



# MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

VOL. 74, ISSUE NO.11  
JANUARY 2019

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## **The Components of Personal Income in Michigan**

Feature Article pg. 16

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## **Map of the Month: Michigan Median Age by County**

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## **Data Spotlight: Michigan Population Trends**

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# Michigan jobless rate and payroll jobs stable in November

NOVEMBER 2018 JOBLESS RATE

MICHIGAN

3.9%

NATIONAL

3.7%

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**BRUCE WEAVER**  
*EDITOR*

Economic Manager  
WeaverB1@michigan.gov



**ERIC GUTHRIE**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*

State Demographer  
GuthrieE@michigan.gov



**MARCUS REASON**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*

Economic Analyst  
ReasonM@michigan.gov



**MARK REFFITT**  
*PROJECT MANAGER*

Economic Specialist  
ReffittM@michigan.gov



**EVAN LINSKEY**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*

Economic Analyst  
LinskeyE@michigan.gov



**DALIA SALLOUM**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*

Economic Analyst  
SalloomD@michigan.gov



**HAILEY BARRUS**  
*DESIGNER*

Communications Representative  
BarrusH1@michigan.gov



**LEONIDAS MUREMBYA**  
*REGIONAL CONTRIBUTOR*

Economic Specialist  
MurembyaL@michigan.gov



**DYLAN SCHAFER**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*

Economic Analyst  
SchaferD9@michigan.gov



**JEFFREY AULA**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*

Economic Analyst  
AulaJ@michigan.gov



**SHIBANI PUTATUNDA**  
*REGIONAL CONTRIBUTOR*

Economic Analyst  
PutatundaS@michigan.gov



**ASHLEY TARVER**  
*CONTRIBUTOR*

Demographic Analyst  
TarverA2@michigan.gov

## IT'S BIGGER THAN DATA.

The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives is the official source for high quality demographic and labor market information for the state of Michigan and its regions. We administer the state's federal-state cooperative programs with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Census Bureau and produce high-quality information and analysis through grants from the U.S. Department of Labor and from partner agencies in the state of Michigan. We provide our national, state, and local partners and customers with *accurate, objective, reliable, timely, accessible, and transparent* information and insights.

The statewide jobless rate remained at 3.9 percent in November, marking no change since October despite a minor uptick in the number of unemployed over the month. Annually, the Michigan jobless rate was significantly improved from the November 2017 figure of 4.7 percent.

Michigan's payroll job total also showed little change over month, edging lower by only 900 jobs as monthly job gains in *Financial activities*, *Government*, *Construction*, and *Information* were offset by declines in *Manufacturing*, *Education and health services*, *Other services*, and *Leisure and hospitality*. Compared to one year ago, however, payroll jobs have grown by 1.2 percent statewide, adding almost 52,000 jobs during that span.

January's issue features information on a popular topic in our circles: income. While our bureau provides an array of valuable information in terms of wages by industry or occupational category, we have only limited information on types or sources of income. Using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, this month's content focuses on three different components of total income: earnings, transfer payments, and dividends and interest. Our *Feature Article* provides a broad overview of these sources of income, how they are defined, and paints a landscape of how each contributes to total income in Michigan by county and over time. The *Map of the Month* provides data on median age by county, helping readers understand how aging may be related to types of income by area, and our *Relevant Rankings* shows how Michigan stacks up to other states in terms of earnings and transfer payments as sources of income.

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



**JASON PALMER**  
*DIRECTOR*

Bureau of Labor Market Information  
and Strategic Initiatives





# MICHIGAN JOBLESS RATE IN NOVEMBER 2018 REMAINS UNCHANGED

Michigan's seasonally adjusted November unemployment rate was unchanged over the month at 3.9 percent. Total employment remained flat in November while the number of unemployed edged up by 1,000, resulting in a workforce level that was little changed.

Over the past year, however, the state's labor market has shown improvement. Michigan's November jobless rate was eight-tenths of a percentage point below the state's November 2017 rate of 4.7 percent, a decline double that of the nation during the same period. The statewide unemployment rate remained just two-tenths of a percentage point above the national rate of 3.7 percent.

November was the second consecutive month that the statewide rate was below 4.0 percent, which last occurred prior to this year in October of 2000. However, the state's current employment count remains 253,000 below October 2000 levels.

Since November 2017, total employment edged up in Michigan by 31,000 or 0.7 percent, while the total number of unemployed declined by

40,000 (-17 percent). Over the same period, national total employment rose by 1.9 percent while the number of unemployed receded by nearly 10 percent. Through the first 11 months of 2018, Michigan's jobless rate has averaged 4.4 percent, just slightly below the 2017 average of 4.6 percent.

## Over the Past Six Months, Gap Between Michigan and National Rate Narrows

Between October 2017 and April 2018, total employment in the state increased by 4,000 while unemployment declined by 4,000, as the state labor force was unchanged and the jobless rate was flat at 4.7 percent.

However, from May to November 2018, Michigan's labor market trends improved somewhat, as employment rose by 17,000, an increase of 0.3 percent, while total unemployment fell by 31,000 (-14 percent). The Michigan jobless rate decreased since May by seven-tenths of a percentage point (from 4.6 to 3.9 percent).

In comparison, the national employment level rose by 0.8 percent since May while total unemployment declined by approximately 1.5 percent. Thus, Michigan's unemployment reduction was considerably larger than that of the nation during the same period. The result has been a narrowing of the gap between the national and statewide jobless rates over the past six months.

## Michigan's Unemployment Rate Ranking Unchanged Over the Month

In comparison with other states, Michigan again ranked 30th lowest in November in the unemployment rate, tied with both New York and Oregon. Hawaii and Iowa were tied with the lowest jobless rates of 2.4 percent. Since November 2017, however, Michigan's jobless rate decline of 0.8 percentage points was exceeded by only five states nationwide.

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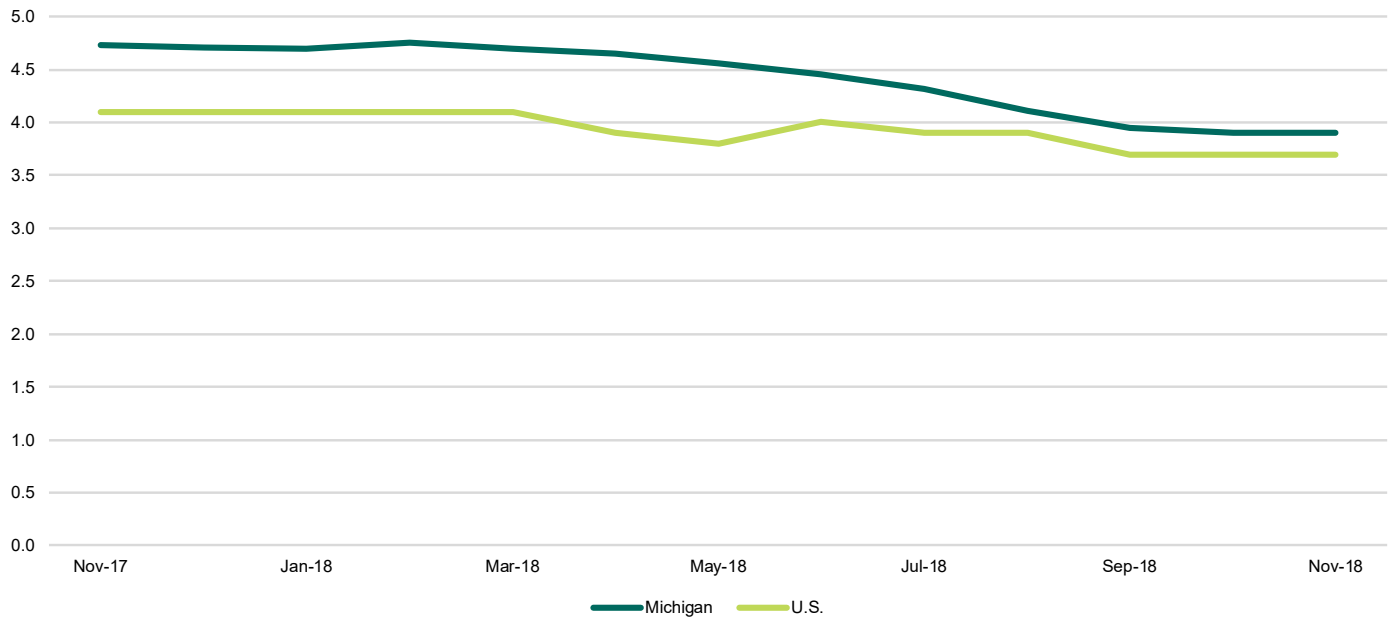
**SHIBANI PUTATUNDA**  
Economic Analyst



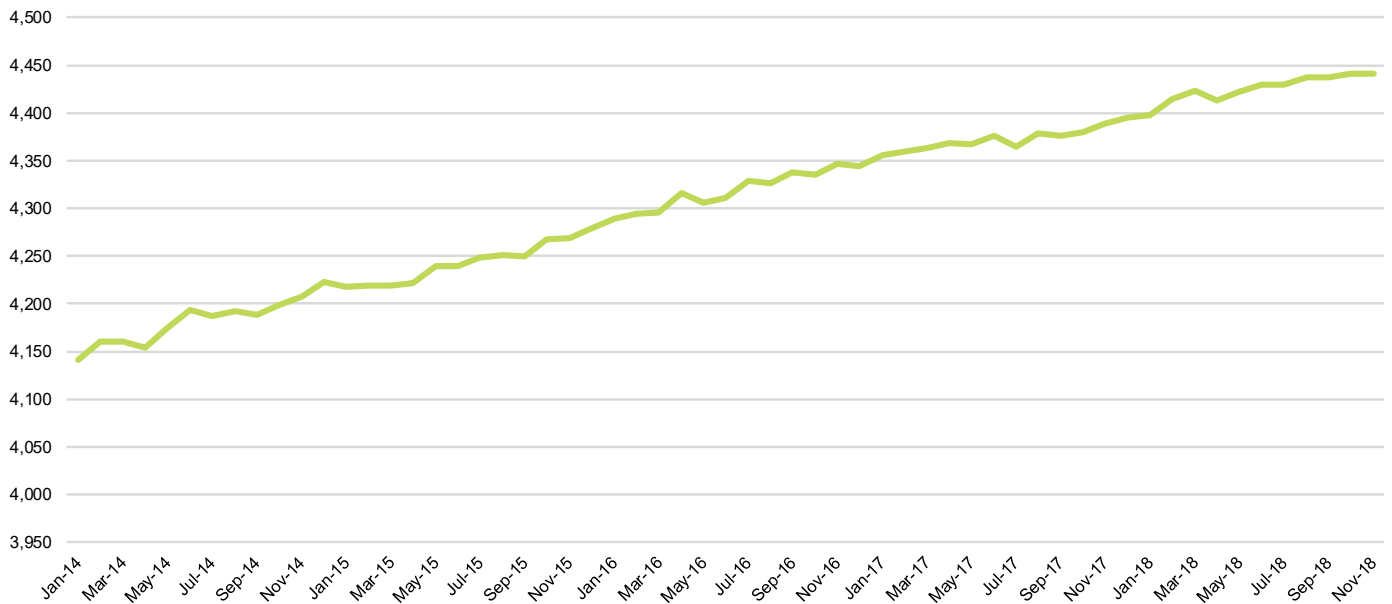
## MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	NOVEMBER 2018	OCTOBER 2018	NOVEMBER 2017	CHANGE OVER THE MONTH	CHANGE OVER THE YEAR
Labor Force	4,893,000	4,892,000	4,902,000	+1,000	-9,000
Employed	4,701,000	4,701,000	4,670,000	0	+31,000
Unemployed	192,000	191,000	232,000	+1,000	-40,000
Jobless Rate	3.9	3.9	4.7	0.0	-0.8

## MICHIGAN AND U.S. MONTHLY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OVER THE YEAR (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



## MICHIGAN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PAYROLL JOBS 2014 TO NOVEMBER 2018 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)





# MICHIGAN JOB TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

## Monthly Overview

Michigan nonfarm jobs were essentially unchanged in November, notching lower by 900. Employers in the broad sectors of *Financial activities* (+1,300), *Government* (+1,200), *Construction* (+900), and *Information* (+600) reported payroll increases over the month. These gains were outpaced by small job reductions in *Manufacturing* (-1,600), *Education and health services* (-1,400), *Other services* (-1,000), and *Leisure and hospitality* (-900). Employment in the state's *Transportation and equipment manufacturing* sector also declined by 500 in November.

## Over the Year Analysis

Between November 2017 and November 2018, total nonfarm payrolls have advanced by 51,900 jobs, or 1.2 percent. This trailed the 1.7 percent growth rate nationally over this period. All major Michigan industry sectors contributed to this gain except *Information* (-200) and *Mining and logging* (-100). The largest over the year job increases were recorded in *Professional and business services* (+11,200), *Construction* (+10,800), and *Manufacturing* (+7,400). Sizable payroll additions also occurred in the broad sectors of *Education and health services* (+5,200), *Leisure and hospitality* (+4,500), *Government* (+4,300), and *Financial activities* (+4,100).

## Michigan 11-Month Average Job Growth by Industry

Growth in total nonfarm employment has averaged 4,200 jobs per month during the 11-month period ending in November of this year. This compared to the addition of 4,100 jobs per month during this period in 2017.

Current year average job expansion was recorded in every major industry sector except *Mining and logging* and *Information*.

The largest average monthly gains were reported in *Professional and business services* (+900 per month), *Construction* (+800 per month), and *Manufacturing* and *Leisure and hospitality* (+500 per month each).

Smaller average monthly job additions occurred in *Financial activities* and *Education and health services* (+400 per month each), *Government* (+300 per month), *Trade,*

*transportation and utilities,* and *Other services* (+200 per month each).

## Significant Industry Employment Developments

### FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

The *Financial activities* sector consists of companies that provide *Finance and insurance services* and those engaged in *Real estate, rental, and leasing activities*. In terms of jobs, the largest of these two subsectors is *Finance and insurance*. Payrolls in this sector grew by 900 jobs in November due in part to somewhat stronger than typical hiring in the *Credit intermediation and related activities* and *Insurance carriers and related* subsectors. Job levels also rose by 400 in *Real estate, rental, and leasing activities* with significantly above average additions in *Real estate*. Since November 2017, jobs in the broad sector advanced by 4,100 (+1.9 percent) with sizable gains recorded in both *Finance and insurance services* (+2,300) and *Real estate, rental, and leasing activities* (+1,800). Nationally, this sector added 6,000 positions over the month and grew by 1.4 percent over the year.

### RETAIL TRADE

Job levels in this sector typically rise in November as employers expand their payrolls to meet the demands of the holiday shopping season. The subsectors that are primarily involved in this holiday hiring are *Clothing and clothing accessories stores* and *General merchandise stores*. The restructuring of the past couple of years has had some downward impact on the number jobs added during this period. For example, the *Clothing and clothing accessories stores* sector had a somewhat lower than typical job increase in November. The subsectors of *General merchandise stores* and *Food and beverage stores*, however, reported significantly larger than typical November job gains. As a result, after seasonal adjustment, the *Retail* sector appeared relatively flat (+300 jobs) in November. Since November 2017, total *Retail* jobs declined by 2,200 (-0.5 percent) which partially reflected on-going permanent store closures. Nationally, *Retail trade* employment rose by 18,200 over the month and by 0.1 percent over the year.

### LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Payrolls in this sector declined by 900 workers in November. This decrease was entirely located in the *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* subsector which had stronger than typical seasonal job reductions in November. Over the year however, job levels advanced by 4,500 or by 1.0 percent. Employers in both the *Accommodation and food services* (+3,700) and *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* (+800) subsectors contributed to this increase. Nationally, jobs moved up by 15,000 in November and by 1.7 percent over the year.

## Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

On a *not seasonally adjusted* basis, 10 of Michigan's 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) recorded increases in total nonfarm jobs during November.

The metro areas with job gains above the statewide average of 0.4 percent included *Saginaw* (+0.7 percent), *Bay City* (+0.6 percent), and *Battle Creek* and *Muskegon* (+0.5 percent each).

The *Midland* metro area (-0.5 percent) recorded the largest decline in payroll jobs during November, followed by *Monroe* and *Jackson* (-0.2 percent each), and *Kalamazoo* (-0.1 percent).

Common to the metro areas with above average November job expansion was larger job additions in *Trade, transportation, and utilities* and proportionately smaller seasonal job declines in *Leisure and hospitality*. The MSAs with November decreases in total payroll jobs tended to have proportionately larger reductions in *Leisure and hospitality* jobs.

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**JEFFREY AULA**  
Economic Analyst

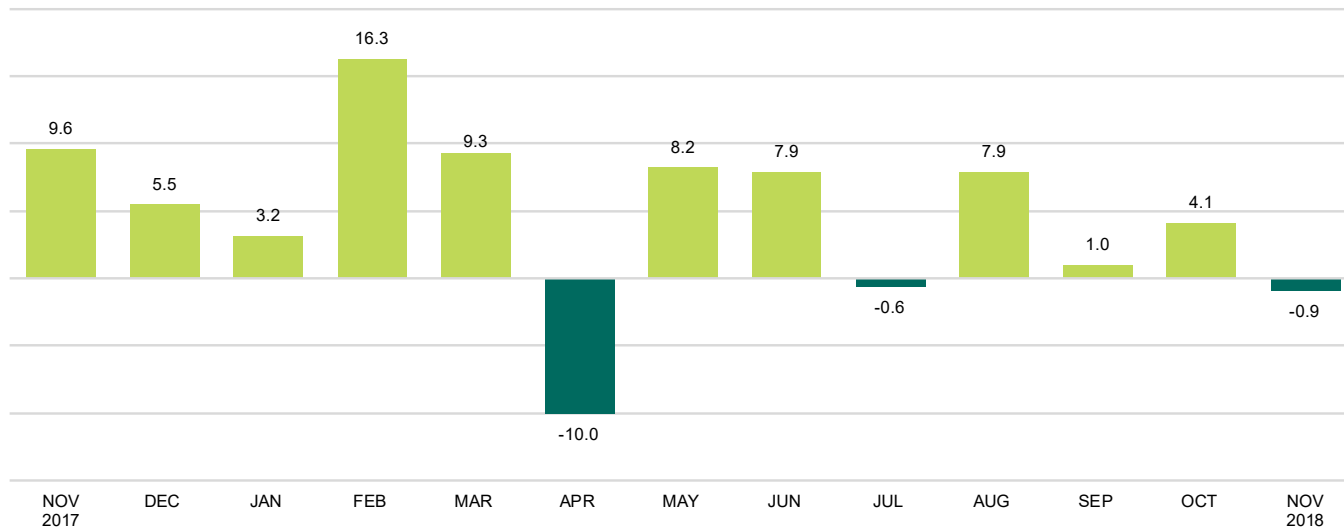




MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)							
INDUSTRY	NOVEMBER 2018	OCTOBER 2018	NOVEMBER 2017	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	<b>4,441,200</b>	<b>4,442,100</b>	<b>4,389,300</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>51,900</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Total Private	3,827,500	3,829,600	3,779,900	-2,100	-0.1%	47,600	1.3%
Private Service-Providing	3,020,600	3,022,000	2,991,100	-1,400	0.0%	29,500	1.0%
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>806,900</b>	<b>807,600</b>	<b>788,800</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	183,100	182,200	172,400	900	0.5%	10,700	6.2%
Mining and Logging	7,100	7,100	7,200	0	0.0%	-100	-1.4%
Construction	176,000	175,100	165,200	900	0.5%	10,800	6.5%
Manufacturing	623,800	625,400	616,400	-1,600	-0.3%	7,400	1.2%
Durable Goods	471,900	472,200	464,800	-300	-0.1%	7,100	1.5%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	191,300	191,800	186,600	-500	-0.3%	4,700	2.5%
Non-Durable Goods	151,900	153,200	151,600	-1,300	-0.8%	300	0.2%
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>3,634,300</b>	<b>3,634,500</b>	<b>3,600,500</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	790,800	790,800	788,500	0	0.0%	2,300	0.3%
Wholesale Trade	173,400	173,900	173,500	-500	-0.3%	-100	-0.1%
Retail Trade	469,800	469,500	472,000	300	0.1%	-2,200	-0.5%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	147,600	147,400	143,000	200	0.1%	4,600	3.2%
Information	55,800	55,200	56,000	600	1.1%	-200	-0.4%
Financial Activities	222,800	221,500	218,700	1,300	0.6%	4,100	1.9%
Finance and Insurance	166,700	165,800	164,400	900	0.5%	2,300	1.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	56,100	55,700	54,300	400	0.7%	1,800	3.3%
Professional and Business Services	659,600	659,600	648,400	0	0.0%	11,200	1.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	297,400	297,700	293,300	-300	-0.1%	4,100	1.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	69,500	69,600	66,700	-100	-0.1%	2,800	4.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	292,700	292,300	288,400	400	0.1%	4,300	1.5%
Education and Health Services	676,300	677,700	671,100	-1,400	-0.2%	5,200	0.8%
Educational Services	71,900	73,800	73,400	-1,900	-2.6%	-1,500	-2.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	604,400	603,900	597,700	500	0.1%	6,700	1.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	443,500	444,400	439,000	-900	-0.2%	4,500	1.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	52,000	52,900	51,200	-900	-1.7%	800	1.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	391,500	391,500	387,800	0	0.0%	3,700	1.0%
Other Services	171,800	172,800	169,400	-1,000	-0.6%	2,400	1.4%
Government	613,700	612,500	609,400	1,200	0.2%	4,300	0.7%
Federal Government	52,500	52,400	52,400	100	0.2%	100	0.2%
State Government	198,400	197,700	195,300	700	0.4%	3,100	1.6%
Local Government	362,800	362,400	361,700	400	0.1%	1,100	0.3%



## MICHIGAN OVER THE MONTH PAYROLL JOB CHANGE (IN THOUSANDS)



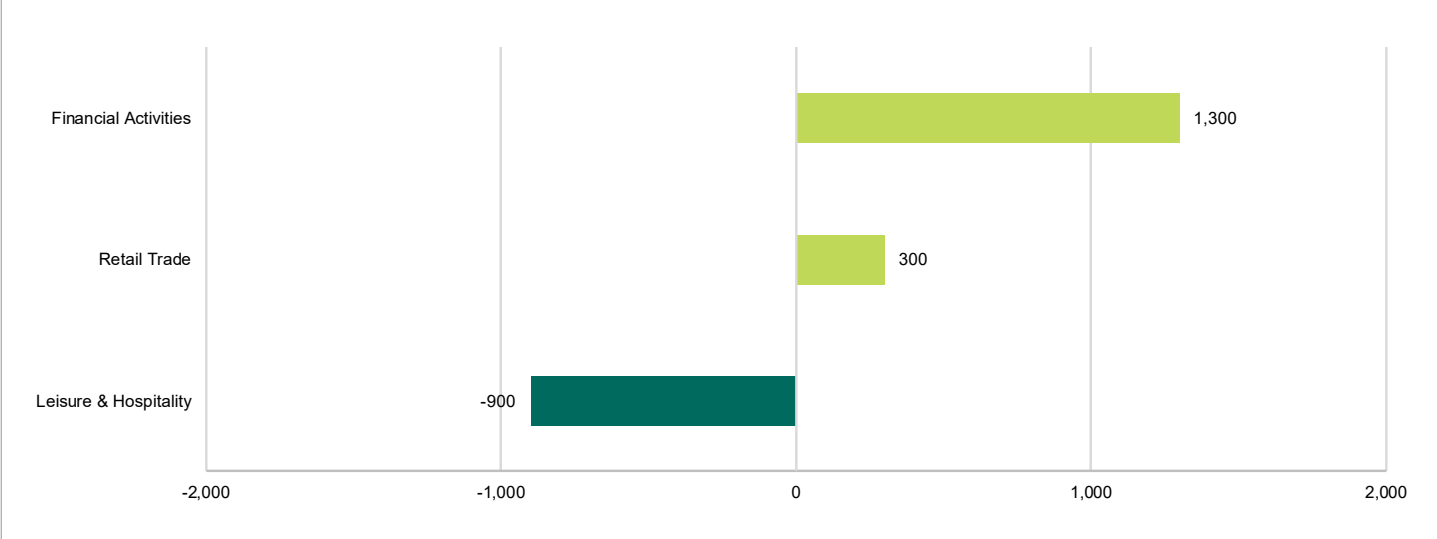
## MICHIGAN AVERAGE JOB ADDITIONS PER MONTH BY MAJOR INDUSTRY (DECEMBER 2017–NOVEMBER 2018)

MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR	AVERAGE JOB GAINS/MONTH
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>4,200</b>
Professional and Business Services	900
Construction	800
Manufacturing	500
Leisure and Hospitality	500
Financial Activities	400
Educational and Health Services	400
Government	300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	200
Other Services	200
Mining and Logging	0
Information	0

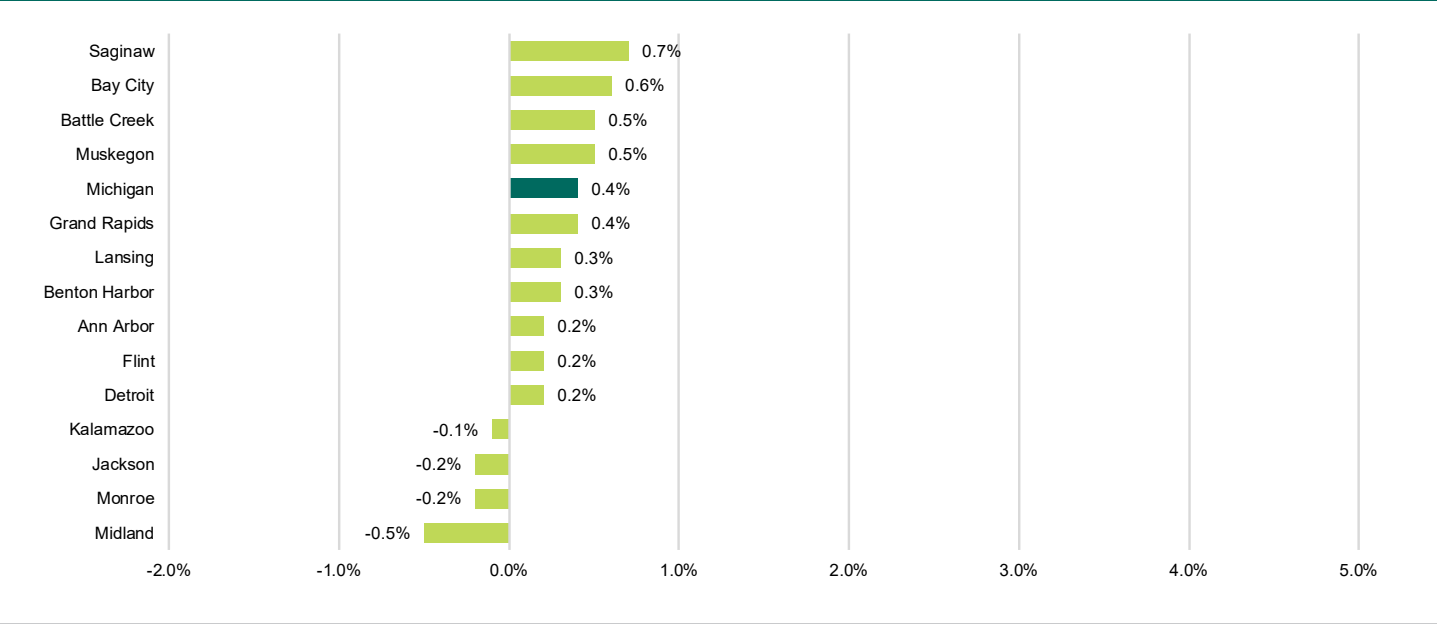




**MICHIGAN OVER THE MONTH JOB CHANGE BY SELECT INDUSTRY (OCTOBER 2018–NOVEMBER 2018)**



**METROPOLITAN AREA JOB CHANGE, OCTOBER 2018–NOVEMBER 2018 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**





# REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

## ANN ARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- Ann Arbor's jobless rate declined by three-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 2.6 percent in November.
- The region had the second lowest unemployment rate out of all Michigan metro regions in November (behind Grand Rapids).

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm jobs in Ann Arbor rose by 400 over the month, or 0.2 percent.
- Small job increases in industries such as *Trade, transportation, and utilities*, *Education and health services*, and *Government* were offset by a 500-job decline in *Leisure and hospitality*.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Information* in Ann Arbor matched its sixteen-year high level of 5,200 jobs in November, a level last seen in September of this year.

## BATTLE CREEK METROPOLITAN AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Battle Creek MSA (3.5 percent) was stable in November. Employment was up 500, while unemployment inched down 100.
- The metro area jobless rate in November was similar to the state rate of 3.6 percent.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Battle Creek MSA jobs rose by 300 over the month, with seasonal job additions in *Government* and *Retail trade*. Seasonal job cuts occurred in *Leisure and hospitality*.
- Over the year, payroll jobs in the metro area moved up by 700.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2009, total private employment in the Battle Creek MSA expanded at about half the statewide rate (8.9 vs. 19.5 percent).

## BAY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in the Bay City region remained unchanged in November at 3.7 percent.
- Total employment was unchanged over the year, but the number of unemployed fell, pushing the jobless rate down by nearly a percentage point.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll jobs in Bay City edged up by 200 over the month, or 0.6 percent, essentially due to a minor seasonal increase in *Trade, transportation, and utilities*.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- In November, Bay City's *Goods producing* sector equaled a twelve-year high level of 6,100 jobs, which was also registered in September 2018.

## DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN METRO AREA

- Detroit's jobless rate receded by six-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 3.8 percent.
- The region demonstrated the smallest change in the total number of unemployed over the year out of all Michigan metro areas, down by 1.2 percent since November 2017.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Detroit's total nonfarm jobs rose by 3,700 over the month, or 0.2 percent.
- Job advances in *Trade, transportation, and utilities* and *Government* were partially offset by a large decline in *Leisure and hospitality* (-5,400).

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The *Motor vehicle parts manufacturing* subsector in Detroit reached an eleven-year high of 75,400 jobs in November.

## FLINT METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Flint metro region jobless rate remained unchanged in November at 4.1 percent.
- Despite the flat jobless rate, employment advanced by 900 over the month.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm jobs in Flint edged up over the month by 0.2 percent.
- An 800-job increase in *Trade, transportation, and utilities* was partially offset by minor employment declines in *Mining, logging, and construction*, and *Leisure and hospitality*.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Over the past year, nonfarm jobs in Flint rose by 1,400, with job gains concentrated in *Construction* and *Professional and business services*.

## GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING METRO AREA

- Joblessness in Grand Rapids edged down by a tenth of a percentage point over the month to 2.5 percent.
- Out of all Michigan metro areas, Grand Rapids exhibited the lowest unemployment rate in November.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- The Grand Rapids area payroll job count advanced by 2,500 over the month, an increase of 0.4 percent.
- Jobs rose in most sectors over the month, with the notable exception of a seasonal job cut in *Mining, logging and construction* (-700).

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Grand Rapids reached an all-time high job count of 575,000 in November.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	ANN ARBOR			BATTLE CREEK			BAY CITY		
	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Labor Force	197,400	197,200	196,800	63,400	62,900	63,500	50,500	50,300	50,900
Employment	192,200	191,400	190,400	61,200	60,700	60,600	48,600	48,400	48,600
Unemployment	5,200	5,800	6,400	2,200	2,300	2,900	1,900	1,900	2,400
Rate (percent)	2.6%	2.9%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	4.5%	3.7%	3.7%	4.6%
<b>PLACE OF WORK</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	229,900	229,500	226,700	59,500	59,200	58,800	36,200	36,000	36,300
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,900	4,900	4,400	1,700	1,800	1,700	1,200	1,200	1,200
Manufacturing	15,400	15,400	15,000	12,800	12,700	12,200	4,900	4,800	4,700
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	26,300	26,000	26,800	9,600	9,400	9,400	7,800	7,600	7,700
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,100	6,200	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,400	16,100	16,900	5,800	5,700	5,900	5,300	5,200	5,300
Information	5,200	5,100	5,200	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,300	7,200	7,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Professional and Business Services	30,600	30,600	30,100	6,400	6,400	6,300	2,700	2,700	2,700
Educational and Health Services	28,300	28,100	27,900	10,900	10,800	11,000	6,600	6,600	6,700
Leisure and Hospitality	17,600	18,100	17,500	4,200	4,400	4,300	4,200	4,300	4,400
Other Services	6,300	6,300	6,300	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,300	1,300	1,400
Government	88,000	87,800	86,400	10,800	10,600	10,800	5,700	5,700	5,700
	DETROIT-WARREN- DEARBORN			FLINT			GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING		
	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Labor Force	2,114,000	2,137,000	2,113,000	181,900	181,100	182,900	581,300	578,300	574,200
Employment	2,033,000	2,044,000	2,031,000	174,500	173,600	173,500	566,700	563,100	555,100
Unemployment	81,000	93,000	82,000	7,400	7,500	9,400	14,600	15,300	19,100
Rate (percent)	3.8%	4.4%	3.9%	4.1%	4.1%	5.1%	2.5%	2.6%	3.3%
<b>PLACE OF WORK</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,042,500	2,038,800	2,029,700	143,500	143,200	142,100	575,000	572,500	560,900
Mining, Logging, and Construction	80,000	81,300	75,400	6,000	6,200	5,400	26,900	27,600	24,600
Manufacturing	257,200	256,600	255,500	11,900	12,000	12,100	118,200	117,700	115,400
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	379,900	372,700	378,300	30,600	29,800	30,100	97,400	96,500	97,900
Wholesale Trade	88,300	87,700	88,300	6,100	6,000	5,800	31,800	31,800	31,600
Retail Trade	216,700	211,100	218,100	20,400	19,800	20,300	49,800	48,900	50,800
Information	26,800	26,400	27,100	3,900	3,900	4,000	5,500	5,400	5,400
Financial Activities	116,300	114,800	116,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	26,100	25,900	25,500
Professional and Business Services	395,000	396,400	394,700	16,200	16,300	15,600	80,900	80,600	80,900
Educational and Health Services	318,000	317,800	315,000	28,800	28,800	29,000	95,100	94,000	92,200
Leisure and Hospitality	200,700	206,100	201,000	15,100	15,300	15,100	51,300	51,400	47,900
Other Services	76,000	76,300	76,100	5,400	5,400	5,400	22,600	22,600	22,300
Government	192,600	190,400	190,400	19,600	19,500	19,400	51,000	50,800	48,800
* Data Not Available									



## JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Jackson area labor market was stable in November. The area jobless rate edged down to 3.3 percent as employment increased slightly.
- Since November 2017, unemployment fell by 600, and employment by 400. Consequently, the jobless rate dropped by 0.9 percentage points and the area labor force moved down by 1.6 percent.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In November, nonfarm jobs in the Jackson MSA inched down by 100 to a total of 58,400. Employment in most major sectors was flat or little changed.
- Since November 2017, *Retail trade* employment continued to decline, while jobs in *Manufacturing* improved.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since November 2009, total private employment growth in the Jackson area has lagged the statewide pace, expanding by 13.5 percent (vs. 19.5 percent statewide).

## LANSING-EAST LANSING METRO AREA

- Lansing's unemployment rate in November edged up by a tenth of a percentage point, to 3.1 percent.
- The region's civilian labor force increased by 0.8 percent both over the month and over the year.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Lansing jobs edged up by 800 since October, a gain of 0.3 percent, mainly due to a 900-job seasonal hike in *Trade, transportation, and utilities*.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Lansing's *Retail trade* subsector reached a ten-year high level of 23,300 jobs in November.

## MONROE METROPOLITAN AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Monroe region declined by three-tenths of a percentage point over the month, to 3.8 percent.
- Total unemployment in the region moved down by 6.5 percent both over the month and over the year.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm jobs in Monroe inched down by 100 between October and November (-0.2 percent), largely due to a seasonal job cut in *Leisure and hospitality* (-200).

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- For the second consecutive month, *Service providing* jobs in Monroe reached an all-time high level of 35,800.

## KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE METRO AREA

- In November, labor force and employment in the Kalamazoo-Portage metro area inched up 400. The unemployment rate ticked down to 3.1 percent.
- Since November 2017, unemployment fell by 1,600, while employment rose by 1,000. As a result, the jobless rate dropped by one full percentage point.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In November, the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA recorded seasonal job gains in *Local and State Educational services* (+400) and in *Retail trade* (+300). However, *Leisure and hospitality* cut 600 positions seasonally.
- Since November 2017, *Goods-producing* and private *Service-providing* sectors added jobs (+1,200 combined).

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2009, total private employment in the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA expanded by 12.9 percent (+14,700) vs. a 19.5-percent rate of gain statewide.

## MIDLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

- Midland's jobless rate ticked down by 0.1 percentage points over the month to 3.2 percent.
- The number of unemployed decreased by 23.5 percent over the year.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total payroll employment in Midland receded by 200 jobs in November, a decline of 0.5 percent.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Midland exhibited the largest over-the-month reduction in total nonfarm jobs in November on both a numerical and percentage basis out of all Michigan metro areas.

## MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN AREA

- Muskegon's jobless rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points over the month to 3.8 percent in November.
- The region was tied with Battle Creek in exhibiting the second largest over-the-month percent increase in total employment at 0.8 percent (behind Saginaw at +1.0 percent).

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Muskegon jobs rose by 300 in November, or by 0.5 percent.
- A 400-job increase in *Trade, transportation, and utilities* was partially offset due to 100-job declines in *Mining, logging and construction*, *Education and health services*, and *Leisure and hospitality*.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Muskegon's *Manufacturing* sector reached its sixteen-year high level of 14,200 jobs in November.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	JACKSON			KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE			LANSING-EAST LANSING		
	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Labor Force	73,600	73,400	74,800	168,200	167,800	168,700	254,100	252,100	252,000
Employment	71,200	70,900	71,600	162,900	162,500	161,900	246,100	244,600	242,500
Unemployment	2,500	2,500	3,100	5,200	5,300	6,800	8,000	7,500	9,400
Rate (percent)	3.3%	3.4%	4.2%	3.1%	3.2%	4.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.7%
<b>PLACE OF WORK</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	58,400	58,500	59,000	151,700	151,800	150,400	245,100	244,300	240,800
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,100	2,200	2,000	7,700	7,800	6,900	8,200	8,300	7,600
Manufacturing	10,200	10,300	9,900	21,600	21,700	21,600	21,200	21,000	20,100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,100	12,000	12,800	28,100	27,800	27,600	39,800	38,900	39,000
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	7,500	7,500	7,400	6,000	6,000	6,000
Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	6,700	16,800	16,500	16,500	23,300	22,600	22,700
Information	300	300	300	800	800	900	2,600	2,600	2,600
Financial Activities	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,500	8,500	8,300	16,900	16,800	16,500
Professional and Business Services	5,000	5,000	5,100	16,700	16,800	17,300	23,900	24,500	23,300
Educational and Health Services	10,900	10,900	11,100	24,700	24,600	24,400	32,800	32,800	32,600
Leisure and Hospitality	5,300	5,400	5,300	15,600	16,200	15,500	18,500	18,700	19,000
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,200	5,200	5,200	10,100	10,200	10,100
Government	8,000	7,900	8,000	22,800	22,400	22,700	71,100	70,500	70,000
	MIDLAND			MONROE			MUSKEGON		
	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Labor Force	39,900	39,900	40,200	77,000	76,900	76,700	77,100	76,700	78,000
Employment	38,600	38,600	38,500	74,100	73,800	73,600	74,200	73,600	74,200
Unemployment	1,300	1,300	1,700	2,900	3,100	3,100	2,900	3,000	3,900
Rate (percent)	3.2%	3.3%	4.2%	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%	3.8%	4.0%	5.0%
<b>PLACE OF WORK</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	37,500	37,700	37,300	43,400	43,500	43,000	65,000	64,700	65,400
Mining, Logging, and Construction	*	*	*	2,100	2,200	2,000	2,300	2,400	2,200
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,500	5,500	5,600	14,200	14,000	13,900
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	*	*	*	11,400	11,200	11,300	13,500	13,100	14,000
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,900	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,500	5,300	5,500	10,700	10,400	11,200
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	800
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,700	1,700
Professional and Business Services	*	*	*	5,700	5,700	5,500	3,800	3,800	3,700
Educational and Health Services	*	*	*	5,200	5,200	5,200	11,900	12,000	12,200
Leisure and Hospitality	*	*	*	4,700	4,900	4,600	7,400	7,500	7,100
Other Services	*	*	*	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,100	2,100	2,200
Government	3,100	3,100	3,000	5,700	5,700	5,700	7,300	7,300	7,600
* Data Not Available									



## NILES-BENTON HARBOR METRO AREA

- The Niles-Benton Harbor jobless rate was flat in November at 3.6 percent. Employment inched up 300, while the number of unemployed remained unchanged.
- Over the past year, employment was up 800, while unemployment fell by 700. The jobless rate dropped by a full percentage point.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Niles-Benton Harbor payroll jobs inched up 200 in November. *Manufacturing* and *Retail trade* each created 200 positions, but *Leisure and hospitality* cut 400 jobs.
- Since November 2017, Manufacturing added jobs, while employment in *Professional and business services* and in *Government* declined.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Total private employment in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA expanded by less than half the statewide growth rate since 2009; 8.4 percent vs. 19.5 percent statewide.

## SAGINAW METROPOLITAN AREA

- Saginaw's unemployment rate (3.9 percent) was stable over the month.
- The region exhibited the largest over-the-month gain in civilian labor force out of all metro areas, with an increase of 0.9 percent.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- The nonfarm job count in Saginaw rose by 600 in November, or 0.7 percent, primarily due to a seasonal job addition (+500) in *Trade, transportation, and utilities*.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- For the second consecutive month, *Wholesale trade* in Saginaw exhibited its all-time low level of 2,000 jobs, a level last seen prior to this year in February 2011.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	NILES-BENTON HARBOR			SAGINAW		
	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>						
Labor Force	73,100	72,700	73,000	88,100	87,300	87,800
Employment	70,400	70,100	69,600	84,700	83,900	83,500
Unemployment	2,600	2,600	3,300	3,400	3,400	4,300
Rate (percent)	3.6%	3.6%	4.6%	3.9%	3.9%	4.9%
<b>PLACE OF WORK</b>						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	63,100	62,900	62,100	90,800	90,200	89,300
Mining, Logging, and Construction	1,900	2,000	1,900	3,100	3,200	3,100
Manufacturing	14,000	13,800	13,500	12,700	12,600	12,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	11,500	11,300	10,600	17,500	17,000	17,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,000	2,000	2,200
Retail Trade	7,000	6,800	7,000	12,700	12,300	12,700
Information	500	500	500	1,200	1,200	1,200
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,600	3,600	3,700
Professional and Business Services	4,800	4,700	5,100	12,300	12,200	11,500
Educational and Health Services	9,700	9,600	9,700	16,200	16,100	16,300
Leisure and Hospitality	7,200	7,600	7,000	8,900	9,000	8,800
Other Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Government	8,700	8,600	9,000	12,000	12,000	11,500

	UPPER PENINSULA			NORTHEAST MICHIGAN			NORTHWEST MICHIGAN		
	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017	NOV 2018	OCT 2018	NOV 2017
<b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>									
Labor Force	136,000	137,900	137,100	80,500	81,500	81,400	147,100	149,000	147,300
Employment	130,100	132,600	129,500	76,100	77,700	75,800	141,500	143,900	140,200
Unemployment	5,900	5,300	7,600	4,500	3,700	5,600	5,500	5,000	7,100
Rate (percent)	4.4%	3.8%	5.5%	5.6%	4.6%	6.9%	3.8%	3.4%	4.8%

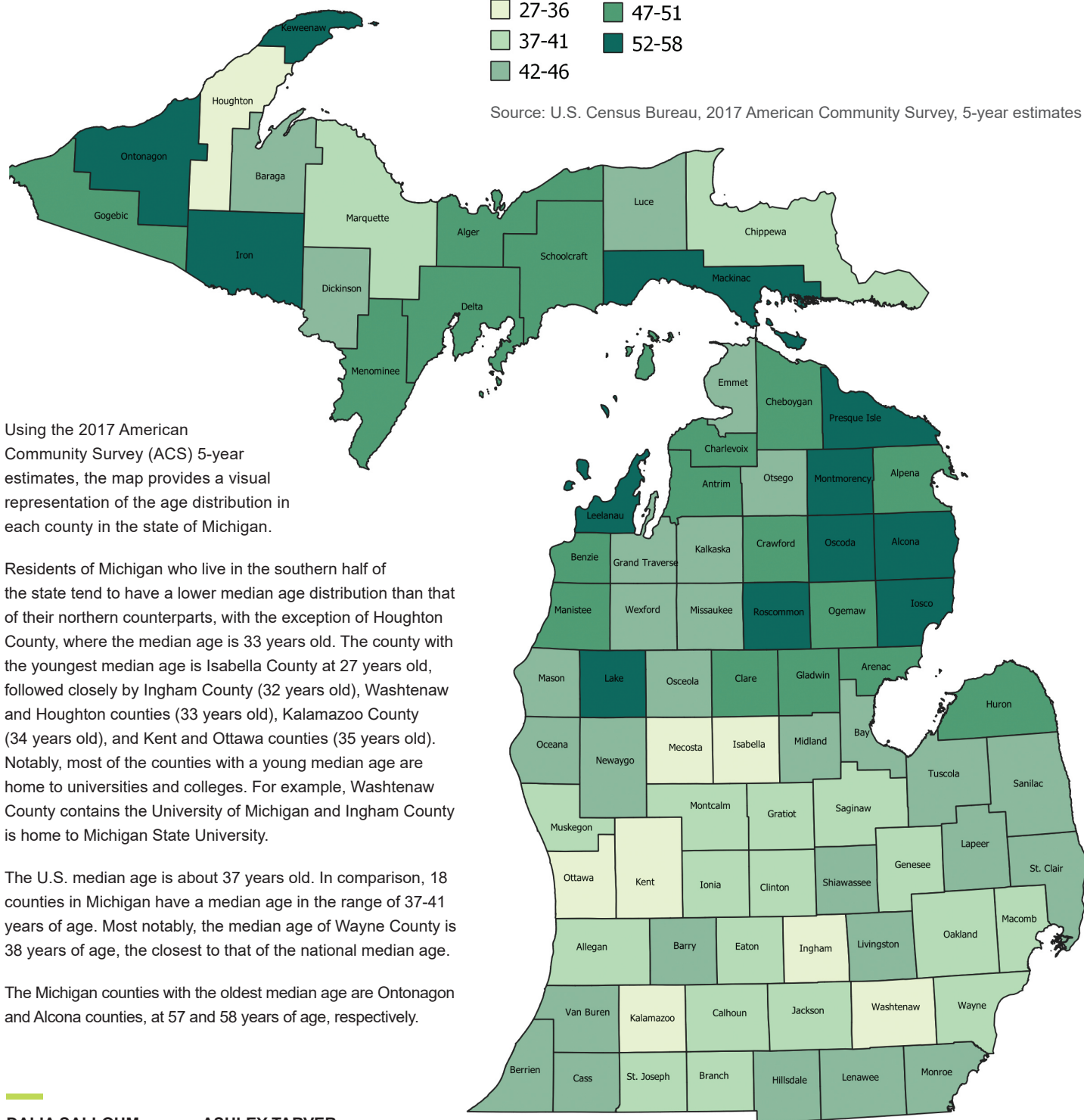
## MAP OF THE MONTH:

# MICHIGAN MEDIAN AGE BY COUNTY

### Median Age



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey, 5-year estimates



**DALIA SALLOUM**  
Economic Analyst

**ASHLEY TARVER**  
Demographic Analyst





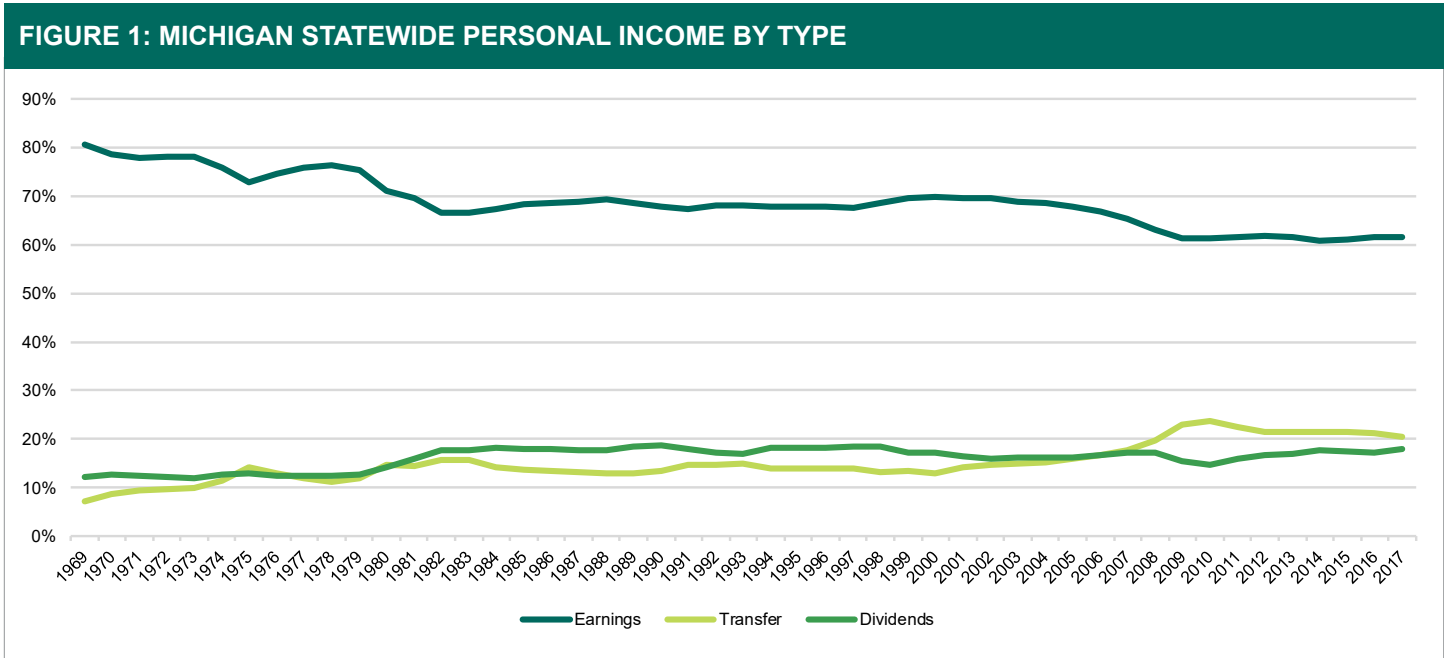
# THE COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME IN MICHIGAN

Common sources of wage and income data from the Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic initiatives highlight the “earnings” aspects of income, usually by occupation or industry classification. Using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), this article takes a different look at income measures for the state of Michigan. Three components or

types of income are examined and analyzed in an attempt to understand how each contributes to the total income of residents across the state’s counties. Additionally, how these income components have changed in recent history (particularly the rise of income from transfer payments as a percent of total and the decline of the share of earnings income) is discussed.

## Definition of Local Area Personal Income

The Regional Income Division of the BEA estimates personal income and employment for local areas such as counties, metropolitan statistical areas, and other county aggregates. All data in this article comes from the BEA’s





**FIGURE 2: COMPONENTS OF TRANSFER RECEIPT INCOME**

PERSONAL CURRENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2017
Income maintenance benefits	11.9%	14.4%	13.0%	10.0%	12.0%	8.9%
Unemployment insurance compensation	9.3%	17.5%	5.0%	2.4%	7.1%	0.9%
Retirement and other	78.7%	68.1%	82.0%	87.7%	80.9%	90.2%

Local Area Personal Income and Employment-Economic Profile (Table CAINC30/MAINC30). This data is also discussed and displayed in the BEA's Regional Facts (BEARFACTS) tool.

Personal income is defined by the BEA as “the income received by, or on behalf of, all persons from all sources: from participation as laborers in production, from owning a home or business, from the ownership of financial assets, and from government and business in the form of transfers. It includes income from domestic sources as well as from the rest of the world. It does not include realized or unrealized capital gains or losses.” (A longer and more thorough definition is available in the Local Areas Personal Income and Employment Methodology report produced by the BEA. )

Three types of income are included in this article which sum to total personal income for a geographic area. These income types are current transfer receipts, property income (dividends, interest, and rent), and net earnings by place (compensation of employees). In the *Relevant Rankings* section on pages 24 and 25 of this issue, Michigan is compared with

other states in two of these income types: net earnings and transfer receipts. Figure 1 illustrates the trend since 1969 for the share of Michigan income by type. The dividend share has been very stable since the early 1980s. Transfer payments have accounted for an increasing share of Michigan income across the time period and have nearly tripled since 1969. Earnings have declined from nearly 80 percent of all income at the start of the time series to nearly 60 percent in 2009 with almost no change since then. This article attempts to discuss some of the factors behind these income trends. The article displays geographic disparities in income reliance as well as shifts over time.

### Current Transfer Receipts

Personal current transfer receipts are benefits received by persons from federal, state, and local governments and from businesses for which no current services are performed. These include retirement and disability insurance benefits (mainly Social Security), medical benefits (mainly Medicare and Medicaid), income maintenance benefits, unemployment insurance compensation,

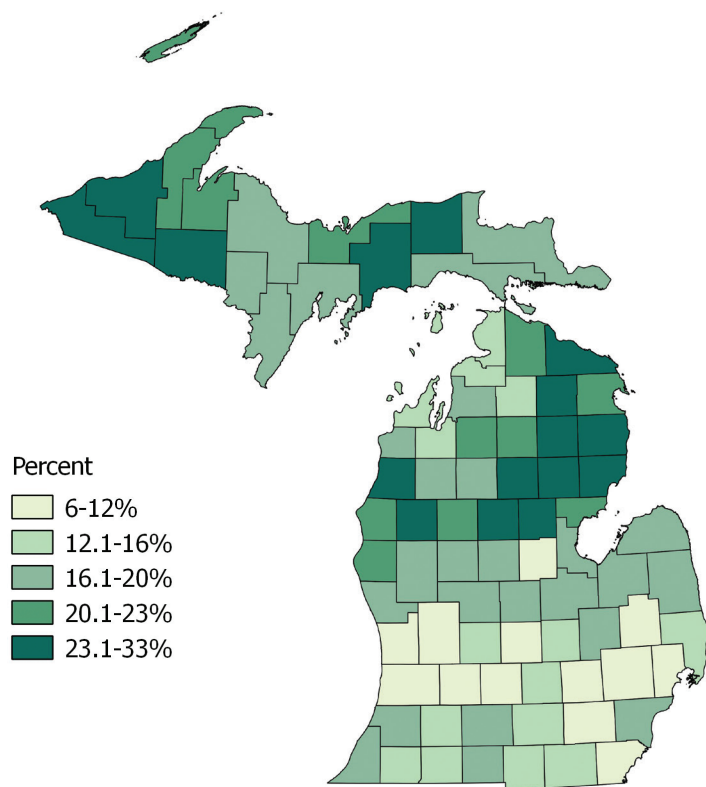
veterans' benefits, and federal education and training assistance. Transfer receipts accounted for around 17 percent of total personal income at the national level and almost 21 percent in Michigan in 2017. Estimates are prepared for approximately 50 subcomponents of transfer receipts. Current transfer receipts of individuals from governments accounted for 97.3 percent of total transfers at the national level in 2017. The remaining transfers came from businesses or nonprofits.

### TRANSFER PAYMENTS INCREASING STEADILY

Transfer payments as a percent of total income have risen nearly 8 percentage points from 2000 to 2017 in the state and now make up nearly 21 percent of all income. In 2000, transfers were 13 percent of income statewide, which was relatively consistent dating back to the mid-1970s. This data begins in 1969, when transfers accounted for 7 percent of all income, or roughly a third of the share in 2017. Only 15 counties had a percentage lower than the statewide average while 68 counties had a share higher



**FIGURE 3: PERSONAL CURRENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME (2000)**



than the state rate. This disparity points to more reliance on transfers in rural areas.

Some more recent trends include:

- From 2001 to 2017, retirement and disability benefits edged down slightly from 39 percent of transfers to 38 percent, while medical benefits rose from 40 percent up to 44 percent of all transfers in Michigan. Both of these benefits fall into the “retirement and other” category seen in Figure 2. Understandably, age is highly linked to retirement and medical benefits. The “retirement and other” portion of Figure 2 has historically been the largest contributor to total transfers and has become an even larger portion in recent years.
- Unemployment rates were very low in 2017 leading to a historically low share of transfers from unemployment insurance compensation. This contrasts sharply with 2010 when the economy was still pulling out of the recession, as well as 1980 when the Michigan unemployment rate was a very high 12.3 percent. Income maintenance benefits, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) or Supplemental Nutritional Assistance (SNAP), were also a declining share of all transfers in 2017 due to the solid condition of the Michigan labor market.

**FIGURE 4: PERSONAL CURRENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME (2017)**

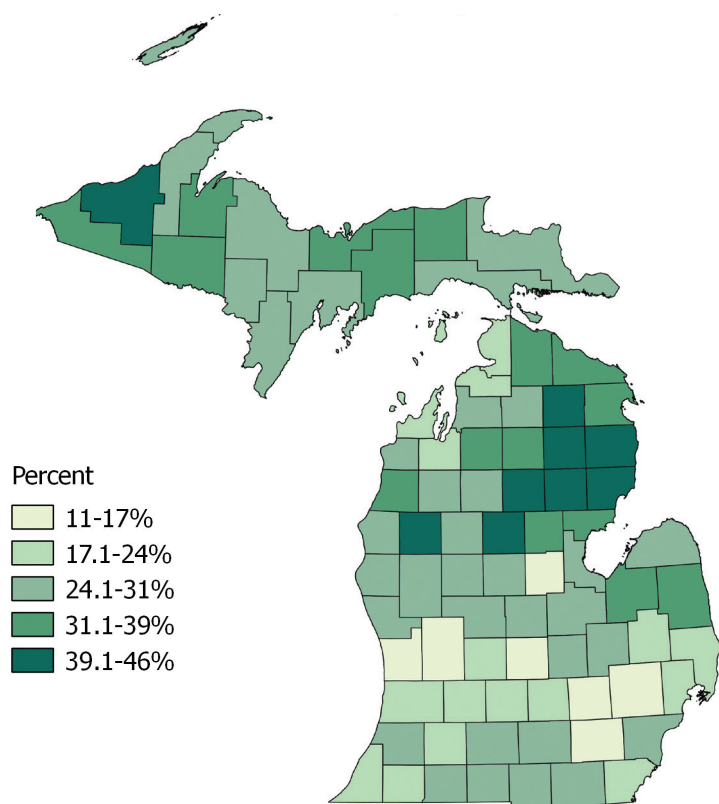


Figure 3 and Figure 4 show personal current transfer receipts as a percent of personal income in 2000 and 2017 respectively. The classes for the 2000 map were created using Natural Breaks (Jenks) then the same classes were used for 2017 to help visualize the shifts. In this case, the top end class had to have the upper boundary extended from 33 percent in 2000 to 46 percent in 2017. Counties in the top class of transfer payments as a percentage of total income tend to be in the north and central portion of the state. This change can also be viewed partially as a product of shifting demographics. In 2017, the median age in the State of Michigan was estimated at 39.8. This rose significantly from the 2000 Census, which listed a median age of 35.5. As the Michigan population ages, transfer payments shares will naturally increase.

## Dividends, Interest, and Rent

The state estimates of personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons are collectively known as property income. These three components accounted for 20 percent of total personal income at the national level in 2017. The dividends category includes income from

pension plans, so this source of income may be expected to slightly track with age as well.

In 2000, property income made up 17 percent of all Michigan income. This share has been stable over time and was 18 percent in 2017. This variable seems to have little to no link with population counts of a county as 39 states in 2017 have lower than the statewide percentage while 44 have a percentage that is higher.

Figure 5 and Figure 6 show dividends, interest, and rent as a percent of personal income in 2000 and 2017 respectively. The top end class did have the upper bound increased in the 2017 map. Compared to transfers this income category had much less movement. Notable in this type of income is the geographic concentration of counties with the highest shares of this income type. Many of the highest county shares in both maps concentrate in the Northwest Lower Peninsula.

## Net earnings by place of residence

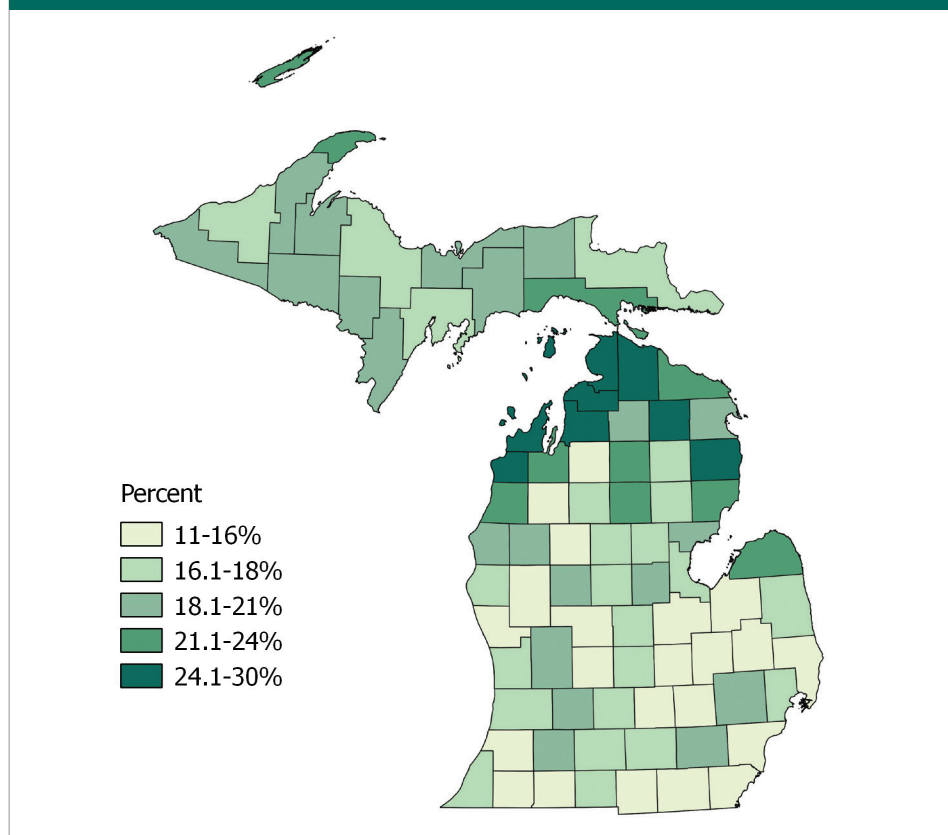
Net earnings by place of residence is defined by the BEA as “earnings by place of work less contributions for government social insurance, plus an adjustment to convert earnings by place of work to a place-of-residence basis.” The BEA presents net earnings on an all industry level.

### NET EARNINGS DECLINING AS SHARE OF TOTAL INCOME

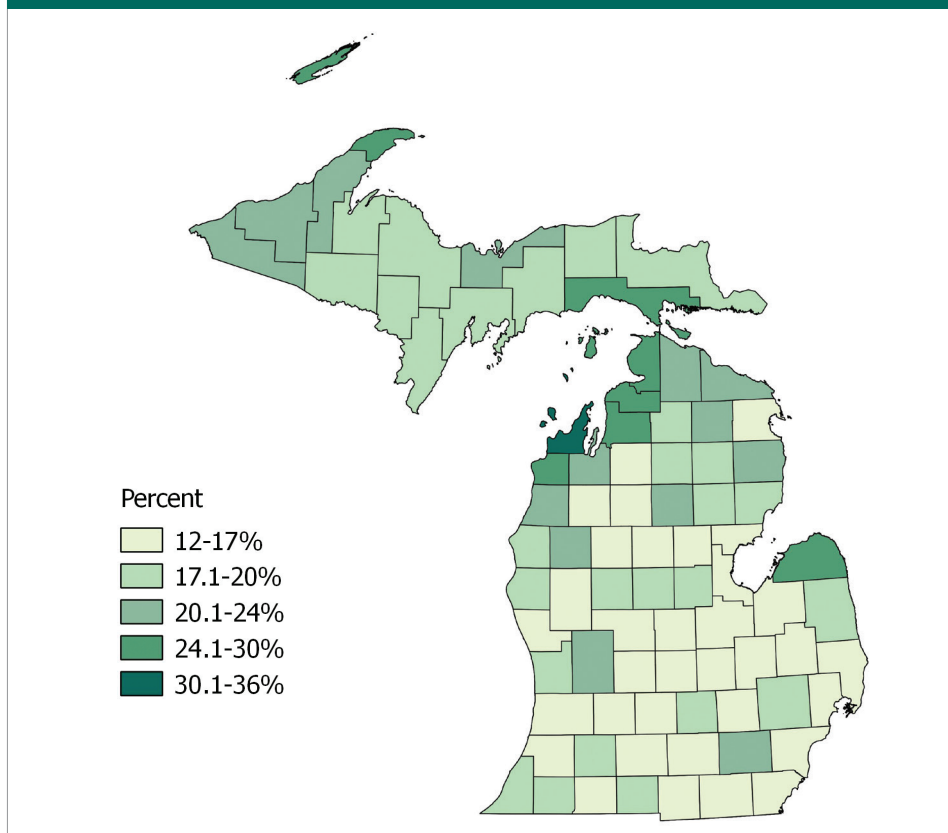
While the transfer payments share of Michigan income has been growing recently, the share from net earnings has been declining. In 2000, earnings made up nearly 70 percent of all income and dropped to 61 percent in 2009 during the recession. This share has not recovered and has remained near 61 or 62 percent through 2017. Earnings have floated around the high 60 percent range since the early 1980s. Going further back, the Michigan earnings share was as high as 81 percent in 1969. Net earnings as a percentage of total income are higher in counties with larger population counts. Only 15 counties have a percentage higher than the state rate, but these 15 counties have over 58 percent of the total 2017 net earnings in the state.

Figure 7 and Figure 8 show net earnings by place of residence as a percent of personal income in 2000 and 2017 respectively. The two maps clearly show the shift away from a reliance on net earnings. No county had an increase in net earnings as a percent of total over this period. Midland County had the

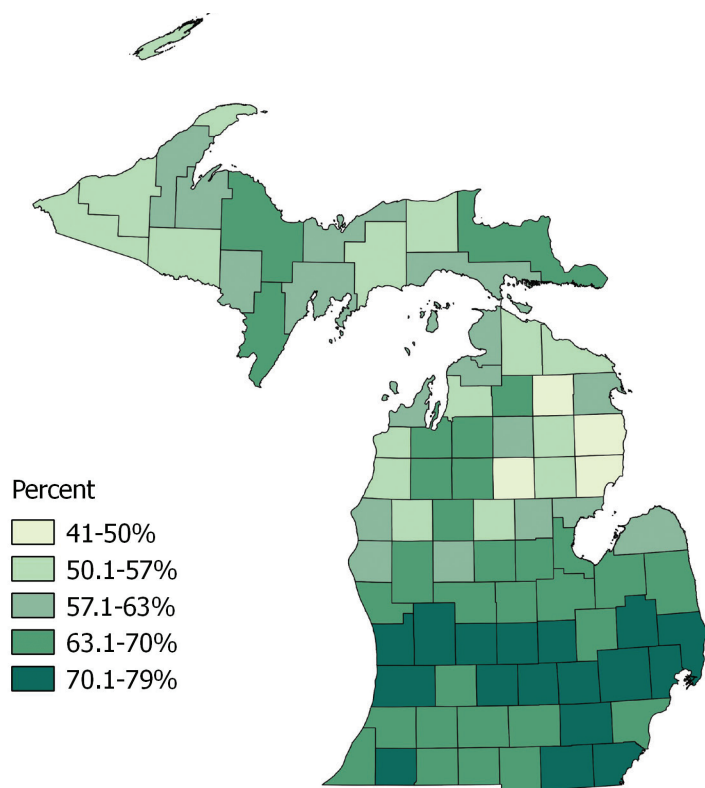
**FIGURE 5: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME (2000)**



**FIGURE 6: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME (2017)**



**FIGURE 7: NET EARNINGS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME (2000)**



smallest decline of roughly four percentage points over the 18-year period. Ontonagon County in the western Upper Peninsula had the largest share reduction, dropping more than 19 percentage points. The bottom class's lower bound in 2017 had to be lowered to 32 percent which was 10 points lower than the comparable class in 2000. In 2000, earnings was the largest income source for all counties in Michigan. In 2017, eight counties had a larger share of income come from transfers than from earnings.

## Comparison to Great Lakes States

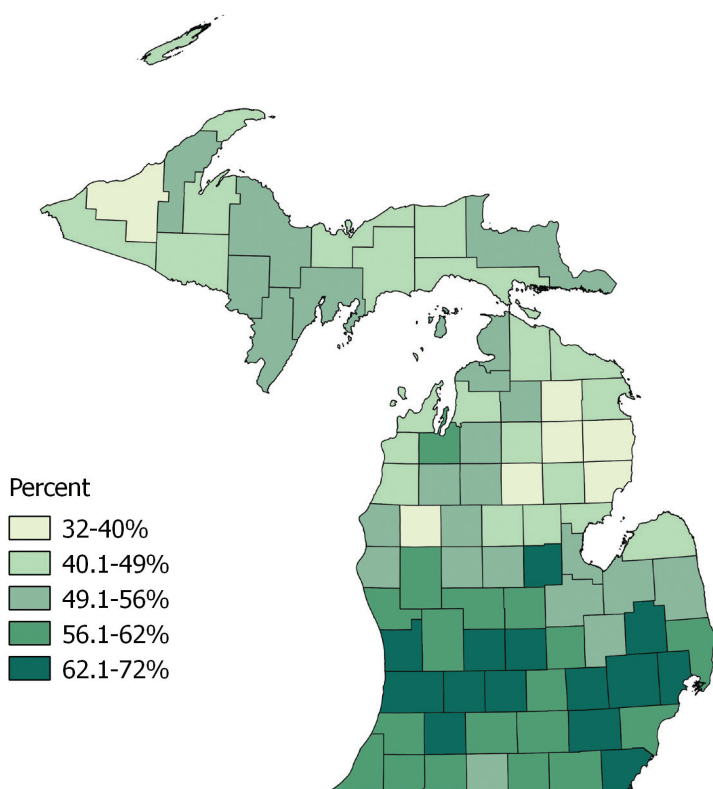
The BEA defines several regions across the United States including the "Great Lakes" region. This area is made up of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. These states are not only contiguous but also share economic similarities. Since 2000, all Great Lakes states have registered drops in the earnings share of income, and all have recorded increased shares from personal current transfers. It is worth noting that the year 2000 had a very strong economy, so some of the 2000 net earning shares may have been slightly elevated. However, the downward trend in net earnings share is still clear over time and across states. Michigan had the highest earnings share as a percentage of total income in 2000, but since has dropped to the lowest in the region in 2017.

## Conclusion

The sources of personal income have been shifting over several decades and this shift has become starker since the Great Recession. While the share of income from transfer payments continues to rise across the nation and notably faster in Michigan, earnings continue to decline as a percent of total. This seems well correlated to aging demographics across the nation and state. Transfers can be broken down further to illustrate that the "retirement and other" category has been expanding as a proportion of all transfers. Most of the growth in transfers is coming from retirement and medical-related payments and not income maintenance or unemployment benefits.

**EVAN LINSKEY**  
Economic Analyst

**FIGURE 8: NET EARNINGS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE AS A PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME (2017)**







**FIGURE 9: SHARE OF PERSONAL INCOME BY TYPE – GREAT LAKES STATES**

AREA	INCOME TYPE	2000	2017	CHANGE 2000–2017
Illinois	Earnings	69.5%	64.6%	-4.8%
	Transfers	10.9%	15.0%	4.1%
	Property	19.7%	20.4%	0.7%
Indiana	Earnings	69.6%	65.1%	-4.5%
	Transfers	12.7%	19.2%	6.5%
	Property	17.7%	15.7%	-2.0%
Michigan	Earnings	69.8%	61.5%	-8.3%
	Transfers	12.9%	20.6%	7.7%
	Property	17.3%	17.9%	0.6%
Ohio	Earnings	68.1%	63.3%	-4.8%
	Transfers	14.3%	19.6%	5.3%
	Property	17.6%	17.1%	-0.6%
Wisconsin	Earnings	68.6%	63.8%	-4.8%
	Transfers	12.1%	17.2%	5.1%
	Property	19.3%	19.0%	-0.2%
United States	Earnings	68.4%	63.0%	-5.4%
	Transfers	12.6%	17.0%	4.4%
	Property	19.0%	20.0%	1.0%

# MICHIGAN NOVEMBER JOB POSTINGS CONTRACT SEASONALLY

Job advertisements in Michigan fell in November by a seasonally adjusted 5.1 percent (-7,583 ads) to 141,592. November registered reduced ad counts over the last three years, whereas the previous three years posted gains. November's numeric decline in job advertisements was the second largest reduction since 2012 when ads fell 8,765. November marked the fourth consecutive month with a loss of job ads.

The reduction in Michigan job postings over the month was slightly higher than the average (-4.4 percent) in the Midwest region. Michigan's regional states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin all had monthly job ad declines, with Ohio recording the biggest loss of 7.1 percent and Wisconsin falling the least at 2.6 percent. Job postings nationally were down 4.1 percent in November.

## Rate Changes

The number of job postings per 100 people in the labor force, referred to as the ad rate, dropped to 2.89 in November. The contraction was driven by more people entering the labor force combined with fewer ad postings for the month. The November ad rate change was the largest recorded so far in 2018, and the ad rate has now declined for four consecutive months.

The supply-demand rate, or the ratio of the number of unemployed individuals per job posting, rose in November to 1.36. The increased rate resulted from both the monthly advance in the number of unemployed and the drop in job ads. The national supply-demand rate of 1.18 was less than Michigan's rate indicating Michigan has fewer job postings available per unemployed person.

## Non-seasonally Adjusted Job Advertisements

Information is available on advertised jobs by broad occupational group from the Help Wanted Online Data Series, but the data is *not seasonally adjusted*.

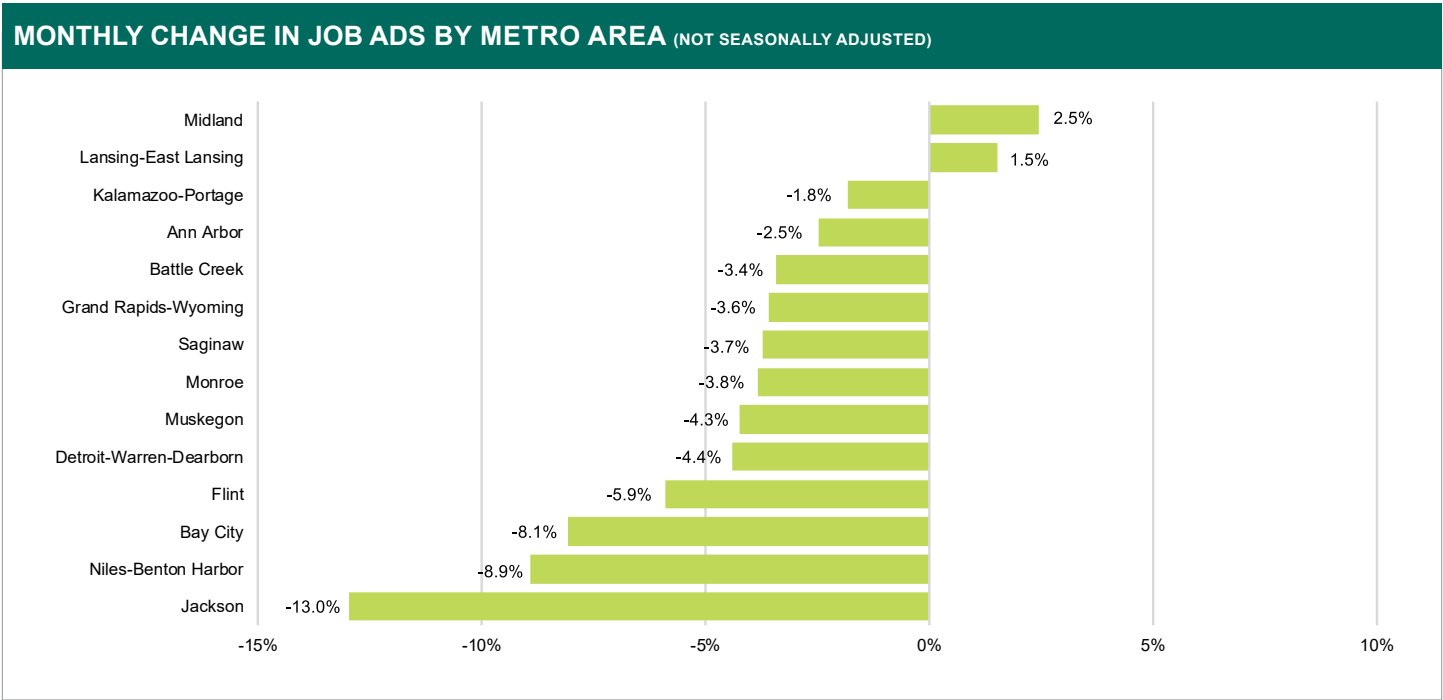
Non-seasonally adjusted online job postings dropped in most of Michigan's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in November by an average of 4.2 percent. The Midland and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs were the only two areas to post job ad gains for the month (+21 and +129 ads respectively). The reduction in job postings was led by Jackson (-13.0 percent or -281 ads), Niles-Benton Harbor (-8.9 percent or -185 ads), and Bay City (-8.1 percent or -80 ads). The Detroit-Warren-Dearborn metro area posted 3,187 fewer ads (-4.4 percent) over the month.

The number of total available ads dropped by 4.1 percent (-6,336 ads) in November to 146,410. The largest percentage reductions among major occupational categories with over 1,000 ads came from *Construction and repair* (-7.0 percent or -615 ads) followed by *Production* jobs (-6.3 percent or -334 ads). Advertisements for jobs in *Service* and *Professional* occupations recorded the biggest numeric cuts of 1,109 and 1,074 ads respectively.

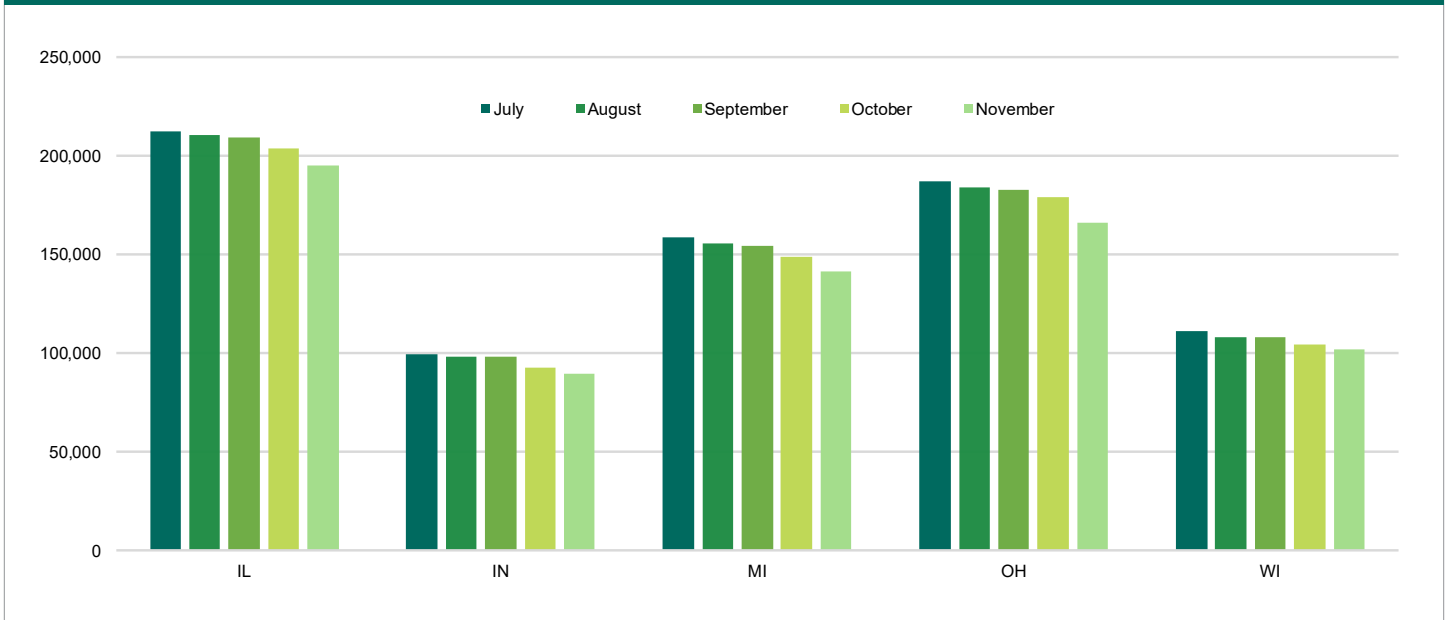
Among job ads based on the type of position available, close to 72 percent of ads were for full-time employment followed by 21 percent of ads for part-time work. Almost 6 percent of ads were for contract positions. Three in ten postings were less than 30 days old with one in four ads posted for longer than 120 days.

Degree requirements among job advertisements for the top 50 occupations included 13 requiring a bachelor's degree, 8 requiring more than a high school degree but less than a bachelor's degree, and 29 requiring a high school degree or less. Seventeen of the top 50 positions needed short-term on-the-job training with 5 requiring moderate-term on-the-job training.

MARCUS REASON  
Economic Analyst



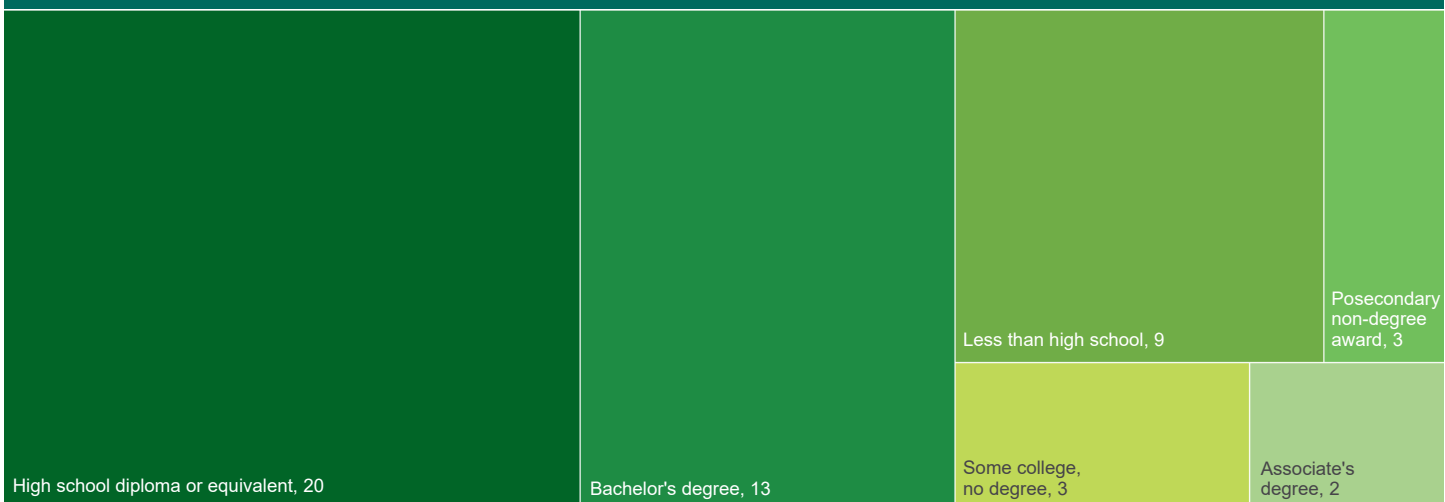
## MONTHLY CHANGE IN JOB ADS – SELECTED STATES



## LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

OCCUPATION CATEGORIES	NOVEMBER 2017	OCTOBER 2018	NOVEMBER 2018	OVER THE MONTH	
				LEVEL	PERCENT
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178,061</b>	<b>152,746</b>	<b>146,410</b>	<b>-6,336</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>
Administrative Support	17,416	15,220	14,381	-839	-5.5%
Construction and Repair	10,481	8,842	8,227	-615	-7.0%
Healthcare	32,032	24,588	23,673	-915	-3.7%
Management	11,562	10,557	10,127	-430	-4.1%
Production	6,180	5,324	4,990	-334	-6.3%
Professional	47,739	39,909	38,835	-1,074	-2.7%
Sales	22,295	19,793	18,920	-873	-4.4%
Service	19,867	18,854	17,745	-1,109	-5.9%
Transportation	10,149	9,229	9,160	-69	-0.7%
Farming, fishing, and forestry	340	430	352	-78	-18.1%

## EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS OF TOP 50 ADS





# RELEVANT RANKINGS

## NET EARNINGS SHARE OF TOTAL INCOME BY STATE, 2017

STATE	INCOME DUE TO NET EARNINGS (THOUSANDS)	SHARE OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
1 New Jersey	\$392,100,828	67.5%
2 New Hampshire	\$53,997,019	67.4%
3 Maryland	\$247,665,833	67.3%
4 Texas	\$895,712,887	66.8%
5 Utah	\$89,055,435	66.1%
23 Washington	\$270,648,164	63.1%
24 North Dakota	\$24,778,113	62.8%
25 Hawaii	\$47,226,377	62.7%
26 Oklahoma	\$108,717,604	62.3%
27 North Carolina	\$280,401,773	61.7%
29 Michigan	\$283,085,592	61.5%
46 Montana	\$26,662,593	55.9%
47 West Virginia	\$39,023,418	55.8%
48 Wyoming	\$18,163,320	54.7%
49 Arkansas	\$66,463,898	53.9%
50 Florida	\$530,547,882	53.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

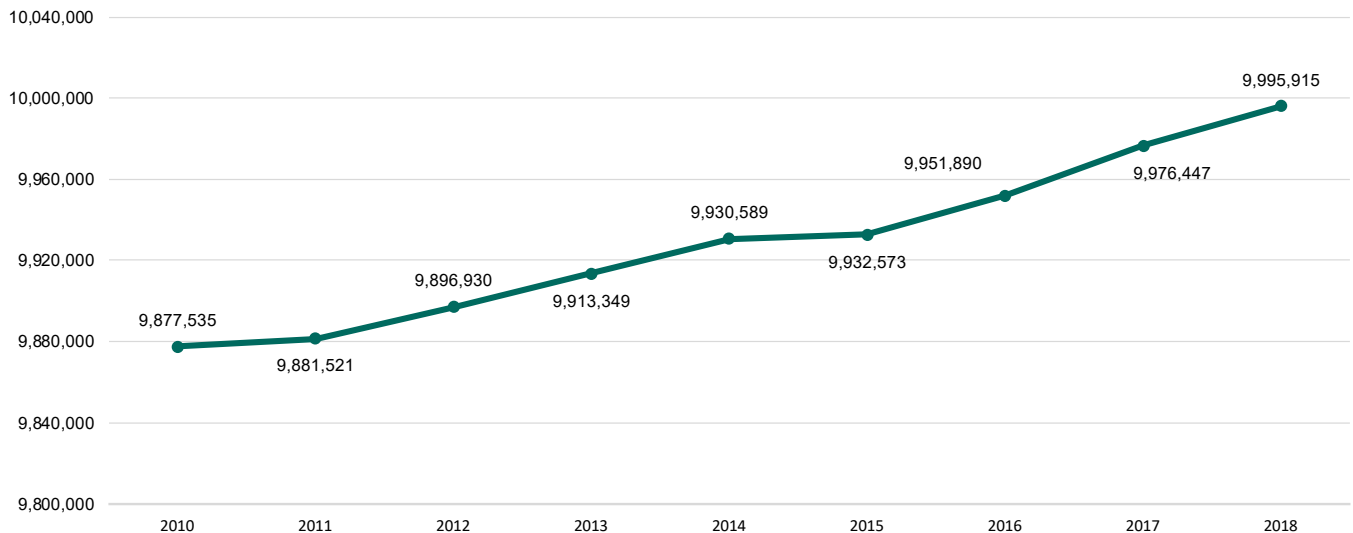
## PERSONAL CURRENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS SHARE OF TOTAL INCOME BY STATE, 2017

STATE	INCOME DUE TO PERSONAL CURRENT TRANSFER RECEIPTS (THOUSANDS)	SHARE OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
1 West Virginia	\$20,080,672	28.7%
2 Mississippi	\$28,631,946	26.2%
3 Kentucky	\$43,740,425	24.2%
4 Arkansas	\$29,062,178	23.6%
5 New Mexico	\$19,546,677	23.5%
12 Michigan	\$94,679,428	20.6%
23 Pennsylvania	\$129,731,134	19.0%
24 Oregon	\$37,699,851	18.9%
25 Idaho	\$12,931,841	18.0%
26 New York	\$226,704,494	17.7%
27 Wisconsin	\$48,659,184	17.2%
46 Maryland	\$50,568,478	13.7%
47 Wyoming	\$4,533,182	13.6%
48 Connecticut	\$33,288,481	12.9%
49 Utah	\$17,392,071	12.9%
50 Colorado	\$39,529,977	12.9%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)

# DATA SPOTLIGHT: RECENT CENSUS BUREAU RELEASES ON MICHIGAN POPULATION TRENDS

## MICHIGAN POPULATION ESTIMATES, 2010-2018



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

In December, the U.S. Census Bureau released two important products that help planners and leaders understand demographic and economic trends at the state and sub-state level. These releases were the Vintage 2018 State and National Population Estimates and the 2017 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates. The state and national data are the first release of the 2018 series, which estimates the July 1st population. The 2017 ACS 5-year data provides significant geographic detail, with information down to the smallest geography for which survey data is released by Census.

### 2018 State Estimates Highlights

While the overall 2018 population advance in Michigan was small, up by 0.2 percent, it was the second largest numeric population advance this decade, after last year's increase. With the recent gains in population, the state will likely exceed the 10 million mark in 2019, based on recent trends.

Overall, the population of Michigan has increased by 1.2 percent since 2010, a relatively small gain. Michigan is still not back to the peak population registered in the last decade, but continued progress will possibly allow the state to surpass the 2004 peak sometime in the next decade.

The release of the population estimates for Michigan included measures in addition to the total population. The population estimates also provided percent population change over the period, between the most recent years, and the components that go into the production of population estimates.

While Michigan has seen population increases over the last several years, those gains have been small and constrained by negative net migration. Those estimates of negative net migration have been revised to some degree and have lessened the loss that was estimated for previous years. With those changes, the state is now estimated to have registered population advances each year since 2010. This is a change from the previous series where the population had been estimated to have declined in 2011.

It is good news that Michigan's estimates of net migration have improved, but it is important to note that the reason Michigan's migration has become positive is due to international migration. Michigan is still losing people to other states, but the state's international migration is outpacing the losses from domestic migration. Michigan is an attractive location for international migrants, but migration can change

quickly, and international migration is especially susceptible to change based on external factors.

The full detail of the population estimates released for Michigan can be seen in the chart above.

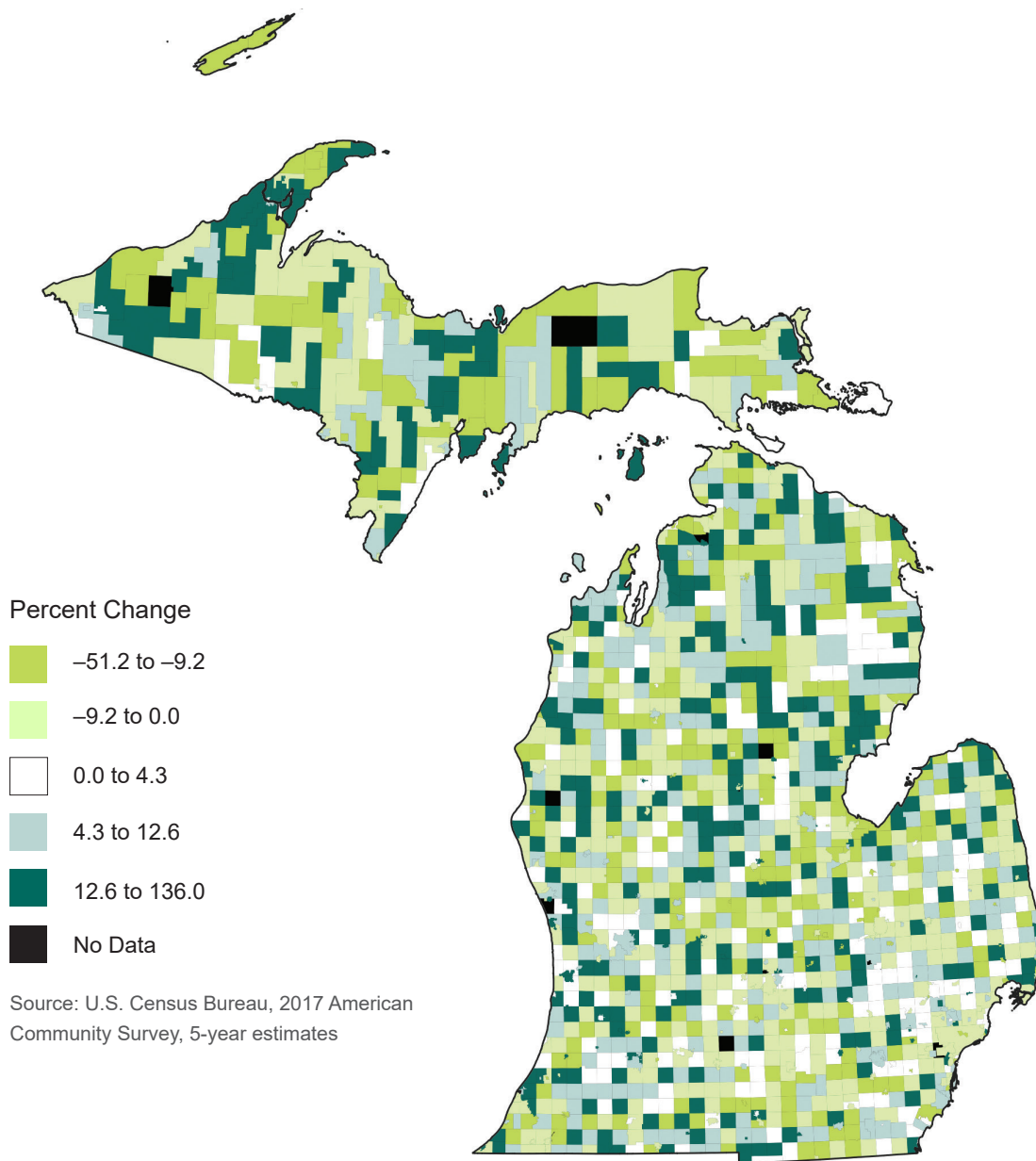
### 2017 ACS 5-year Estimates – Median Household Income

With the release of a new dataset from the American Community Survey, one of the most common questions is always in relation to the change in median household income. This type of question lends itself well to the ACS 5-year data as two comparable points in a decade are available. This is an improvement over the time when these data were only available from the long form of the Census.

To make a meaningful comparison of median household income across the state, it is important to pick a geography that is consistent and meaningful. The map below looks at the change in median household income at the city and township level. Most people are familiar with the city or township in which they live or work, but few are aware of their census tract or block group. Similarly,



## PERCENT CHANGE IN REAL MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



when making comparisons across time for dollar amounts, those amounts must be adjusted so that real changes can be seen versus changes that are only due to inflation. To accomplish this, all dollar values have been adjusted to 2017 dollars.

The periods being compared in the map above are 2008–2012 and 2013–2017. These are the two most recent, non-overlapping periods available in the ACS 5-year data. State level median household income over this period was essentially flat. Nominal income (unadjusted for inflation) rose by nearly \$4,200 dollars at the state level over this period.

When looking at changes in real household income in the county subdivisions, there does not appear to be a real pattern to the increases or decreases. There is not any significant clustering, and when tests for spatial autocorrelation are performed the distribution cannot be differentiated from a random distribution. This is an interesting result in and of itself.

Only about 53 percent of county subdivisions saw real increases in median household incomes between the periods. This brings into focus the flat change at the state level. On a nominal basis, over three-quarters of county subdivisions recorded income gains.

### For Further Information

All the data discussed here is available on the Census Bureau's data dissemination website, <http://factfinder.census.gov>. Much of the data can also be obtained through easy to access links on the LMI website as well, <http://milmi.org/population>.

**ERIC GUTHRIE**  
STATE DEMOGRAPHER



**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  
(313) 456-3100

**Lansing Office**

Victor Office Building, Floor 5  
201 North Washington Square  
Lansing, Michigan 48933  
(517) 335-2472

In accordance with Michigan Law and the Americans with Disabilities Act requirements, an alternate format of this printed material may be obtained by contacting: Bruce Weaver, Economic Manager, Department of Technology, Management & Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, 3032 West Grand Boulevard, Suite 9-150, Detroit Michigan 48202, (313) 456-3091 or [weaverb1@michigan.gov](mailto:weaverb1@michigan.gov).

