIC	PERCENT	NUMERIC	PERCENT
Civilian Labor Force	4,857,000	4,850,000	4,785,000	7,000	0.1%	72,000	1.5%
Employed	4,649,000	4,642,000	4,482,000	7,000	0.2%	167,000	3.7%
Unemployed	207,000	207,000	303,000	0	0.0%	-96,000	-31.7%
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.3	6.3	0.0	XXX	-2.0	XXX

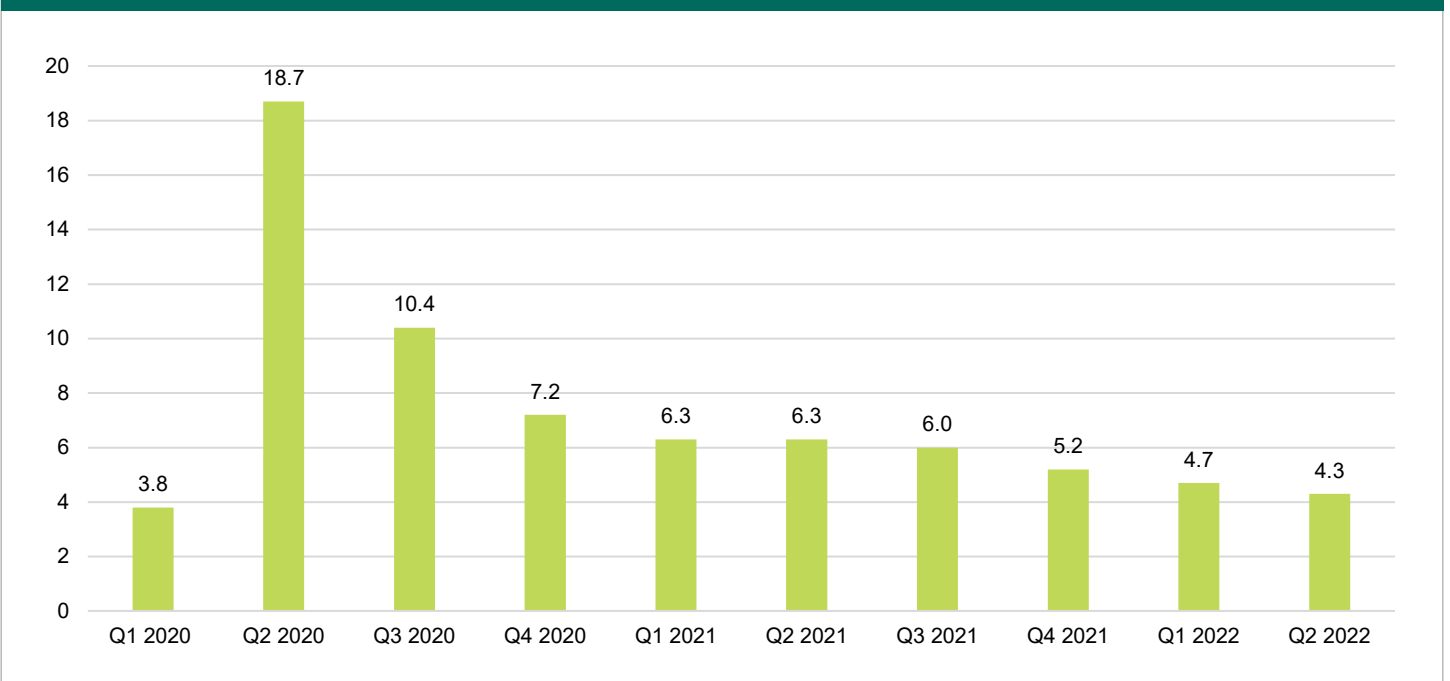
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

## MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, FEBRUARY 2020–JUNE 2022 (PERCENT)



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

## MICHIGAN QUARTERLY JOBLESS RATE, FIRST QUARTER 2020–SECOND QUARTER 2022



Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget



# MICHIGAN JOB TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

## Monthly Overview

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total nonfarm payroll jobs on the statewide level rebounded by 10,100 or 0.2 percent over the month to 4,327,100 in June. The job gain this month offset the payroll job losses that occurred in April and May. Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm jobs have now advanced fifteen of the past eighteen months in Michigan. However, as of June 2022, nonfarm employment on the statewide level remained 125,600 or 2.8 percent lower than its February 2020 pre-pandemic level.

Nationally, seasonally adjusted jobs also moved up 0.2 percent in June, marking the 18th consecutive month of job growth across the nation. Like Michigan, total nonfarm jobs for the United States continued to remain below (-0.3 percent) their February 2020 pre-pandemic level.

Seven of Michigan's 11 major industry sectors recorded seasonally adjusted job gains during June. On a numeric level, seasonally adjusted employment additions were led by the *Professional and business services* (+7,300), *Manufacturing* (+3,600), and *Financial activities* (+2,800) sectors. Several industries recorded job declines over the month in June including the *Government* (-5,700), *Leisure and hospitality* (-2,200), and *Construction* (-1,200) sectors. On a percentage basis, two major industry sectors noted basically no job change during June, which included the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* and *Education and health services* sectors.

Jobs have continued to rebound since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, which began during the early part of 2020. Furthermore, on a seasonally adjusted basis, numerous major industry sectors and subsectors have now reached or surpassed their February 2020 job levels. Currently, the *Mining and logging* (+10.0 percent), *Financial activities* (+3.5 percent), *Information* (+2.0 percent), *Professional and business services* (+1.0 percent), and *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+0.2 percent) sectors have all surpassed their February 2020 job totals.

## Over the Year Analysis

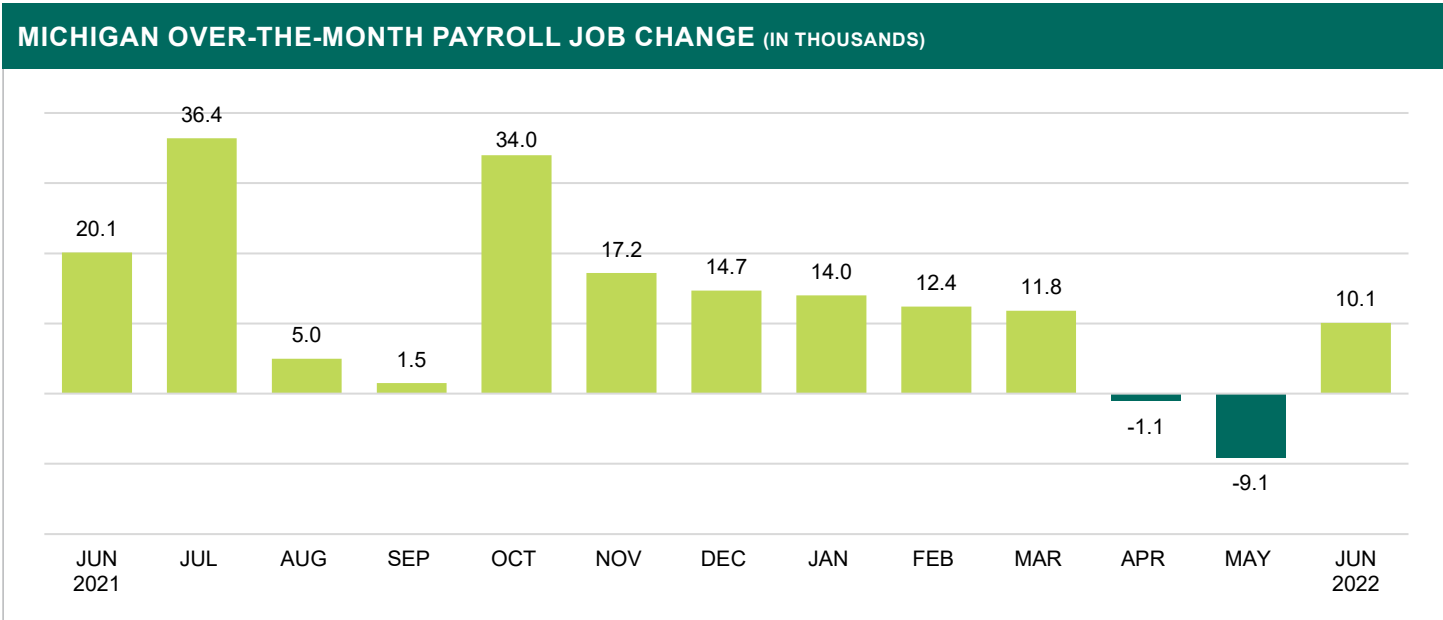
Since June 2021, Michigan total nonfarm payroll jobs have increased by 146,900 or 3.5 percent, eight-tenths of a percentage point behind the national rate of change (4.3 percent), during the same time period. Every major industry sector in Michigan, other than *Construction* (-0.7 percent), has recorded job growth over the year. On a percentage basis, noteworthy job gains were recorded within several industries including the *Mining and logging* (+14.9 percent), *Information* (+9.9 percent), *Leisure and hospitality* (+8.2 percent), and *Other services* (+5.9 percent) sectors. Both the *Government* and *Education and health services* sectors remained mostly unchanged during this time period.

## Major Industry Sector Job Share in Michigan and the United States

Comparing industry level jobs on a quarterly basis proves revelatory when evaluating how certain industries fared during specific timeframes. As of the second quarter of 2022, total nonfarm payroll jobs on the statewide level remained 2.7 percent below the 2019 second quarter total nonfarm job level.

In contrast, on the nationwide level, total nonfarm payroll jobs were 0.6 percent above the 2019 second quarter level. Although the United States outpaced Michigan on the total nonfarm level as well as in job recovery within several major industry sectors, it is important to note that Michigan (-23.7 percent) lost a significantly greater share of total jobs between February and April 2020 than did the United States (-14.4 percent).

As the table displays, five major industry sectors in Michigan had quarterly job levels equal to or greater than their second quarter 2019 levels. During this same time frame, the United States recorded seven major industries that equaled, or surpassed, their second quarter 2019 job levels. Additionally, three of the five abovementioned statewide major industry sectors (*Mining and logging*, *Construction*, and *Financial activities*) fully recovered, then proceeded to gain more jobs on a percentage basis than the same industry did on the national level.



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

## MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR JOB CHANGE BY QUARTER, MICHIGAN VS U.S.

MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR	MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)				U.S. EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Q2 2019	Q2 2022	LEVEL	PERCENT	Q2 2019	Q2 2022	LEVEL	PERCENT
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	<b>4,443.8</b>	<b>4,323.4</b>	<b>-120.4</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>150,730.7</b>	<b>151,604.0</b>	<b>873.3</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Mining and Logging	7.3	7.6	0.3	3.6%	737.0	619.0	-118.0	-16.0%
Construction	171.9	176.9	5.0	2.9%	7,488.0	7,650.0	162.0	2.2%
Manufacturing	628.9	603.2	-25.7	-4.1%	12,824.7	12,771.7	-53.0	-0.4%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	794.8	799.5	4.7	0.6%	27,704.7	28,690.3	985.7	3.6%
Wholesale Trade	173.4	170.7	-2.7	-1.6%	5,887.1	5,858.6	-28.5	-0.5%
Retail Trade	465.1	454.9	-10.3	-2.2%	15,616.8	15,781.3	164.5	1.1%
Information	55.3	55.0	-0.3	-0.5%	2,857.3	2,982.7	125.3	4.4%
Financial Activities	224.1	236.0	12.0	5.3%	8,737.0	8,945.7	208.7	2.4%
Professional and Business Services	655.7	656.5	0.8	0.1%	21,252.0	22,200.7	948.7	4.5%
Education and Health Services	688.6	654.5	-34.1	-5.0%	24,089.3	24,256.0	166.7	0.7%
Leisure and Hospitality	435.7	389.1	-46.6	-10.7%	16,549.0	15,597.7	-951.3	-5.7%
Other Services	167.1	160.3	-6.8	-4.1%	5,894.3	5,685.3	-209.0	-3.5%
Government	614.5	584.8	-29.7	-4.8%	22,597.3	22,205.0	-392.3	-1.7%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

### Significant Industry Employment Developments

#### PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

The *Professional and business services* sector moved up in June by 7,300 or 1.1 percent to 661,600, on a seasonally adjusted basis. In Michigan, total jobs within this industry have increased four of the past six months. Employment additions were recorded in all

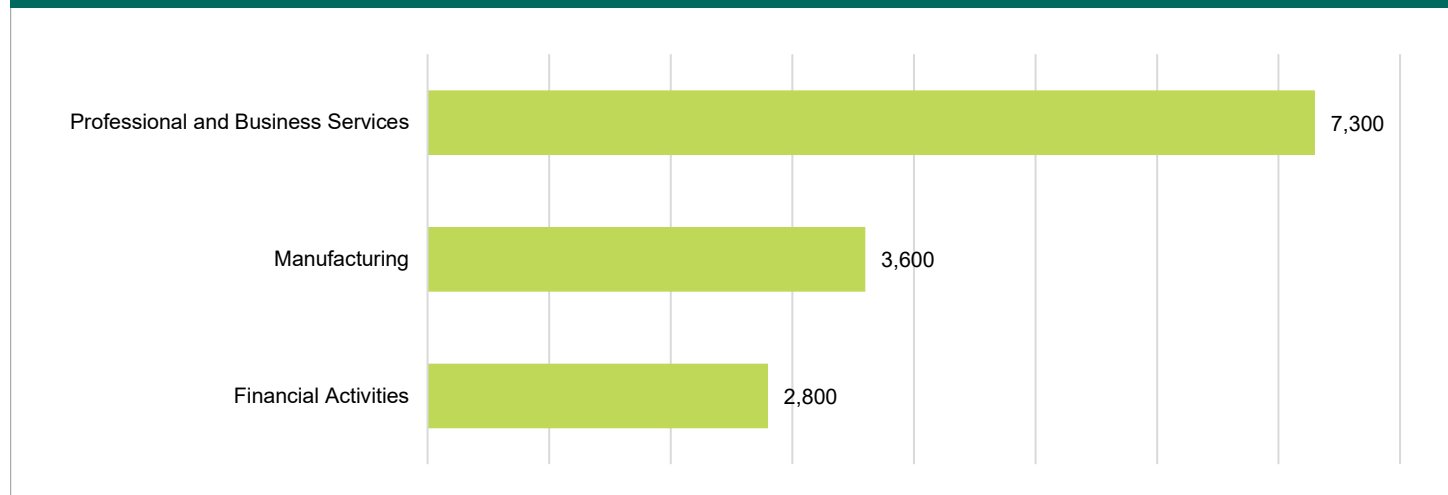
three of the major industry's seasonally adjusted subsectors. Led by the *Administrative and support and waste management* (+5,000) subsector, gains were also noted within *Professional, scientific, and technical* (+2,000) and *Management of companies* (+300). Over the year, total jobs within *Professional and business services* increased by 34,300 or 5.5 percent. Additionally, this industry was one of five major industry sectors in Michigan to surpass its February 2020 pre-pandemic job

level (+1.0 percent). On the national level, *Professional and business services* advanced by 74,000 or 0.3 percent over the month and was up 4.1 percent above its February 2020 pre-pandemic level.

#### MANUFACTURING

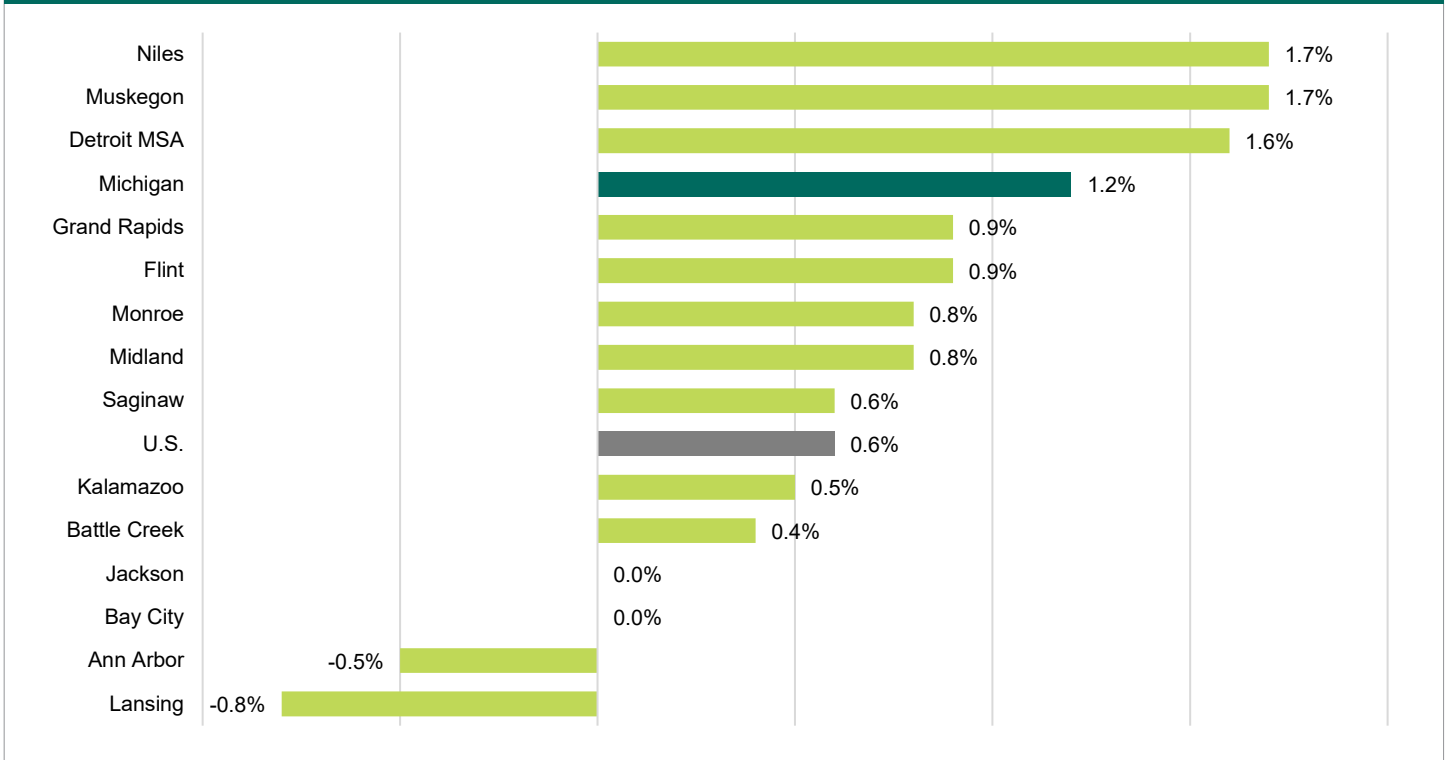
Seasonally adjusted jobs in the *Manufacturing* sector increased by 3,600 or 0.6 percent to 605,300 during June. On the statewide level, total employment within this industry has risen

## MICHIGAN OVER-THE-MONTH JOB CHANGE BY SELECT INDUSTRY, MAY-JUNE 2022 (IN THOUSANDS)



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

## MICHIGAN MSA JOB CHANGE, MAY–JUNE 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

only twice in the past six months. However, job additions this month were recorded in both of this major industry's subsectors: *Durable* (+2,200) and *Nondurable goods* (+1,400). The rise within the *Durable goods* subsector was mainly due to auto-related rebounds within *Transportation equipment manufacturing* (+2,400). Since June 2021, total jobs within the Manufacturing sector advanced by 29,800 or 5.2 percent. Despite this yearly gain, employment within this major industry sector remained 2.3 percent below its February 2020 pre-pandemic level. Nationally, seasonally adjusted *Manufacturing* jobs rose by 29,000 or 0.2 percent over the month and unlike Michigan, surpassed its February 2020 job level (+0.1 percent).

### FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

On a seasonally adjusted basis, total jobs within the *Financial activities* sector increased by 2,800 or 1.2 percent over the month to 237,500 in June. This marks the fourth time in the past six months that jobs have risen within this statewide major industry sector. Seasonally adjusted job additions were also recorded within both of the industry's subsectors: *Real estate and rental and leasing* (+1,700) and *Finance and insurance* (+1,100) during June. Over the year, total jobs within the *Financial activities* sector moved up by 5,300 or 2.3 percent. This sector has also

surpassed its February 2020 pre-pandemic job level (+3.5 percent). Nationally, employment within this major industry sector increased by +1,000 over the month and was 0.9 percent above its February 2020 job level.

### Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

For the second consecutive month, 10 of Michigan's 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) recorded a total nonfarm payroll job gain. On a not seasonally adjusted basis, only three of those 10 metro areas noted a job change greater than Michigan. However, when compared to the nation (+0.6 percent), total nonfarm jobs in eight of Michigan's 14 metro areas recorded an over the month percent increase larger than, or equal to, the United States. Two regions, Ann Arbor and Lansing, recorded total payroll job declines during June. On a percentage basis, both Jackson and Bay City displayed no job change since May 2022.

Over the year, all of Michigan's 14 metro areas recorded not seasonally adjusted job gains. Notable advancements occurred within the Detroit MSA (+5.0 percent), Ann Arbor (+4.3 percent), and Muskegon (+4.1 percent). Only two Michigan regions moved up by less than one percent over this time

period: Flint (+0.9 percent) and Saginaw (+0.5 percent). Additionally, the Detroit, Ann Arbor, and Muskegon MSAs all recorded percent increases greater than the nationwide rate of change over this same time.

Employment within the *Mining, logging, and construction*; *Trade, transportation, and utilities*; *Professional and business services*; and *Leisure and hospitality* major industry sectors moved up over the month in virtually every metro area in Michigan during June. Opposite the above mentioned industries, job declines were noted in a majority of region's *Government* sectors.

Total nonfarm payroll jobs in four Michigan metro areas have now surpassed their February 2020 pre-pandemic job levels. Led by Muskegon (+1.9 percent) and Bay City (+1.4 percent), not seasonally adjusted payroll jobs in both Midland (+1.1 percent) and the Detroit MSA (+0.4 percent) have also exceeded their February 2020 total nonfarm levels.

**JIM BIRNEY**  
Economic Analyst





MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)							
INDUSTRY	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	<b>4,327,100</b>	<b>4,317,000</b>	<b>4,180,200</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>146,900</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Total Private	3,745,300	3,729,500	3,606,800	15,800	0.4%	138,500	3.8%
Private Service-Providing	2,957,200	2,943,900	2,848,200	13,300	0.5%	109,000	3.8%
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>788,100</b>	<b>785,600</b>	<b>758,600</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	182,800	183,900	183,100	-1,100	-0.6%	-300	-0.2%
Mining and Logging	7,700	7,600	6,700	100	1.3%	1,000	14.9%
Construction	175,100	176,300	176,400	-1,200	-0.7%	-1,300	-0.7%
Manufacturing	605,300	601,700	575,500	3,600	0.6%	29,800	5.2%
Durable Goods	454,400	452,200	430,100	2,200	0.5%	24,300	5.6%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	188,000	185,600	172,700	2,400	1.3%	15,300	8.9%
Non-Durable Goods	150,900	149,500	145,400	1,400	0.9%	5,500	3.8%
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>3,539,000</b>	<b>3,531,400</b>	<b>3,421,600</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>117,400</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	798,600	799,100	776,700	-500	-0.1%	21,900	2.8%
Wholesale Trade	171,300	170,700	164,100	600	0.4%	7,200	4.4%
Retail Trade	451,600	454,600	449,300	-3,000	-0.7%	2,300	0.5%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	175,700	173,800	163,300	1,900	1.1%	12,400	7.6%
Information	56,500	54,300	51,400	2,200	4.1%	5,100	9.9%
Financial Activities	237,500	234,700	232,200	2,800	1.2%	5,300	2.3%
Finance and Insurance	181,100	180,000	179,100	1,100	0.6%	2,000	1.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	56,400	54,700	53,100	1,700	3.1%	3,300	6.2%
Professional and Business Services	661,600	654,300	627,300	7,300	1.1%	34,300	5.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	319,900	317,900	300,300	2,000	0.6%	19,600	6.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	72,100	71,800	70,900	300	0.4%	1,200	1.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	269,600	264,600	256,100	5,000	1.9%	13,500	5.3%
Education and Health Services	655,600	654,100	651,600	1,500	0.2%	4,000	0.6%
Educational Services	75,100	74,600	69,100	500	0.7%	6,000	8.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	580,500	579,500	582,500	1,000	0.2%	-2,000	-0.3%
Leisure and Hospitality	385,300	387,500	356,000	-2,200	-0.6%	29,300	8.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	43,600	44,300	43,000	-700	-1.6%	600	1.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	341,700	343,200	313,000	-1,500	-0.4%	28,700	9.2%
Other Services	162,100	159,900	153,000	2,200	1.4%	9,100	5.9%
Government	581,800	587,500	573,400	-5,700	-1.0%	8,400	1.5%
Federal Government	54,200	54,300	52,800	-100	-0.2%	1,400	2.7%
State Government	172,700	177,700	173,900	-5,000	-2.8%	-1,200	-0.7%
Local Government	354,900	355,500	346,700	-600	-0.2%	8,200	2.4%

Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

# REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

## ANN ARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- In June, the unemployment rate in the Ann Arbor MSA increased by 0.5 percentage points to 4.1 percent over the month, the second lowest jobless rate among Michigan's 14 metro areas.
- Over the year, total regional labor force moved up by 4.3 percent, the largest percent increase among all statewide labor markets since June 2021.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Regional payroll employment in the Ann Arbor MSA moved down by 1,100 or 0.5 percent in June to 221,500, one of two Michigan metro areas that recorded a job decline this month.
- Since June 2021, total nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 9,200 or 4.3 percent over the year, on pace with the yearly rate of change (+4.2 percent) with the nationwide level.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Mining, logging, and construction* (+200); *Wholesale trade* (+100); and *Leisure and hospitality* (+300) all recorded typical monthly increases during June.

## BAY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

- The regional jobless rate in the Bay City metro area advanced by 0.7 percentage points in June to 5.6 percent, down 1.1 percentage points from its year-ago level.
- Labor force in the area remained virtually unchanged as the decline in the total number of employed persons was offset by the increase in the total number of unemployed individuals.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll employment in the Bay City labor market remained unchanged during June, as total jobs stayed at 35,100 for the second consecutive month.
- The Bay City MSA was one of only two Michigan metro areas to record no job change during June.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Professional and business services* (+100) recorded a typical seasonal change this month and was up 11.5 percent over the year.

## FLINT METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Flint labor market jobless rate increased by 0.7 percentage points to 6.5 percent during June, tied with Saginaw for the highest jobless rate among all Michigan metro areas this month.
- The number of unemployed persons declined by 21.5 percent over the year, significantly less than the statewide rate of decline (-28.2 percent) during the same timeframe.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Flint regional nonfarm employment advanced by 1,200 or 0.9 percent over the month to 135,500, slightly higher than the nationwide (+0.6 percent) rate of change during June.
- Total nonfarm jobs in the Flint MSA have increased by only 1,200 or 0.9 percent over the year, the second smallest yearly increase among Michigan metro areas.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- During June, *Mining, logging, and construction* (+200) and *Manufacturing* (+300) both recorded typical seasonal job advancements.

## BATTLE CREEK METROPOLITAN AREA

- The jobless rate in the Battle Creek region moved up in June by 0.7 percentage points to 5.6 percent, notably higher than the statewide rate (4.8 percent) this month.
- The total number of unemployed persons increased by 13.3 percent over the month but was down significantly over the year (-26.1 percent).

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In June, nonfarm jobs in the Battle Creek metro area moved up slightly, rising by 200 or 0.4 percent since May.
- Over the month, employment in the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* industry fell by 100 or 1.0 percent, the first recorded decline in 10 years for this sector during June.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The *Manufacturing* (+100) and *Government* (-100) sectors recorded typical seasonal job changes during June.

## DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN METRO AREA

- Over the month, the unemployment rate in the Detroit MSA declined by 0.3 percentage points to 4.6 percent, the only metro area in Michigan to record a jobless rate decline during June.
- Total regional workforce advanced by 0.9 percent (+19,000) during June, the largest monthly increase among all statewide metro areas.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In June, nonfarm payroll employment in the Detroit region increased by 1.6 percent over the month to 2,033,800, the second largest percent increase among Michigan's 14 metro areas.
- Regional *Mining, logging, and construction* jobs advanced by 1,500 or 1.8 percent in June, to 84,300, the highest job count for this industry in the past 10 years.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Over the month, typical seasonal job gains were recorded within the *Nondurable goods* (+900); *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+2,800); and *Other services* (+1,000).

## GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING METRO AREA

- During June, the Grand Rapids jobless rate rose by 0.5 percentage points to 3.9 percent, recording the lowest unemployment rate for the second consecutive month among Michigan's 14 regions.
- Workforce in the metro area remained virtually flat over the month due to gains in the number of unemployed individuals matching the decline in the number of employed persons.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- During June, the Grand Rapids labor market increased by 5,300 or 0.9 percent to 565,200 over the month, a notably larger-than-normal monthly increase for the area during June.
- Jobs in the *Mining, logging, and construction* sector increased by 700 or 2.6 percent over the month to 28,000, the highest job count for this industry in the past 10 years.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Larger-than-average seasonal job gains were recorded within the *Manufacturing* (+2,300) sector, due largely to the stronger, monthly uptick in jobs recorded within the *Nondurable goods* (+2.4 percent) industry sector.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	ANN ARBOR			BATTLE CREEK			BAY CITY		
	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Civilian Labor Force	195,400	197,500	187,300	60,900	61,200	60,000	49,400	49,500	48,500
Employed	187,400	190,300	177,300	57,500	58,200	55,400	46,600	47,100	45,300
Unemployed	8,100	7,200	10,000	3,400	3,000	4,600	2,800	2,400	3,300
Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.6	5.3	5.6	4.9	7.7	5.6	4.9	6.7
<b>PLACE OF WORK</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	221,500	222,600	212,300	55,300	55,100	53,900	35,100	35,100	34,300
Mining, Logging, and Construction	5,300	5,100	5,300	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,600	1,500
Manufacturing	13,600	13,700	12,500	10,500	10,400	10,300	4,700	4,800	4,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	27,100	26,700	26,600	9,500	9,600	9,100	7,500	7,500	7,500
Wholesale Trade	7,000	6,900	6,700	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	15,400	15,200	15,500	6,100	6,100	5,800	4,900	4,900	5,000
Information	6,200	6,200	5,900	*	*	*	300	300	300
Financial Activities	6,800	6,800	6,800	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Professional and Business Services	32,300	31,600	30,200	5,800	5,700	5,500	2,900	2,800	2,600
Educational and Health Services	29,600	29,500	28,500	9,300	9,200	9,100	6,200	6,100	6,000
Leisure and Hospitality	15,500	15,200	14,700	4,600	4,500	4,400	4,600	4,500	4,200
Other Services	6,400	6,300	6,000	2,000	2,000	1,900	1,200	1,200	1,100
Government	78,700	81,500	75,800	10,200	10,300	10,100	4,900	5,000	5,200
	DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN			FLINT			GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING		
	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Civilian Labor Force	2,120,000	2,101,000	2,115,000	179,900	178,900	178,500	584,400	584,500	568,400
Employed	2,022,000	1,998,000	1,961,000	168,200	168,600	163,600	561,500	564,400	537,900
Unemployed	98,000	102,000	155,000	11,700	10,300	14,900	22,900	20,100	30,400
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.9	7.3	6.5	5.8	8.3	3.9	3.4	5.4
<b>PLACE OF WORK</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,033,800	2,002,000	1,936,600	135,500	134,300	134,300	565,200	559,900	547,500
Mining, Logging, and Construction	84,300	82,800	82,000	6,500	6,300	6,200	28,000	27,300	27,200
Manufacturing	255,300	249,100	235,100	14,200	13,900	14,100	113,200	110,900	110,400
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	384,300	381,500	368,400	26,800	26,600	26,900	103,600	102,200	99,800
Wholesale Trade	83,500	82,900	80,900	6,400	6,400	6,300	34,200	33,900	32,600
Retail Trade	201,600	201,000	199,500	17,700	17,500	18,000	50,300	49,400	48,900
Information	28,000	27,900	26,800	1,100	1,100	1,100	6,400	6,300	6,000
Financial Activities	132,700	128,600	129,400	6,100	6,000	5,900	28,000	27,400	27,100
Professional and Business Services	404,400	396,900	384,300	18,000	17,800	18,000	76,500	75,500	72,400
Educational and Health Services	301,900	301,700	298,400	25,200	25,400	24,900	93,000	94,300	92,800
Leisure and Hospitality	186,200	177,200	164,400	14,700	14,600	14,800	47,800	46,500	44,400
Other Services	72,800	71,800	68,900	5,400	5,400	5,200	22,800	22,500	21,700
Government	183,900	184,500	178,900	17,500	17,200	17,200	45,900	47,000	45,700

Source: Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget  
 \* Data is suppressed



## JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA

- In June, the Jackson metro area unemployment rate increased by 0.6 percentage points to 5.0 percent.
- Over the year, total workforce in the region moved up by 1.8 percent (+1,300) due to an increase in the total number of employed persons in the area.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm payroll employment within the Jackson MSA stayed unchanged in June, residing at 57,800 for the second consecutive month.
- Regional nonfarm employment remained 1,700 or 2.9 percent lower than its 2019 job level.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Typical seasonal job declines were recorded in the *Government* industry sector, as jobs fell by 200 or 2.6 percent over the month.

## LANSING-EAST LANSING METRO AREA

- The jobless rate in the Lansing MSA remained unchanged for the second consecutive month, residing at 4.7 percent.
- Total labor force in the region fell by 2.1 percent over the month, the largest percent decline recorded among Michigan metro areas.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Since May 2022, total nonfarm jobs in the Lansing MSA moved down by 0.8 percent to 225,800, the largest percent decline recorded this month among Michigan's 14 metro areas.
- Regional *Manufacturing* jobs in Lansing rebounded by 1,400 or 7.4 percent in June, mainly due to auto-related recalls in the area.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Jobs in the *Financial activities* sector increased by 200 or 1.1 percent to 18,000, up 4.0 percent since June 2019.

## MONROE METROPOLITAN AREA

- In June, the Monroe region unemployment rate rose by 1.0 percentage point to 5.6 percent, the largest recorded percent increase among all Michigan metro areas this month.
- Over the month, the gain in the number of unemployed persons was offset but the decline in the total number of employed persons.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Monroe nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 300 or 0.8 percent over the month to 40,100.
- *Total private* (+500) jobs advanced relatively more than normal in Monroe during June, due partially to a slightly stronger-than-average seasonal job gain in the *Leisure and hospitality* (+4.5 percent) sector.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Regional *Government* jobs fell by 200 or 3.9 percent over the month to 4,900 and was 9.3 percent lower than its June 2019 level.

## KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE METRO AREA

- Over the month, the Kalamazoo MSA jobless rate increased by 0.5 percentage points to 4.6 percent, slightly below the statewide monthly rate (4.8 percent).
- Since June 2021, total workforce in the region advanced by 2.1 percent due to gains in the total number of employed (+5,900) persons.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm employment in the Kalamazoo metro area rose by 800 or 0.5 percent in June to 147,600, notably lower than the statewide (+1.2 percent) rate of change this month.
- Regional *Trade, transportation, and utilities* jobs decreased by 100 or 0.4 percent over the month, the first recorded decline in June within this industry in the past 10 years.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- In June, both the *Manufacturing* (+300) and *Leisure and hospitality* (+500) sectors recorded relatively average seasonal job gains.

## MIDLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Midland labor market jobless rate increased by 0.7 percentage points in June to 4.8 percent, down 0.8 percentage points since its year-ago level.
- Over the year, workforce in the region moved up by 2.6 percent (+1,000) due mainly to an increase in the total number of employed persons.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Midland nonfarm payroll employment rose over the month (+300 or 0.8 percent) to 36,800 and was up 1.9 percent since year-ago levels.
- Despite recent job gains, total nonfarm jobs in Midland remained 1,400 or 3.7 percent lower than its June 2019 level.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Private service providing* jobs increased by 0.8 percent to 25,400 in June, up by 1.2 percent since June 2021.

## MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Muskegon MSA increased by 0.8 percentage points in June, to 6.2 percent.
- The total number of unemployed individuals rose by 600 since May 2022, which resulted in a labor force increase of 0.8 percent this month.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm payroll employment within the Muskegon MSA advanced by 1,100 or 1.7 percent over the month to 64,000, up 4.1 percent from year-ago levels.
- The *Service providing* sector produced the majority of Midland's June job change, rising by 1,000 or 2.1 percent.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Fairly typical seasonal job additions were recorded within the *Leisure and hospitality* (+700) sector, with total industry jobs now (+100) higher than June 2019.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	JACKSON			KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE			LANSING-EAST LANSING		
	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Civilian Labor Force	73,800	74,500	72,500	167,300	167,800	163,800	240,400	245,500	233,500
Employed	70,100	71,200	67,800	159,600	161,000	153,700	229,200	234,000	219,000
Unemployed	3,700	3,300	4,700	7,700	6,800	10,100	11,200	11,500	14,500
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.4	6.5	4.6	4.1	6.1	4.7	4.7	6.2
<b>PLACE OF WORK</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	57,800	57,800	56,800	147,600	146,800	143,700	225,800	227,600	218,400
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,300	2,300	2,200	7,200	7,000	7,100	9,300	8,900	8,900
Manufacturing	9,200	9,200	9,100	23,800	23,500	22,500	20,200	18,800	19,900
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,200	12,200	12,300	26,300	26,400	26,000	35,700	35,600	35,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	5,900	5,800	5,800	6,100	6,000	6,200
Retail Trade	6,600	6,700	6,700	15,500	15,600	15,600	20,400	20,400	20,500
Information	200	200	200	800	800	800	3,600	3,600	3,400
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	7,600	7,600	7,700	18,000	17,800	17,900
Professional and Business Services	6,600	6,500	6,200	18,300	18,000	17,100	25,800	24,900	22,600
Educational and Health Services	9,900	9,900	9,800	25,100	25,200	25,200	30,900	31,000	30,800
Leisure and Hospitality	5,000	4,900	4,700	15,100	14,600	14,000	17,600	17,600	16,600
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,400	5,400	5,400	5,200	9,700	9,500	9,200
Government	7,600	7,800	7,600	18,000	18,300	18,100	55,000	59,900	53,900

	MIDLAND			MONROE			MUSKEGON		
	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Civilian Labor Force	39,700	39,700	38,700	75,000	75,000	72,500	78,200	77,600	76,500
Employed	37,800	38,000	36,600	70,900	71,500	67,500	73,400	73,400	69,800
Unemployed	1,900	1,600	2,200	4,200	3,500	5,000	4,800	4,200	6,700
Unemployment Rate	4.8	4.1	5.6	5.6	4.6	6.9	6.2	5.4	8.7
<b>PLACE OF WORK</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	36,800	36,500	36,100	40,100	39,800	39,000	64,000	62,900	61,500
Mining, Logging, and Construction	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,900	2,800	2,700
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,400	5,400	5,400	13,000	13,000	12,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	*	*	*	10,500	10,400	10,200	13,900	13,500	13,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,700	1,700	1,700	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	4,700	4,700	4,600	11,000	10,700	10,700
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	300	300	300
Financial Activities	*	*	*	800	800	800	1,600	1,600	1,600
Professional and Business Services	*	*	*	5,500	5,400	5,100	3,500	3,500	3,400
Educational and Health Services	*	*	*	4,600	4,600	4,500	10,900	10,900	10,600
Leisure and Hospitality	*	*	*	4,600	4,400	4,300	8,800	8,100	7,900
Other Services	*	*	*	1,600	1,500	1,500	2,100	2,100	2,100
Government	3,000	3,000	2,900	4,900	5,100	4,900	7,000	7,100	6,900

Source: Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget  
 \* Data is suppressed

## NILES-BENTON HARBOR METRO AREA

- The Niles-Benton Harbor unemployment rate advanced by 0.7 percentage points to 5.1 percent during June, 1.4 percentage points below its year-ago level.
- The number of unemployed persons increased by 500 over the month but was down by 1,000 (-21.3 percent) over the year.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Over the month, jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor labor market increased by 1,000 or 1.7 percent to 64,000, tied with Muskegon for the largest percent increase among Michigan metro areas during June.
- Job additions were recorded in a variety of industries in June, including *Mining, logging, and construction* (+100); *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+200); and *Leisure and hospitality* (+400).

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Over the year, total nonfarm payroll jobs have only advanced by 900 or 1.5 percent, the third lowest percent increase among all statewide metro areas.

## SAGINAW METROPOLITAN AREA

- During June, the Saginaw MSA jobless rate rose by 0.7 percentage points to 6.5 percent, tied with the Flint region for the highest jobless rate among all Michigan metro areas.
- Workforce in the area stayed mostly unchanged both over the month and over the year.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- The Saginaw MSA recorded a total nonfarm job increase of 500 or 0.6 percent this month, rising to 81,300 in June.
- Monthly job gains were recorded in both the *Goods producing* (+100) and *Service providing* (+400) sectors.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Mining, logging, and construction* (+100); *Durable goods* (+100); and *Education and health services* (+100) all recorded fairly typical seasonal job additions during June.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

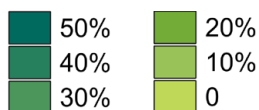
	NILES-BENTON HARBOR			SAGINAW					
	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021			
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	72,400	72,100	71,600	82,500	82,300	82,300			
Employed	68,700	68,900	66,900	77,100	77,600	75,800			
Unemployed	3,700	3,200	4,700	5,400	4,700	6,500			
Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.4	6.5	6.5	5.8	7.9			
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	61,400	60,400	60,500	81,300	80,800	80,900			
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,200	2,100	2,200	3,600	3,500	3,400			
Manufacturing	12,200	12,100	11,900	10,800	10,800	10,800			
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	10,600	10,400	10,600	14,900	15,000	15,900			
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,000	2,000	2,000			
Retail Trade	6,900	6,800	7,000	10,000	10,100	11,100			
Information	400	400	400	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Financial Activities	2,800	2,700	2,600	3,800	3,800	3,800			
Professional and Business Services	5,600	5,500	5,400	10,300	10,200	10,000			
Educational and Health Services	9,400	9,400	9,500	15,700	15,600	15,400			
Leisure and Hospitality	7,500	7,100	7,200	7,800	7,700	7,500			
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,900	2,900	2,900			
Government	8,300	8,300	8,300	10,500	10,300	10,200			
	UPPER PENINSULA			NORTHEAST MICHIGAN			NORTHWEST MICHIGAN		
	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021	JUNE 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2021
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Civilian Labor Force	135,000	134,000	132,400	84,600	83,500	82,200	155,800	150,900	150,500
Employed	127,600	127,100	124,300	79,100	78,500	76,100	148,500	144,200	141,300
Unemployed	7,400	6,900	8,100	5,500	4,900	6,100	7,300	6,600	9,200
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.5	5.9	7.4	4.7	4.4	6.1

Source: Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget  
 \* Data is suppressed

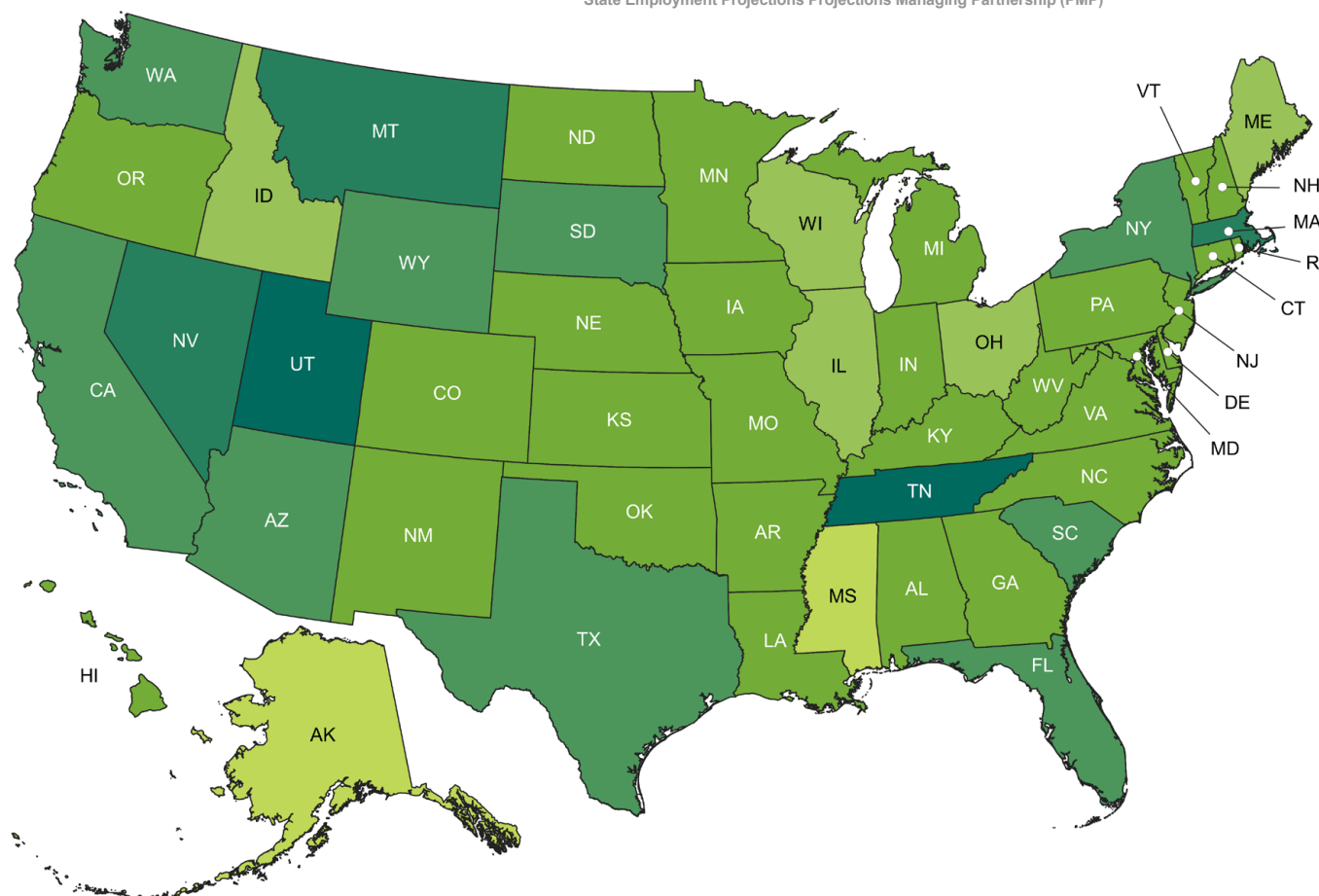


# MAP OF THE MONTH: PROJECTED PERCENT CHANGE IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPERS AND SOFTWARE QUALITY ASSURANCE ANALYSTS AND TESTERS BY STATE

Percent Change in Software Developers and Software  
Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers, 2020–2030



Source: Long-Term Occupational Projections (2020–2030),  
State Employment Projections Managing Partnership (PMP)



*Software developers and software quality assurance analysts and testers* are one of the fastest-growing IT-related occupations in Michigan, projected to grow by 8,750 jobs, or 22.8 percent, over the 10-year projection period of 2020 through 2030. Michigan's projected 22.8 percent employment increase in this occupation is just above the projected national rate of 22.2 percent for this job over the same time period. Among the all states, Michigan ranks 36th for percent growth within this occupation.

Utah leads among all states in terms of percent growth in this occupation, projecting an increase

of 56.2 percent through 2030. At least part of this large increase is due to the fact that Utah is also first among all states in terms of total employment growth, expecting a tremendous gain of 26.3 percent jobs over the 10-year period due to its rapidly expanding population. In contrast, Michigan is expecting a total gain in jobs of 8.8 percent over the projection period.

When viewing the map, a few regions in the U.S. stand out in terms of growth in *Software developers and software quality assurance analysts and testers*. California, Washington, Nevada, Utah, Texas, and Arizona all stand out

as western states expecting strong growth for this occupation. Elevated growth also appears to be a pattern in more populous Northeastern states, such as New York and Massachusetts.

**KEVIN DOYLE**  
Analytics Manager

**ASHLEY TARVER**  
Demographic Analyst

# MICHIGAN LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS, 2020–2030

The Michigan Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives releases long-term employment projections each year. On even-numbered years, such as this one, the bureau releases statewide long-term projections, and on odd-numbered years the bureau releases regional long-term projections. This July, the bureau released the 2020 to 2030 long-term Michigan employment projections. While much of the data in this new set of projections is dominated by the impact that COVID-19 had on the Michigan economy in 2020, long-term demographic trends continue to drive many changes we expect to see in Michigan's labor market.

Michigan's population is a major driving force of long-term expectations for economic expansion. Between 2020 and 2030, the total population in Michigan is expected to grow by 4.0 percent. However, all growth is expected to occur among Michiganders age 65 and over, with younger age groups either declining in number or remaining flat over the 10-year period. Consequently, the prime working-age population, ages 25 to 64, is expected to decline by one percent over this period. This decrease

translates into a slight expected decrease of 1.2 percent in the number of labor force participants.

Figure 1 shows that a significant decrease in unemployment or increase in population or labor force can all drive increases in employment. While no significant change in population is expected to occur, the additional employment expected to be gained from 2020 to 2030 can be derived from projected decreases in the number of unemployed from the high levels of 2020. This large-scale reemployment is the main driving factor in the employment growth that is expected to take place between 2020 and 2030.

Projections can provide several insights to help businesses and individuals make planning decisions. For example, these projections can be viewed as a constant change over the 10-year period. As such, an occupation that is expected to grow through the end-year of 2030 is also expected to be an occupation with healthy growth through years five, seven, and nine. This information is especially important to those Michiganders seeking to begin a multi-year education or training program, since an occupation expected to grow at a healthy

rate throughout the projection period is a positive sign that there will be employment demand when exiting their long-term training or education program.

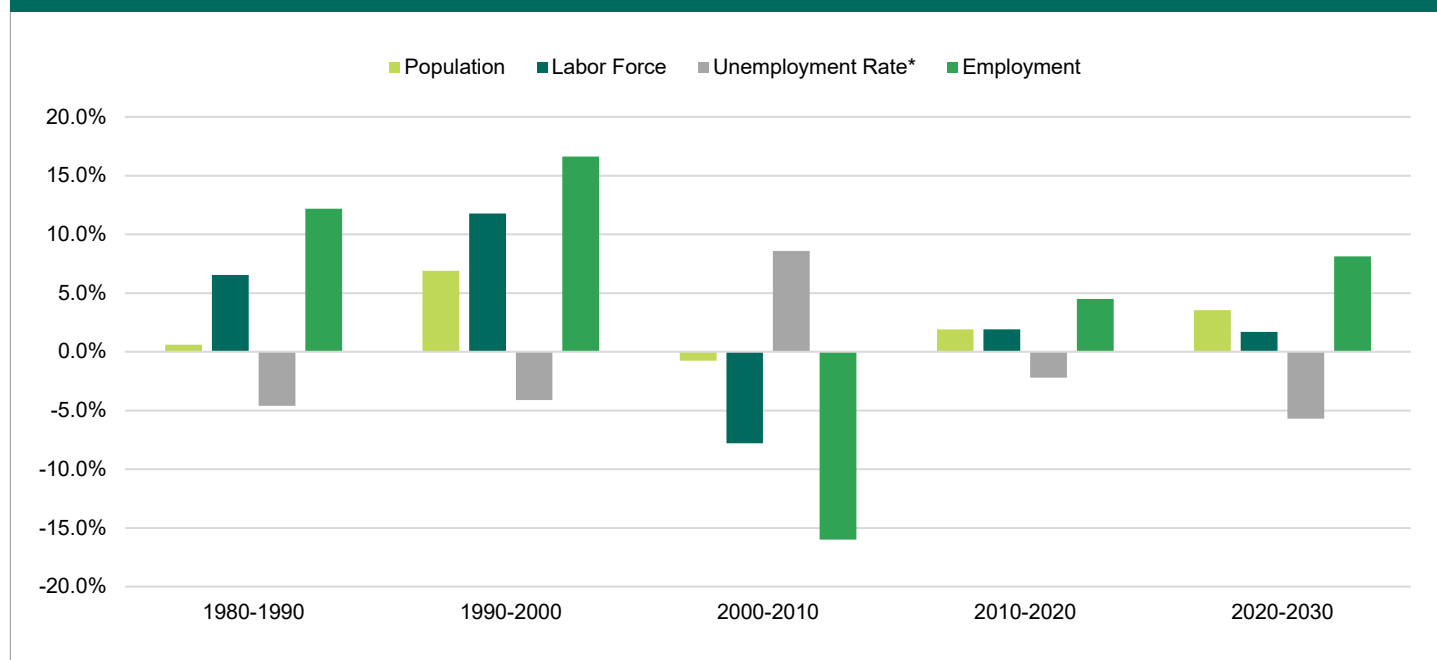
## Top Line Data

Total employment in Michigan is projected to grow 8.8 percent from 2020 to 2030, a rate that can be attributed to the downward push of COVID-19 on Michigan employment in 2020. Michigan is not an outlier among other states in terms of its high expectations of total employment growth over the projection period. Among all states, Michigan ranks 34th for total percentage growth in jobs. So, while this new projected rate of growth is high, it is neither a prediction of a significant divergence from previous trends nor is it an outlier among other states.

## Industry Projections

Several Michigan industries stand out for their long-term performance, outside of the effects of COVID-19, on the Michigan economy. *Health care and social assistance*-related industries, many of which have been steadily growing in Michigan for many years, will be especially

FIGURE 1: REAL AND PROJECTED LABOR MARKET CHANGES OVER 10-YEAR PERIODS



Source: Current Population Survey (2010–2021), U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

\*The unemployment rate is expressed in percentage point change. All others are expressed in percent change. The 2028 unemployment rate is a model assumption, not a projected level.

important to help take care of Michigan's aging population in coming years. *Education*-related industries are another important long-term focus for the state. It is home to numerous high-quality universities, some of which attract many students from outside of the state, effectively making education an important export good in the state's economy. Additionally, there are a few industries with particularly strong projected growth rates that can be attributed to recovery from the impact of COVID-19 or the impacts of the pandemic itself on consumer habits. Figure 2 displays the top industries by employment growth.

The *Ambulatory health care services* industry is projected to add about four in 10 new jobs in the *Health care and social assistance* sector over the 10-year period. This amounts to an additional 33,260 jobs in the industry, or a growth of 17.3 percent. This industry contains many services important to an aging population such as physicians' and dentists' offices, outpatient care centers, home health services, and medical and diagnostic laboratories.

Employment in the *Social assistance* industry is expected to grow at the fastest rate within the *Health care and social assistance* sector. This 23.9 percent gain in employment is expected to add 17,020 jobs in this industry, which contains services such as *Child day care services* and *Individual and family care services*. Services such as these will be important in the future as both the state population ages and obtaining childcare continues to be a challenge for households with a single working parent or two working parents.

*Ambulatory health care services* and *Social assistance* industries are some of the fastest-growing industries in the *Health care and social assistance* sector, but *Hospitals* and *Nursing and residential care* have also been registering



steady increases in employment for many years. *Hospitals* are expected to add 18,950 jobs over the projection period, or a gain of 7.8 percent. While *Hospitals* is the slowest growing industry in the sector in terms of percent growth, it is also the largest by employment, and is expected to hold 261,990 jobs at the end of the projection period. *Nursing and residential care facilities* is expected to add 9,750 jobs from 2020 to 2030, for a total growth of 9.9 percent, a rate above

the expected growth rate for total employment in Michigan.

Another sector that stands out for its long-term growth and importance to the future of the Michigan workforce is *Educational services*. Postsecondary training and education continues to be an important factor in the constitution of a twenty-first century workforce, a fact reflected in the continued projected growth

FIGURE 2: TOP MICHIGAN INDUSTRIES BY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT		PROJECTED CHANGE	
	2020	2030	10-YEAR NUMERIC	10-YEAR PERCENT
Food Services and Drinking Places	258,880	326,540	67,660	26.1%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	192,640	225,900	33,260	17.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	287,330	318,500	31,170	10.8%
Administrative and Support Services	229,270	251,830	22,560	9.8%
Hospitals	243,040	261,990	18,950	7.8%

Source: 2020–2030 Michigan Long-Term Employment Projections, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget



**FIGURE 3: TOP MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS BY EMPLOYMENT GROWTH**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	BASE	PROJECTED	NUMERIC	PERCENT	TOTAL ANNUAL OPENINGS
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	314,570	389,600	75,030	23.9%	70,895
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	355,380	402,050	46,670	13.1%	52,460
Healthcare Support Occupations	179,580	210,950	31,370	17.5%	26,655
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	281,090	308,970	27,880	9.9%	18,880
Management Occupations	258,290	281,830	23,540	9.1%	23,600

Source: 2020–2030 Michigan Long-Term Employment Projections, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

of *Colleges, universities, and professional schools* and *Junior colleges* (community colleges). These industries are expected to gain a combined 12,240 jobs over the 10-year period. *Elementary and secondary schools*, conversely, are expected to grow by just 0.7 percent over the projection period, a level related to the slight 1.5 percent increase in population ages five to 19 over the 2020 to 2030 period. However, this population group is expected to expand more significantly after 2030 and through 2040, meaning projections for employment demand in this industry may shift more positively in coming years.

While healthcare and education-related industries have been steady centers of growth for total employment in recent years, there are some industries whose projected growth stands out as being mostly or wholly related to recovery from COVID-19. Employment in the *Accommodation* industry is projected to increase by 13,310, or 45.8 percent, while *Food services and drinking places* are expected to show recovery gains of 67,660 jobs, or 26.1 percent over the 10-year period. Projected changes in employment are generally assumed to be constant over the projection term, but it is fair to assume these sharp increases in particular may occur quickly due to the unique nature of the 2020 job market.

One sector, *Transportation and warehousing*, stands out for its relationship with the impacts of COVID-19 on its employment. Two-thirds of the net gain in employment in the *Transportation and warehousing* sector are expected to be focused within the *Truck transportation* and *Warehousing and storage* industries. These two industries account for about 16,200 of the 24,250 jobs projected to be added to the sector over the 10-year period. These two industries, along with *Couriers and messengers*, appear to be in a position to fortify higher-than-typical gains in employment

if the trend of higher direct-to-consumer shipping that accelerated with the COVID-19 pandemic remains in place in years to come.

## Occupational Projections

Occupations expected to see the highest growth over the projection period are often closely tied to industries that employ them, such as the case of *Health care and social assistance* industries and *Health care practitioners and technical* occupations or skilled trades occupations and *Construction-related* industries. However, some occupations, such as STEM, can still show strong growth despite not being tied to any particular high growth industry. Figure 3 shows the top occupational groups by employment growth.

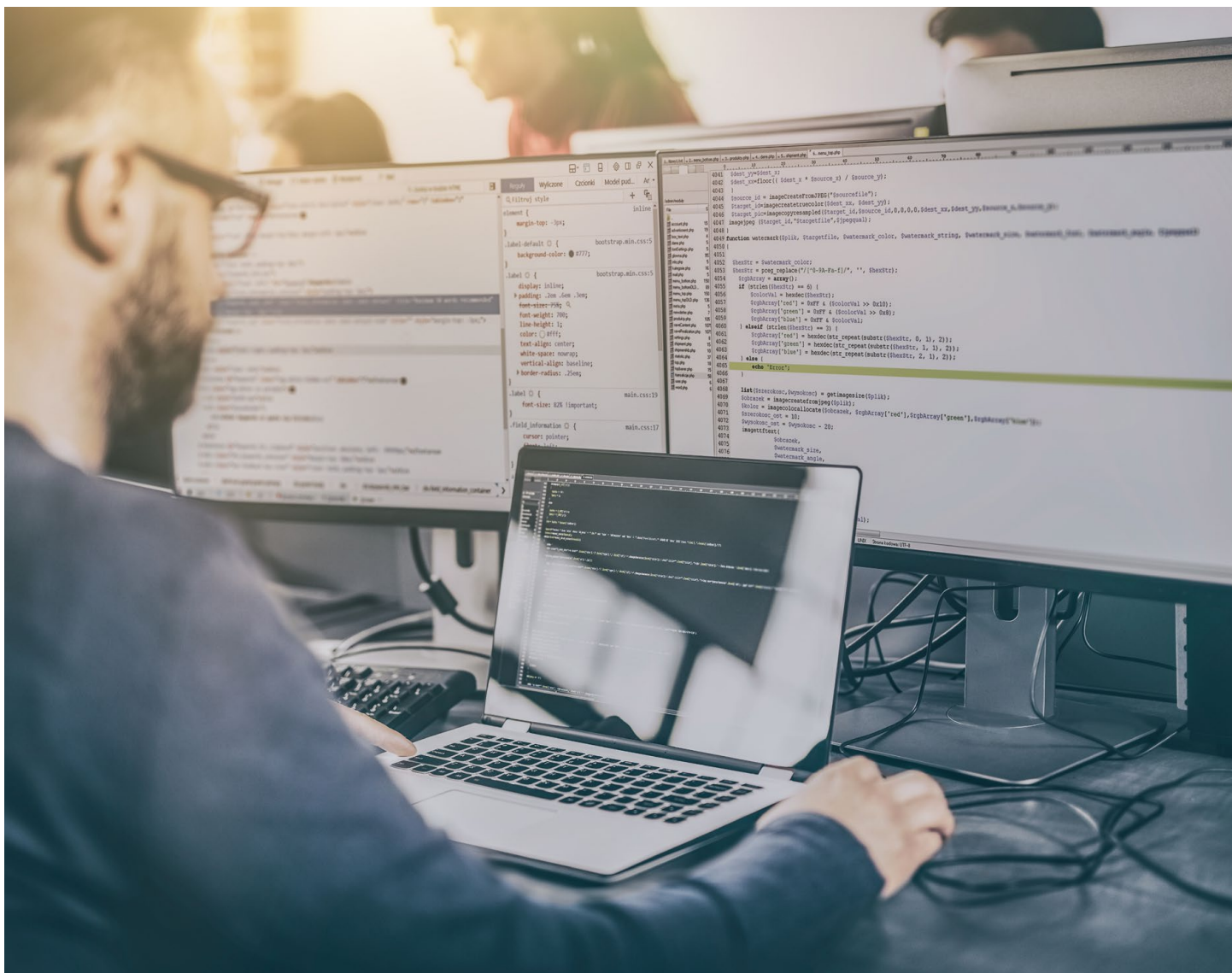
Among *Healthcare practitioners and technical* occupations, *Registered nurses*, *Nurse practitioners*, and *Physicians assistants* have the best mix of projected employment increase, total annual openings, and wages. *Registered nurses* are projected to increase by 8,150 jobs, or 7.9 percent, over the 10-year period, requiring new entrants to fill 6,300 openings each year. These positions make a median annual wage of \$76,710. *Nurse practitioners* are projected to grow by 2,590 over the period, expanding the occupation by half. An expected 595 openings will need to be filled annually in this occupation, earning a median wage of \$102,060. *Physicians assistants*, another relatively small but quickly growing occupation, is projected to expand by 1,440 jobs, or 31.9 percent. This occupation is expected to require 435 annual openings be filled by entrants, with incumbents currently earning a median wage of \$104,810.

Skilled trades occupations are another set of jobs that are expected to show above-average growth over the projection period. As a whole, the group is expected to add 38,590 jobs,

or 10.6 percent, bringing the total number of jobs to just under 404,000 by 2030. Some of the top performing occupations in this group are expected to be *Industrial machinery mechanics*, *Electricians*, and *Machinists*. These three occupations are projected to constitute a combined 77,530 jobs in 2030, a gain of 11,390 jobs or 17.2 percent over the 10-year period. A combined 8,045 job openings are expected each year, with a roughly equal number coming from *Industrial machinery mechanics*, *Electricians*, and *Machinists* each.

The roughly 100 occupations described as STEM are expected to grow by 10.9 percent over the projections period, reaching an employment level of 335,000. Many individual STEM occupations are expected to show high growth over the long-term projection period, have many annual openings, and earn higher-than-average wages. *Engineering* occupations such as *Industrial engineers*, *Mechanical engineers*, and *Civil engineers* appear at the top of this list of occupations. *Industrial engineers*, for example, are expected to grow by 20.4 percent over the 10 years, requiring an average of 2,280 new entrants annually, and currently earn a median annual wage of \$80,480.

Many IT-related occupations are also expected to perform highly throughout the projections period, such as *Software developers and software quality assurance analysts and testers* and *Information security analysts*. Developers and QA testers are expected to add 8,750 jobs over the projections period, or 22.8 percent, while showing annual average job openings of nearly 4,000 due to occupational transfers and labor force exits. This occupation is reported as two separate job titles in the latest earnings data, with *Software developers* earning an annual median wage of \$98,560 and *Software quality assurance analysts and testers* earning \$78,800.



Another lens through which to view occupational projections is by the amount of education that is typically required to enter a job. Occupations that require at least a bachelor's degree are expected to grow at the fastest rate, a reflection of past trends. These occupations are expected to grow by about 115,000 jobs, or 9.8 percent, over the 10-year period, the fastest rate among the three broad groups of education that will be examined. Roughly 1,290,000 Michiganders are expected to be employed in this group of occupations by 2030. The count of jobs that require more education than a high school diploma but less than a bachelor's degree is projected to expand by nearly 40,000, or 8.6 percent by 2030. This group is also the smallest of the three, projected to employ about 500,000 in 2030. The largest group of occupations by over double is the group that requires a high school diploma or less. Projected to hold about 2,860,000 jobs in 2030, this large group is expected to narrowly

underperform the Michigan average growth rate over the 10-year period, adding 220,300 jobs or 8.3 percent.

## Conclusion

While the impact of COVID-19 on Michigan's job market is driving much of the expected 8.8 percent growth on Michigan's total employment levels, many changes can also be found that are driven by other long-term changes in Michigan's economy. *Health care and social assistance* and *Educational services* stand out as industries driving important shifts in Michigan's occupational structure, and impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic may have accelerated trends in *Transportation and warehousing*. Beyond changes driven by one particular industry, demand for STEM and skilled trades occupations remain a driver of expected occupational shifts across many industries. These continuing structural changes in

occupational demand should be viewed as guidelines for those seeking to enter new occupations throughout the 10-year projection period, not just in 2030, since these structural changes are assumed to be occurring at an even pace throughout the decade.

**KEVIN DOYLE**  
Analytics Manager





# JOB ADS INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

## Job Advertisements

There were over 263,000 total job advertisements available for the month of June in Michigan. Of those ads, 100,500 were newly posted in June, which means they did not carry over from prior months. This was a 1.8 percent decrease in job ads since May 2022. Although this was a decrease in ads from the previous month, it was a significant increase in ads from June 2021, which had just under 229,900 total ads.

## Supply/Demand

The supply/demand rate increased over the month from 0.85 in May to 0.89 in June 2022. This means there were approximately 89 unemployed people for every 100 available job advertisements. The rate was significantly lower than the rate of 1.19 in January of this year. Despite the overall decline, the rate has been rising since April 2022, which had the lowest rate of the year so far, at 0.79.

## Industries and Occupations

The most posted industries for the month of June were, *Healthcare and social assistance* (45,300 ads); *Manufacturing* (26,800 ads); *Retail trade* (22,700 ads); *Accommodation and food services* (20,000 ads); and *Professional,*

*scientific, and technical services* (17,800 ads). Within the *Professional, scientific, and technical services* industry, the most advertised occupations were *Software developers, applications* (1,180 ads); *Managers, all other* (1,040 ads); *Merchandise displayers and window trimmers* (510 ads); *Sales managers* (490 ads); and *Computer systems engineers/architects* (430 ads).

The industries with the fewest number of job advertisements for June were, *Wholesale trade* (1,900 ads), *Utilities* (1,200 ads), *Management of companies and enterprises* (540 ads), *Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* (450 ads), and *Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction* (400 ads). Together, these advertised industries make up less than three percent of all the total job ads available in the state.

## Education

The majority of online job advertisements in June 2022 required a minimum education level of high school diploma or equivalent, with 48.2 percent (78,900 ads). The next most advertised minimum education level was for those with a bachelor's degree, at 39.1 percent (63,900 ads) of all job ads. Significantly fewer employers were advertising for positions that require at least an associate degree, with only 8.1 percent (13,300

ads) of job ads specifying it as a requirement. Lastly, the fewest number of ads required a minimum education level of a master's degree or higher with just 4.4 percent (7,600 ads) of all available ads.

## Skills

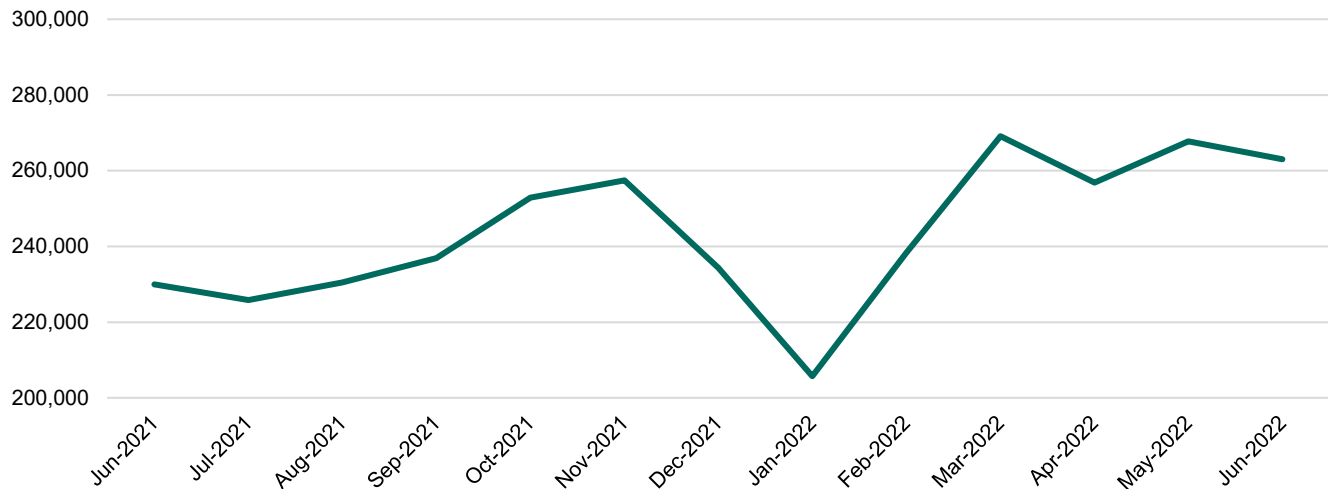
The top baseline skills for June were communication skills, teamwork/collaboration, and problem solving. A baseline skill can be interpreted as a skill that is non-specialized and can be applicable to a wide variety of occupations. The top specialized skills requested in June were customer service, scheduling, and sales. Specialized skills can refer to occupation-specific skills and might require more training than baseline skills. Lastly, the top advertised software and programming skills for June were Microsoft Excel, Office, and PowerPoint. Software and programming skills can be defined as knowledge of specific computer applications and/or programs.

**AMELIA ARNOLD**  
Student Assistant

**TRISHA SCHLEGEL**  
Economic Analyst

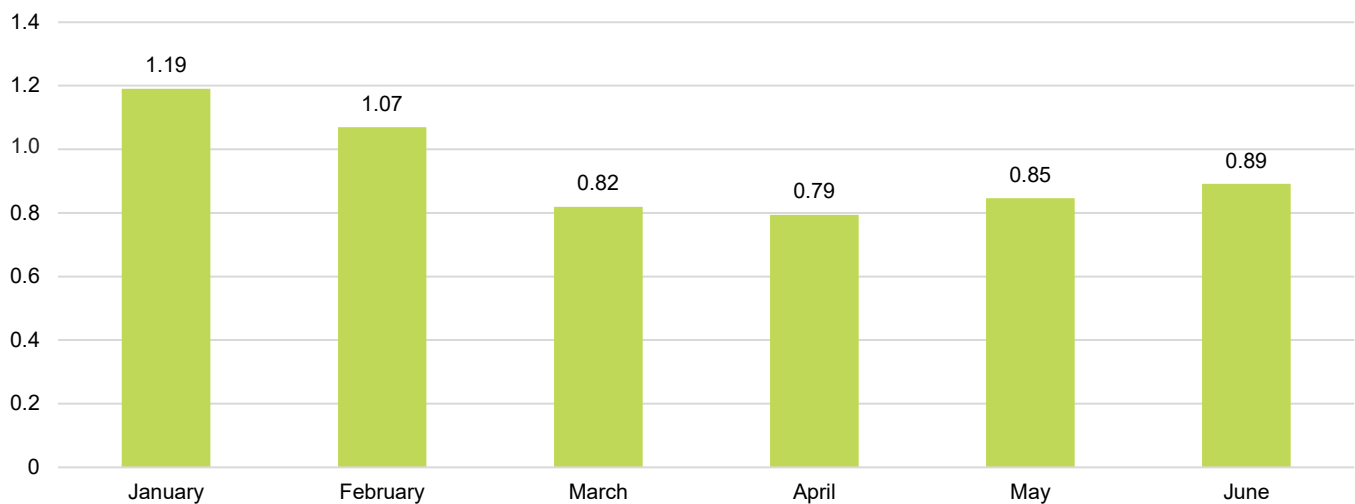


## MICHIGAN ONLINE JOB ADVERTISEMENTS, JUNE 2021–JUNE 2022



Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies

## MICHIGAN SUPPLY/DEMAND RATES, JANUARY 2022–JUNE 2022



Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies; Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

## TOP ADVERTISED SKILLS IN MICHIGAN, JUNE 2022

BASELINE SKILLS		SPECIALIZED SKILLS		SOFTWARE & PROGRAMMING SKILLS	
Communication Skills	84,186	Customer Service	46,128	Microsoft Excel	27,758
Teamwork/Collaboration	52,618	Scheduling	36,042	Microsoft Office	27,453
Problem Solving	40,914	Sales	26,863	Microsoft Powerpoint	12,119
Organizational Skills	40,601	Budgeting	21,837	Microsoft Word	11,605
Physical Abilities	39,933	Project Management	18,062	Software Development	6,702

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies



# SEPARATIONS EXCEED HIRES FOR FIRST TIME SINCE SEPTEMBER

## Overview

The job openings rate (7.5 percent) and hires rate (3.7 percent) remained relatively unchanged when comparing Michigan JOLTS data from April to May. The openings to unemployed ratio continued to reach historical lows. Separations were up over the month to 4.6 percent (+0.8 percentage points), driven by increased involuntary separations, while hires experienced a marginal decrease from 3.9 percent to 3.7 percent.

## Job Openings

Over the month, job openings saw a small decrease from 356,000 in April to 351,000 in May. This was reflected in the openings rate as a 0.4 percentage point decrease from 7.9 percent in April to 7.5 percent in May. Michigan continued to record a higher job openings rate than the nation for May (7.1 percent).

As mentioned previously, the ratio of unemployed persons to job openings continued to reach historic lows. April saw the lowest ratio recorded (0.57) across all available years of the data. In May, there was a marginal increase to 0.59 over the month. However, the interpretation of both ratios similarly indicates that there were less than six unemployed individuals per 10 job openings. This ratio fell below one in April 2021 and has continued to trend downward.

## Hires

Similar to job openings, hires experienced a relatively small change over the month. The total number of hires dropped from 169,000 in April to 160,000 in May. Michigan's 3.7 percent hires rate in May was below the 4.3 percent national rate. There were 44 other states with a greater hires rate than Michigan in May, which was a small drop from April (Michigan ranked 40th) but a notable shift from March (Michigan ranked 19th).

## Separations

The separations rate increased by nearly one percentage point over the month, moving from 3.8 percent in April to 4.6 percent in May. Michigan's separation rate was higher than the national rate of 3.9 percent.

The quits rate was relatively unchanged, decreasing from 3.0 percent in April to 2.8 percent in May, giving Michigan the 30th highest rate of quits when compared to other states. Michigan's quits rate was in line with the national quits rate for May.

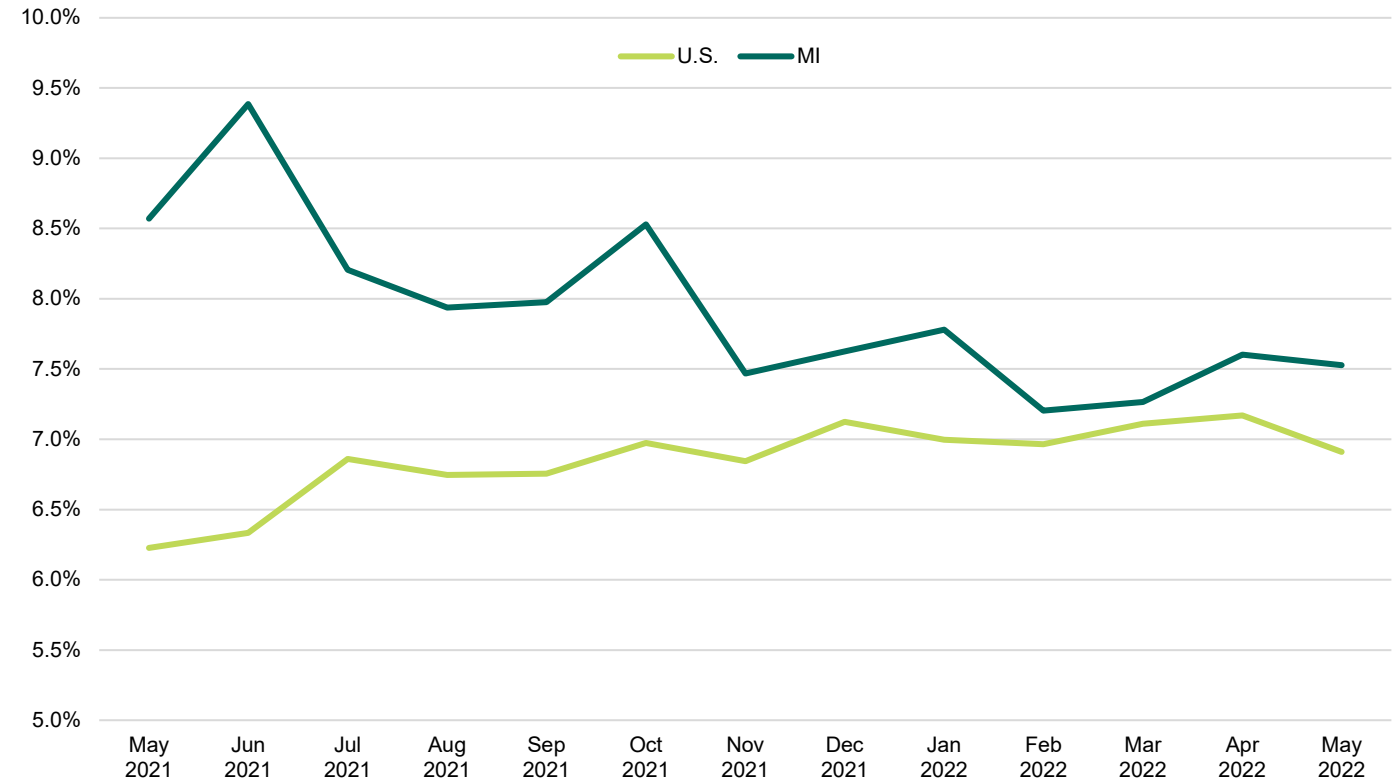
Conversely, the layoffs and discharges rate experienced an over-the-month increase from 0.7 percent to 1.7 percent. Michigan's rate was higher than the national rate for May (0.98 percent).

## Increased Involuntary Separations Drive Labor Turnover Higher

The churn rate, a measure of labor turnover which combines separations and hires, increased over the month from 7.7 percent to 8.3 percent. This was caused by an increased separations rate, which saw a departure from the previous dynamic of being below the hires rate. Separations include both voluntary (quits) and involuntary (layoffs and discharges) separations. Over the year, the data has shown an increasing rate of quits and a decreasing rate of layoffs and discharges. However, this has changed over the month. While the quits rate still remains higher than the layoffs and discharges rate, the sharp increase in the rate of layoffs and discharges in May (1.7 percent) has moved it to the highest rate since November 2021 where it was recorded at 2.5 percent. Overall, the data for May shows that separations— involuntary separations in particular— have increased, driving the separations rate and churn rate higher.

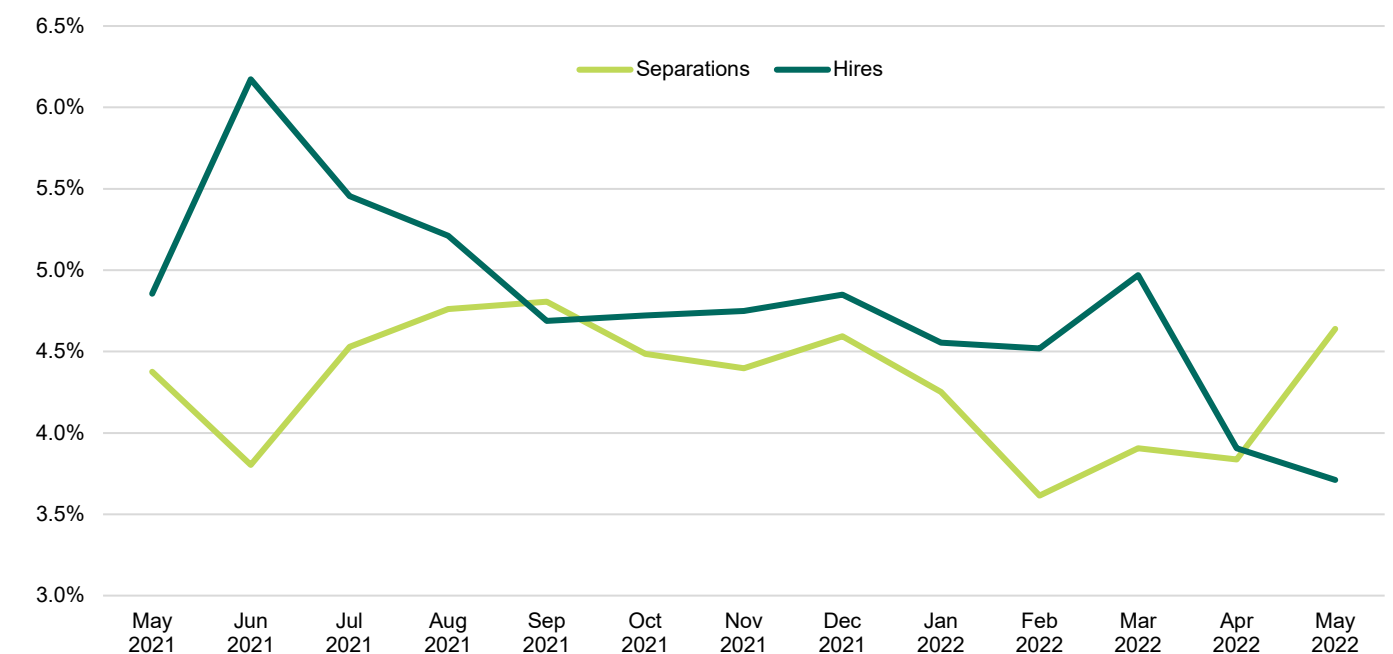
**KRYSTAL JONES**  
Economic Analyst

## JOB OPENINGS RATE, MICHIGAN AND THE U.S., MAY 2021–MAY 2022



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

## SEPARATIONS AND HIRES IN MICHIGAN, MAY 2021–MAY 2022



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



# RELEVANT RANKINGS

2020–2030 PROJECTIONS FOR TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY STATE					
RANK	AREA	BASE	PROJECTED	CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
	United States	153,533,800	165,413,700	11,879,900	7.7
1	Utah	1,633,060	2,063,070	430,010	26.3
2	New York	9,670,010	12,083,650	2,413,640	25
3	Colorado	2,834,580	3,434,020	599,440	21.1
4	Nevada	1,363,480	1,632,110	268,630	19.7
5	Texas	12,982,820	15,354,360	2,371,540	18.3
6	Washington	3,802,390	4,489,500	687,110	18.1
7	Florida	9,217,780	10,811,570	1,593,790	17.3
8	Tennessee	3,224,930	3,745,860	520,930	16.2
9	California	17,785,900	20,629,600	2,843,700	16
10	Oregon	1,998,430	2,316,000	317,570	15.9
32	Delaware	461,710	503,740	42,030	9.1
31	Arkansas	1,374,450	1,498,840	124,390	9.1
33	Michigan	4,279,580	4,654,510	374,930	8.8
34	South Dakota	483,890	525,010	41,120	8.5
35	Illinois	6,044,270	6,542,650	498,380	8.2
39	New Hampshire	675,590	726,550	50,960	7.5
40	West Virginia	1,363,590	1,464,000	100,410	7.4
41	Missouri	2,945,670	3,161,450	215,780	7.3
42	Indiana	3,200,470	3,427,490	227,020	7.1
43	Kansas	1,436,510	1,535,910	99,400	6.9
44	Alabama	2,118,480	2,252,750	134,270	6.3
45	Louisiana	1,841,660	1,952,610	110,950	6
46	Minnesota	2,975,300	3,145,200	169,900	5.7
47	Ohio	5,567,010	5,824,270	257,260	4.6
48	Maine	673,070	687,920	14,850	2.2

Source: Long-Term Occupational Projections (2020–2030), State Employment Projections Projections Managing Partnership (PMP)

## TOP SKILLED TRADES OCCUPATIONS IN MICHIGAN BY PROJECTED ANNUAL OPENINGS, 2020–2030

RANK	OCCUPATION	2020 EMPLOYMENT	2030 EMPLOYMENT	NUMERIC CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	TOTAL ANNUAL OPENINGS
1	Maintenance and Repair Workers, General	40,860	45,490	4,630	11.3	4,505
2	Medical Assistants	23,810	28,010	4,200	17.6	3,420
3	Medical Secretaries and Administrative Assistants	23,350	25,490	2,140	9.2	2,820
4	Machinists	23,170	25,740	2,570	11.1	2,740
5	Electricians	21,730	24,570	2,840	13.1	2,655
6	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	21,240	27,220	5,980	28.2	2,650
7	Carpenters	23,050	23,490	440	1.9	2,175
8	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists	15,230	17,710	2,480	16.3	2,035
9	Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	19,200	19,190	(10)	-0.1	1,875
10	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	12,900	14,160	1,260	9.8	1,550

Source: 2020–2030 Michigan Long-Term Employment Projections, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget



**STATE OF MICHIGAN**

Department of Technology, Management & Budget

Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

**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  
(517) 335-2472