

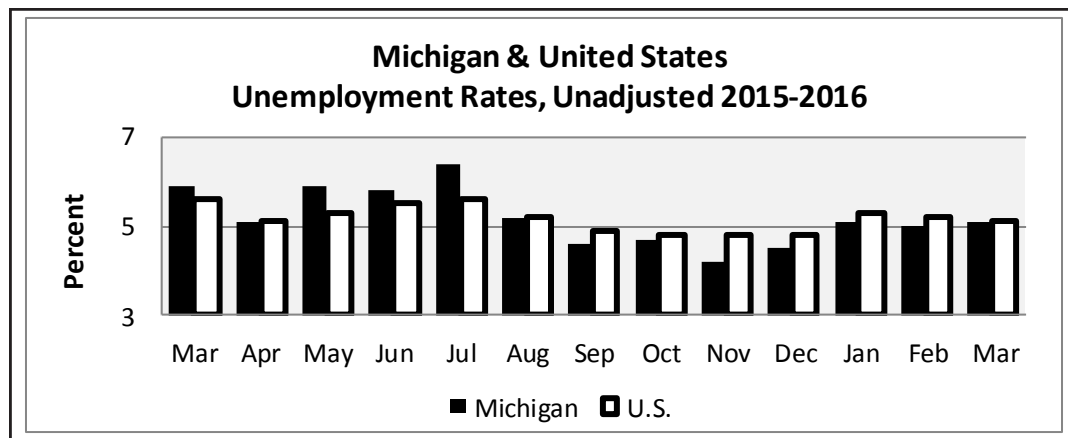
Michigan's March Unemployment Rate Edges Upwards To 5.1 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) climbed by 0.1 of a percentage point during the month of March, bringing the state's jobless rate to 5.1 percent. The state's civilian labor force expanded by 20,000 to 4,836,000, employment increased by 13,000 to 4,588,000, while the number of unemployed moved up by 6,000 to 247,000.

Michigan's labor market trends were stable during March, with small additions to the state's labor force and employment totals. However, seasonal factors also had some influence on the

state's economy. For example, the construction industry added 3,800 new jobs, while some establishments in retail trade and leisure and hospitality services reported seasonal hiring. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) fell during March, moving down by one tenth of a percentage point to 5.1 percent.

Compared to a year ago, March's labor force climbed by 118,000, employment jumped by 149,000 and unemployment fell by -32,000. This resulted in an over-the-year drop of -0.8 of a percentage point in the state's jobless rate.



Michigan Payroll Jobs Advance Seasonally In March

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of March, as industry jobs moved up to 4,267,000. Total jobs expanded by 17,300 with gains reported in the service-providing and goods producing sectors of the economy.

Service-providing jobs climbed by 14,300 during the month. Seasonal gains were posted in leisure and hospitality services (+4,300), with arts, entertainment and recreation reporting the

largest increase. Jobs also moved up in professional and business services (+3,600) with most of the gains in administrative and support services (+3,000). Additional job advances occurred in retail trade (+1,700) and healthcare and social assistance (+1,400). The remaining major service sectors were flat, reporting only minor changes for the month.

Goods producing jobs rose by +3,000 during March, mainly due to seasonal gains in the construction industry (+3,800) with the largest advances posted in specialty trade contractors (+2,000). Jobs in the manufacturing sector edged down by -500, caused by minor layoff activity in machinery manufacturing and plastic products manufacturing.

In March, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector increased to 43.0 hours, while average hourly earnings moved up by 36 cents to \$20.41. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased to \$877.63, a gain of \$33.52 over the previous month's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, MICHIGAN March & February 2016				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2016		2016	
	MAR	FEB	MAR	FEB
Manufacturing	20.41	20.05	43.0	42.1
Durables	21.33	20.97	44.0	42.7
Transport Equip	23.67	22.83	46.9	43.1
Nondurables	17.28	17.02	40.1	40.1

Michigan's Education & Communication Price Index Edges Upwards During 2015

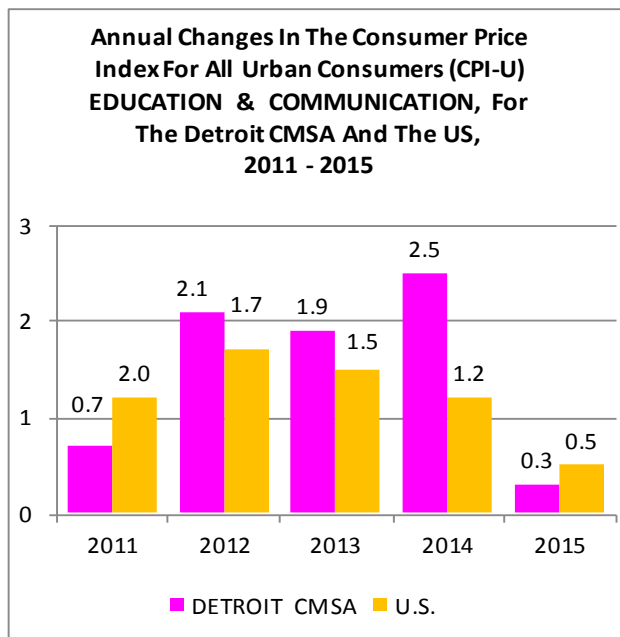
Education & Communication is one of the major item groups within the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This group consists of five major items: educational books and supplies, and tuition and other school fees (comprising the education section); postage and delivery services, information and information processing, and information technology, hardware and services (comprising the communication section).

The CPI measures inflation at the retail level, and reflects the average price change over time for a constant quality and constant quantity market basket of goods and services. In most cases it approximates what households spend out-of-pocket on goods and services used for day-to-day living. Therefore, information and communication indexes are limited to items with an out-of-pocket expenditure.

The rate of *education and communication* inflation in the Detroit CMSA (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, including the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, Ann Arbor and Flint MSAs) was 0.3 percent during 2015, a significant drop from the previous year's rise of 2.5 percent. This was the first time in four years that Michigan's education and communication price inflation stood below the national rate.

In 2015, the nation's education & communication price increase of 0.5 percent was noticeably lower than the previous year's hike of 1.2 percent. During the year, the nation's education sector price index moved up by 2.1 percent, while the communication sector contracted by -2.5 percent. This was the sixth consecutive year that prices in the nation's communication sector experienced a decline.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2016.



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Mar 2016 Feb 2016 Mar 2015

Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,836	4,816	4,718
Employment	4,588	4,575	4,439
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	247	241	279
	5.1	5.0	5.9

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,267	4,249	4,174
Goods - Producing	738	735	716
Mining & Logging	6	7	8
Construction	137	133	131
Manufacturing	594	595	577
Durable Goods	449	449	437
Fabricated Metals	82	82	81
Machinery Manufact.	72	72	72
Transportation Equip.	177	177	171
Nondurable Goods	145	145	140
Service - Providing	3,529	3,515	3,458
Trade, Transport & Util.	761	760	753
Wholesale Trade	171	172	167
Retail Trade	459	457	455
Motor Vehicle Dealers	63	63	60
Food & Beverage Stores	77	77	77
General Merchandise	106	107	108
Transp, Warehousing & Util	132	132	131
Information	57	57	56
Financial Activities	210	210	203
Finance & Insurance	159	159	154
Real Estate & Rental	52	51	49
Prof & Business Services	649	645	628
Prof, Scientific & Technical	300	300	285
Management Of Companies	60	60	58
Administrative Support	289	286	285
Education & Health Services	662	660	651
Educational Services	78	78	78
Health Care & Social Asst	584	582	572
Leisure & Hospitality	404	400	393
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	41	39	42
Accommodation & Food	363	361	351
Other Services	171	170	166
Government	615	612	610
Federal	52	52	51
State	194	195	191
Local	370	365	367

Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	197,600	197,500	189,700	65,400	65,500	64,600	53,100	53,300	52,600
Employment	191,700	191,800	183,000	62,300	62,400	61,100	50,200	50,300	49,100
Unemployment	5,900	5,700	6,800	3,000	3,000	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,500
Rate (Percent)	3.0	2.9	3.6	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.6

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	221,800	219,700	212,700	58,700	58,400	58,100	36,000	36,100	35,900
Mining Logging & Construction	3,700	3,600	3,500	1,300	1,200	1,400	900	800	900
Manufacturing	14,900	14,800	14,300	12,100	12,200	11,900	4,200	4,300	4,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	25,600	25,500	24,900	9,300	9,300	9,200	7,400	7,500	7,500
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,300	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,600	16,500	16,100	5,700	5,700	5,500	5,000	5,000	5,100
Information	5,200	5,100	5,000	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,200	7,300	7,100	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,300
Professional & Business Serv	31,200	30,600	28,100	6,300	6,200	6,100	3,600	3,600	3,300
Educational & Health Serv	27,200	27,000	26,900	10,900	10,800	10,500	6,900	6,900	7,000
Leisure & Hospitality	17,800	17,300	16,200	4,400	4,400	4,600	4,100	4,100	4,100
Other Services	6,600	6,600	6,600	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,400	1,400	1,500
Government	82,400	81,900	80,100	10,600	10,500	10,600	5,600	5,600	5,700

	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,050	2,027	1,977	184,700	185,300	182,900	564,900	565,400	551,400
Employment	1,936	1,917	1,853	174,500	175,000	170,700	545,800	546,500	528,900
Unemployment	114	109	124	10,200	10,300	12,200	19,200	19,000	22,500
Rate (Percent)	5.6	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.6	6.7	3.4	3.4	4.1

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,947	1,937	1,905	138,400	137,800	137,600	531,900	528,600	518,700
Mining Logging & Construction	60	58	58	4,200	4,100	3,900	19,700	18,600	19,000
Manufacturing	239	239	235	11,500	11,500	12,000	109,800	110,500	105,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	355	354	353	28,700	28,300	28,900	94,400	94,300	91,400
Wholesale Trade	87	87	85	5,300	5,300	5,200	30,400	30,500	29,200
Retail Trade	204	202	204	19,600	19,200	20,000	49,300	49,100	47,800
Information	27	27	27	4,200	4,200	4,200	5,100	5,100	5,200
Financial Activities	111	110	105	6,200	6,200	6,300	25,200	25,100	24,400
Professional & Business Serv	396	395	381	15,800	15,600	15,500	72,100	70,700	74,200
Educational & Health Serv	308	307	303	28,100	28,400	27,800	88,700	88,200	85,400
Leisure & Hospitality	188	185	182	15,000	14,900	14,500	47,100	46,900	44,500
Other Services	78	78	75	5,600	5,500	5,500	21,800	21,600	21,300
Government	185	183	187	19,100	19,100	19,000	48,000	47,600	47,600

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	72,900	72,900	73,400	169,500	169,600	165,700	248,200	249,400	243,600
Employment	69,300	69,300	69,200	162,300	162,500	157,300	238,800	240,100	232,100
Unemployment	3,500	3,500	4,200	7,200	7,100	8,400	9,400	9,200	11,400
Rate (Percent)	4.9	4.9	5.7	4.2	4.2	5.1	3.8	3.7	4.7
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	54,400	54,000	55,400	145,100	144,500	140,800	228,600	228,200	223,900
Mining Logging & Construction	1,700	1,600	1,600	5,300	5,300	5,000	6,300	6,100	6,100
Manufacturing	9,800	9,800	9,800	20,800	20,900	20,500	20,600	20,300	19,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,100	12,100	12,400	26,100	26,100	25,400	35,100	34,900	34,300
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,800	6,700	7,000	5,800	5,800	5,700
Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,600	15,900	16,100	15,100	20,400	20,400	20,300
Information	300	300	300	900	1,000	900	3,000	3,000	3,000
Financial Activities	1,900	1,800	1,800	8,300	8,300	8,000	15,600	15,600	15,300
Professional & Business Serv	4,200	4,100	4,100	17,000	16,600	15,800	22,600	22,600	21,800
Educational & Health Serv	9,500	9,400	10,200	23,000	23,000	22,400	30,800	30,700	30,800
Leisure & Hospitality	4,800	4,700	4,800	15,700	15,100	15,000	18,700	18,400	18,500
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,700	5,700	5,400	10,000	10,000	9,800
Government	7,600	7,700	7,900	22,300	22,500	22,400	65,900	66,600	65,100
Midland									
Monroe									
Muskegon									
	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	41,800	42,000	41,500	78,500	78,500	76,500	78,900	78,700	77,700
Employment	39,800	40,000	39,200	75,300	75,300	72,700	74,800	74,700	72,900
Unemployment	2,000	2,000	2,300	3,200	3,200	3,700	4,100	4,000	4,800
Rate (Percent)	4.8	4.7	5.6	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	6.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	37,400	37,300	37,400	43,100	42,700	41,900	64,000	63,500	63,000
Mining Logging & Construction	*	*	*	3,000	2,900	2,200	1,900	1,800	1,800
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,600	5,600	5,400	14,200	13,800	13,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	*	*	*	11,100	11,100	11,200	13,800	13,700	13,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,800	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,400	5,400	5,500	10,700	10,700	10,600
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	800
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,900	1,900	1,700
Professional & Business Serv	*	*	*	4,900	4,900	4,600	3,800	3,800	3,900
Educational & Health Serv	*	*	*	5,700	5,700	5,400	11,200	11,300	11,800
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	4,600	4,500	4,400	6,500	6,400	6,400
Other Services	*	*	*	1,500	1,500	1,600	2,300	2,400	2,300
Government	2,900	2,800	3,100	5,200	5,200	5,400	7,600	7,600	7,600

* Data Not Available

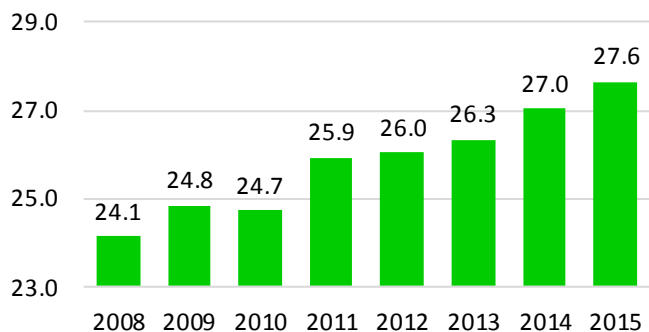
Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw		
	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	74,200	74,400	73,100	90,900	90,900	88,600
Employment	70,600	70,700	69,000	86,100	86,100	83,000
Unemployment	3,600	3,700	4,100	4,800	4,800	5,600
Rate (Percent)	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.3
Place of Work						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	61,100	60,600	60,000	88,800	87,900	86,100
Mining Logging & Construction	1,700	1,600	1,600	2,500	2,400	2,500
Manufacturing	13,100	13,100	13,000	12,900	12,700	12,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,000	11,100	10,400	16,900	16,900	16,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,200	2,200	2,300
Retail Trade	6,500	6,500	6,300	12,200	12,200	11,700
Information	500	500	500	1,300	1,300	1,300
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,200	3,600	3,600	3,600
Professional & Business Serv	5,300	5,300	5,800	11,900	11,700	11,200
Educational & Health Serv	9,100	9,100	9,000	16,200	16,100	15,800
Leisure & Hospitality	7,100	6,700	6,500	9,100	8,900	8,800
Other Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	3,200	3,200	3,200
Government	8,800	8,700	8,700	11,200	11,100	11,200

* Data Not Available

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	142,100	142,700	142,300	81,900	81,800	81,400	146,500	147,100	144,800
Employment	131,800	132,700	130,800	74,200	74,200	73,000	136,700	137,300	133,700
Unemployment	10,300	10,000	11,500	7,700	7,600	8,400	9,800	9,700	11,100
Rate (Percent)	7.2	7.0	8.1	9.4	9.3	10.4	6.7	6.6	7.7

**Total Employment In State Government
Educational Services,
Lansing-East Lansing MSA, 2008-2015**
(Data In Thousands)



REGIONAL FOCUS

EMPLOYMENT IN STATE GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, LANSING MSA 2008-2015

Employment in the Lansing - East Lansing MSA's State Government Educational Services sector steadily increased since 2004. The only year during this period that employment in this sector did not rise was 2010, when it was essentially flat. In 2011 total jobs in this sector rose to 25,900, an increase of 1,200 over the previous year's total. Since then, employment in this industry has been advancing steadily, reaching 27,600 in 2015. This was the largest number of workers recorded in this sector in recent years.

March Unemployment Rates Reveal Only Minor Changes In Michigan's Regional Labor Market Areas

Seasonally unadjusted jobless rates in March revealed a stable employment pattern in Michigan's 17 major labor market areas. Total employment and labor force levels edged downwards in most areas. Over the year, ten of the state's metropolitan regions reported solid job growth of 1.0 percent or greater.

From February to March, unemployment rate changes in Michigan's regional labor markets were minimal, with jobless rate variations limited to 0.2 of a percentage point or less. During the month, eight areas reported minor rate increases, three regions had a rate drop, while the remaining six areas showed no rate changes for the month. The jobless rate reductions were reported in the Niles-Benton Harbor, Flint and Monroe Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

From March 2015 to March 2016 jobless rates moved

down in all 17 regional labor market areas. Rate declines ranged from -0.6 to -1.2 percentage points with a median drop of -0.9 of a percentage point. The largest jobless rate decrease over this period was posted in the Flint MSA (-1.2 percentage points). During the year, total employment moved up in all 17 Michigan regions. Most gains were substantial, with a median increase of 2.3 percent. The largest percentage employment hikes over this period were recorded in the Ann Arbor and the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSAs.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate for March at 3.0 percent, followed by the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA with 3.4 percent. The highest jobless rates were recorded in the Northeast Lower Michigan region and the Upper Peninsula with 9.2 and 7.2 percent, respectively.

All But One Of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Report Seasonal Advances In Payroll Employment During March

Total nonfarm employment increased in 13 of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of March. In general, employment advances were moderate and in many regions job gains were observed in both the service-providing and goods producing sectors of the economy. The only area experiencing a job decline was the Bay City MSA, down by -0.3 percent. Among the areas posting job gains, the Ann Arbor and Saginaw MSAs reported the largest percentage increases, both moving up by 1.0 percent, followed by the Monroe and Muskegon MSAs, up by 0.9 and 0.8 percent, respectively.

In the service-providing sector employment hikes were mainly due to seasonal factors. Most areas had job gains in leisure and hospitality services, mainly in arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services. The Niles Benton Harbor (+6.0 percent) and the Kalamazoo (+4.0 percent) MSAs had the highest job gains in leisure and hospitality. Other sectors recording job advances during March were education and health services, with the Jackson MSA showing the highest gain at 1.1 percent; and professional and business services. The remaining sectors (including retail trade, information, financial activities and other services) were flat, with minor mixed changes for the month.

In the goods producing sector, employment moved up in 10 metro areas during March, chiefly due to seasonal advances in the construction industry, primarily in specialty trade contractors. Among the areas posting the largest percent advances in the construction industry were the Bay City MSA, up by 12.5 percent and the Battle Creek MSA, up by 8.3 percent, followed by the Niles Benton Harbor and Jackson MSAs, both up by 6.3 percent. The only area

showing job reduction in the goods producing sector was the Kalamazoo MSA (-0.4 percent). Employment in the Battle Creek, Bay City and Midland MSAs remained unchanged.

Manufacturing reported a mixed picture during March, with four areas showing job reductions; six areas having no changes; and the remaining four areas (the Ann Arbor, Lansing, Muskegon and Saginaw MSAs) reporting gains. The Muskegon MSA had the largest percentage increase in this sector at 2.9 percent, followed by the Saginaw MSAs (+1.6 percent).

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's construction industry increased by \$16.25 during March, due to seasonal increases in average weekly hours worked in several detailed industries. Foundation and buildings exterior contractors posted the largest weekly wage gain at +\$136.93. In the manufacturing sector, average weekly wages increased by +\$33.52, mainly as a result of hikes in overtime hours worked in durable goods. Transportation equipment posted a gain of +\$126.15, bringing the sector's weekly earnings to +\$1,110.12. Nondurable goods weekly wages also advanced in March, up by +\$10.43.

The service-providing sector reported seasonal increases in weekly earnings in four of the five listed industries during March, with retail trade posting the highest gain (+\$12.65), followed by health care and social assistance (+\$7.72). The remaining two sectors with average weekly gains were leisure and hospitality advancing by +\$3.30, and financial activities up by +\$2.77. Professional and business services was the only industry to report a minor drop for the month, down by -\$0.68.

HOURS AND EARNINGS For Selected Industries In Michigan March and February 2016

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	March	February	March	February	March	February
Construction	39.4	39.0	25.02	24.86	985.79	969.54
Manufacturing	43.0	42.1	20.41	20.05	877.63	844.11
Durable Goods	44.0	42.7	21.33	20.97	938.52	895.42
Transportation Equipment	46.9	43.1	23.67	22.83	1,110.12	983.97
Nondurable Goods	40.1	40.1	17.28	17.02	692.93	682.50
Retail Trade	29.4	29.0	14.23	13.99	418.36	405.71
Financial Activities	35.8	36.2	22.94	22.61	821.25	818.48
Professional & Business Services	35.5	35.3	23.08	23.23	819.34	820.02
Health Care & Social Assistance	31.3	31.1	19.93	19.81	623.81	616.09
Leisure & Hospitality	22.0	22.0	11.09	10.94	243.98	240.68

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF VETERANS IN THE U.S., 2015

During 2015, 21.2 million men and women (8.8 percent of the civilian non-institutional population age 18 and over) were veterans. Veterans are defined as men and women who have previously served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and who were civilians at the time the data were collected. In general, veterans are more likely to be men and older than nonveterans. Veterans who served during World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam era accounted for 42 percent (8.9 million) of the total veteran population in 2015. Following are some labor market data on veterans:

- The jobless rate for male veterans stood at 4.5 percent in 2015. The rate for female veterans was 5.4 percent.
- Veterans with service-connected disabilities had an unemployment rate of 5.4 percent in August 2015, not statistically different from veterans with no disabilities.
- Among the 495,000 unemployed veterans in 2015, 57 percent were age 45 and over. 37 percent were age 25 to 44, and 5 percent were age 18 to 24.
- More than one in three employed veterans with a service-connected disability worked in the public sector in August of 2015, compared with about one in every five veterans with no disability.
- In 2015, the unemployment rate of veterans varied by state, ranging from 1.9 percent in Iowa to 7.7 percent in District of Columbia.
- **The total number of veterans in Michigan's civilian labor force in 2015 was 275,000 out of which 15,000 were unemployed, bringing the jobless rate of veterans in Michigan to 5.3 percent.**

U.S Employment status of the civilian non-institutional population 18 years and over by veteran status and sex 2015, annual averages

(Data is in Thousands)

	2015		
	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
VETERANS			
Labor Force	10,757	9,517	1,241
Employed	10,263	9,089	1,174
Unemployed	495	428	67
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.5	5.4
NONVETERANS			
Labor Force	144,385	73,107	71,278
Employed	136,947	69,243	67,704
Unemployed	7,439	3,864	3,574
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.3	5.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, March 2016



Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget
 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives
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POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR MICHIGAN: 2005 - 2015

Population estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau report that from July 1, 2014 to July 1, 2015 Michigan gained an estimated 6,270 residents. This was the state's fourth consecutive increase in population after seven years of population loss. However, despite the modest population gain, Michigan is the nation's tenth-largest state with a population of 9,922,576. This was the eighth consecutive year that Michigan's population was below 10 million.

From the years 2000 to 2004 Michigan reported small annual increases in population. In 2005 this trend was reversed and Michigan posted seven years of population contractions. Between 2011 and 2012 this trend was reversed again and Michigan's population edged upward by 10,290 persons. Since then the state reported population increases annually. In 2015 the state's population moved up again, showing a gain of 6,270 persons.

In 2015 Michigan accounted for 3.09 percent of the nation's estimated population, a drop from the 3.19 percent recorded in 2010, and a noticeable decline from the 3.53 percent share recorded in the 2000 Census. Between 2005 and 2015, Michigan's population moved down by -1.3 percent, one of the largest reductions in the nation.

A major reason for Michigan's declining share of national population in recent years has been population loss through net out-migration. However net migration out of Michigan has improved since 2008, after deteriorating almost every year since the recession of 2001. Total net out-migration in 2015 was estimated at -14,709 individuals. Offsetting the losses caused by outmigration was Michigan's natural increase of 23,699 individuals (births 114,521 minus deaths 90,822), resulting in a total annual population gain.

Source: Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information; February 2016.

Estimated Population Totals For Michigan 2005-2015

Year	Population	Percent Share Of The U.S.
2005	10,051,137	3.40%
2006	10,036,081	3.36%
2007	10,001,284	3.32%
2008	9,946,889	3.27%
2009	9,901,591	3.23%
2010	9,877,369	3.19%
2011	9,876,589	3.17%
2012	9,886,879	3.15%
2013	9,900,506	3.13%
2014	9,916,306	3.11%
2015	9,922,576	3.09%