

# MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

VOL. 78, NO. 1  
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WELCOME  
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## **Results from the 2021 Business Response Survey to the Coronavirus Pandemic**

Feature Article pg. 16

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## **Infographic of the Month: Highlights from the 2021 Business Response Survey**

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## **Relevant Rankings: Percentage of Firms that Increased Telework and Base Wages, by State**

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**Michigan recorded the third  
largest drop in the annual  
unemployment rate in 2021  
(-4.1 percentage points)  
among all states in the nation.**

JANUARY 2022 JOBLESS RATE

**MICHIGAN**

**4.9%**

**NATIONAL**

**4.0%**

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## IT'S BIGGER THAN DATA.

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

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

Michigan's unemployment rate dropped to 4.9 percent in January 2022, its lowest level since reaching 3.8 percent in pre-pandemic March 2020. The state's labor force was essentially unchanged this month with employment rising by 19,000 while the number of unemployed shrank by 11,000. Nonfarm payroll jobs grew for the ninth consecutive month but still need to gain an additional 153,000 jobs to reach pre-pandemic levels.

The results from the 2021 Business Response Survey to the Coronavirus Pandemic are highlighted throughout this issue of *Michigan's Labor Market News*. This survey, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, asked businesses how they have changed their operations since the outbreak of COVID-19. Our feature article describes how firms responded to survey questions regarding topics such as telework, pay increases, and workplace requirements, among others. Our Infographic of the Month focuses on how firms in Michigan responded to some of the key questions and how our state compares nationally. The Relevant Rankings section shows where Michigan placed among states for the percentage of establishments that increased telework and for the percentage of firms that increased wages.

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



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# MICHIGAN JOBLESS RATE DECLINES DURING JANUARY

Michigan's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points between December 2021 and January 2022, to 4.9 percent.

As a result of the annual revision process, the Michigan jobless rate for the month of December 2021 was revised downward by half a percentage point to 5.1 percent.

The unemployment rate for the U.S. edged up by a tenth of a percentage point over the month to 4.0 percent. Michigan's January 2022 rate was nearly a full percentage point above the national rate. Over the past year, the U.S. jobless rate declined by 2.4 percentage points; a faster rate drop than in Michigan (-1.5 percentage points).

Michigan's workforce was little changed in January, edging up by 0.1 percent over the month. The national labor force rose by 0.9 percent over this period. Total employment in the state increased by 0.4 percent between December and January, which was about half the pace of employment gain nationally. Michigan's number of unemployed receded by 4.5 percent in January.

Statewide employment increased by 2.5 percent over the year, a little over half the percentage

gain seen on a national level (+4.8 percent). The number of Michigan unemployed fell sharply by 23.8 percent over the year, resulting in a significant decrease of 1.5 percentage points in the state unemployment rate since January 2021.

Michigan's January 2022 jobless rate of 4.9 percent remained 1.1 percentage points above the February 2020 pre-pandemic rate of 3.8 percent.

## Michigan 2021 Annual Average Unemployment Rate Drops Since Peak of Pandemic-Related Layoffs in 2020

An analysis of data in Michigan since 2016 demonstrates the severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on annual unemployment rates during 2020 and 2021.

The statewide annual average jobless rate declined for the three-year period between 2016 and 2019, from 5.0 percent to 4.1 percent. Jobless rates in Michigan were quite low in the first quarter of 2020, but soared in April 2020 to 22.7 percent due to very high layoff activity caused by the pandemic.

The annual rate for 2020 surged to 10.0 percent, the highest rate recorded since 2011. Annual average employment in the state fell by 404,000 or 8.5 percent during 2020. Unemployment jumped by 281,000, or 138 percent over the year. Between 2019 and 2020, Michigan's annual average unemployment rate rose by 5.9 percentage points.

During 2021, workers in Michigan continued to be recalled from pandemic-related layoffs, and the labor market showed improvement. Michigan's annual employment total advanced by 134,000, or 3.1 percent, over the year. The state jobless rate dropped sharply in 2021, moving down from 10.0 percent in 2020 to 5.9 percent in 2021. Michigan recorded the third largest decline in the unemployment rate in 2021 among all states in the nation.

However, the state's labor market indicators have not fully recovered to pre-pandemic levels, Michigan's 2021 annual average employment total remained 270,000 below 2019 levels, and the number of unemployed was 77,000 above the 2019 total.

**SHIBANI PUTATUNDA**  
Economic Specialist

## Note: Data Revisions

The data in this article reflects recently revised historical estimates. All states in the nation participate in this revision process facilitated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Seasonally adjusted and unadjusted monthly labor force estimates from 2017 to 2021 were revised for Michigan and the Detroit metro area. Revised county estimates have also been released so far for 2021.

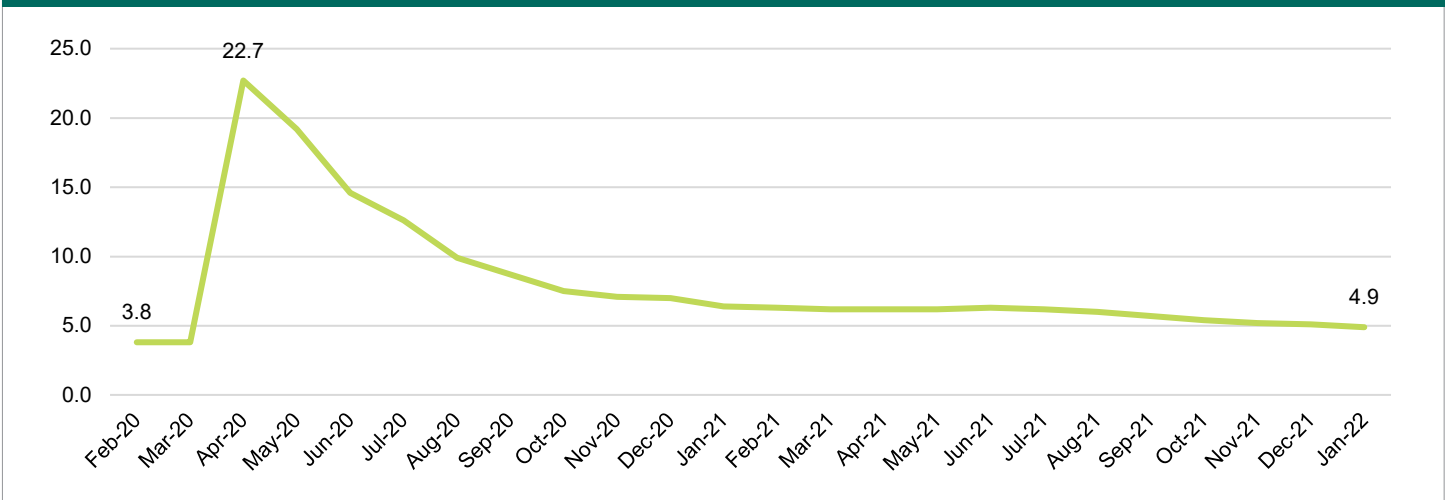
An earlier issue with the monthly estimates of employment and unemployment for Michigan and all metro areas and counties for January through August 2021 has been corrected with the annual revision process. Users should download the revised data from the LMIS website. The updated data for 2021 is fully comparable with newly revised data for prior years.

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

|                      | JAN<br>2022 | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | OVER THE MONTH |         | OVER THE YEAR |         |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------|
|                      |             |             |             | NUMERIC        | PERCENT | NUMERIC       | PERCENT |
| Civilian Labor Force | 4,795,000   | 4,788,000   | 4,756,000   | 7,000          | 0.1%    | 39,000        | 0.8%    |
| Employed             | 4,562,000   | 4,543,000   | 4,449,000   | 19,000         | 0.4%    | 113,000       | 2.5%    |
| Unemployed           | 234,000     | 245,000     | 307,000     | -11,000        | -4.5%   | -73,000       | -23.8%  |
| Unemployment Rate    | 4.9         | 5.1         | 6.4         | -0.2           | XXX     | -1.5          | XXX     |

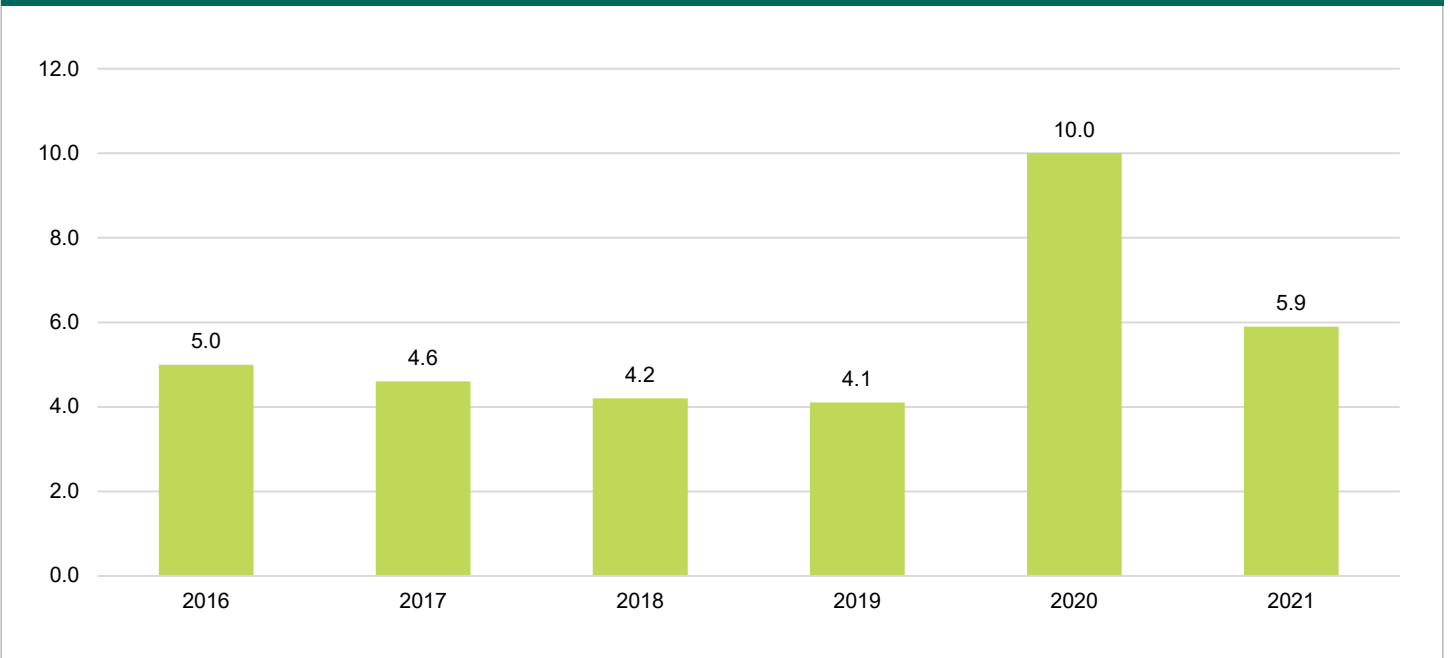
Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Department of Technology, Management & Budget

## MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, FEB 2020–JAN 2022 (PERCENT)



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

## MICHIGAN ANNUAL AVERAGE JOBLESS RATES, 2016–2021



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

# MICHIGAN JOB TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

## Monthly Overview

Nonfarm payroll jobs moved up in Michigan in January on a seasonally adjusted basis by 11,200 or 0.3 percent to 4,300,200. Michigan has now recorded seasonally adjusted job gains each month since May 2021, rising by 146,400 or 3.5 percent since April 2021. Despite these continued advancements, statewide total payroll jobs remained 3.4 percent lower than the February 2020 pre-pandemic level.

On the nationwide level, seasonally adjusted total nonfarm payroll jobs also edged up by 0.3 percent during January. Over the year, total payroll employment increased by 4.7 percent but continued to remain lower than the February 2020 pre-pandemic level (-1.8 percent).

Seasonally adjusted job change was mixed among statewide major industry sectors during January. Seven of Michigan's 11 major industry sectors recorded job gains over the month. Notable advancements occurred in the *Mining and logging* (+2.7 percent), *Leisure and hospitality* (+1.5 percent), and *Other services* (+0.8 percent) sectors. Monthly job reductions were recorded in *Information* (-0.8 percent), *Professional and business services* (-0.3 percent), *Construction* (-0.3 percent), and *Government* (-0.2 percent).

## Over the Year

Over the year, seasonally adjusted statewide nonfarm payroll jobs rose by 5.3 percent (+217,200), somewhat above the national rate of job gain. Job additions occurred in 10 of the 11 major industry sectors in Michigan since January 2021, as pandemic-related job recovery continued. On a numeric basis, significant over-the-year job increases were recorded within several major industry sectors, including *Leisure and hospitality* (+118,100); *Professional and business services* (+31,900); and *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+20,300). The only major industry sector without job growth over the past year was the *Education and health services* sector, which remained virtually flat.

As of January 2022, there were nine different statewide major industries and subsectors that recorded seasonally adjusted job totals higher than the February 2020 pre-pandemic level. The most notable job additions during this time frame included: *Mining and logging* (+7.1 percent); *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* (+6.5 percent); and *Professional, scientific, and technical services* (+3.9 percent).

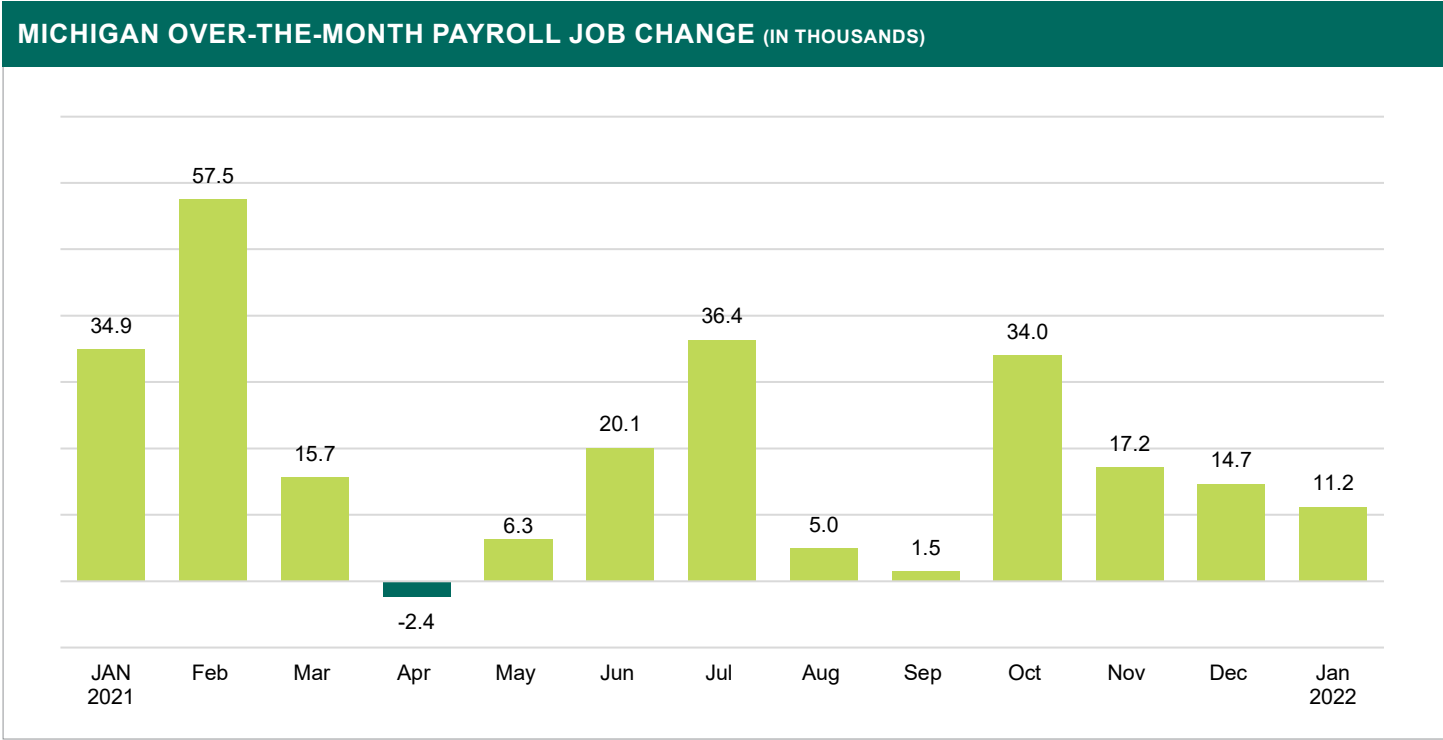
## Major Industry Sector Job Change in Michigan and the United States

Three major Michigan industry sectors recorded seasonally adjusted job gains since the pre-pandemic month of February 2020.

The Michigan *Mining and logging*, *Financial activities*, and *Construction* industries all have current job levels above pre-pandemic counts. Additionally, these three statewide industries outpaced the national job recovery rates over this period.

Similar to Michigan, a limited number of national major industry sectors recorded seasonally adjusted job advancements since February 2020. The largest national job gains recorded during this time period occurred within the *Professional and business services* (+2.3 percent) and the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+1.7 percent) sectors.

As of January 2022, total nonfarm payroll jobs in both Michigan and the United States remained below February 2020 pre-pandemic levels. Michigan has a higher deficit (-3.4 percent) than the U.S., although it is important to note that Michigan lost a higher share of total payroll



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

## MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR CHANGE, MICHIGAN AND U.S.

| MAJOR INDUSTRY SECTOR                | MICHIGAN (IN THOUSANDS) |                |               |                | UNITED STATES (IN THOUSANDS) |                  |                 |                |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
|                                      | FEB 20                  | JAN 22         | LEVEL CHANGE  | PERCENT CHANGE | FEB 20                       | JAN 22           | LEVEL CHANGE    | PERCENT CHANGE |
| <b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>                 | <b>4,452.7</b>          | <b>4,300.2</b> | <b>-152.5</b> | <b>-3.4%</b>   | <b>152,504.0</b>             | <b>149,721.0</b> | <b>-2,783.0</b> | <b>-1.8%</b>   |
| Mining and Logging                   | 7.0                     | 7.5            | 0.5           | 7.1%           | 686.0                        | 591.0            | -95.0           | -13.8%         |
| Construction                         | 177.8                   | 179.0          | 1.2           | 0.7%           | 7,624.0                      | 7,553.0          | -71.0           | -0.9%          |
| Manufacturing                        | 619.5                   | 597.0          | -22.5         | -3.6%          | 12,785.0                     | 12,571.0         | -214.0          | -1.7%          |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 797.1                   | 791.9          | -5.2          | -0.7%          | 27,832.0                     | 28,296.0         | 464.0           | 1.7%           |
| Wholesale Trade                      | 173.5                   | 165.6          | -7.9          | -4.6%          | 5,892.8                      | 5,762.0          | -130.8          | -2.2%          |
| Retail Trade                         | 463.1                   | 455.3          | -7.8          | -1.7%          | 15,597.5                     | 15,664.3         | 66.8            | 0.4%           |
| Information                          | 55.4                    | 52.7           | -2.7          | -4.9%          | 2,903                        | 2,923.0          | 20.0            | 0.7%           |
| Financial Activities                 | 229.5                   | 233.6          | 4.1           | 1.8%           | 8,870.0                      | 8,866.0          | -4.0            | 0.0%           |
| Professional and Business Services   | 654.9                   | 651.0          | -3.9          | -0.6%          | 21,393.0                     | 21,894.0         | 501.0           | 2.3%           |
| Education and Health Services        | 691.9                   | 650.4          | -41.5         | -6.0%          | 24,598.0                     | 23,972.0         | -626.0          | -2.5%          |
| Leisure and Hospitality              | 435.6                   | 399.1          | -36.5         | -8.4%          | 16,983.0                     | 15,272.0         | -1,711.0        | -10.1%         |
| Other Services                       | 167.3                   | 159.8          | -7.5          | -4.5%          | 5,951.0                      | 5,609.0          | -342.0          | -5.7%          |
| Government                           | 616.7                   | 578.2          | -38.5         | -6.2%          | 22,879.0                     | 22,174.0         | -705.0          | -3.1%          |

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

jobs between February and April 2020 (-23.7 percent), than the United States (-14.4 percent).

### Significant Industry Employment Developments

#### LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

Total statewide *Leisure and hospitality* jobs increased by 5,800 or 1.5 percent over the month to 399,100. Job gains were recorded

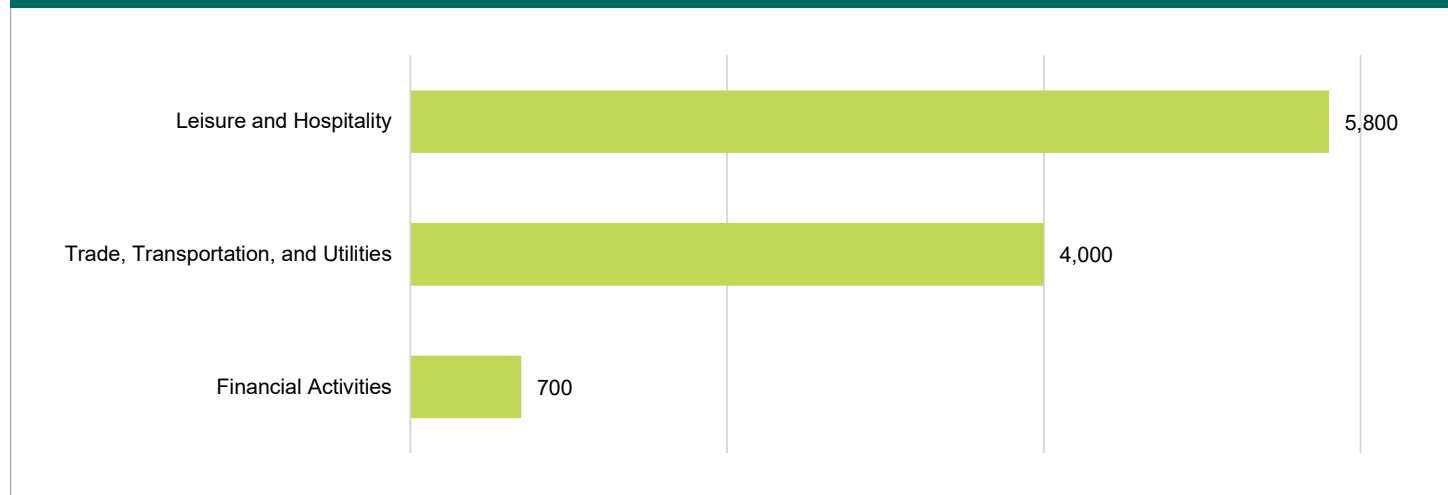
in both of the industry's subsectors, as *Accommodation and food services* (+1.6 percent) outpaced *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* (+0.4 percent). Since January 2021, jobs in this major industry sector rose significantly, moving up by 118,100 or 42.0 percent, as workers were recalled from pandemic-related layoffs. However, despite this notable over the year advancement, total employment was still 8.4 percent below the

February 2020 level. Nationally, jobs in this major industry sector advanced by 1.1 percent in January and were down 10.1 percent since the pre-pandemic month of February 2020.

#### TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

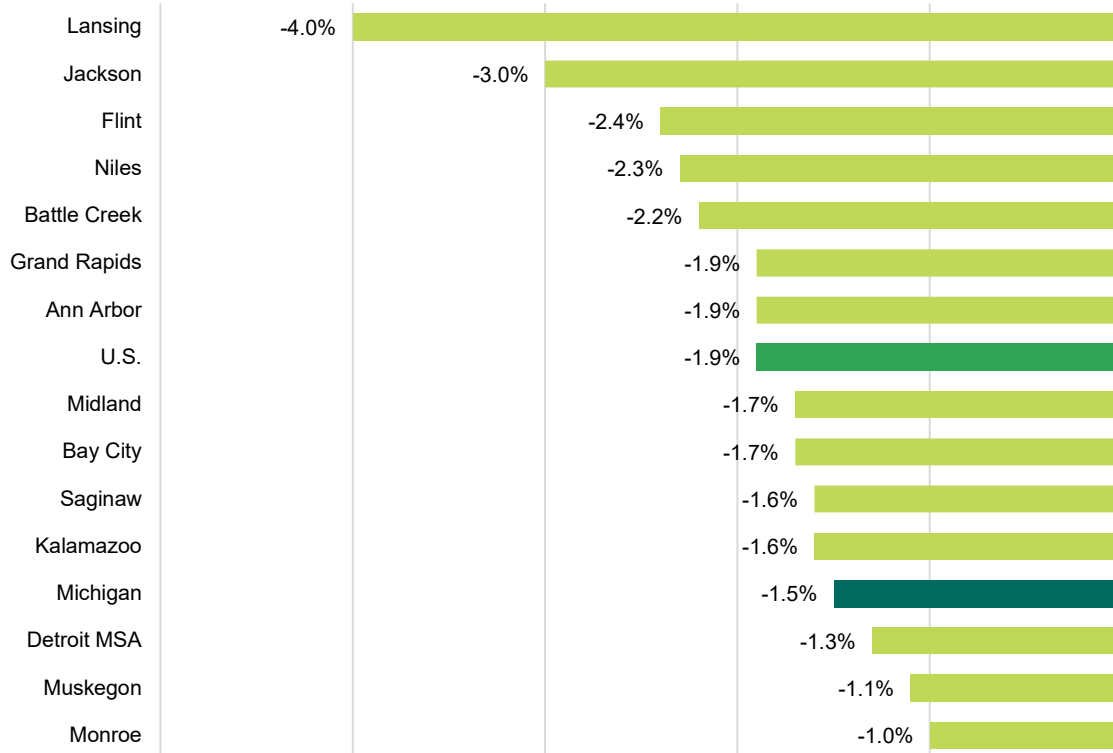
On a seasonally adjusted basis, payroll jobs in the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* sector rose over the month by 4,000 or 0.5 percent to

## MICHIGAN OVER-THE-MONTH JOB CHANGE BY SELECT INDUSTRY, DEC 2021–JAN 2022 (IN THOUSANDS)



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

## MICHIGAN MSA JOB CHANGE, DEC 2021–JAN 2022 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



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

791,900. Monthly job gains occurred in all three industry subsectors, led by *Retail trade* (+0.7 percent). Over the year, employment in the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* sector was up 20,300 or 2.6 percent, due mainly to yearly job additions within both the *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* (+10,500) and *Retail trade* (+8,400) subsectors. Industry jobs in the broad sector neared the pre-pandemic level and were only 0.7 percent lower than February 2020 counts. Nationally, employment in this major industry sector also moved up 0.5 percent in January and rose by 1.7 percent above February 2020 pre-pandemic levels.

### FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Over the month, seasonally adjusted jobs in *Financial activities* in Michigan moved up marginally in January (+700 or 0.3 percent) to 233,600. Employment advancements were recorded in both of the major industry's subsectors: *Finance and insurance* (+0.2 percent) and *Real estate, rental and leasing* (+0.7 percent). The *Financial activities* industry recorded over the year job gains as well, moving up by 3,100 or 1.3 percent. Continued additions in this major industry have now pushed total

jobs above February 2020 levels (+4,100 or 1.8 percent). Nationally, jobs in the broad sector edged up slightly in January by only 3,000, and neared the February 2020 pre-pandemic level, down by 4,000.

### Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

All 14 of Michigan's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) recorded declines in total nonfarm payroll job counts in January, on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Job levels usually drop in the month of January due to seasonal employment cuts. Only three metro areas recorded a percent reduction less than that of the statewide rate of decline (-1.5 percent), including the Detroit, Muskegon, and Monroe metro areas. Since January 2021, every Michigan metro area added jobs. On a percentage basis, these over the year metro area job advancements ranged from 1.6 percent in Lansing to 8.2 percent in Muskegon.

Numerous major industry sectors recorded seasonal job declines in most metro areas in Michigan during January, including *Mining, logging, and construction*; *Trade, transportation,*

*and utilities*; *Professional and business services*, and *Government*. The typical January post-holiday shopping season drop in jobs in the *Retail* sector was slightly less-than-normal this year.

Over the month, *Information* jobs remained mostly unchanged in a majority of statewide regions during January.

Since January 2021, *Manufacturing* in most Michigan metro areas recorded job gains. Advancements ranged from 0.8 percent in Grand Rapids to 7.6 percent in Muskegon. Over the year, *Manufacturing* jobs edged down in several regions including Lansing (-3.7 percent), Flint (-2.2 percent), and Saginaw (-1.9 percent).

**JIM BIRNEY**  
Economic Analyst





| MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)                              |                  |                  |                  |                |             |                |             |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| INDUSTRY   | JAN<br>2022      | DEC<br>2021      | JAN<br>2021      | OVER THE MONTH |             | OVER THE YEAR  |             |
|  |                  |                  |                  | LEVEL          | PERCENT     | LEVEL          | PERCENT     |
| <b>TOTAL NONFARM</b>   | <b>4,300,200</b> | <b>4,289,000</b> | <b>4,083,000</b> | <b>11,200</b>  | <b>0.3%</b> | <b>217,200</b> | <b>5.3%</b> |
| Total Private  | 3,722,000        | 3,709,900        | 3,515,600        | 12,100         | 0.3%        | 206,400        | 5.9%        |
| Private Service-Providing  | 2,938,500        | 2,926,200        | 2,749,600        | 12,300         | 0.4%        | 188,900        | 6.9%        |
| <b>GOODS-PRODUCING</b>   | <b>783,500</b>   | <b>783,700</b>   | <b>766,000</b>   | <b>-200</b>    | <b>0.0%</b> | <b>17,500</b>  | <b>2.3%</b> |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction  | 186,500          | 186,800          | 179,500          | -300           | -0.2%       | 7,000          | 3.9%        |
| Mining and Logging   | 7,500            | 7,300            | 6,700            | 200            | 2.7%        | 800            | 11.9%       |
| Construction   | 179,000          | 179,500          | 172,800          | -500           | -0.3%       | 6,200          | 3.6%        |
| Manufacturing  | 597,000          | 596,900          | 586,500          | 100            | 0.0%        | 10,500         | 1.8%        |
| Durable Goods  | 450,400          | 447,800          | 441,600          | 2,600          | 0.6%        | 8,800          | 2.0%        |
| Transportation Equipment Manufacturing                                   | 188,500          | 188,800          | 183,600          | -300           | -0.2%       | 4,900          | 2.7%        |
| Non-Durable Goods  | 146,600          | 149,100          | 144,900          | -2,500         | -1.7%       | 1,700          | 1.2%        |
| <b>SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>   | <b>3,516,700</b> | <b>3,505,300</b> | <b>3,317,000</b> | <b>11,400</b>  | <b>0.3%</b> | <b>199,700</b> | <b>6.0%</b> |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities                                     | 791,900          | 787,900          | 771,600          | 4,000          | 0.5%        | 20,300         | 2.6%        |
| Wholesale Trade  | 165,600          | 164,800          | 164,200          | 800            | 0.5%        | 1,400          | 0.9%        |
| Retail Trade   | 455,300          | 452,200          | 446,900          | 3,100          | 0.7%        | 8,400          | 1.9%        |
| Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities                               | 171,000          | 170,900          | 160,500          | 100            | 0.1%        | 10,500         | 6.5%        |
| Information  | 52,700           | 53,100           | 49,700           | -400           | -0.8%       | 3,000          | 6.0%        |
| Financial Activities   | 233,600          | 232,900          | 230,500          | 700            | 0.3%        | 3,100          | 1.3%        |
| Finance and Insurance  | 178,800          | 178,500          | 178,300          | 300            | 0.2%        | 500            | 0.3%        |
| Real Estate and Rental and Leasing                                       | 54,800           | 54,400           | 52,200           | 400            | 0.7%        | 2,600          | 5.0%        |
| Professional and Business Services                                       | 651,000          | 652,900          | 619,100          | -1,900         | -0.3%       | 31,900         | 5.2%        |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services                         | 311,800          | 310,400          | 294,700          | 1,400          | 0.5%        | 17,100         | 5.8%        |
| Management of Companies and Enterprises                                  | 71,400           | 71,500           | 70,500           | -100           | -0.1%       | 900            | 1.3%        |
| Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services | 267,800          | 271,000          | 253,900          | -3,200         | -1.2%       | 13,900         | 5.5%        |
| Education and Health Services  | 650,400          | 647,600          | 650,600          | 2,800          | 0.4%        | -200           | 0.0%        |
| Educational Services   | 75,000           | 72,400           | 66,800           | 2,600          | 3.6%        | 8,200          | 12.3%       |
| Health Care and Social Assistance  | 575,400          | 575,200          | 583,800          | 200            | 0.0%        | -8,400         | -1.4%       |
| Leisure and Hospitality  | 399,100          | 393,300          | 281,000          | 5,800          | 1.5%        | 118,100        | 42.0%       |
| Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation                                      | 50,000           | 49,800           | 34,900           | 200            | 0.4%        | 15,100         | 43.3%       |
| Accommodation and Food Services  | 349,100          | 343,500          | 246,100          | 5,600          | 1.6%        | 103,000        | 41.9%       |
| Other Services   | 159,800          | 158,500          | 147,100          | 1,300          | 0.8%        | 12,700         | 8.6%        |
| Government   | 578,200          | 579,100          | 567,400          | -900           | -0.2%       | 10,800         | 1.9%        |
| Federal Government   | 53,800           | 53,800           | 52,700           | 0              | 0.0%        | 1,100          | 2.1%        |
| State Government   | 168,900          | 172,300          | 170,900          | -3,400         | -2.0%       | -2,000         | -1.2%       |
| Local Government   | 355,500          | 353,000          | 343,800          | 2,500          | 0.7%        | 11,700         | 3.4%        |

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

# REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

## ANN ARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Ann Arbor regional unemployment rate advanced by 0.4 percentage points to 3.3 percent in January 2022. It was the lowest jobless rate among Michigan major labor market areas.
- Total workforce remained relatively unchanged over the month but increased by 4,500 or 2.4 percent since January 2021.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Regional nonfarm jobs in Ann Arbor fell seasonally by 4,200 or 1.9 percent to 220,300 in January, which matched the nationwide rate of monthly decline.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- A less-than-average seasonal job reduction was recorded in the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* sector during January, due mainly to a more minor seasonal cut in *Retail trade* jobs.

## BAY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Bay City jobless rate increased by 1.2 percentage points in January 2022 to 6.0 percent, nearly a full percentage point above the Michigan rate.
- The total number of unemployed residents moved up by 600 over the month, as some lost seasonal jobs and others entered the workforce seeking employment.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In January, jobs in the Bay City MSA fell by 600 or 1.7 percent to 33,900, similar to the statewide rate of decline this month (-1.5 percent).

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Although the *Mining, logging, and construction* industry recorded typical seasonal job cuts in January (-200 or 13.3 percent), employment in this industry was up slightly over the year.

## FLINT METROPOLITAN AREA

- The jobless rate in the Flint metro area advanced by 1.3 percentage points in January to 6.9 percent, tied for the largest monthly jobless rate increase among Michigan's 14 metro areas.
- Labor force levels in the region edged upward slightly over the month, as a monthly decline in the number of employed residents was offset by a rise in the number of unemployed.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Regional nonfarm payroll jobs registered a typical seasonal reduction in January in Flint, down by 3,200 or 2.4 percent.
- Jobs dropped in January in several industries, led by temporary seasonal job cuts in local school districts and a 600-job reduction in the *Retail* sector as layoffs occurred following the holiday shopping season.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- In January, *Manufacturing* jobs moved down by 300 or 2.2 percent, reflecting cuts in the auto sector.

## BATTLE CREEK METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in the Battle Creek metro area moved up by 0.8 percentage points over the month to 5.6 percent in January.
- Although the number of unemployed persons rose seasonally over the month (+400), total regional unemployment was down sharply over the year.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm payroll jobs in Battle Creek declined by 1,200 or 2.2 percent in January to 53,100.
- *Non-durable goods manufacturing* jobs rebounded in January due to the end of a regional labor dispute.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Education-related jobs within the *Government* sector (-700) had a larger-than-normal seasonal reduction this month, as jobs usually move down about 400 in January.

## DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN METRO AREA

- Joblessness in the Detroit labor market rose by 1.0 percentage point in January to 5.2 percent but was well below the 7.4 percent rate recorded in January 2021.
- Although regional labor force remained relatively unchanged in January (+0.3 percent), workforce in the metro area advanced by 3.1 percent over the year with a strong gain in employment.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- January 2022 nonfarm payroll jobs in the Detroit metro area decreased by 26,000 or 1.3 percent, slightly less than the statewide rate of decline.
- Many of the January job cuts were seasonal, occurring in a variety of industries such as *Construction* and *Transportation and warehousing*.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Administrative and support services* jobs declined by 7,100 or 5.4 percent over the month, somewhat above the typical pace of job reductions for this industry during January.

## GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING METRO AREA

- In January, the unemployment rate in the Grand Rapids MSA moved up by 0.5 percentage points to 3.7 percent.
- The Grand Rapids region registered the largest over the year percentage decline in the number of unemployed residents among all Michigan major labor market areas.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Regional payroll jobs in the Grand Rapids metro area decreased in January by 10,400 or 1.9 percent.
- Employment was relatively flat in the *Furniture and related product manufacturing* sector this month and remained 13.0 percent lower than January 2020 levels.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *The Trade, transportation, and utilities* (-2,700) and *Leisure and hospitality* (-1,200) sectors recorded typical seasonal job cuts during January.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

|                                      | ANN ARBOR               |             |             | BATTLE CREEK |             |             | BAY CITY             |             |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                      | JAN<br>2022             | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022  | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022          | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 |
| <b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>            |                         |             |             |              |             |             |                      |             |             |
| Civilian Labor Force                 | 192,200                 | 192,600     | 187,700     | 58,800       | 59,100      | 59,400      | 48,300               | 47,800      | 47,600      |
| Employed                             | 185,900                 | 187,000     | 178,700     | 55,500       | 56,300      | 54,700      | 45,400               | 45,600      | 43,800      |
| Unemployed                           | 6,300                   | 5,600       | 9,100       | 3,300        | 2,900       | 4,700       | 2,900                | 2,300       | 3,800       |
| Unemployment Rate                    | 3.3                     | 2.9         | 4.8         | 5.6          | 4.8         | 7.9         | 6.0                  | 4.8         | 7.9         |
| <b>PLACE OF WORK</b>                 |                         |             |             |              |             |             |                      |             |             |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs                   | 220,300                 | 224,500     | 207,000     | 53,100       | 54,300      | 51,600      | 33,900               | 34,500      | 31,800      |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction    | 4,800                   | 5,000       | 4,400       | 1,700        | 1,800       | 1,600       | 1,300                | 1,500       | 1,100       |
| Manufacturing                        | 13,400                  | 13,600      | 13,100      | 10,300       | 10,000      | 10,100      | 4,700                | 4,700       | 4,600       |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 26,800                  | 27,200      | 26,100      | 9,400        | 9,800       | 8,900       | 7,400                | 7,500       | 7,100       |
| Wholesale Trade                      | 6,700                   | 6,700       | 6,400       | *            | *           | *           | *                    | *           | *           |
| Retail Trade                         | 15,500                  | 15,800      | 15,200      | 6,000        | 6,300       | 5,700       | 4,900                | 4,900       | 4,800       |
| Information                          | 6,000                   | 6,000       | 5,900       | *            | *           | *           | 300                  | 300         | 300         |
| Financial Activities                 | 6,700                   | 6,800       | 6,600       | 1,200        | 1,200       | 1,200       | 1,300                | 1,300       | 1,300       |
| Professional and Business Services   | 30,800                  | 30,700      | 28,800      | 5,500        | 5,600       | 5,300       | 2,700                | 2,800       | 2,300       |
| Educational and Health Services      | 28,900                  | 29,000      | 28,000      | 8,900        | 9,000       | 9,500       | 6,000                | 6,100       | 6,000       |
| Leisure and Hospitality              | 14,800                  | 14,600      | 10,200      | 4,200        | 4,200       | 3,100       | 4,000                | 4,000       | 2,900       |
| Other Services                       | 6,100                   | 6,100       | 5,600       | 1,900        | 2,000       | 1,800       | 1,100                | 1,200       | 1,100       |
| Government                           | 82,000                  | 85,500      | 78,300      | 9,800        | 10,500      | 9,900       | 5,100                | 5,100       | 5,100       |
|                                      | DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN |             |             | FLINT        |             |             | GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING |             |             |
|                                      | JAN<br>2022             | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022  | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022          | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 |
| <b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>            |                         |             |             |              |             |             |                      |             |             |
| Civilian Labor Force                 | 2,141,000               | 2,134,000   | 2,076,000   | 174,700      | 173,900     | 174,500     | 562,500              | 563,900     | 561,000     |
| Employed                             | 2,031,000               | 2,045,000   | 1,922,000   | 162,700      | 164,200     | 159,400     | 541,400              | 545,800     | 529,700     |
| Unemployed                           | 110,000                 | 90,000      | 153,000     | 12,000       | 9,700       | 15,100      | 21,000               | 18,100      | 31,200      |
| Unemployment Rate                    | 5.2                     | 4.2         | 7.4         | 6.9          | 5.6         | 8.7         | 3.7                  | 3.2         | 5.6         |
| <b>PLACE OF WORK</b>                 |                         |             |             |              |             |             |                      |             |             |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs                   | 1,962,100               | 1,988,100   | 1,852,700   | 130,900      | 134,100     | 126,000     | 543,900              | 554,300     | 520,600     |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction    | 74,400                  | 77,700      | 69,400      | 5,500        | 5,900       | 5,100       | 24,900               | 25,900      | 23,900      |
| Manufacturing                        | 250,800                 | 250,500     | 241,500     | 13,400       | 13,700      | 13,700      | 110,200              | 110,600     | 109,300     |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 378,700                 | 387,400     | 364,900     | 27,100       | 27,900      | 26,500      | 98,800               | 101,500     | 97,500      |
| Wholesale Trade                      | 80,700                  | 81,300      | 79,500      | 6,200        | 6,200       | 6,400       | 32,100               | 32,400      | 31,600      |
| Retail Trade                         | 202,900                 | 207,400     | 198,700     | 18,100       | 18,700      | 17,600      | 47,900               | 49,600      | 47,400      |
| Information                          | 27,200                  | 27,500      | 25,600      | 1,100        | 1,100       | 1,000       | 6,200                | 6,300       | 5,600       |
| Financial Activities                 | 127,500                 | 128,200     | 126,700     | 6,000        | 6,100       | 5,900       | 26,800               | 27,000      | 26,500      |
| Professional and Business Services   | 390,600                 | 395,200     | 370,800     | 17,100       | 17,200      | 16,500      | 71,300               | 74,200      | 69,800      |
| Educational and Health Services      | 294,300                 | 297,900     | 295,300     | 24,800       | 25,100      | 25,000      | 93,000               | 94,400      | 92,200      |
| Leisure and Hospitality              | 166,200                 | 169,100     | 116,500     | 13,700       | 13,800      | 10,800      | 43,200               | 44,400      | 28,900      |
| Other Services                       | 70,200                  | 70,000      | 65,100      | 5,300        | 5,300       | 4,800       | 22,000               | 22,000      | 20,000      |
| Government                           | 182,200                 | 184,600     | 176,900     | 16,900       | 18,000      | 16,700      | 47,500               | 48,000      | 46,900      |

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

## JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Jackson metro area moved up by 1.0 percentage point to 5.2 percent in January 2022.
- The total number of employed persons in the region fell by 1,200 or 1.7 percent over the month, the second largest percent decline among Michigan metro areas.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Jackson MSA moved down by 1,700 or 3.0 percent over the month to 55,800, the second largest monthly percent decrease during January.
- All regional industries either experienced seasonal job cuts in January or had no net change in employment. The *Retail trade* and *Professional and business services* sectors both had job reductions of 300 over the month.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Jobs within the *Mining, logging, and construction* sector recorded a typical small seasonal decrease, down by 100 or 4.5 percent in January.

## LANSING-EAST LANSING METRO AREA

- In January, the Lansing MSA jobless rate moved up by 1.2 percentage points to 4.8 percent.
- Total workforce in the area recorded a temporary and seasonal decline of 1.5 percent in January, the largest percent decrease among all major Michigan labor market areas.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll jobs in the Lansing metro region dropped seasonally by 9,000 or 4.0 percent in January, the largest percent decline among all Michigan metro areas. Seasonal job cuts were temporary and concentrated in the state education service sector.
- Due to auto-related layoff activity, regional jobs in the *Durable goods manufacturing* sector moved down by 1,300 or 9.0 percent over the month, to 13,100.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Regional Trade, transportation, and utilities* jobs decreased by 900 or 2.4 percent, a typical seasonal change for January.

## MONROE METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Monroe MSA jobless rate increased by 0.9 percentage points in January to 4.8 percent.
- The total number of unemployed persons moved up by 700 over the month but remained 1,300 below year-ago levels.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Monroe nonfarm payroll jobs declined over the month by 400 or 1.0 percent in January, to 38,900, the smallest percent decline among all Michigan metro areas.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Trade, transportation, and utilities* jobs edged down in January by only 100 or 1.0 percent, less than typical for this industry during January.

## KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE METRO AREA

- Joblessness in the Kalamazoo MSA increased by 0.7 percentage points over the month to 4.4 percent in January.
- The total number of unemployed residents rose seasonally by 18.0 percent in January, but fell significantly over the past year. The region had the third largest percent decline in unemployed since January 2021 among Michigan major labor market areas.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In January, payroll employment in the Kalamazoo region decreased by 2,400 or 1.6 percent over the month, to 144,700.
- *Retail trade* jobs fell seasonally in January (-300 or 1.9 percent), as workers were laid off following the holiday shopping season. Jobs in this industry were similar to the pre-pandemic January 2020 level.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Regional *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* (-3.6 percent) jobs declined by typical seasonal amounts over the month but rose sharply over the year.

## MIDLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Midland labor market rose by 0.8 percentage points in January to 4.5 percent.
- Labor force in the region remained unchanged both over the month and over the year.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In January, payroll jobs in Midland decreased by 1.7 percent over the month to 35,600 but were up 4.7 percent since January 2021.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Government* jobs in the metro area were unchanged over the month, significantly above the statewide rate of job decline during January (-2.8 percent).

## MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in the Muskegon MSA advanced by 1.1 percentage points in January 2022 to 6.5 percent.
- The unemployment rate in the region dropped significantly by 2.5 percentage points over the year, the largest rate cut among all 14 Michigan metro areas.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Muskegon region declined by 700 or 1.1 percent in January, to 62,000, noticeably below the nationwide rate of reduction (-1.9 percent).

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Regional *Education and health services* jobs were little changed in January and over the past year, but remain well below pre-pandemic levels.



## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

|                                      | JACKSON     |             |             | KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE |             |             | LANSING-EAST LANSING |             |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                      | JAN<br>2022 | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022       | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022          | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 |
| <b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>            |             |             |             |                   |             |             |                      |             |             |
| Civilian Labor Force                 | 71,800      | 72,300      | 71,800      | 163,100           | 163,000     | 161,500     | 230,800              | 234,400     | 234,400     |
| Employed                             | 68,100      | 69,300      | 66,700      | 155,900           | 156,900     | 151,200     | 219,700              | 226,000     | 220,800     |
| Unemployed                           | 3,700       | 3,000       | 5,100       | 7,200             | 6,100       | 10,300      | 11,100               | 8,400       | 13,500      |
| Unemployment Rate                    | 5.2         | 4.2         | 7.0         | 4.4               | 3.7         | 6.4         | 4.8                  | 3.6         | 5.8         |
| <b>PLACE OF WORK</b>                 |             |             |             |                   |             |             |                      |             |             |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs                   | 55,800      | 57,500      | 53,400      | 144,700           | 147,100     | 136,800     | 216,100              | 225,100     | 212,800     |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction    | 2,100       | 2,200       | 1,900       | 6,400             | 6,800       | 6,300       | 7,700                | 8,200       | 7,800       |
| Manufacturing                        | 9,000       | 9,100       | 9,000       | 23,000            | 23,400      | 22,300      | 18,200               | 19,600      | 18,900      |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 12,000      | 12,900      | 11,800      | 26,700            | 27,200      | 25,200      | 35,900               | 36,800      | 35,100      |
| Wholesale Trade                      | *           | *           | *           | 5,700             | 5,700       | 5,700       | 5,800                | 5,900       | 5,900       |
| Retail Trade                         | 6,400       | 6,700       | 6,600       | 15,600            | 15,900      | 15,000      | 20,900               | 21,400      | 20,400      |
| Information                          | 200         | 200         | 100         | 800               | 800         | 700         | 3,500                | 3,600       | 3,200       |
| Financial Activities                 | 2,400       | 2,400       | 2,200       | 7,400             | 7,500       | 7,600       | 17,700               | 17,700      | 17,600      |
| Professional and Business Services   | 5,900       | 6,200       | 5,600       | 16,900            | 17,300      | 16,000      | 22,900               | 23,900      | 21,700      |
| Educational and Health Services      | 9,700       | 9,900       | 9,900       | 24,900            | 25,100      | 24,800      | 30,800               | 30,700      | 30,900      |
| Leisure and Hospitality              | 4,500       | 4,600       | 3,200       | 13,600            | 13,600      | 10,200      | 16,300               | 16,400      | 11,900      |
| Other Services                       | 2,400       | 2,400       | 2,200       | 5,300             | 5,300       | 4,800       | 9,200                | 9,300       | 8,700       |
| Government                           | 7,600       | 7,600       | 7,500       | 19,700            | 20,100      | 18,900      | 53,900               | 58,900      | 57,000      |
|                                      | MIDLAND     |             |             | MONROE            |             |             | MUSKEGON             |             |             |
|                                      | JAN<br>2022 | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022       | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022          | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 |
| <b>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>            |             |             |             |                   |             |             |                      |             |             |
| Civilian Labor Force                 | 38,200      | 38,200      | 38,200      | 72,600            | 72,300      | 71,500      | 76,100               | 75,300      | 74,500      |
| Employed                             | 36,500      | 36,800      | 35,800      | 69,100            | 69,400      | 66,700      | 71,200               | 71,200      | 67,800      |
| Unemployed                           | 1,700       | 1,400       | 2,400       | 3,500             | 2,800       | 4,800       | 4,900                | 4,100       | 6,700       |
| Unemployment Rate                    | 4.5         | 3.7         | 6.2         | 4.8               | 3.9         | 6.7         | 6.5                  | 5.4         | 9.0         |
| <b>PLACE OF WORK</b>                 |             |             |             |                   |             |             |                      |             |             |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs                   | 35,600      | 36,200      | 34,000      | 38,900            | 39,300      | 36,200      | 62,000               | 62,700      | 57,300      |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction    | *           | *           | *           | 1,700             | 1,800       | 1,500       | 2,600                | 2,600       | 2,300       |
| Manufacturing                        | *           | *           | *           | 5,400             | 5,500       | 5,200       | 12,800               | 12,900      | 11,900      |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | *           | *           | *           | 10,400            | 10,500      | 10,000      | 14,100               | 14,400      | 13,500      |
| Wholesale Trade                      | *           | *           | *           | 1,700             | 1,600       | 1,600       | *                    | *           | *           |
| Retail Trade                         | *           | *           | *           | 4,700             | 4,800       | 4,600       | 11,100               | 11,400      | 10,800      |
| Information                          | *           | *           | *           | *                 | *           | *           | 300                  | 300         | 300         |
| Financial Activities                 | *           | *           | *           | 800               | 800         | 800         | 1,600                | 1,600       | 1,600       |
| Professional and Business Services   | *           | *           | *           | 5,200             | 5,300       | 4,800       | 3,300                | 3,400       | 3,300       |
| Educational and Health Services      | *           | *           | *           | 4,500             | 4,500       | 4,500       | 10,600               | 10,700      | 10,600      |
| Leisure and Hospitality              | *           | *           | *           | 4,000             | 4,000       | 2,700       | 7,500                | 7,400       | 5,300       |
| Other Services                       | *           | *           | *           | 1,500             | 1,500       | 1,400       | 2,100                | 2,100       | 1,800       |
| Government                           | 2,900       | 2,900       | 2,800       | 5,100             | 5,100       | 5,000       | 7,100                | 7,300       | 6,700       |

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

## NILES-BENTON HARBOR METRO AREA

- In January, the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA jobless rate rose by 0.9 percentage points to 5.2 percent. The jobless rate was well below the January 2021 rate of 7.5 percent.
- Total employment in the region advanced by 3.5 percent over the year as workers were recalled from pandemic-related layoffs, driving down the area jobless rate.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Niles-Benton Harbor metro area payroll jobs fell by 1,400 or 2.3 percent in January.
- Employment within the *Leisure and hospitality* sector decreased by only 100 or 1.5 percent over the month, below its typical January seasonal job decline (-400).

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The *Retail trade* (-2.9 percent) and *Education and health services* (-2.2 percent) sectors recorded typical seasonal job reductions in January.

## SAGINAW METROPOLITAN AREA

- Over the month, the unemployment rate in the Saginaw metro area advanced by 1.3 percentage points to 6.6 percent, the second highest jobless rate among Michigan metro areas.
- The number of unemployed persons in the region rose by 1,100 or 25.6 percent over the month, which was above the statewide percent unemployment increase in January.

### MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- In January, nonfarm payroll jobs in the Saginaw MSA fell by 1,300 or 1.6 percent over the month, to 80,400.
- Regional *Retail trade* jobs declined seasonally during January (-6.2 percent) and remained 10.9 percent lower than January 2020 pre-pandemic levels.

### INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Although typical seasonal job declines were recorded within the *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* sector (-200 or 6.5 percent), jobs were up slightly over the year.

## CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

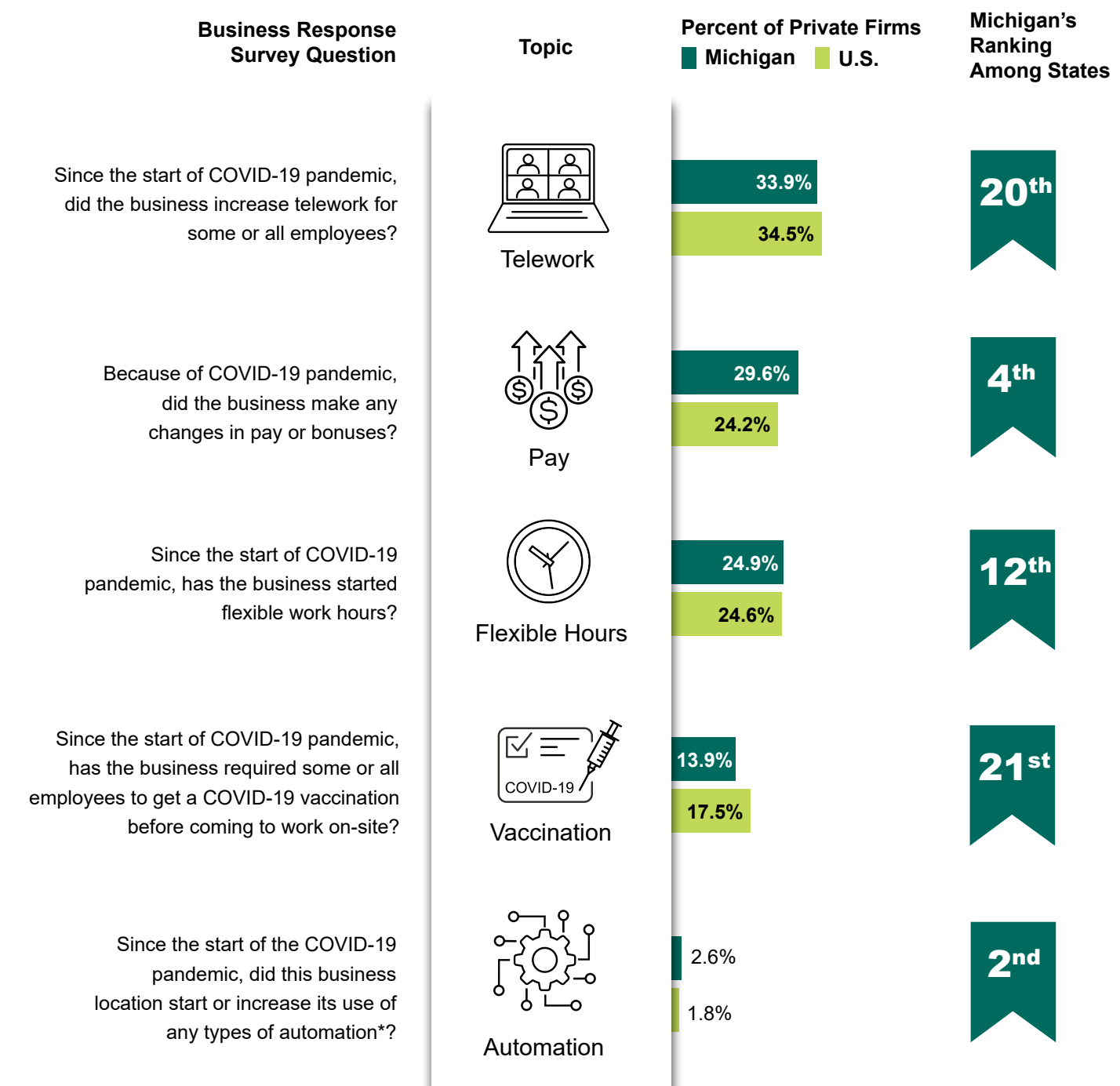
|                                      | NILES-BENTON HARBOR |             |             | SAGINAW            |             |             |                    |             |             |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                      | JAN<br>2022         | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022        | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 |                    |             |             |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE                   |                     |             |             |                    |             |             |                    |             |             |
| Civilian Labor Force                 | 69,500              | 69,600      | 68,900      | 81,600             | 81,100      | 81,600      |                    |             |             |
| Employed                             | 65,900              | 66,600      | 63,700      | 76,200             | 76,800      | 74,700      |                    |             |             |
| Unemployed                           | 3,600               | 3,000       | 5,100       | 5,400              | 4,300       | 6,800       |                    |             |             |
| Unemployment Rate                    | 5.2                 | 4.3         | 7.5         | 6.6                | 5.3         | 8.4         |                    |             |             |
| PLACE OF WORK                        |                     |             |             |                    |             |             |                    |             |             |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs                   | 58,800              | 60,200      | 55,000      | 80,400             | 81,700      | 77,300      |                    |             |             |
| Mining, Logging, and Construction    | 2,000               | 2,100       | 1,800       | 3,000              | 3,200       | 2,700       |                    |             |             |
| Manufacturing                        | 11,900              | 12,100      | 11,600      | 10,600             | 10,700      | 10,800      |                    |             |             |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 10,500              | 10,800      | 9,900       | 15,400             | 16,300      | 15,800      |                    |             |             |
| Wholesale Trade                      | *                   | *           | *           | 1,900              | 1,900       | 1,900       |                    |             |             |
| Retail Trade                         | 6,700               | 6,900       | 6,500       | 10,600             | 11,300      | 11,100      |                    |             |             |
| Information                          | 400                 | 400         | 400         | 1,000              | 1,000       | 1,000       |                    |             |             |
| Financial Activities                 | 2,600               | 2,700       | 2,500       | 3,800              | 3,800       | 3,600       |                    |             |             |
| Professional and Business Services   | 5,300               | 5,500       | 5,100       | 10,000             | 10,000      | 9,900       |                    |             |             |
| Educational and Health Services      | 9,100               | 9,300       | 9,300       | 15,400             | 15,400      | 15,300      |                    |             |             |
| Leisure and Hospitality              | 6,500               | 6,600       | 4,300       | 7,500              | 7,500       | 5,300       |                    |             |             |
| Other Services                       | 2,300               | 2,400       | 2,000       | 2,900              | 2,900       | 2,700       |                    |             |             |
| Government                           | 8,200               | 8,300       | 8,100       | 10,800             | 10,900      | 10,200      |                    |             |             |
|                                      | UPPER PENINSULA     |             |             | NORTHEAST MICHIGAN |             |             | NORTHWEST MICHIGAN |             |             |
|                                      | JAN<br>2022         | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022        | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 | JAN<br>2022        | DEC<br>2021 | JAN<br>2021 |
| PLACE OF RESIDENCE                   |                     |             |             |                    |             |             |                    |             |             |
| Civilian Labor Force                 | 130,500             | 129,300     | 127,700     | 77,500             | 76,700      | 76,200      | 139,500            | 140,000     | 138,600     |
| Employed                             | 122,300             | 122,800     | 117,700     | 70,700             | 71,600      | 68,200      | 131,100            | 133,200     | 126,900     |
| Unemployed                           | 8,200               | 6,500       | 10,000      | 6,800              | 5,100       | 8,100       | 8,400              | 6,800       | 11,800      |
| Unemployment Rate                    | 6.3                 | 5.0         | 7.9         | 8.8                | 6.6         | 10.6        | 6.0                | 4.8         | 8.5         |

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

## INFOGRAPHIC OF THE MONTH:

# HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE 2021 BUSINESS RESPONSE SURVEY

In February, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics published data from the Business Response Survey on what employers experienced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and how they responded in 2021. View highlights from the results below (as a percent of private sector establishments in Michigan and U.S.) and learn more in our feature article on page 16.



\*self-service kiosks; voice-recognition-based customer service/automated online chats with customers; automated document analysis and review; industrial robots for building maintenance; industrial robots for assembling goods; industrial robots or management systems for packing goods for shipment; automated provisions of physical medical care and physical rehabilitation

# 2021 RESULTS FROM THE BUSINESS RESPONSE SURVEY TO THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

In 2020 and 2021, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a Business Response Survey (BRS) each year asking firms nationwide how they have changed operations since the outbreak of COVID-19. Different pandemic-related questions were asked in each year's survey. Data for the 2021 BRS were published in early 2022 and will be highlighted in this article.

Results from the 2021 BRS detail how each question was answered by the percentage of establishments and employees in each state, industry, and establishment size. The estimates for industries and establishment size were only provided at the national level as of this release.

Roughly 323,000 private-sector establishments were surveyed nationwide from July 27, 2021, to September 30, 2021. The 2021 survey included 22 questions covering 10 topics: telework, workplace flexibilities, changes in pay, COVID-19 workplace requirements, establishment space size, relocation, supplementing workforce, automation, drug and alcohol testing, and COVID-19 loans or grants.

## Changes in Workplace

Telework availability was significantly impacted for businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the U.S., 34.5 percent of private-sector establishments increased telework for some or all of their employees in comparison to 30.9 percent in 2020. Among the firms that increased remote work, 60.2 percent expect this arrangement to continue when the pandemic is over.

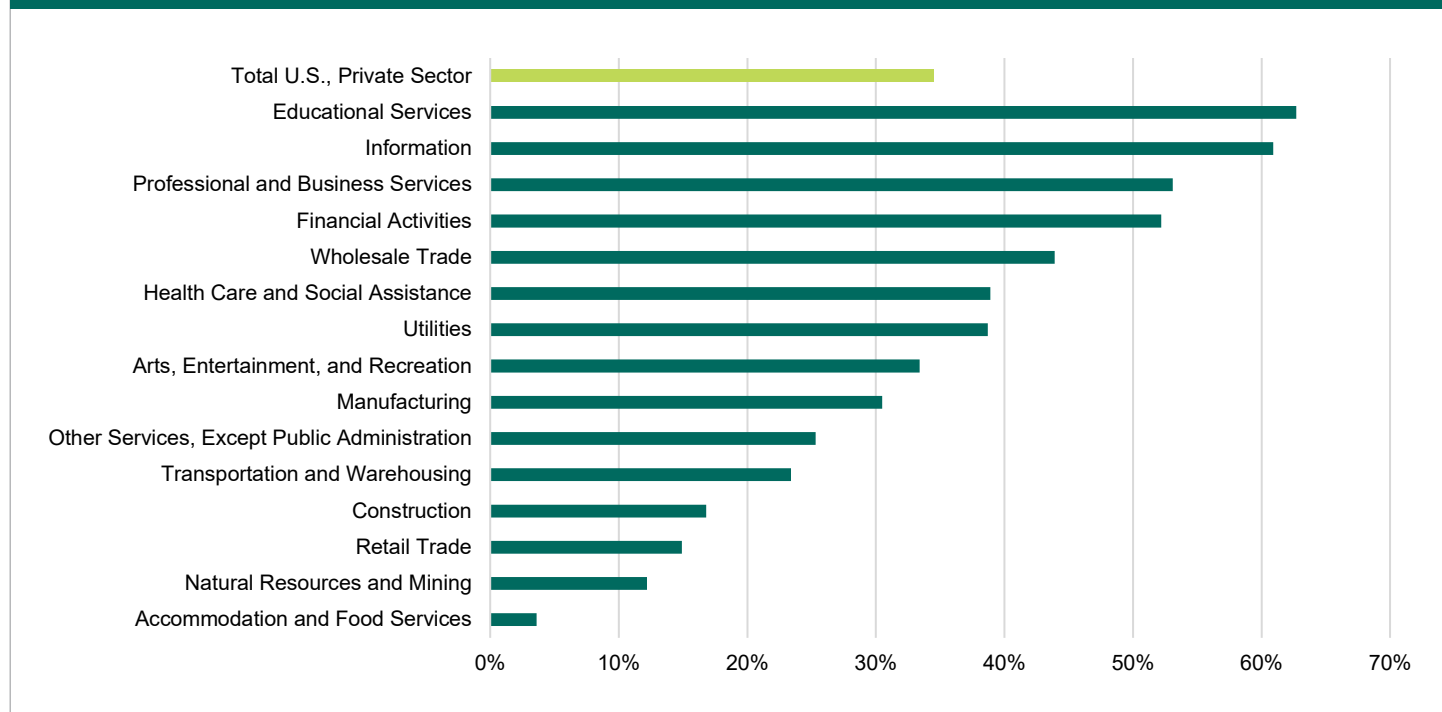
The *Educational services* industry saw the highest telework increase, with 62.7 percent of establishments shifting some or all of their employees to telework; followed by 60.9 percent in *Information*; 53.1 percent in *Professional and business services*; and 52.2 percent in *Financial activities*. In addition, *Information*, *Professional and business services*, and *Education services* were also the top three industries with increased telework that expected this shift to permanently remain after the pandemic. In contrast, industries that still operated on-site such as *Accommodation and food services*, *Natural resources and mining*, and *Retail trade*

experienced the smallest increase in remote work, all under 15 percent. *Natural resources and mining*; *Retail trade*; and *Construction* had the lowest expectation for the increase in telework to persist.

The results also show that large companies with more than 500 employees had a higher increase (76.9 percent) in telework compared to small establishments with less than 500 employees (34.5 percent). Of the large companies, over 66 percent of them expect the increase in telework to continue after the pandemic compared to 60.2 percent of small businesses.

In 2021, Michigan private-sector establishments experienced the 20th highest increase in telework of all states with 33.9 percent, slightly below the national average (34.5 percent). The percent of firms that increased telework was up by 2.3 percentage points from 2020. At the time of data collection (from July to September 2021), 9.6 percent of Michigan firms had all their employees working remotely while 28.4 percent had at least half of their employees teleworking.

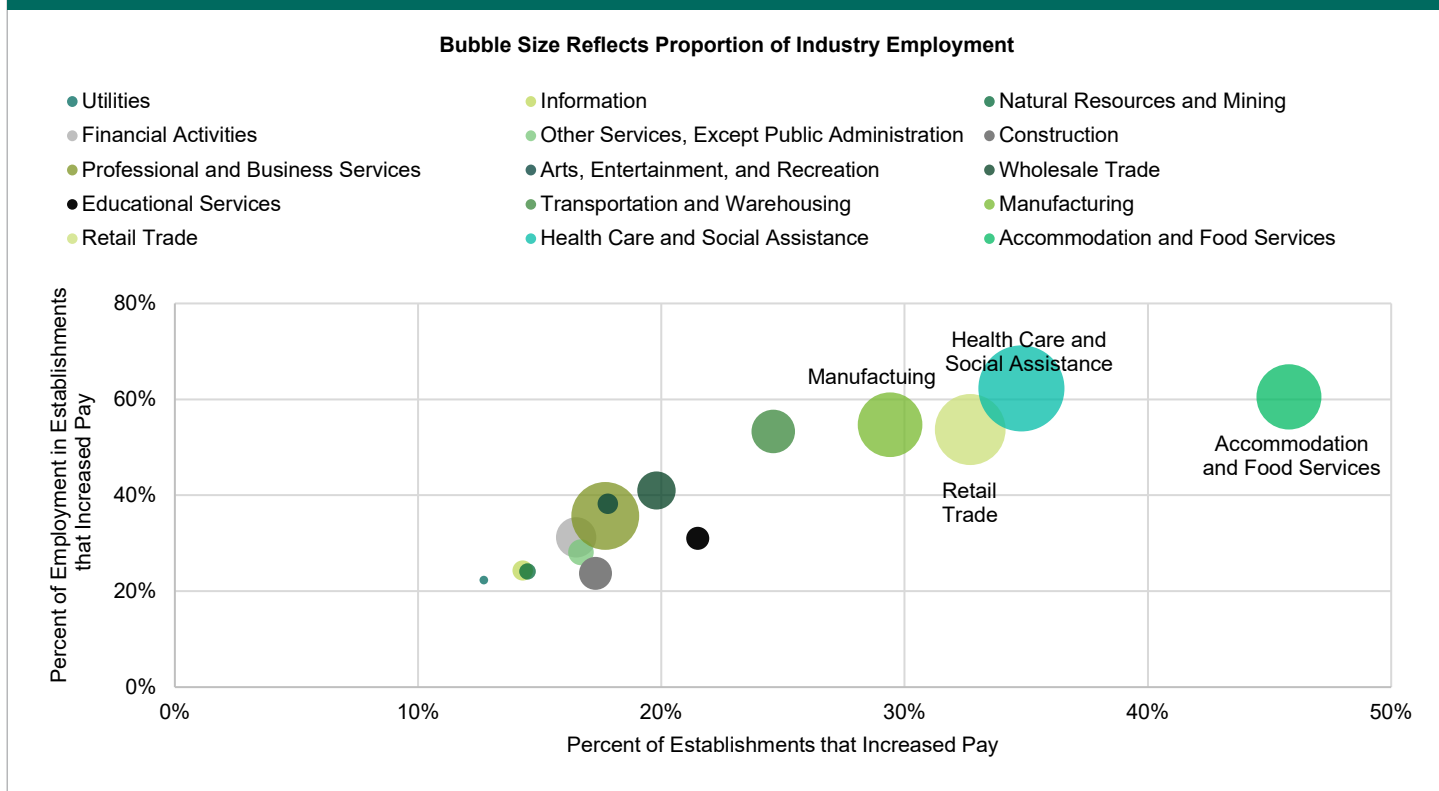
FIGURE 1: U.S. BUSINESSES THAT INCREASED TELEWORK FOR SOME OR ALL EMPLOYEES SINCE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BY INDUSTRY, 2021



Source: 2021 Business Response Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



**FIGURE 2: ESTABLISHMENTS THAT INCREASED PAY OR PAID BONUSES DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC BY INDUSTRY, 2021**



Source: 2021 Business Response Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

There were 62.1 percent of firms that indicated their employees rarely or never telework. Meanwhile, 56.4 percent of businesses in Michigan with increased telework expect this shift to continue in the future.

Besides telework, firms also provided other workplace flexibilities in response to the pandemic. The survey included questions about flexible or staggered work hours, compressed or alternative work schedules, voluntary reductions in hours worked, and paid leave for dependent care. Nationally, 34.5 percent of establishments started at least one of these work flexibilities. Data showed that *Health care and social assistance*; *Educational services*; and *Accommodation and food services* were the top three industries where establishments offered work flexibility. Larger companies were much more likely to provide their employees with at least one of these flexibilities.

Michigan ranked sixth highest among states in terms of offering work flexibility. Over 37 percent of Michigan firms offered at least one of the work flexibilities. Almost 25 percent of establishments in Michigan initiated flexible or staggered work schedules (ranked 12th nationwide), 16.3 percent started compressed work schedules, 14.8 percent provided voluntary

reductions in hours worked (change to part-time or reduced hours), and over 2 percent of firms started job sharing as two employees split hours or tasks of a full-time job.

## Changes in Pay

In the 2021 Business Response Survey, establishments were asked about pay changes, including the base wages (straight-time wages or salary), temporary wage premium/extra hourly amount (hazard pay, hero pays, or hourly bonus), one-time special monetary awards/appreciation bonuses, signing bonuses and recruitment bonuses. Overall, 24.2 percent of private-sector establishments (2.1 million, with 45.8 percent of employment) in the U.S. increased pay or paid bonuses due to the coronavirus pandemic.

At 45.8 percent, the *Accommodation and food services* industry had the highest percentage of establishments that increased pay or bonuses, followed by *Health care and social assistance* (34.8 percent of firms), and *Retail trade* (32.7 percent of firms). While these top three industries had the highest percent of businesses that increased pay, they historically have had a low median wage compared to other industries. Figure 2 shows

the establishments that increased pay or paid bonuses because of the COVID-19 pandemic; the size of the “bubbles” is proportional to nationwide industry employment.

Large establishments were more than twice as likely as small establishments to make at least one of the changes in pay for their employees. Four of the top 10 states where establishments increased base pay or bonuses were Midwest states,\* and overall Michigan ranked fourth nationally with 29.6 percent. More ranking information can be found in the Relevant Rankings section on pages 22 and 23.

Figure 3 shows more details on the pay increases nationwide and in Michigan. In the U.S., over 14 percent of private-sector establishments increased base wages for their employees. More than 50 percent of the establishments that increased base pay nationally were in either the *Accommodation and food services* or *Retail trade* industries.

Michigan recorded 18.0 percent of firms that increased base wages in 2021, ranking it fourth nationally following Maine (20.4 percent), Oregon (18.8 percent), and Minnesota (18.3 percent).

\* Midwest states in this article refer to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.



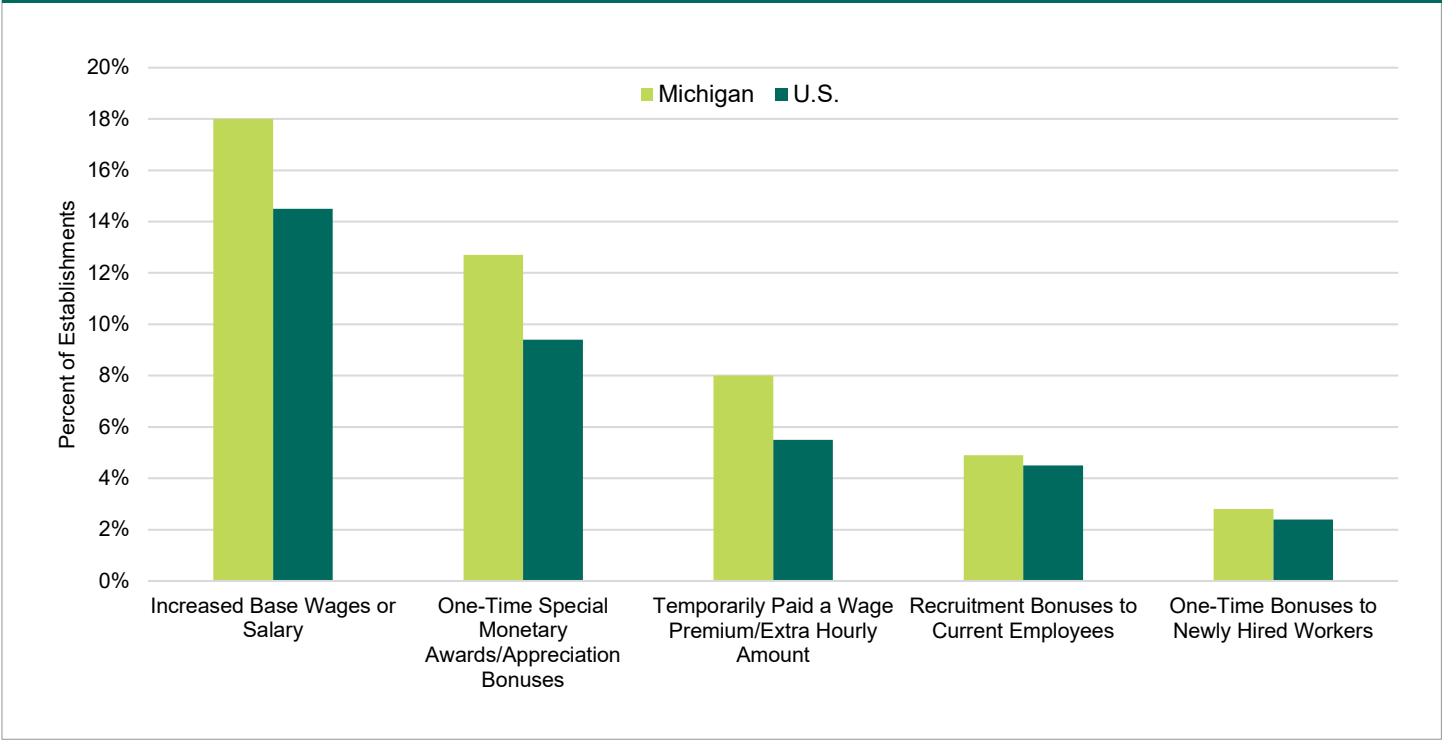
### COVID-19 Workplace Safety Measures

Since the beginning of COVID-19, companies have established additional safety protocols for their on-site workers. In 2021, almost 60 percent of establishments required a face covering for employees working on-site nationwide; over 24 percent required a temperature screening prior to work; and 17.5 percent required some or all employees to get a COVID-19 vaccine before coming to work on-site. Among the

establishments who required a COVID-19 vaccine, 45.9 percent offered employees a financial incentive, paid time off, or permitted employees to remain on the clock. *Health care and social assistance, Accommodation and food services, and Education services* appeared as top industries in all three requirements. Similar to other comparisons, large companies had a much higher percentage of establishments requiring a face covering and a temperature screening on worksite. However, establishment size had minimal impact on COVID-19 vaccine requirements.

Michigan had 46.5 percent of establishments (65.4 percent of employment) requiring some or all employees to routinely wear face coverings in 2021. This ranked 35th highest nationwide and third in the Midwest. Michigan ranked second highest in the Midwest for both a temperature screening and a COVID-19 vaccine requirement for private establishments (Figure 4). In Michigan, over 24 percent of businesses required a temperature check prior to entering the workplace. Approximately 13.9 percent of Michigan firms required some or all employees

FIGURE 3: CHANGES IN PAY SINCE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN MICHIGAN AND U.S., 2021



Source: 2021 Business Response Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**FIGURE 4: PERCENT OF MIDWEST ESTABLISHMENTS WITH WORKPLACE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, 2021**

| STATE        | FACE COVERING | TEMPERATURE SCREENING | COVID-19 VACCINATION |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Illinois     | 59.8%         | 24.8%                 | 19.6%                |
| Michigan     | 46.5%         | 24.6%                 | 13.9%                |
| Wisconsin    | 44.7%         | 13.3%                 | 12.8%                |
| Ohio         | 46.2%         | 20.1%                 | 10.6%                |
| Minnesota    | 40.4%         | 12.9%                 | 10.2%                |
| Indiana      | 44.8%         | 15.0%                 | 9.8%                 |
| Nebraska     | 35.2%         | 9.9%                  | 7.0%                 |
| Iowa         | 33.3%         | 11.2%                 | 6.5%                 |
| South Dakota | 27.2%         | 9.5%                  | 4.4%                 |
| North Dakota | 28.8%         | 10.4%                 | 4.3%                 |

Source: 2021 Business Response Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

to get a COVID-19 vaccination, and 32.2 percent provided a vaccine incentive. Almost 23 percent of private establishments in Michigan provided employees a financial incentive, paid time off, or permitted employees to remain on the clock to get a COVID-19 vaccination.

## Automation and COVID-19 Loans

Some firms implemented automation techniques due to the COVID-19 outbreak, although changes were minor compared to telework, workplace flexibility, and increased pay. Automation topics in the questionnaire included self-service kiosks; automated online customer service; automated document analysis and review; industrial robots for building maintenance, assembling, and packing; as well as automated provisions of physical medical care and physical rehabilitation. Overall, 1.8 percent of firms in the U.S. started or increased the use of one of the automation types listed. *Accommodation and food services*; *Arts, entertainment, and recreation*; and *Health care and social assistance* were the top industries where companies started or increased utilizing automation since the start of the pandemic. Large firms were more than three times as likely than the small firms to start or increase automation.

Michigan ranked second highest (2.6 percent) among all states for the percentage of establishments that started or increased automation since the pandemic, tied with Delaware and Pennsylvania. During the data collection period, 2.1 percent of Michigan businesses used self-service kiosks for food

ordering and payment, 1.7 percent used voice-recognition-based customer service/automated online chats with customers, and 1.6 percent used automated document analysis and review.

Compared to 2020, firms receiving federal or state government loans or grants related to COVID-19 for rehiring or maintaining employees decreased from 62.1 percent to 35.8 percent nationally. After January 1, 2021, *Accommodation and food services* (54.7 percent); *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* (47.4 percent); and *Health care and social assistance* (42.9 percent) were the most common industries where firms received grants or loans. Unlike the other survey topics, small firms (35.8 percent) were much more likely to receive government loans or grants than large companies (7.0 percent) during the pandemic to maintain or rehire employees.

In terms of percentage of firms that received loans and grants, Michigan increased its 2020 ranking from 18th (63.4 percent) to seventh place in 2021 (40.1 percent; about 87,200 establishments). Also, over 50 percent of the coronavirus-related loans in Michigan had been converted to grants since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, which means those firms will not need to repay the loans or interest.

## Conclusion

Michigan's businesses made impactful changes in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly with pay increases, workplace flexibility, and automation. In 2021, Michigan ranked sixth among all states and first compared

to Midwest states as a percent of firms offering employees at least one of the workplace flexibilities since the start of the pandemic. Michigan ranked fourth of all states and second of Midwest states providing at least one of the pay increase categories at 29.6 percent (55.8 percent of Michigan employment). Additionally, 18.0 percent of Michigan firms increased base wages for their employees (ranked fourth of all states and highest among Midwest states). Michigan was also the second highest ranked state in terms of automation. Businesses in Michigan had relatively higher percentages of firms requiring face coverings, temperature screenings, and vaccines compared to other Midwest states.

The BRS provided significant data on how businesses responded to the COVID-19 pandemic. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is also working on providing additional levels of granularity for this year's results; however, with the uncertainty of next year's topics and questions, it is hard to track the changes as a time series. More information about the 2021 Business Response Survey, the 2020 edition of the survey, and additional BRS charts and tables can be found on [the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics website](#).

**YAN XU**

Economic Analyst



# ONLINE JOB ADS RISE IN FEBRUARY

## Overall Advertisements

There were 236,300 total available online advertisements in February 2022, inching up from the 205,800 ads in January. Over the past 12 months (March 2021 to February 2022), online ads have averaged 230,500 each month. Comparatively, the previous 12-month period (March 2020 to February 2021) averaged 143,400 ads, nearly 90,000 fewer per month. The top industries with the most job postings in February 2022 were *Health care and social assistance* (43,300 ads), *Manufacturing* (25,100 ads), and *Retail trade* (24,400 ads). Additionally, the top occupation for open job advertisements was *Registered nurses*, followed by *Retail salespersons* and *First-line supervisors of retail sales workers*.

## Demand for Registered Nurses Continues to be High

*Registered nurses* have consistently been one of the topmost posted occupations in Michigan. Statewide, the occupation had nearly 10,300 total available online job advertisements in February 2022. The next most demanded occupation in that month was *Retail salespersons* with 8,400 online ads. The minimum advertised education for *Registered nurses* is largely within associate degrees (5,200 ads) and bachelor's degrees (3,400 ads). Only 149 ads required a minimum of a master's degree or above.

The counties with the highest demand for this occupation were Wayne, Oakland, and Kent. Together, these three counties accounted for nearly half of the open online ads for *Registered nurses* at 4,800 ads. The demand for this occupation is spread across many employers within the state. However, the top three for February were Trinity Health (634 ads), Ascension Health (536 ads), and Aya Healthcare (536 ads).

| TOTAL ONLINE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR REGISTERED NURSES BY MICHIGAN PROSPERITY REGION, FEB 2022 |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| AREA  | JOB ADVERTISEMENTS |
| Detroit Metro   | 4,464              |
| West Michigan   | 1,572              |
| Southwest Michigan  | 1,204              |
| Southeast Michigan  | 1,197              |
| East Michigan   | 579                |
| South Central   | 443                |
| East Central  | 337                |
| Upper Peninsula   | 204                |
| Northwest   | 178                |
| Northeast   | 79                 |

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

Burning Glass Technologies provides some information on credentials and skills based on what employers request in job postings. Although not every open ad specifies certifications and skills, the data from those that do, still provide insight. The top requested certifications for *Registered nurses* were advanced cardiac life support (1,700 ads), basic lifesaving (1,600 ads), and first aid CPR AED (980 ads). Baseline skills are often referred to as foundational skills and can be thought of as common, non-specialized skills that cut across a wide range of occupations. The top baseline skills in February were planning, teamwork/collaboration, and communication skills. Specialized skills include professional and occupation-specific skills requested; this includes patient care, treatment planning, and teaching as the top requests in February. Lastly, software skills include specific

computer programs as well as programming skills. The top requested were all Microsoft products, medical software, and Brass Ring.

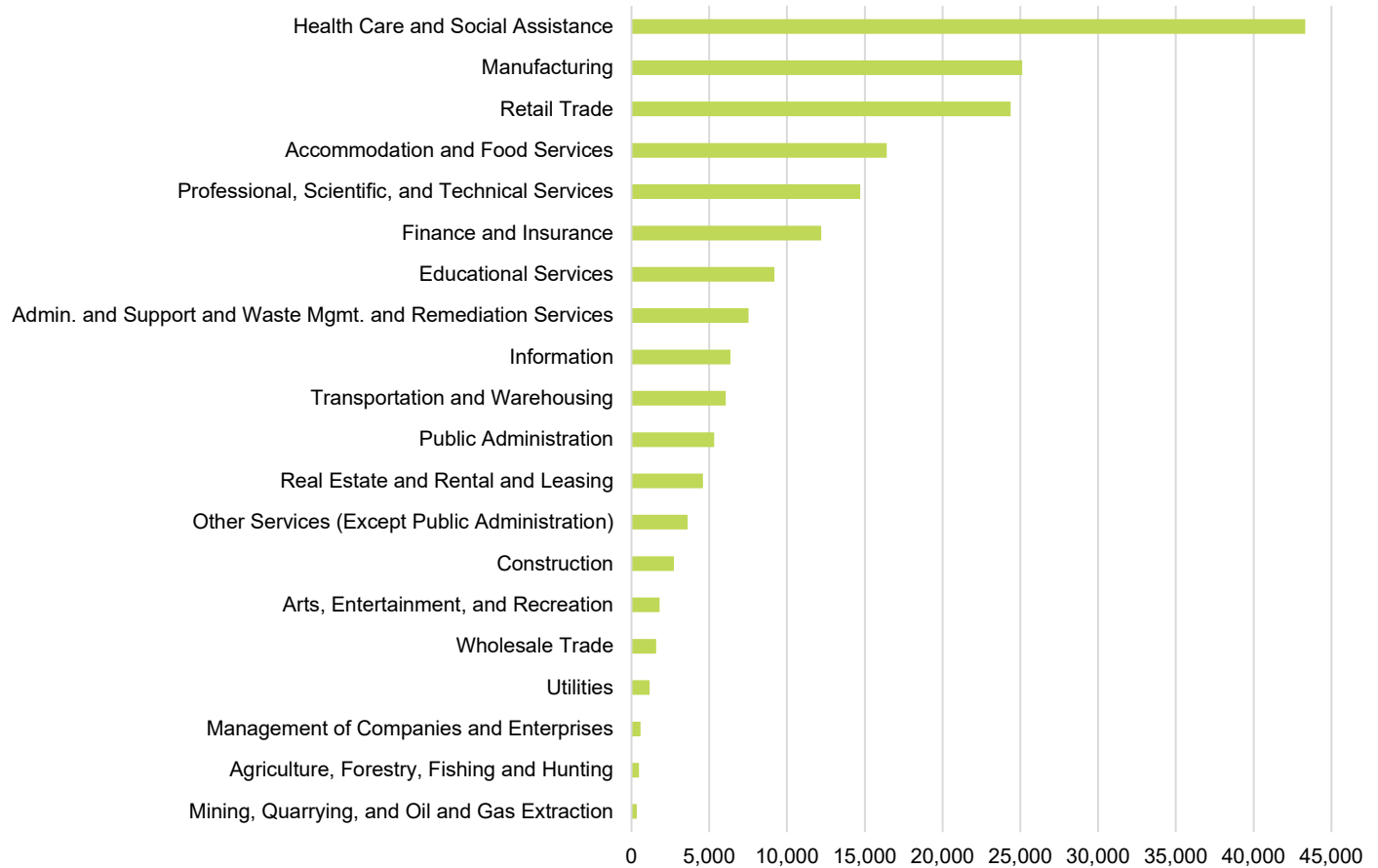
## January 2022 Supply/ Demand Rate

The supply/demand rate for January 2022 was 1.19, representing approximately 119 unemployed individuals per every 100 open online job advertisements. This rate is slightly elevated from December's rate of 0.85. This is due to an increase in unemployed individuals as well as a decrease in total available job advertisements. Despite an increase over the month, the rate for January 2022 was lower over the year from a rate of 2.18 in January 2021.

TRISHA SCHLEGEL  
Economic Analyst

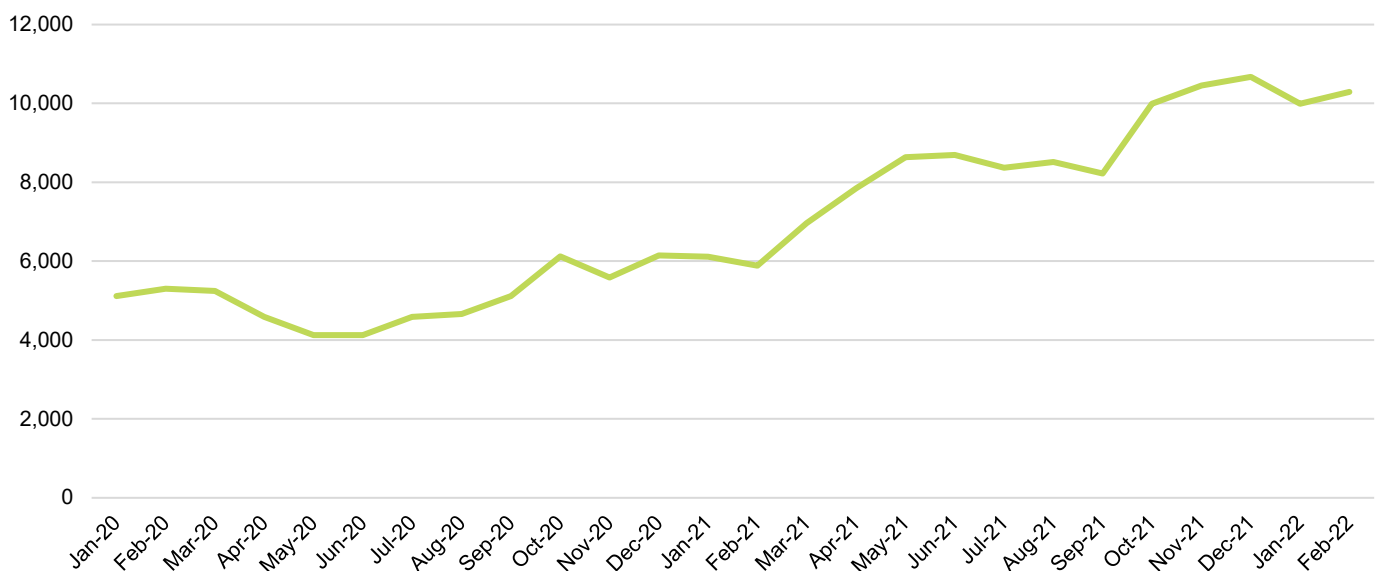


## MICHIGAN JOB ADS BY INDUSTRY, FEB 2022



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

## MICHIGAN ONLINE JOB ADS FOR REGISTERED NURSES, JAN 2020–FEB 2022



Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine®, Burning Glass Technologies; Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

# RELEVANT RANKINGS

## PERCENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS THAT INCREASED BASE WAGES DUE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, BY STATE

| RANKING | STATE             | PERCENT OF PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS | PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|         | <b>Total U.S.</b> | <b>14.5%</b>                      | <b>20.5%</b>                            |
| 1       | Maine             | 20.4%                             | 25.2%                                   |
| 2       | Oregon            | 18.8%                             | 24.8%                                   |
| 2       | Minnesota         | 18.3%                             | 26.7%                                   |
| 4       | Michigan          | 18.0%                             | 29.1%                                   |
| 5       | Wisconsin         | 17.6%                             | 23.6%                                   |
| 6       | Idaho             | 17.5%                             | 26.2%                                   |
| 7       | Washington        | 17.3%                             | 16.1%                                   |
| 8       | Nevada            | 16.8%                             | 31.3%                                   |
| 9       | Ohio              | 16.8%                             | 24.1%                                   |
| 10      | Rhode Island      | 16.7%                             | 18.9%                                   |
| 11      | North Carolina    | 16.6%                             | 20.0%                                   |
| 12      | New Mexico        | 16.3%                             | 19.8%                                   |
| 13      | Utah              | 16.3%                             | 28.2%                                   |
| 14      | Arizona           | 15.9%                             | 22.0%                                   |
| 15      | California        | 15.8%                             | 16.5%                                   |
| 16      | Iowa              | 15.6%                             | 21.7%                                   |
| 17      | Indiana           | 15.5%                             | 24.5%                                   |
| 18      | Vermont           | 15.5%                             | 25.1%                                   |
| 19      | Tennessee         | 15.1%                             | 26.7%                                   |
| 20      | Georgia           | 15.0%                             | 19.1%                                   |

Source: 2021 Business Response Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## PERCENT OF ESTABLISHMENTS THAT INCREASED TELEWORK SINCE THE START OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, BY STATE

| RANKING | STATE             | PERCENT OF PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS | PERCENT OF EMPLOYMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|         | <b>Total U.S.</b> | <b>34.5%</b>                      | <b>50.8%</b>                            |
| 1       | New York          | 42.4%                             | 64.6%                                   |
| 2       | Maryland          | 41.6%                             | 55.5%                                   |
| 2       | Massachusetts     | 41.6%                             | 64.3%                                   |
| 4       | Washington        | 40.5%                             | 60.0%                                   |
| 5       | Connecticut       | 39.4%                             | 56.9%                                   |
| 6       | California        | 38.8%                             | 54.6%                                   |
| 7       | Delaware          | 38.6%                             | 32.5%                                   |
| 8       | Arizona           | 38.0%                             | 49.0%                                   |
| 9       | Oregon            | 36.8%                             | 53.6%                                   |
| 10      | New Jersey        | 36.2%                             | 57.2%                                   |
| 11      | Rhode Island      | 36.0%                             | 52.6%                                   |
| 12      | Virginia          | 35.9%                             | 53.2%                                   |
| 13      | Colorado          | 35.7%                             | 55.4%                                   |
| 14      | New Hampshire     | 35.4%                             | 50.6%                                   |
| 15      | Illinois          | 34.9%                             | 53.5%                                   |
| 16      | Pennsylvania      | 34.6%                             | 54.0%                                   |
| 17      | Georgia           | 34.5%                             | 46.4%                                   |
| 18      | Nevada            | 34.3%                             | 39.7%                                   |
| 19      | North Carolina    | 34.1%                             | 40.1%                                   |
| 20      | Michigan          | 33.9%                             | 57.1%                                   |

Source: 2021 Business Response Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



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