

# MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

VOL. 78, NO. 12  
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## **2021 Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Michigan**

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## **Map of the Month: Food Insecurity in Michigan Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties, 2017–2021**

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## **January Online Job Advertisements**

pg. 11

Michigan's preliminary  
annual average  
unemployment rate for  
2022 was 4.3 percent.

DECEMBER 2022 JOBLESS RATE

MICHIGAN

4.3%

NATIONAL

3.5%

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

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

# MICHIGAN JOBLESS RATE REMAINS STABLE IN DECEMBER

Michigan's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged for the second consecutive month in December, remaining at 4.3 percent.

The national unemployment rate edged down one-tenth of a percentage point between November and December to 3.5 percent. At the statewide level, the unemployment rate was eight-tenths of a percentage point above the U.S. rate. Since December 2021, the national unemployment rate receded by 0.4 percentage points, while the statewide unemployment rate fell by 0.8 percentage points.

Michigan's labor force was nearly unchanged this month, while the U.S. labor force edged up by 0.3 percent over the month. Employment levels were also stable in the state over the

month, while national employment rose by 0.5 percent. Statewide unemployment remained flat over the same period, contrary to the reduction of 4.6 percent observed nationally.

Michigan's total workforce increased by 1.3 percent over the year, while the U.S. workforce advanced by 1.6 percent. Over the year, statewide employment growth was two-tenths of a percentage point above the national employment expansion (+2.0 percent). Total unemployment in the state fell by 15.1 percent since December 2021, while total unemployment in the U.S. fell by 9.6 percent.

Statewide annual average data reveals that the jobless rate in 2022 was 4.3 percent. This was 1.6 percentage points below the jobless rate in

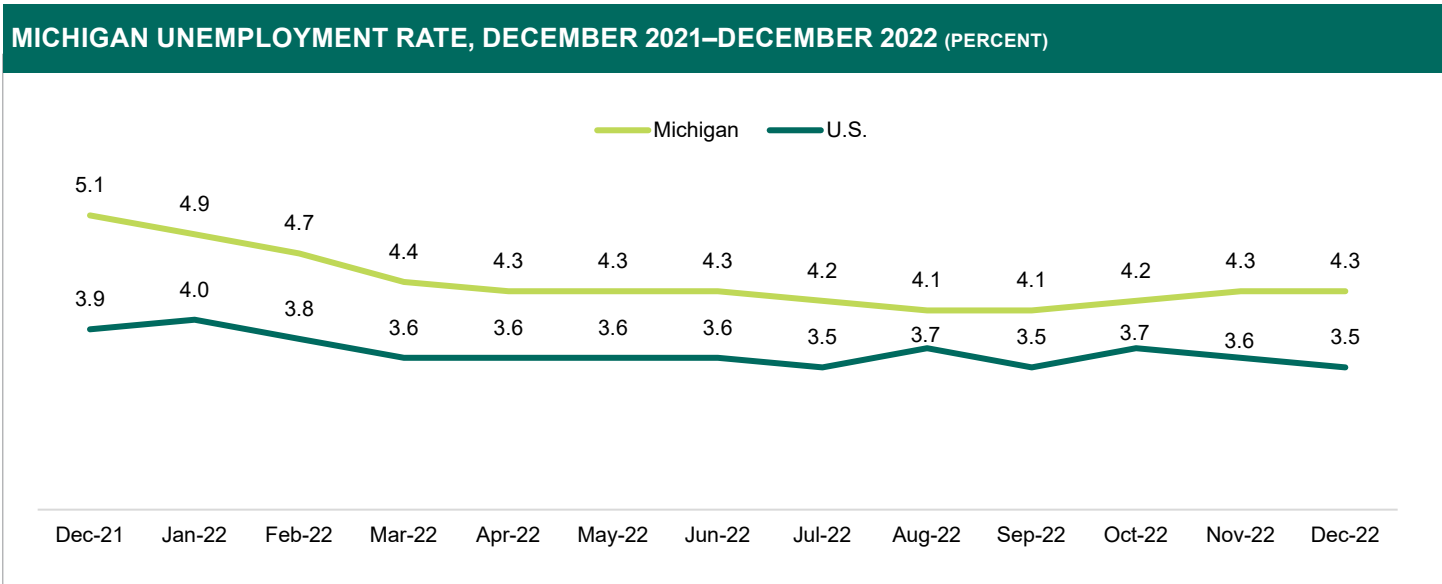
2021 (5.9 percent). This annual average rate was also slightly above the average unemployment rate of 4.1 percent for 2019. In Michigan's 17 major labor market areas, changes in the average unemployment rate between 2021 and 2022 ranged from 0.5 to 2.1 percentage points, with all areas experiencing notable declines. In 2022, 11 of the 17 major areas recorded annual unemployment rate averages greater than the statewide annual average (4.3 percent).

For more information on state and regional unemployment rates for Michigan, view full press releases at [michigan.gov/LMI](https://michigan.gov/LMI).

**REIMA NASSER**  
Economic Analyst

MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES, DECEMBER 2022 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)							
	DEC 2022	NOV 2022	DEC 2021	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				NUMERIC	PERCENT	NUMERIC	PERCENT
Civilian Labor Force	4,852	4,853	4,788	-1	0.0%	64	1.3%
Employed	4,644	4,645	4,543	-1	0.0%	101	2.2%
Unemployed	208	208	245	0	0.0%	-37	-15.1%
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.3	5.1	0.0	XXX	-0.8	XXX

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



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



# MICHIGAN JOB TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

## Monthly Overview

On a seasonally adjusted basis, Michigan payroll jobs edged up by 0.1 percent (+2,200) to 4,381,300 in December. While December marked the seventh consecutive month of job gains statewide, this month's employment growth was very modest when compared to job additions recorded in the last six months. As of December 2022, statewide employment remained lower (-1.6 percent) than its February 2020 pre-pandemic level.

Nationwide, total nonfarm payroll jobs edged up 0.1 percent (+223,000) over the month, similar to the statewide change. On a seasonally adjusted basis, December marked the 24th consecutive month, or second complete year, of recorded job advances in the United States. The U.S. surpassed its February 2020 pre-pandemic job levels in multiple months in 2022.

On a numeric basis, modest job gains occurred within the *Education and health services* (+3,500), *Professional and business services* (+2,300), and *Construction* (+1,300) industry sectors. In December, several industries recorded job declines too. Notable cuts were recorded within the *Leisure and hospitality* (-2,500); *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (-2,100); and *Financial activities* (-1,900) sectors. On a percentage basis, the greatest job losses occurred in the *Arts, entertainment, and*

*recreation* (-3.8 percent) and *Real estate and rental and leasing* (-1.6 percent) subsectors.

Compared to pre-pandemic job levels, many of Michigan's sectors and subsectors still have not recovered all jobs lost. On a numeric basis, sectors with job levels below pre-pandemic levels include the *Leisure and hospitality* (-29,000), *Government* (-28,300), and *Education and health services* (-23,500), and *Retail trade* (-12,200) sectors. On a percentage basis, subsectors including *State government* (-9.4 percent), *Accommodation and food services* (-7.0 percent), and *Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services* (-5.7 percent) recorded the largest job losses over the same period. Despite these losses, subsectors including *Professional, scientific, and technical services* (+7.8 percent) and *Transportation equipment manufacturing* (+4.3 percent) surpassed their pre-pandemic job levels this month.

## Over-the-Year Analysis

Since December 2021, Michigan payroll jobs advanced by 92,300 or 2.2 percent, eight-tenths of a percentage point below the national increase (+3.0 percent). Every major industry recorded job additions over the year, with strong employment gains led by the *Education and health services* (+20,800); *Manufacturing*

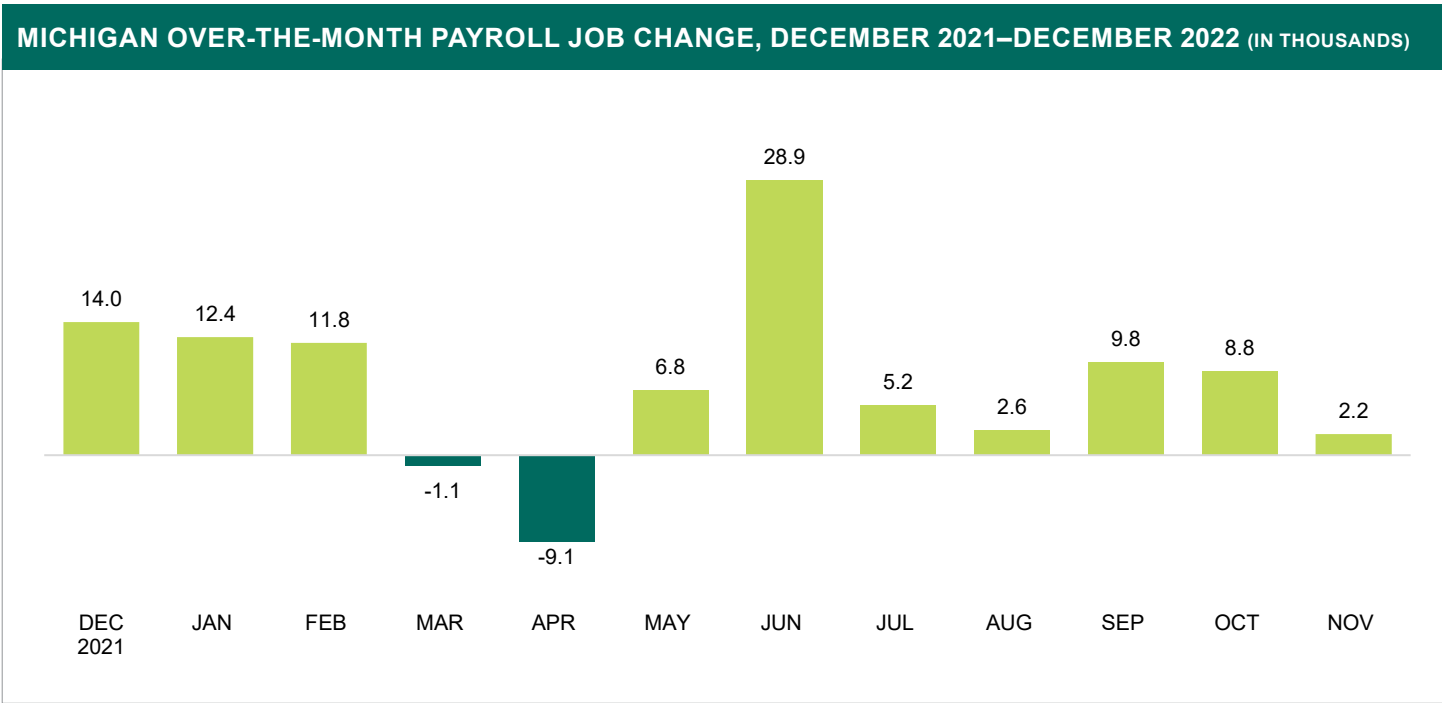
(+15,100); and *Trade, transportation, and utilities* sectors (+10,400). Notable increases on a percentage basis occurred within the *Information* (+8.5 percent) and *Mining and logging* (+8.2 percent) industries.

## Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, 12 of Michigan's 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) recorded job losses over the month. Eleven of those 12 metro areas recorded job losses less than or equal to the national average (-0.2 percent) and three metro areas recorded job losses less than the state average (-0.6 percent). Monthly job changes ranged from +0.1 percent (Grand Rapids) to -1.2 percent (Ann Arbor) during December.

Every metro area, except Jackson (-0.7 percent) and Monroe (-0.3 percent), recorded a total payroll job gain over the year. The most notable job movement occurred within the Lansing (+4.5 percent) and Grand Rapids (+3.8 percent) MSAs. Since December 2021, Midland was the only MSA to record an unchanged job rate over the year.

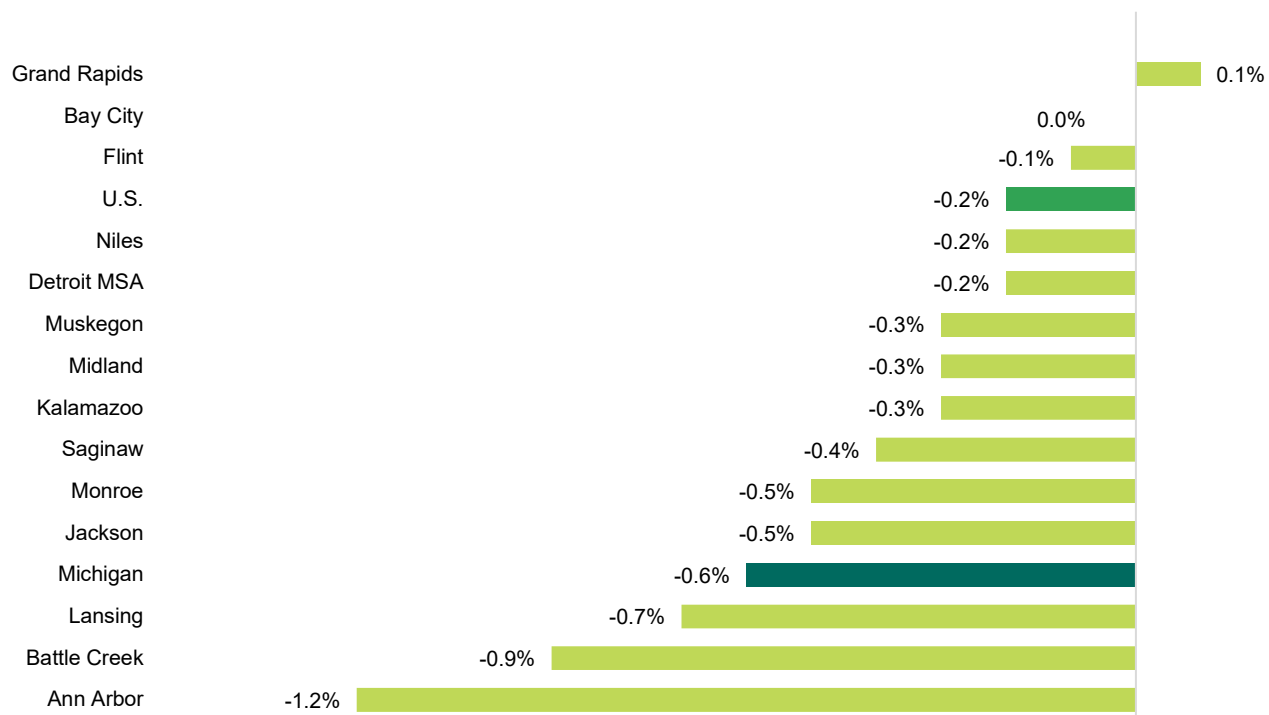
**REIMA NASSAR**  
Economic Analyst



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



**MICHIGAN METRO AREA JOB CHANGE, NOVEMBER–DECEMBER 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**



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



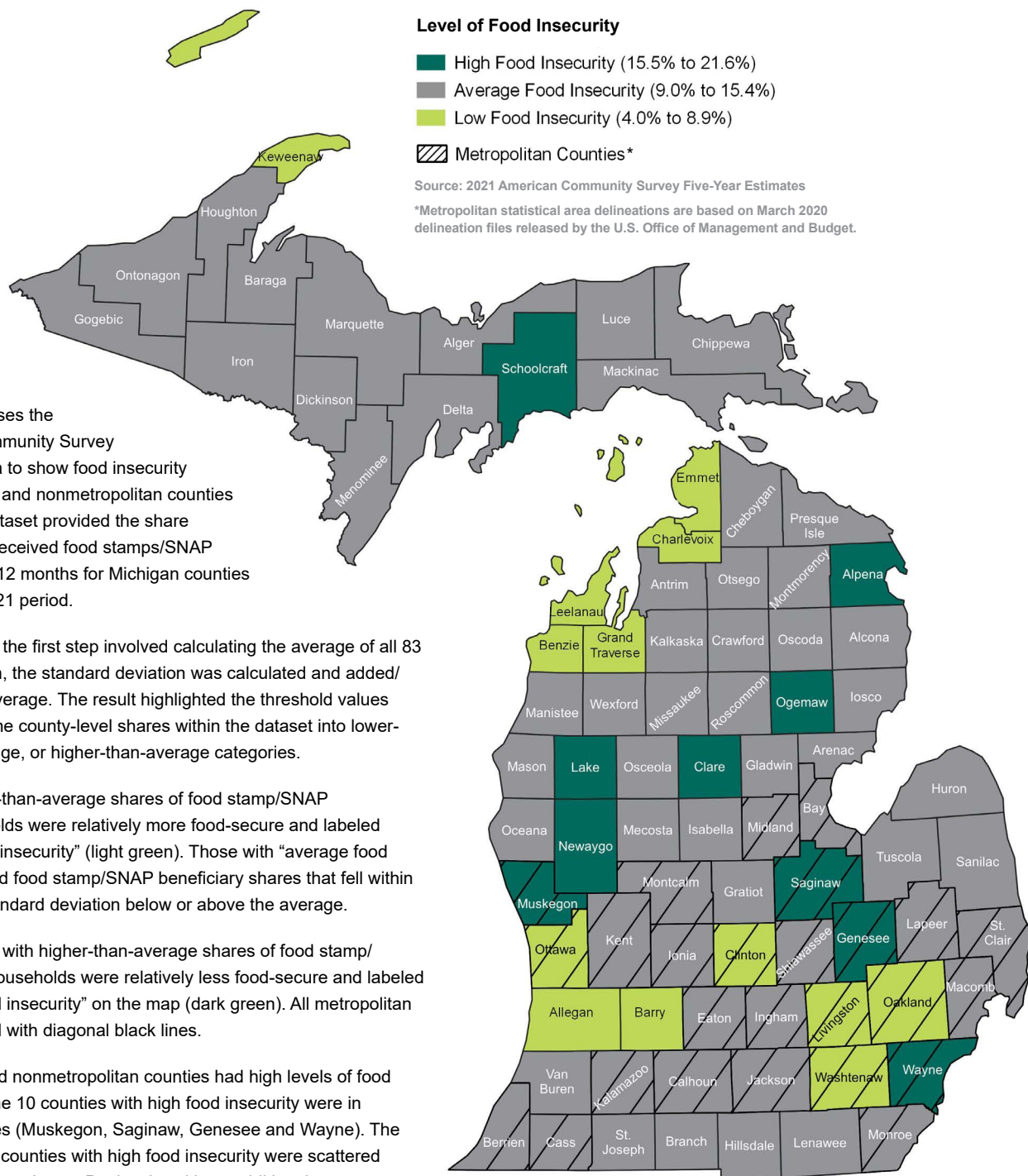
MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)							
INDUSTRY	DEC 2022	NOV 2022	DEC 2021	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
<b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>	<b>4,381,300</b>	<b>4,379,100</b>	<b>4,289,000</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Total Private	3,792,900	3,790,200	3,709,900	2,700	0.1%	83,000	2.2%
Private Service-Providing	2,989,900	2,989,300	2,926,200	600	0.0%	63,700	2.2%
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>803,000</b>	<b>800,900</b>	<b>783,700</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Mining, Logging, and Construction	191,000	189,700	186,800	1,300	0.7%	4,200	2.2%
Mining and Logging	7,900	7,900	7,300	0	0.0%	600	8.2%
Construction	183,100	181,800	179,500	1,300	0.7%	3,600	2.0%
Manufacturing	612,000	611,200	596,900	800	0.1%	15,100	2.5%
Durable Goods	459,000	458,900	447,800	100	0.0%	11,200	2.5%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	196,200	193,500	188,800	2,700	1.4%	7,400	3.9%
Non-Durable Goods	153,000	152,300	149,100	700	0.5%	3,900	2.6%
<b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>3,578,300</b>	<b>3,578,200</b>	<b>3,505,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	798,300	800,400	787,900	-2,100	-0.3%	10,400	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	174,300	173,400	164,800	900	0.5%	9,500	5.8%
Retail Trade	450,900	453,100	452,200	-2,200	-0.5%	-1,300	-0.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	173,100	173,900	170,900	-800	-0.5%	2,200	1.3%
Information	57,600	57,100	53,100	500	0.9%	4,500	8.5%
Financial Activities	235,600	237,500	232,900	-1,900	-0.8%	2,700	1.2%
Finance and Insurance	179,400	180,400	178,500	-1,000	-0.6%	900	0.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	56,200	57,100	54,400	-900	-1.6%	1,800	3.3%
Professional and Business Services	663,600	661,300	652,900	2,300	0.3%	10,700	1.6%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	323,500	323,700	310,400	-200	-0.1%	13,100	4.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	73,200	72,300	71,500	900	1.2%	1,700	2.4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	266,900	265,300	271,000	1,600	0.6%	-4,100	-1.5%
Education and Health Services	668,400	664,900	647,600	3,500	0.5%	20,800	3.2%
Educational Services	78,000	77,400	72,400	600	0.8%	5,600	7.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	590,400	587,500	575,200	2,900	0.5%	15,200	2.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	406,600	409,100	393,300	-2,500	-0.6%	13,300	3.4%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	51,100	53,100	49,800	-2,000	-3.8%	1,300	2.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	355,500	356,000	343,500	-500	-0.1%	12,000	3.5%
Other Services	159,800	159,000	158,500	800	0.5%	1,300	0.8%
Government	588,400	588,900	579,100	-500	-0.1%	9,300	1.6%
Federal Government	54,900	54,800	53,800	100	0.2%	1,100	2.0%
State Government	175,900	176,000	172,300	-100	-0.1%	3,600	2.1%
Local Government	357,600	358,100	353,000	-500	-0.1%	4,600	1.3%

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



## MAP OF THE MONTH:

# FOOD INSECURITY IN MICHIGAN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES, 2017–2021



Note: This map and analysis were updated on 2/14/23 to correct a data error.

**ASHLEY TARVER**  
 Demographic Analyst



# 2021 REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) IN MICHIGAN

Gross domestic product is the value of goods and services produced within a given year by a geographic area. Real GDP is an inflation-adjusted macroeconomic measure that reflects the economy and its growth. The growth rate of real GDP relates to the general health of the economy. Policymakers, governments, businesses, and investors are some of the entities that use GDP to make economic-related decisions. The current real GDP uses 2012 as the reference year, adjusted for inflation and presented in chained 2012 dollars.<sup>1</sup> This article

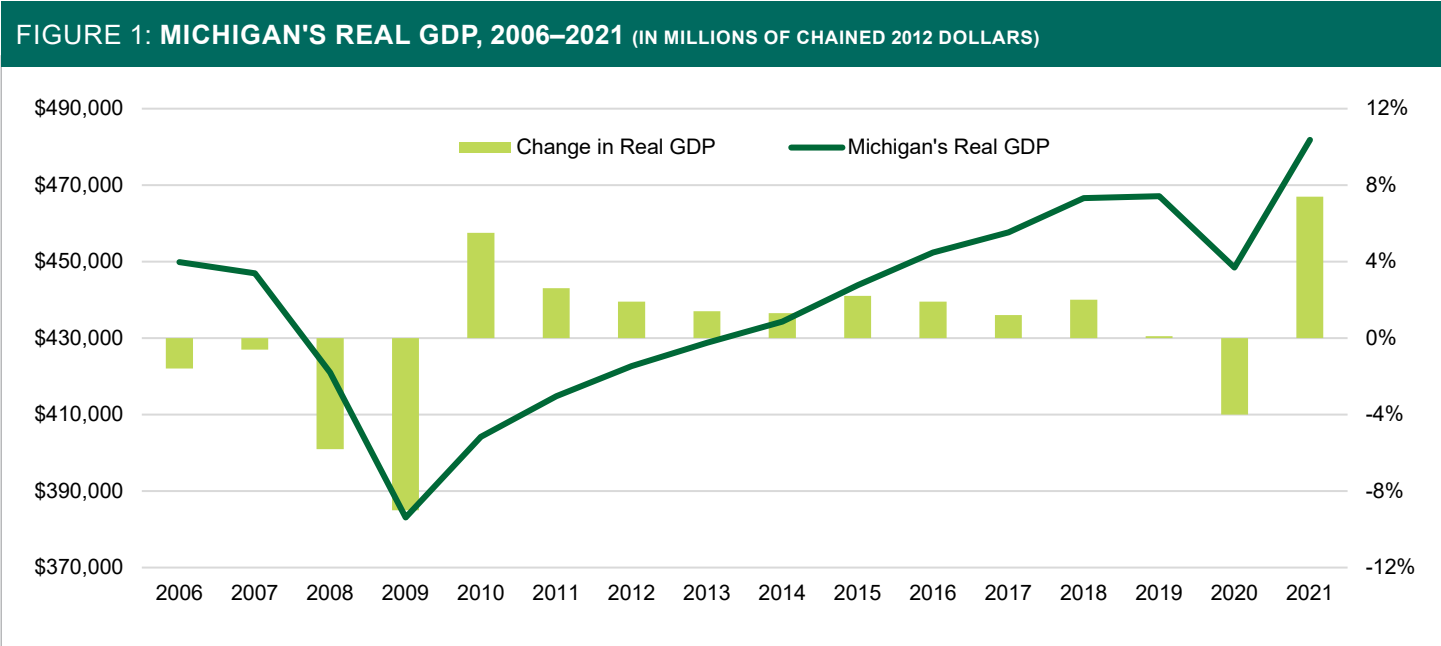
uses annual real GDP, the last three years of data in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), and industry sector contributions, all sourced from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), to show the long-term trend of Michigan's real GDP.

## Real GDP in Michigan and the U.S.

Michigan's real GDP increased by approximately 7.4 percent in 2021, totaling \$481.8 billion in chained 2012 dollars; this increase placed

Michigan's GDP at 3.1 percent greater than its 2019 value. Over the past three years, Michigan's real GDP remained the 14th highest of the 50 states. The real GDP growth in Michigan was higher than the national growth by 1.5 percentage points in 2021, ranking sixth highest in the U.S.

U.S. real GDP in 2021 was \$19.6 trillion, up by 5.9 percent. From 2019 to 2020, U.S. real GDP was less impacted than Michigan's; U.S. real GDP dropped 2.8 percent, from \$19.0 trillion in 2019 to \$18.5 trillion in 2020.



Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

<sup>1</sup> Chained (2012) dollar series are calculated as the product of the chain-type quantity index and the 2012 current-dollar value of the corresponding series, divided by 100. Because the formula for the chain-type quantity indexes uses weights of more than one period, the corresponding chained-dollar estimates are usually not additive.



## MICHIGAN REAL GDP BY INDUSTRY SECTOR (IN MILLIONS)

INDUSTRY	2019	2020	2021	PERCENT CHANGE 2019–2020	PERCENT CHANGE 2020–2021
<b>All Industry Total</b>	<b>\$467,100</b>	<b>\$448,500</b>	<b>\$481,800</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>
Manufacturing	\$86,500	\$81,700	\$95,500	-5.5%	16.8%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$57,500	\$59,400	\$60,900	3.3%	2.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$39,100	\$37,300	\$41,200	-4.6%	10.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$41,300	\$39,300	\$41,000	-4.7%	4.1%
Wholesale Trade	\$31,300	\$30,500	\$32,400	-2.7%	6.3%
Retail Trade	\$30,300	\$28,500	\$30,200	-6.1%	6.3%
Finance and Insurance	\$22,300	\$23,100	\$23,500	3.7%	1.8%
Information	\$15,400	\$15,200	\$16,900	-0.9%	10.9%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$15,100	\$13,500	\$15,900	-10.4%	17.6%
Construction	\$14,000	\$13,300	\$14,100	-5.4%	5.9%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$12,500	\$12,800	\$13,600	1.8%	6.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	\$12,500	\$11,100	\$11,800	-10.9%	6.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$12,100	\$8,500	\$10,800	-30.1%	28.1%
Other Services (Except Government and Government Enterprises)	\$10,000	\$8,800	\$9,400	-11.4%	7.0%
Utilities	\$8,900	\$9,200	\$8,800	2.9%	-4.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$3,900	\$4,800	\$4,300	23.8%	-10.1%
Educational Services	\$3,600	\$3,100	\$3,300	-15.2%	6.0%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$3,500	\$2,400	\$3,100	-32.7%	28.6%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$1,700	\$1,800	\$2,000	5.9%	12.7%

Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

### Michigan GDP by Industry

Most Michigan industry sectors showed annual growth in real GDP in 2021, ranging from 1.8 percent to 28.6 percent. The industry sectors that contributed the most to real GDP in Michigan were *Manufacturing*; *Real estate and rental and leasing*; and *Health care and social assistance* (Figure 2). The *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* industry sector saw the highest increase by \$0.7 billion (+28.6 percent), while *Accommodation and food services* (+28.1 percent) gained \$2.4 billion followed by *Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services* (+17.6 percent). All three industries experienced a steep decline in 2020 and bounced back in 2021.

*Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* and *Utilities* were the only two industry sectors that showed a GDP decline in 2021, experiencing a 10.1 percent and 4.5 percent decrease,

respectively. These two sectors were some of the only industries that retained real GDP growth in 2020, while most industries experienced a downturn due to the effects of the pandemic. Regardless of the large fluctuation, both industries added up to only around 2.7 percent of Michigan's total annual real GDP in 2021.

### MANUFACTURING

The main contributor to Michigan's economy continues to be the *Manufacturing* sector, which accounted for 19.8 percent of Michigan real GDP. In 2021, *Manufacturing* generated a real GDP of nearly \$95.5 billion, a 16.8 percent increase from the previous year and more than making up from the decline in 2020. Furthermore, the *Manufacturing* GDP in 2021 was higher than 2019 by almost \$9 billion. *Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing* played a key role in this industry,

making up over 42 percent of Michigan's *Manufacturing* real GDP at \$40.3 billion.

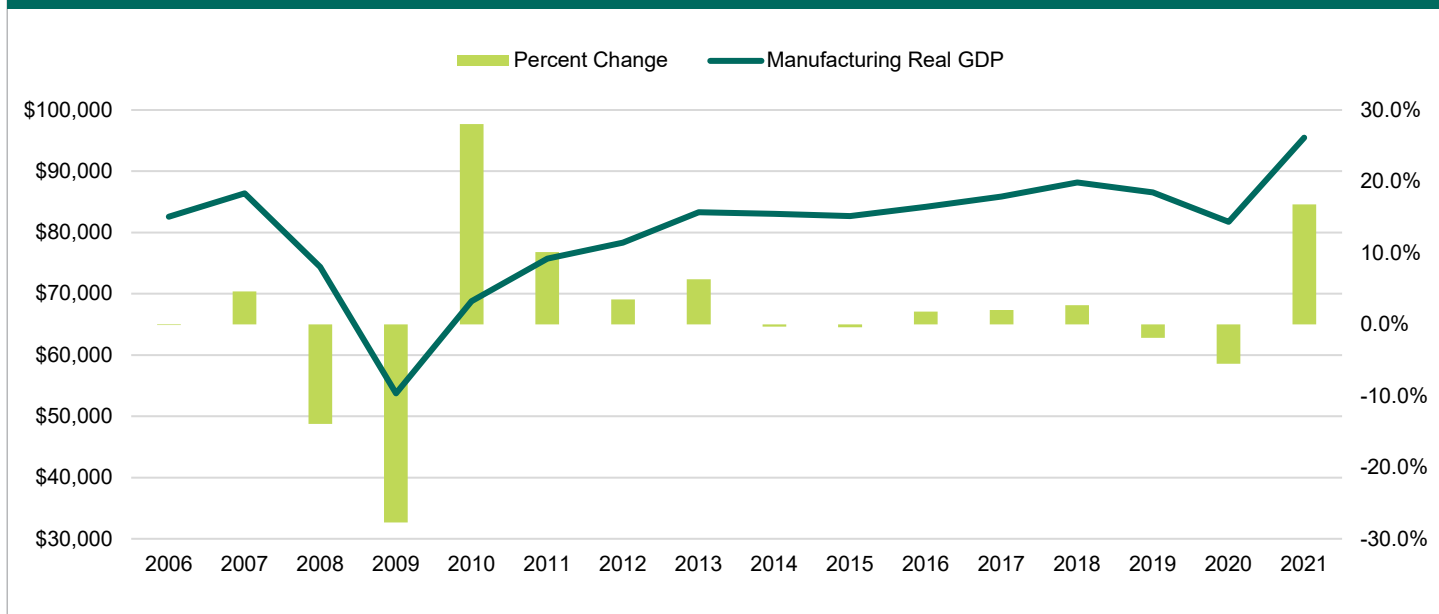
In 2021, *Manufacturing* contained a total of 17,800 firms that employed 16.3 percent of Michigan's workers. Annual average employment in this industry was 585,900 in 2021, increasing over 5.6 percent compared to 2020, but 6.4 percent less than 2019.

There were 39,900 less workers employed in Michigan's *Manufacturing* industry in 2021 compared to 2019. In 2021, the number of firms in this sector showed an increase of 2.1 percent, corresponding to about 400 new establishments.

### HEALTH CARE

*Health care and social assistance* was the fourth greatest economic driver in Michigan after *Manufacturing*; *Real estate and rental and leasing*; and *Professional, scientific, and technical services*. In 2021, *Health care and*

**FIGURE 4: MICHIGAN'S MANUFACTURING REAL GDP, 2006–2021 (IN MILLIONS OF CHAINED 2012 DOLLARS)**



Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

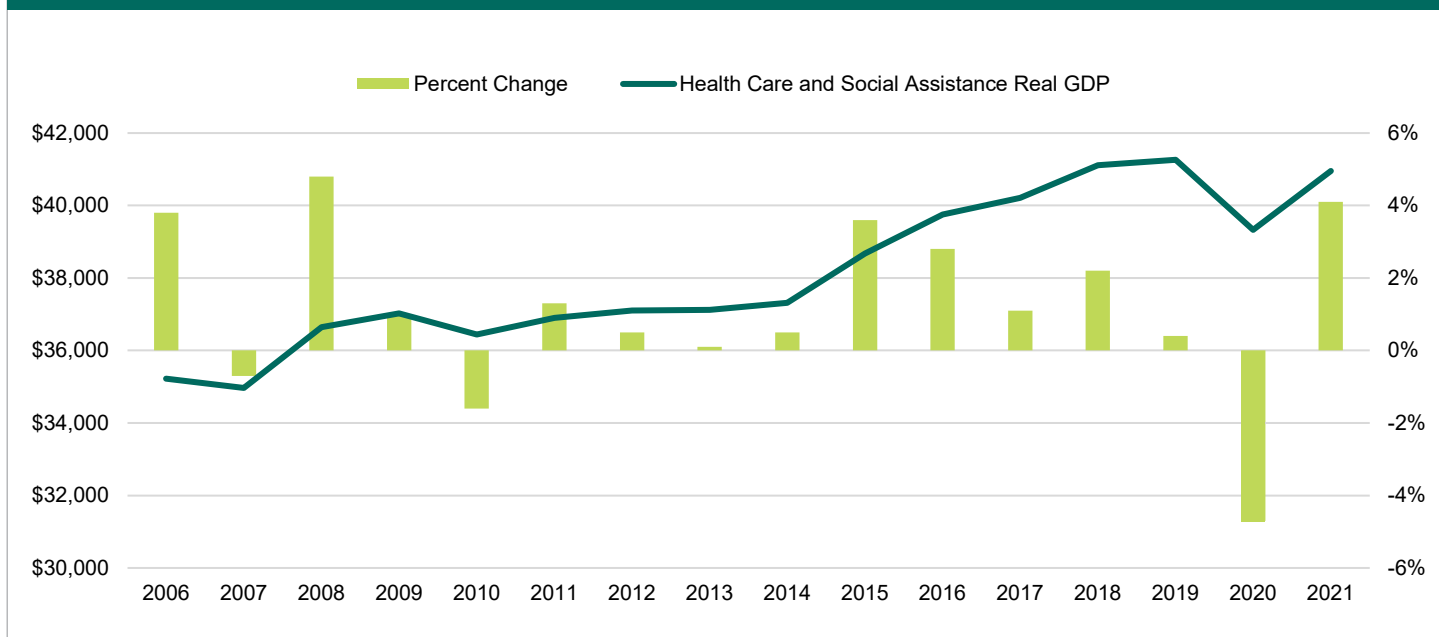
*social assistance* contributed 8.5 percent of Michigan's real GDP. As with most industries, *Health care and social assistance* was impacted by the global pandemic in 2020; its contribution to real GDP dropped sharply from \$41.3 billion to \$39.3 billion (4.7 percent). In 2021, this industry's real GDP edged up by 4.1 percent; however, the 2021 GDP of \$41.0 billion was less than what it was in 2019.

Between 2019 and 2021, the *Health care and social assistance* sector had an increase of 35.1 percent of firms, but a 4.2 percent decrease in the annual average employment. In 2021, this sector employed 572,400 workers.

*Accommodation and food services* and *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* were two of the most impacted industry sectors during the

pandemic. Both of their real GDP had a steep drop of over 30 percent in 2020. Although their GDP climbed back by over 28 percent in 2021, their GDP value still did not recover to 2019 levels. Annual average employment in these two industries had a similar trend. Both experienced the greatest decline in employment in 2020 and these two industries are still in the process of hiring back *Health care* workers.

**FIGURE 4: MICHIGAN'S HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE REAL GDP, 2006–2021 (IN MILLIONS OF CHAINED 2012 DOLLARS)**



Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

## REAL GDP BY MICHIGAN METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (IN MILLIONS)

MSA	2019	2020	2021	PERCENT CHANGE 2018–2019	PERCENT CHANGE 2019–2020	PERCENT CHANGE 2020–2021
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn	\$233,900	\$222,300	\$241,600	-0.3%	-4.9%	8.7%
Grand Rapids-Kentwood	\$55,100	\$53,500	\$57,100	0.4%	-2.9%	6.8%
Lansing-East Lansing	\$23,500	\$23,000	\$24,600	0.7%	-2.1%	6.8%
Ann Arbor	\$23,000	\$22,500	\$23,900	2.9%	-2.0%	6.0%
Flint	\$15,000	\$13,900	\$14,800	1.4%	-7.5%	7.2%
Kalamazoo-Portage	\$12,800	\$12,300	\$13,100	1.2%	-3.5%	6.2%
Saginaw	\$7,700	\$7,400	\$7,900	2.3%	-4.5%	6.5%
Niles	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$6,900	-2.2%	-0.4%	2.3%
Battle Creek	\$5,900	\$5,800	\$6,500	0.1%	-0.4%	11.4%
Jackson	\$6,000	\$5,800	\$6,300	4.5%	-3.7%	9.0%
Muskegon	\$5,700	\$5,400	\$5,700	0.6%	-4.8%	5.5%
Monroe	\$5,400	\$5,000	\$5,400	1.2%	-6.9%	6.8%
Midland	\$4,800	\$4,800	\$4,800	-5.4%	0.0%	0.6%
Bay City	\$3,300	\$3,200	\$3,400	-2.2%	-2.0%	7.4%

Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

### Michigan's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, Grand Rapids-Kentwood and Lansing-East Lansing remained the top three real GDP-contributing MSAs from 2019 to 2021. All three areas added up to nearly two-thirds of Michigan total real GDP. The Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSA alone accounted for more than half of the state's total GDP output at \$241.6 billion.

In Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, *Manufacturing* (real GDP of \$44.8 billion); *Real estate and rental and leasing* (\$30.2 billion); and *Professional, scientific, and technical services* (\$29.0 billion) contributed the most to the area's GDP in 2021. On average, 1.7 million workers were employed in Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, with 15.8 percent of total employment from *Health care and social assistance* and 14.5 percent distributed in *Manufacturing*, followed by *Retail trade*, which employed 11.8 percent in 2021.

All 14 of Michigan's MSAs reported a real GDP increase. Battle Creek's GDP increased by 11.4 percent, followed by Jackson at 9.0 percent, and Detroit-Warren-Dearborn at 8.7 percent. In the Battle Creek MSA, *Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services* (+40.3 percent); with

*Accommodation and food services* (+27.1 percent); and *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* (+26.8 percent) saw the largest increase in 2021. These industries were also the most affected during 2020. In the Jackson MSA, *Professional, scientific, and technical services* advanced the most at 43.2 percent in 2021 while only declining 5.1 percent during 2020.

### Real GDP Comparisons with Other States

While *Manufacturing* had the largest share in Michigan's economy, it also represented 4.2 percent of total U.S. *Manufacturing* real GDP in 2021. Michigan's *Manufacturing* GDP ranked fifth largest nationwide following California (16.7 percent), Texas (9.4 percent), Ohio (4.6 percent) and Illinois (4.5 percent). It is important to note that Michigan's *Manufacturing* real GDP had the largest percent change increase in 2021 at 16.8 percent while the national increase was at 6.7 percent. Michigan was also the greatest source of *Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts manufacturing* real GDP, contributing almost 24 percent of total U.S. GDP in this industry subsector. Michigan was followed by Indiana (+12.8 percent) and Texas (+8.8 percent).

In 2021, the Michigan *Health care and social assistance* sector was also a significant

contributor to the national GDP. Michigan added 2.8 percent to the total U.S. *Health care and social assistance* real GDP—ranking 10th after New Jersey (3.2 percent) and Massachusetts (3.3 percent). The top three contributors in this industry sector were California (12.8 percent), New York (7.9 percent) and Texas (7.1 percent). Michigan was one of a few states that did not recover its real GDP back to 2019 levels in this industry.

### Conclusion

Overall, Michigan's economy has shown strong growth as it continues to recover from the global pandemic. The state's rise in GDP figures, as well as in its regions and industries are similar to what was experienced nationally. Manufacturing is still the strongest contributor to Michigan's economy.

The BEA estimates the nation's GDP for each year and each quarter. Currently, the BEA has released third quarter 2022 GDP data; and 2022 annual GDP by state is expected at the end of March.

**YAN XU**  
Economic Analyst



# TOTAL ONLINE JOB ADVERTISEMENTS DECLINE IN JANUARY

## January Job Advertisements

In January 2023, there were 179,200 total available online job advertisements. This is down from 199,300 ads (-10.1 percent) one month prior and from 205,600 ads (-12.8 percent) one year ago. Newly posted online advertisements, meaning ones that have not carried over from previous months, were at 76,800 in January. This is up over the month from 67,000 advertisements but down over the year from 84,300 ads.

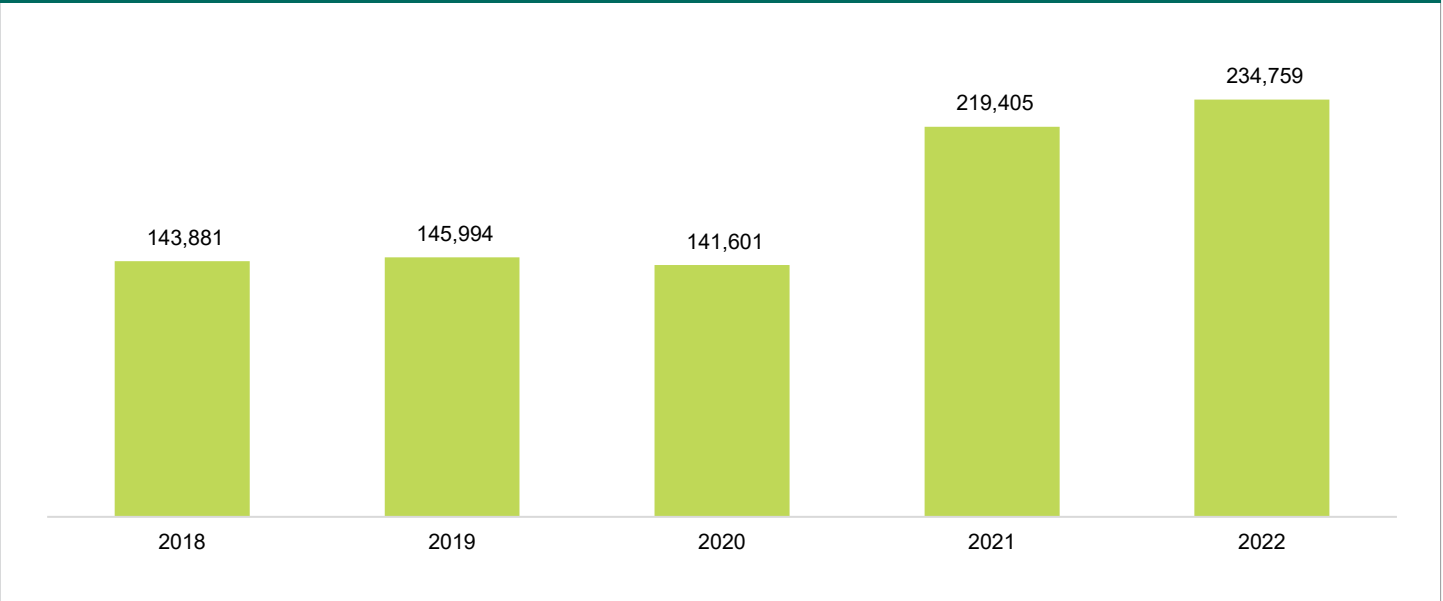
Average monthly job ads have recorded large increases in the past two years. From 2018 though 2020, online job advertisements averaged just over 140,000 per month. The years of 2021 and 2022 brought the first monthly averages of more than 200,000 online advertisements, with 2022 (234,800) having the greatest monthly average in Michigan to date.

## Occupation Spotlight: Janitors and Cleaners

*Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners* has been one of the top 15 posted occupations for at least one year, demonstrating consistent demand for the job. In January 2023, there were more than 2,500



AVERAGE MONTHLY ADVERTISEMENTS IN MICHIGAN BY YEAR

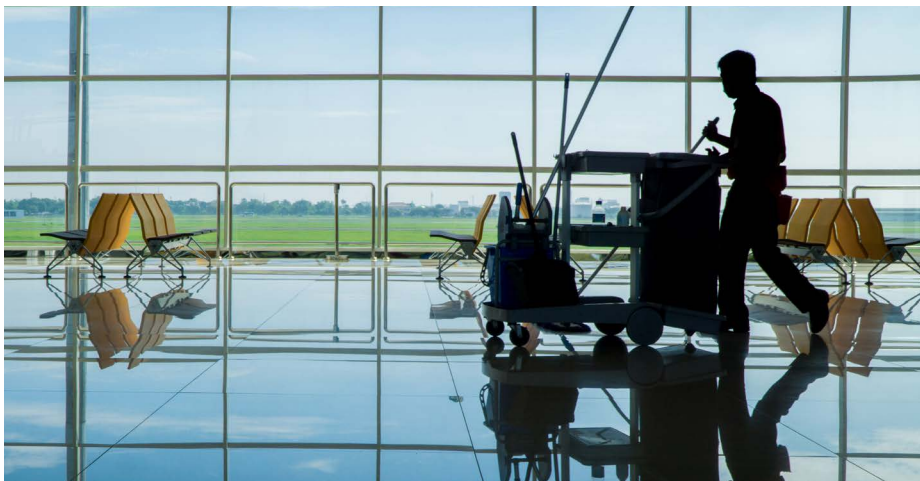


Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies

available online job advertisements for the occupation. Total employment for *Janitors and cleaners* in 2021 sat just below 60,000 with a median annual salary of \$29,440. This is well below the statewide median annual salary for all occupations of \$45,190.

Most job advertisements for this occupation do not specify a minimum education requirement and the ones that do, specify a high school diploma or equivalent. On average, there is no work experience required and the typical on-the-job training is short-term (less than one month). Between 2020 and 2030, this occupation is projected to grow by 6.3 percent in total employment with average annual openings of nearly 9,000.

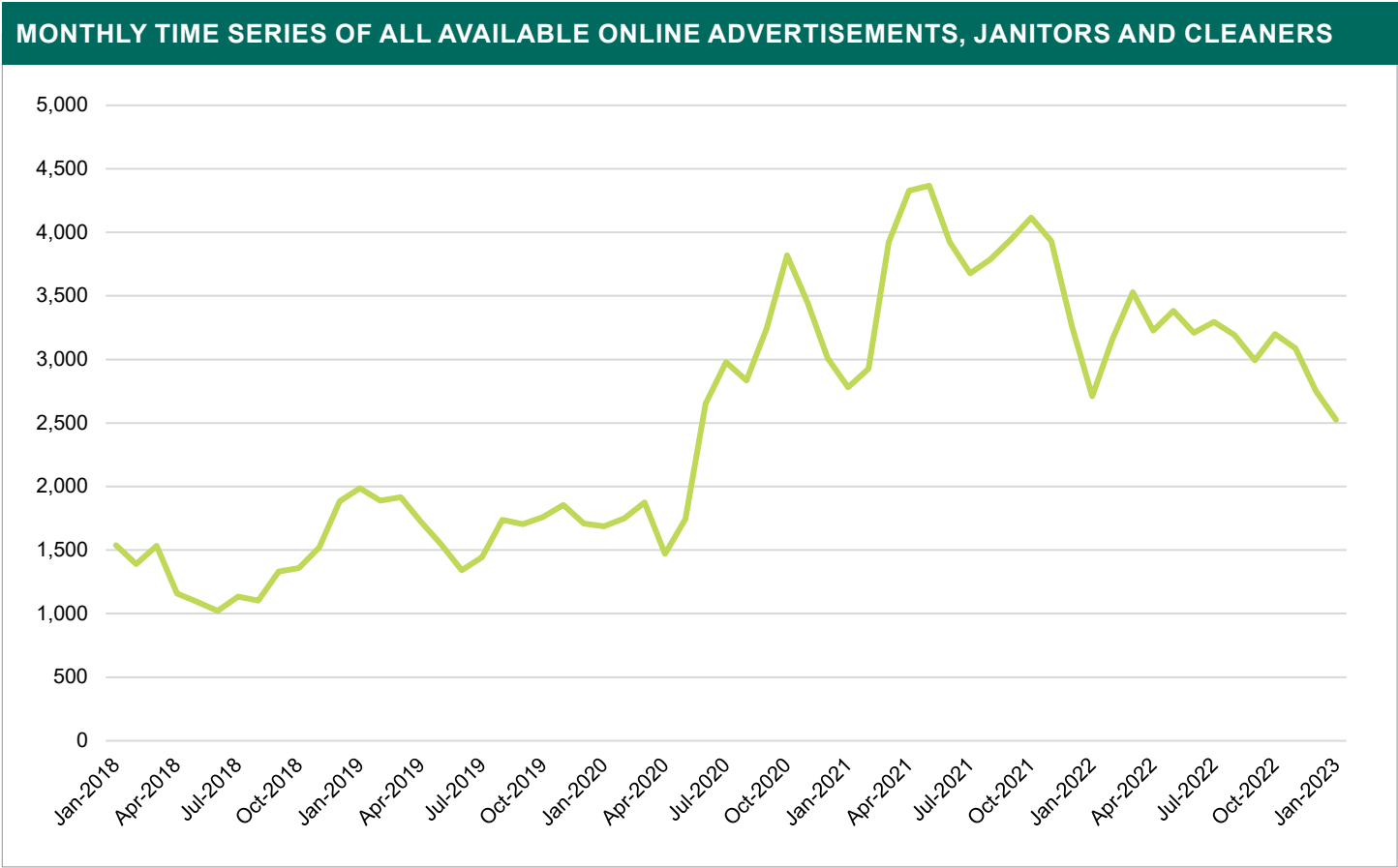
This occupation is sought after in every region of the state and across a variety of industry sectors, with available advertisements in 17 out of 20 sectors in January 2023. The top three industry sectors seeking new *Janitors and cleaners* were *Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services* (592 ads); *Accommodation and food services* (212 ads); and *Health care and social assistance* (185 ads).



There are not many certifications required in most online job advertisements for *Janitors and cleaners*. The only one that appears in more than 10 job ads is a driver's license. Baseline skills are foundational skills that can apply to a variety of occupations. The most requested baseline skills in ads for *Janitors and cleaners* were physical abilities, communication skills, detail oriented, teamwork or collaboration and organizational

skills. The top specialized skills, otherwise known as professional and occupation-specific skills, were cleaning, repair, lifting abilities, equipment cleaning, and customer service.

**TRISHA SCHLEGEL**  
Economic Analyst



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

# MICHIGAN HIRES RATE STABILIZED IN RECENT MONTHS

Job openings increased by half a percentage point in the latest release of Michigan Job Openings and Labor Turnover (JOLTS) data for November (6.5 percent). Similarly, the separations rate (3.6 percent) and layoffs and discharges rate (0.9 percent) increased marginally over the month. Both labor turnover and quits were stagnant over the month, while the hires rate experienced a minor decline (3.8 percent).

## Job Openings

Job openings grew marginally in November, with approximately 26,000 additions, increasing the openings rate to 6.5 percent. This moved Michigan to the state with the 25th highest rate of openings, a jump from 40th in the month prior. Michigan was higher than the national rate over this period (6.4 percent).

The openings to unemployed persons ratio dropped from 0.73 in October to 0.68 in November. This translated to there being nearly seven unemployed persons per ten job openings, which was higher than the national rate (0.58) during the same time.

## Hires

The hires rate for Michigan decreased by 0.1 percentage point from October to November, down from 3.9 percent to 3.8 percent, respectively. This was reflected in the hiring of approximately 3,000 less employees in the state than in the month prior. Michigan had the 32nd highest rate of hires, a modest increase from 38th in October. This was only marginally below the national rate during the month (3.9 percent).

## Separations

Employees separated from their jobs at a slightly higher rate than the previous month as the separations rate increased by 0.1 percentage point to 3.6 percent. This was shown in roughly 3,000 more separations in November (157,000) than October (154,000). Michigan's separations rate was below the national rate (3.8 percent).

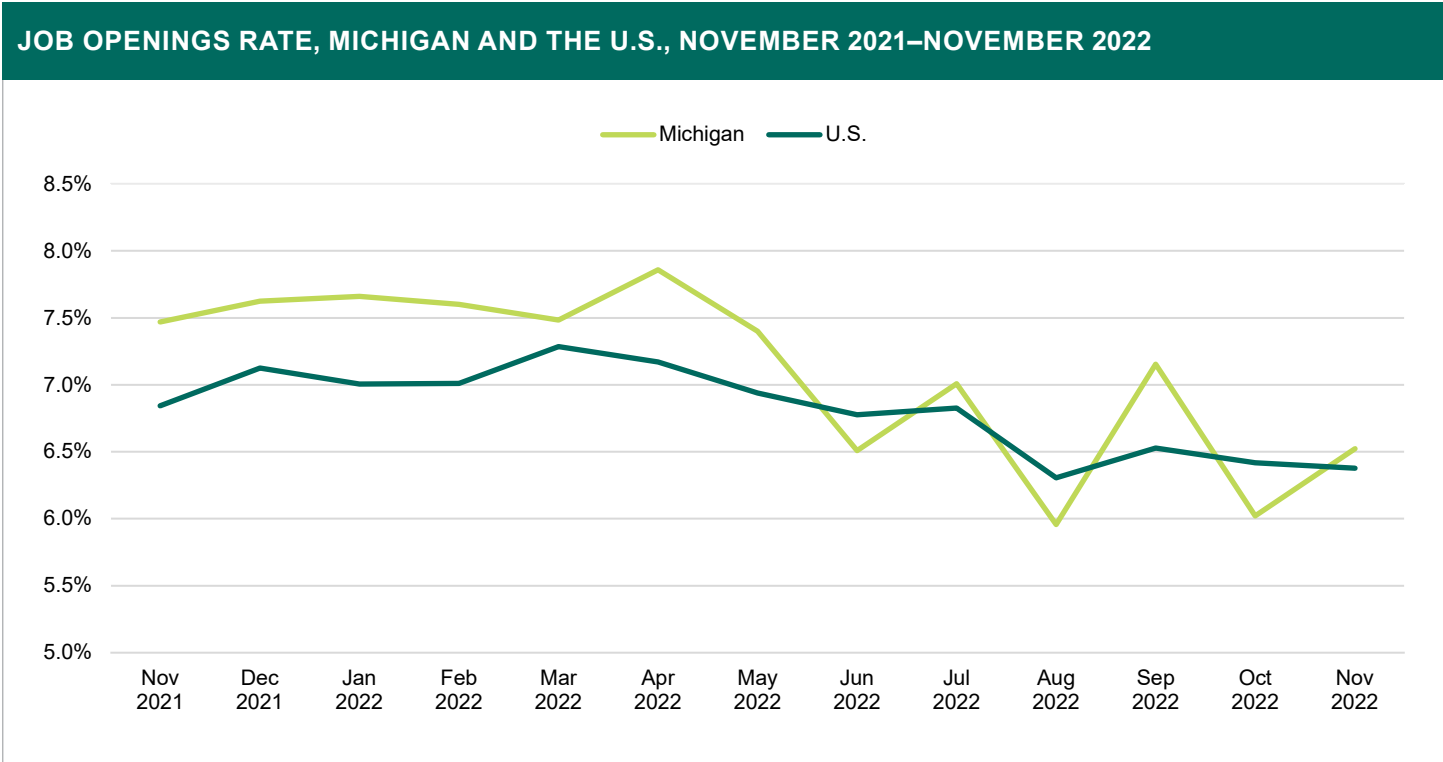
The quits rate was stagnant at 2.5 percent for the second consecutive month. Michigan was below the national rate for November (2.7 percent). Layoffs and discharges were up

marginally, with a 0.1 percentage point increase in the rate in November (0.9 percent).

## Michigan's Hires Rate Converged with the U.S.

Like other JOLTS labor demand indicators, Michigan's hires rate has stabilized in recent months. Comparing November 2021 to November 2022, the hires rate has dropped nearly a full percentage point from 4.7 percent to 3.8 percent. Most notably however is the way in which Michigan's rate has fallen in line with the national hires rate. From November 2021 through the first half of 2022, Michigan's hires rate experienced more volatility and noted departures from the national trend. The largest gap occurred in April of 2022, in which the statewide and national rates were 3.8 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively. Since midpoint of 2022, Michigan's hires rate has seen smaller monthly changes and has begun to trend closer to the national rate.

KRYSTAL JONES  
Economic Analyst

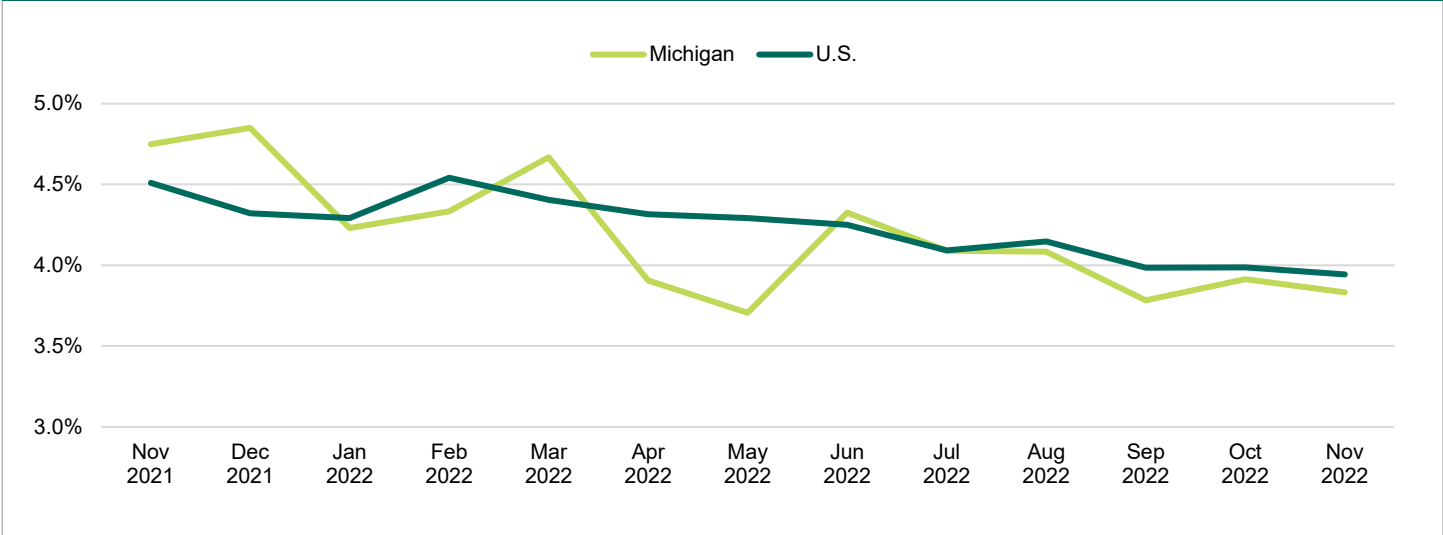


Source: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics





HIRES RATE, MICHIGAN AND THE U.S., NOVEMBER 2021–NOVEMBER 2022



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

# RELEVANT RANKINGS

## PERCENT CHANGE IN REAL GDP BY STATE, 2019–2021

RANKING	STATE	2021 LEVEL (MILLIONS)	PERCENT CHANGE 2019–2021
1	Utah	\$186,910	8.6%
2	New Hampshire	\$82,986	8.0%
3	Idaho	\$80,094	8.0%
4	Washington	\$575,129	7.9%
5	Arizona	\$347,656	6.8%
6	Maine	\$63,595	6.8%
7	Florida	\$1,029,576	6.6%
8	Tennessee	\$352,461	6.4%
9	South Dakota	\$49,558	6.2%
10	North Carolina	\$541,934	5.7%
20	Virginia	\$505,351.00	3.3%
21	Alabama	\$209,979.30	3.2%
23	Michigan	\$481,778	3.1%
24	Nebraska	\$122,136	3.0%
25	Ohio	\$629,287	2.6%
46	North Dakota	\$53,804	-4.6%
47	Alaska	\$50,869	-4.8%
48	Wyoming	\$36,400	-5.3%
49	Hawaii	\$74,547	-5.9%
50	Louisiana	\$221,153	-6.7%

Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

## PERCENT CHANGE IN REAL GDP BY METRO AREA, 2019–2021

RANK	MSA	2021 LEVEL (MILLIONS)	PERCENT CHANGE 2019–2021
1	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	\$17,529	21.9%
2	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	\$384,702	18.5%
3	The Villages, FL	\$4,376	17.5%
4	Provo-Orem, UT	\$31,136	13.2%
5	Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown, TX	\$165,604	13.0%
10	Battle Creek, MI	\$6,495	11.0%
91	Bay City, MI	\$3,427	5.3%
99	Jackson, MI	\$6,338	5.0%
111	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	\$24,604	4.5%
131	Ann Arbor, MI	\$23,860	3.9%
145	Grand Rapids-Kentwood, MI	\$57,145	3.7%
154	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	\$241,603	3.3%
189	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	\$13,094	2.4%
211	Niles, MI	\$6,917	1.8%
212	Saginaw, MI	\$7,884	1.8%
259	Midland, MI	\$4,807	0.6%
264	Muskegon, MI	\$5,726	0.5%
303	Monroe, MI	\$5,393	-0.6%
311	Flint, MI	\$14,846	-0.9%

Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis





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