

MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

VOL. 75, ISSUE NO. 4
JUNE 2019

Youth in the Michigan Labor Market

Feature Article pg. 16

Map of the Month: Youth Labor Force Participation Rates by State

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Since April 2018,
Michigan's jobless rate
has edged down by 0.2
percentage points.

APRIL 2019 JOBLESS RATE

MICHIGAN
4.1%
NATIONAL
3.6%

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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 Evaluation division conducts workforce research and program evaluation, giving you the insight you need to make smarter decisions.

Michigan's jobless rate continues to hold relatively steady, edging one-tenth of a point higher in April to 4.1 percent following six months of no change. Michigan's rate remained slightly elevated compared to the U.S. rate of 3.6 percent, but has seen a minor improvement compared to April 2018, continuing a steady decline through this extended economic recovery. Total employment and labor force levels were up modestly over the year.

Total nonfarm jobs inched up by 2,100 in April as most *Service-providing* industry sectors experienced minor gains to counteract a decline of 1,700 jobs in the *Goods-producing* sector. Annually, most industry sectors registered job advances, including *Manufacturing* and *Construction*, which each added 6,500 jobs along with a net upturn of 24,200 *Service-providing* positions.

As we begin our transition into the summer job market, many seasonal industries tend to pick up speed as the weather warms up. It also means an influx of young workers into the Michigan labor market. These individuals tend to face tougher competition for jobs due to a number of factors, and that is one reason we are dedicating this issue to the youth job market. Our *Feature Article* this month provides a snapshot of Michigan's youth labor market, focusing on what this group's labor indicators look like in our state and how this compares nationally and to the overall population, labor force, and economy. Our *Map of the Month* and *Relevant Rankings* add to this theme with information on youth joblessness, labor force participation, and industries that rely on these workers. Finally, our *Data Spotlight* features the newly released information on the 2019 summer job outlook for Michigan teens.

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



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MICHIGAN'S APRIL JOBLESS RATE EDGES UP OVER MONTH

After six consecutive months of no change, the April seasonally adjusted Michigan unemployment rate rose by a tenth of a percentage point over the month to 4.1 percent. Total employment increased by 7,000 while overall unemployment advanced by 4,000. The result was a net workforce gain of 11,000 in April.

The state's unemployment rate in April was five-tenths of a percentage point above the national rate. The U.S. jobless rate decreased over the month by two-tenths of a percentage point to 3.6 percent. Over the past year, Michigan's jobless rate inched down by two-tenths of a percentage point, from 4.3 to 4.1 percent. Over the same period, the national unemployment rate displayed a similar trend, down by three-tenths. Michigan's April jobless rate rose for the first time since October 2018.

Since April 2018, total employment in the state advanced by 49,000, or 1.0 percent, while total employment rose nationally by 0.9 percent.

Michigan's number of unemployed fell by 7,000, or 3.3 percent, while unemployment dropped nationally by 8.1 percent since April 2018.

Michigan's monthly labor force growth has been consistent so far in 2019. In April, Michigan's workforce expanded for the eighth consecutive month, and was up by about 11,000 each month during 2019.

Michigan Annual Jobless Rate Falls for Past Five Years

From 2014 to 2018, annual average unemployment rates in Michigan declined considerably, dropping from 7.2 percent down to 4.1 percent; a cut of 3.1 percentage points. During this same period, the national annual jobless rate fell from 6.2 percent to 3.9 percent, a reduction of 2.3 percentage points.

Over the past five years (2014-2018), Michigan annual average employment rose by 282,000, or 6.4 percent. Total unemployment fell by 141,000,

or approximately 41.0 percent. In comparison, the U.S. average number of employed moved up by a similar 6.8 percent while the national number of unemployed declined by about 34.0 percent. On average, Michigan gained 56,000 employed every year between 2014 and 2018. In total, Michigan's workforce increased by 141,000 over this five-year period.

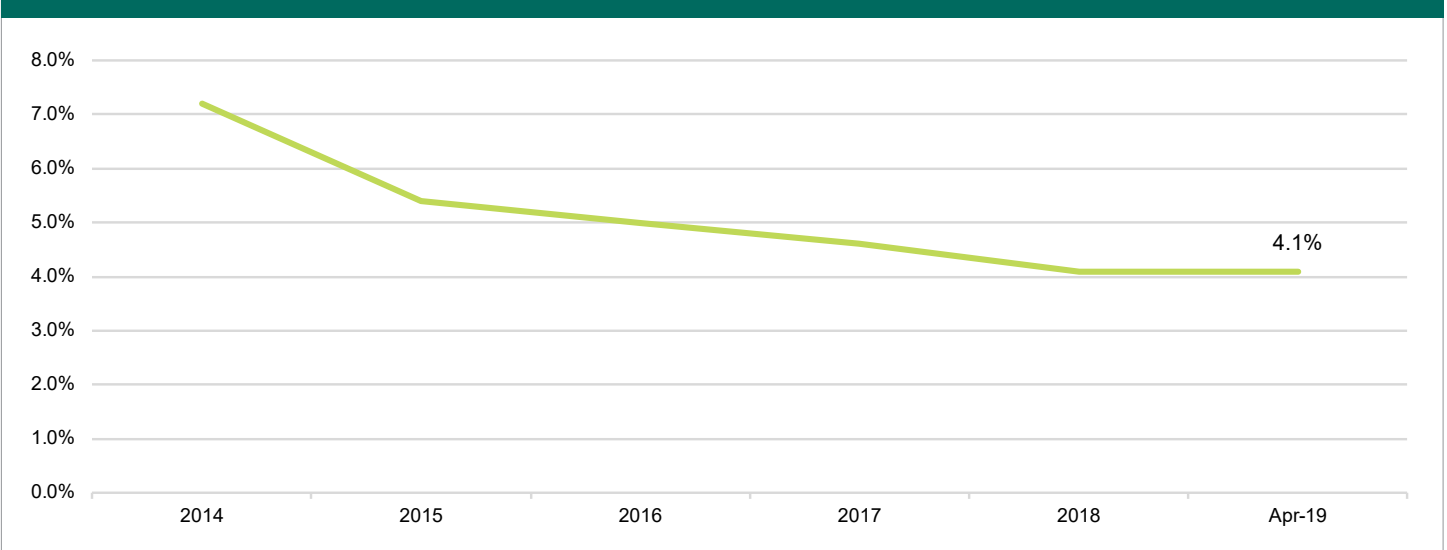
Michigan's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates have remained stable over the past year. Since April 2018, rates have remained within a narrow range of 3.9 to 4.3 percent. Prior to 2018, such low rates had not been seen since the year 2000.

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MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

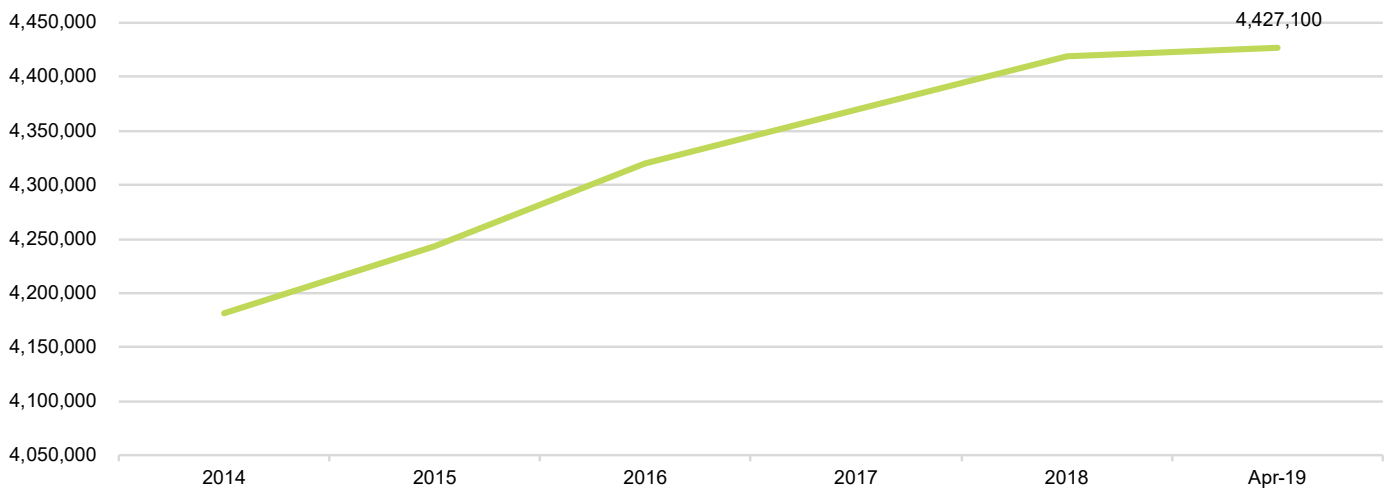
	APRIL 2019	MARCH 2019	APRIL 2018	CHANGE OVER THE MONTH	CHANGE OVER THE YEAR
Labor Force	4,948,000	4,937,000	4,907,000	+11,000	+41,000
Employed	4,746,000	4,739,000	4,697,000	+7,000	+49,000
Unemployed	202,000	198,000	209,000	+4,000	-7,000
Jobless Rate	4.1	4.0	4.3	+0.1	-0.2

MICHIGAN ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, 2014-2018 AND APRIL 2019





MICHIGAN ANNUAL AVERAGE PAYROLL JOBS, 2014–2018 AND APRIL 2019



MICHIGAN JOB TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Monthly Overview

The number of nonfarm jobs in Michigan was little changed in April, notching higher by 2,100 over the month to 4,447,900. In April, most sectors displayed minimal job change. The largest payroll increases were reported in *Government* (+1,200) and *Other services* (+1,000). The *Manufacturing* sector recorded the largest monthly job reduction (-2,500) over the month.

Over-the-Year Analysis

Over the past year, total nonfarm payrolls have grown by 37,300, or 0.8 percent. This was a full percentage point below the 1.8 percent growth rate registered nationally since April 2018. In Michigan, payrolls advanced over the year in all major sectors except *Education and health services* (-4,300). The largest job additions occurred in *Leisure and hospitality* (+9,000), *Trade, transportation and utilities* (+7,300), *Construction* (+6,500), and *Manufacturing* (+6,500). Smaller, yet notable, gains were recorded in *Other services* (+3,600), *Financial activities* (+3,500), *Information* (+1,900), *Government* (+1,800), and *Professional and business services* (+1,400).

Nearly Continuous Job Gains Since September 2017

Michigan payroll jobs have registered very steady additions since September 2017. In fact, jobs have grown in 16 of the past 19 months and were up 74,000 (+1.7 percent) over this period. This job expansion was, however, below the 2.8 percent growth that occurred nationally since September 2017.

Job gains have taken place in all major industry sectors since September 2017, with over half of these additions recorded in *Manufacturing* (+20,600), *Professional and business services* (+11,000), and *Construction* (+10,100).

Significant employment expansion also took place during this period in *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+9,300), *Leisure and hospitality* (+8,900), *Other services* (+5,400), and *Financial activities* (+4,600).

The state's key *Transportation equipment manufacturing* industry has added 10,200 jobs since September 2017.

Significant Industry Employment Developments

CONSTRUCTION

Job levels in this sector rose by 700 over the month. Jobs in this industry advanced in six of the past seven months. A portion of the April job gain was due to stronger-than-typical hiring in the subsectors of *Heavy and civil engineering construction* and *Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors*. Between April 2018 and April 2019, employment rose 6,500 for an increase of 3.9 percent. This accounted for 17.4 percent of the over-the-year gain in total nonfarm jobs. Nationally, employment increased by 33,000 in April and by 3.5 percent over the year.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Job levels in *Wholesale trade* inched up by 400 in April after adding 600 positions in March. So far in 2019, payrolls in this sector have expanded modestly by 800 or 0.5 percent. This was slightly above the 0.4 percent increase in total nonfarm jobs during this period. In April, most of the job growth in the broad sector occurred in the *Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods* component. Since April 2018, *Wholesale trade* employment levels increased by 900 or 0.5 percent. Nationally, employment moved up by 9,900 over the month and by 1.9 percent over the year.

MANUFACTURING

The number of jobs in this sector moved lower by 2,500 during April with job cuts in both the *Durable goods* (-1,500) and *Nondurable goods* (-1,000) subsectors. A portion of the unadjusted job reductions in *Durable goods* was concentrated in the automotive and automotive related sectors of *Motor vehicle parts manufacturing*, *Fabricated metal product manufacturing*, and *Machinery manufacturing*. The decrease in April jobs in the *Nondurable goods* sector primarily took place in the auto-related *Plastics product manufacturing* industry as well as in *Printing and related support activities* and *Food manufacturing*. Over the year, *Manufacturing* jobs have grown by 6,500 or by 1.0 percent. This gain accounted for 17.4 percent of the increase in total nonfarm jobs since April 2018, and was concentrated in *Transportation equipment manufacturing* (+4,300). Nationally, job levels rose by 4,000 over the month and by 1.6 percent over the year.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

On a *not seasonally adjusted* basis, total nonfarm job levels rose in all 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in April. These job additions ranged from 0.1 percent in Saginaw to 1.6 percent in Benton Harbor. The average statewide increase was 0.6 percent over the month.

The metro areas of Benton Harbor (+1.6 percent), Jackson (+1.4 percent), Midland (+1.1 percent), and Lansing (+1.0 percent) recorded above-average total payroll additions over the month. A main contributor to these gains in many of the regions was larger than average job advances in the *Goods producing* sector. In the Benton Harbor MSA, job additions were concentrated in the *Private service providing* sector.

Over the past year, 10 Michigan metro areas added jobs, led by the Detroit metro area (+6,500 jobs) and the Grand Rapids metro area (+4,700 jobs).

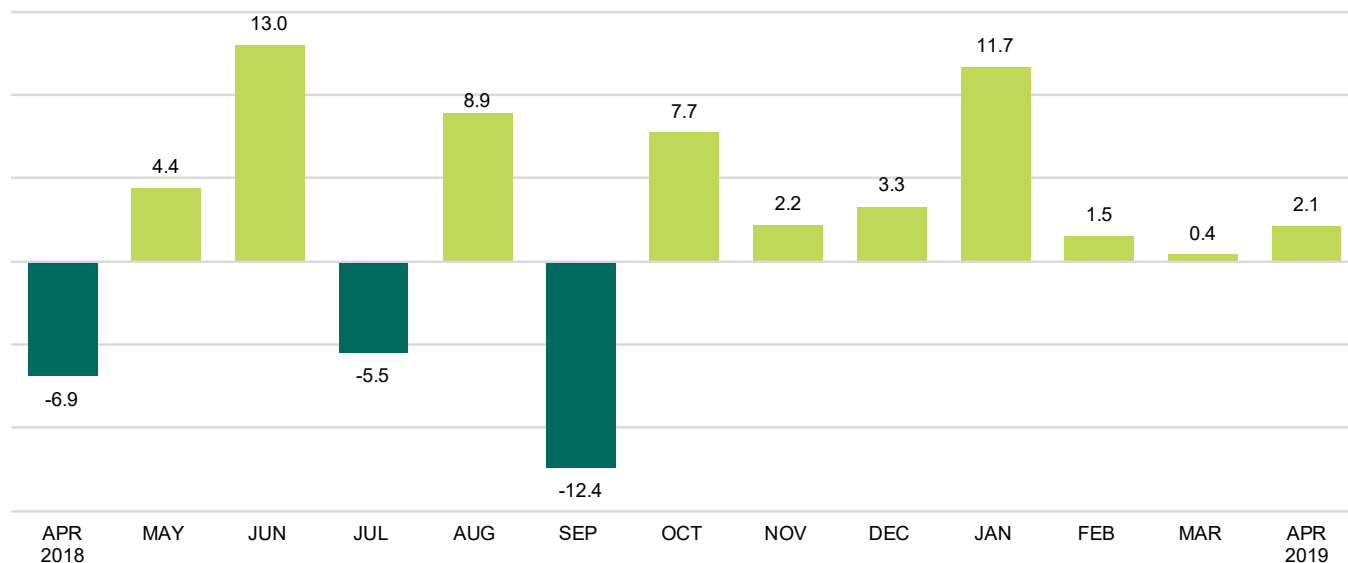
JEFFREY AULA
Economic Analyst



MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

INDUSTRY	APRIL 2019	MARCH 2019	APRIL 2018	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
TOTAL NONFARM	4,447,900	4,445,800	4,410,600	2,100	0.0%	37,300	0.8%
Total Private	3,840,000	3,839,100	3,804,500	900	0.0%	35,500	0.9%
Private Service-Providing	3,024,200	3,021,600	3,001,800	2,600	0.1%	22,400	0.7%
GOODS-PRODUCING	815,800	817,500	802,700	-1,700	-0.2%	13,100	1.6%
Mining, Logging, and Construction	181,000	180,200	174,400	800	0.4%	6,600	3.8%
Mining and Logging	7,300	7,200	7,200	100	1.4%	100	1.4%
Construction	173,700	173,000	167,200	700	0.4%	6,500	3.9%
Manufacturing	634,800	637,300	628,300	-2,500	-0.4%	6,500	1.0%
Durable Goods	483,900	485,400	475,100	-1,500	-0.3%	8,800	1.9%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	196,400	196,300	192,100	100	0.1%	4,300	2.2%
Non-Durable Goods	150,900	151,900	153,200	-1,000	-0.7%	-2,300	-1.5%
SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,632,100	3,628,300	3,607,900	3,800	0.1%	24,200	0.7%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	796,500	796,200	789,200	300	0.0%	7,300	0.9%
Wholesale Trade	172,600	172,200	171,700	400	0.2%	900	0.5%
Retail Trade	469,600	469,300	470,800	300	0.1%	-1,200	-0.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	154,300	154,700	146,700	-400	-0.3%	7,600	5.2%
Information	57,500	57,000	55,600	500	0.9%	1,900	3.4%
Financial Activities	222,100	222,300	218,600	-200	-0.1%	3,500	1.6%
Finance and Insurance	165,900	166,100	163,900	-200	-0.1%	2,000	1.2%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	56,200	56,200	54,700	0	0.0%	1,500	2.7%
Professional and Business Services	660,900	660,100	659,500	800	0.1%	1,400	0.2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	301,200	302,000	297,700	-800	-0.3%	3,500	1.2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	68,500	68,600	68,400	-100	-0.1%	100	0.1%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	291,200	289,500	293,400	1,700	0.6%	-2,200	-0.7%
Education and Health Services	676,200	676,100	680,500	100	0.0%	-4,300	-0.6%
Educational Services	73,700	74,100	74,700	-400	-0.5%	-1,000	-1.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	602,500	602,000	605,800	500	0.1%	-3,300	-0.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	440,700	440,600	431,700	100	0.0%	9,000	2.1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	53,000	53,500	52,100	-500	-0.9%	900	1.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	387,700	387,100	379,600	600	0.2%	8,100	2.1%
Other Services	170,300	169,300	166,700	1,000	0.6%	3,600	2.2%
Government	607,900	606,700	606,100	1,200	0.2%	1,800	0.3%
Federal Government	52,600	52,300	52,200	300	0.6%	400	0.8%
State Government	193,600	192,900	191,800	700	0.4%	1,800	0.9%
Local Government	361,700	361,500	362,100	200	0.1%	-400	-0.1%

MICHIGAN OVER THE MONTH PAYROLL JOB CHANGE (IN THOUSANDS)



MICHIGAN NONFARM PAYROLL JOB GROWTH SEPTEMBER 2017–APRIL 2019 (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

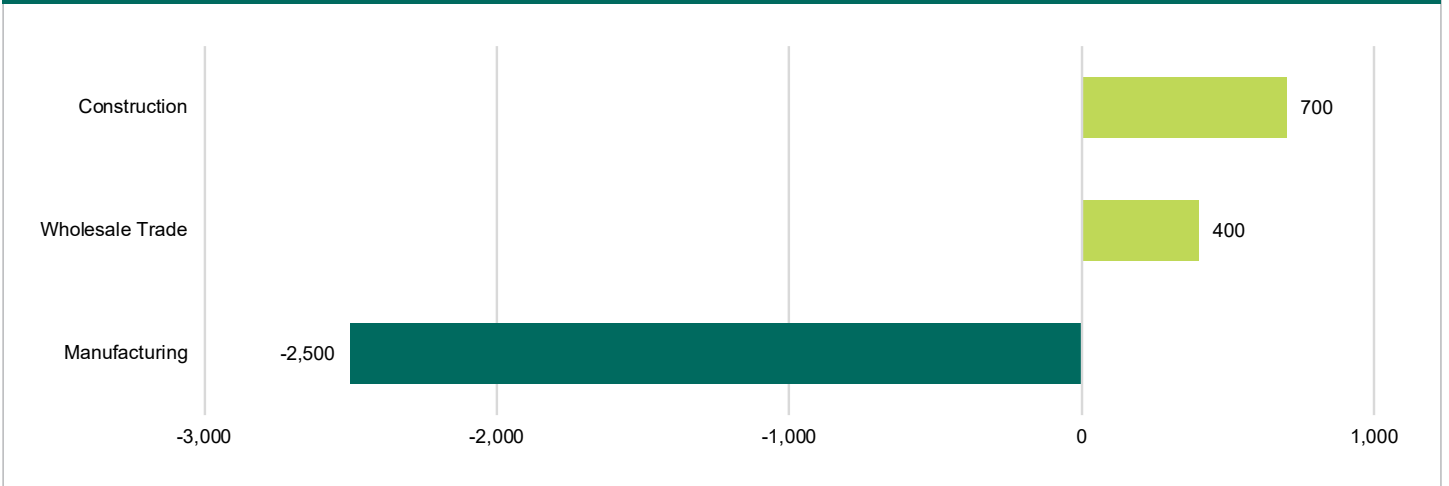
	JOB CHANGE
TOTAL NONFARM	74,000
Mining and Logging	100
Construction	10,100
Manufacturing	20,600
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	10,200
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	9,300
Information	1,300
Financial Activities	4,600
Professional and Business Services	11,000
Educational and Health Services	1,600
Leisure and Hospitality	8,900
Other Services	5,400
Government	1,100



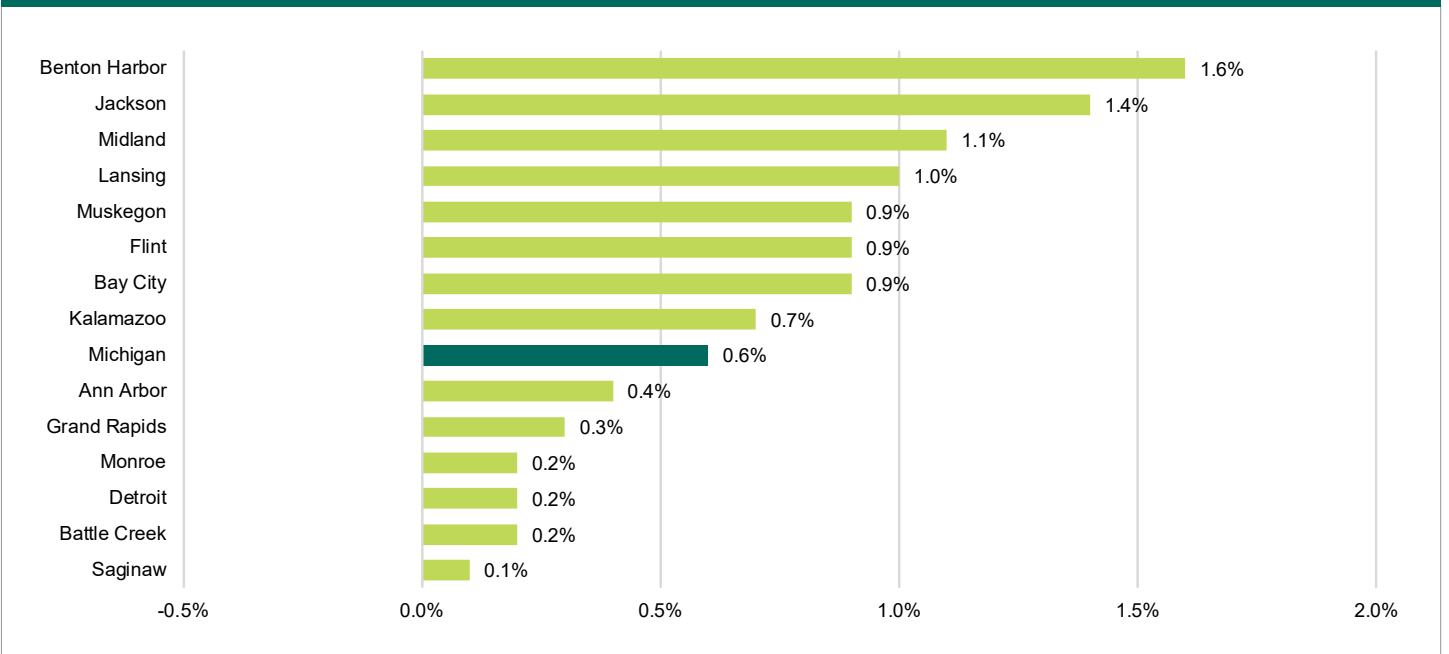


Photo by Claire Abendroth, Talent and Economic Development Department of Michigan

MICHIGAN OVER THE MONTH JOB CHANGE BY SELECT INDUSTRY, MARCH 2019–APRIL 2019



METROPOLITAN AREA JOB CHANGE, MARCH 2019–APRIL 2019 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

ANN ARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Ann Arbor metro area unemployment rate fell by half a percentage point over the month to 2.5 percent in April.
- Ann Arbor was tied with Grand Rapids in exhibiting the lowest unemployment rate out of all Michigan major labor markets.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm jobs in Ann Arbor rose by 900 over the month, or 0.4 percent.
- Job gains in several seasonal industry sectors were partially offset by a seasonal 700-job decline in *Government*.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The Ann Arbor metro area *Information* sector hit its all-time high level of 5,400 jobs in April, a level last seen in August of 2018.

BAY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

- Bay City's jobless rate fell by a full percentage point between March 2019 and April 2019 to 4.3 percent.
- Bay City was the only Michigan region to exhibit no change in total workforce over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll employment in the Bay City region edged up by 300 over the month, or 0.9 percent, mainly due to an increase in *Mining, logging and construction* (+200).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- For the second consecutive month, Bay City's *Retail trade* sector recorded its all-time low level of 4,800 jobs in April.

FLINT METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Flint region April jobless rate moved down by nine-tenths of a percentage point to 4.3 percent.
- The number of area unemployed decreased by nearly five percent over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Flint payroll jobs advanced by 1,300 over the month, or 0.9 percent, primarily due to increases in *Trade, transportation and utilities* (+500) and *Professional and business services* (+400).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Transportation, warehousing and utilities* reached a 17-year high level of 4,500 jobs in April.
- Flint's total nonfarm job count demonstrated the largest over-the-year advancement out of all Michigan metro areas, increasing by 1.8 percent since April 2018.

BATTLE CREEK METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in the Battle Creek metro area moved down in April by 0.7 percentage points to 3.7 percent. This monthly rate drop was driven by a decline of 500 in the number of unemployed (-17.9 percent).
- Since April 2018, unemployment inched down 200, and the number of area employed moved up (+600). The jobless rate fell slightly by three tenths of a percentage point.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Battle Creek job levels were stable in April, edging up by 100 or just 0.2 percent. Seasonal job gains in *Construction and mining* and in *Leisure and hospitality* were offset by small cuts in *Government* and *Manufacturing*.

- Since April 2018, jobs in the Battle Creek MSA were flat.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The Battle Creek metro area added 2,000 jobs from April 2013 to April 2019, primarily due to gains in *Manufacturing* and *Educational and health services*.

DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN METRO AREA

- Unemployment in the Detroit metro area declined by five-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 3.9 percent.
- The Detroit MSA was the only statewide major labor market to have a drop in employment in April.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- The Detroit region nonfarm job count advanced by 3,400 over the month, or 0.2 percent.
- Job increases in *Leisure and hospitality, Professional and business services*, and *Mining, logging and construction* were offset by cuts in multiple other industries.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Detroit's *General merchandise stores* subsector reached an all-time low level of 42,800 jobs in April.

GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING METRO AREA

- In April, the unemployment rate in Grand Rapids decreased by 0.7 percentage points to 2.5 percent.
- The region's workforce remained unchanged over the month and rose by 1.3 percent over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll jobs in the Grand Rapids MSA moved up by 1,600 over the month, or 0.3 percent, due to a 1,700-job increase in *Trade, transportation, and utilities*.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Job levels in the region have shown consistent monthly growth over the last decade, with only seasonal job reductions in the months of January and July.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	ANN ARBOR			BATTLE CREEK			BAY CITY		
	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	198,200	197,600	196,000	63,300	63,400	62,900	50,300	50,200	50,300
Employment	193,200	191,700	190,900	60,900	60,600	60,300	48,100	47,500	47,900
Unemployment	5,000	6,000	5,100	2,300	2,800	2,500	2,200	2,700	2,400
Rate (percent)	2.5%	3.0%	2.6%	3.7%	4.4%	4.0%	4.3%	5.3%	4.8%
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	226,500	225,600	225,000	58,000	57,900	58,000	34,900	34,600	35,200
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,300	4,000	4,200	1,500	1,300	1,600	1,200	1,000	1,200
Manufacturing	15,200	15,200	15,100	12,000	12,100	11,800	4,500	4,400	4,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	26,000	25,600	25,600	8,900	8,900	8,800	7,200	7,200	7,500
Wholesale Trade	6,300	6,200	6,100	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	15,800	15,500	15,900	5,800	5,800	5,500	4,800	4,800	5,000
Information	5,400	5,300	5,300	*	*	*	400	400	400
Financial Activities	6,900	6,900	7,100	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400
Professional and Business Services	29,700	29,400	29,800	6,000	5,900	6,200	2,700	2,700	2,700
Educational and Health Services	28,000	27,900	28,300	11,000	11,000	11,000	6,400	6,400	6,500
Leisure and Hospitality	18,100	17,800	18,000	4,300	4,200	4,400	4,300	4,200	4,400
Other Services	6,500	6,400	6,400	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,200	1,300	1,300
Government	86,400	87,100	85,200	10,900	11,000	10,700	5,700	5,700	5,500
DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN									
FLINT									
GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING									
	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	2,134,000	2,156,000	2,101,000	184,600	184,100	181,200	587,700	587,800	580,400
Employment	2,050,000	2,060,000	2,027,000	176,600	174,500	172,900	572,800	569,200	564,500
Unemployment	84,000	96,000	74,000	7,900	9,500	8,300	14,900	18,700	15,800
Rate (percent)	3.9%	4.4%	3.5%	4.3%	5.2%	4.6%	2.5%	3.2%	2.7%
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,025,400	2,022,000	2,018,900	142,700	141,400	140,200	568,900	567,300	564,200
Mining, Logging, and Construction	72,500	70,900	70,500	5,600	5,300	5,300	25,100	24,500	24,400
Manufacturing	259,700	262,000	260,000	13,200	13,100	12,400	118,100	118,800	117,000
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	372,800	374,600	368,400	29,600	29,100	29,400	98,200	96,500	96,400
Wholesale Trade	86,600	86,900	86,400	5,400	5,400	5,200	32,000	31,700	31,800
Retail Trade	207,300	208,200	208,200	19,700	19,400	20,300	50,200	48,900	49,100
Information	27,000	27,000	26,500	3,800	3,800	3,800	6,500	6,400	6,300
Financial Activities	115,200	115,800	115,000	6,000	6,000	6,100	27,000	26,900	26,300
Professional and Business Services	392,300	390,600	397,700	17,400	17,000	16,600	75,700	75,700	80,000
Educational and Health Services	319,100	320,500	317,800	26,600	26,700	27,200	94,000	93,800	94,500
Leisure and Hospitality	200,500	195,200	198,000	15,500	15,300	15,100	52,500	52,600	48,600
Other Services	74,800	74,700	75,200	5,500	5,600	5,400	22,400	22,300	22,100
Government	191,500	190,700	189,800	19,500	19,500	18,900	49,400	49,800	48,600
* Data Not Available									

JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Jackson area jobless rate fell to 3.3 percent in April, the lowest rate so far in 2019. Total employment in the region advanced over the month by a solid 1.4 percent, while the number of unemployed moved down.
- Over the past year, employment advanced by 1,100, while unemployment was down by only 200.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll jobs also showed expansion in April in the Jackson MSA, up by 800 or 1.4 percent. Jobs rose by 200 positions each in *Construction and mining*, and in *Government*.
- Since April 2018, Jackson metro area payroll jobs advanced by a full percent. *Manufacturing* and *Government* registered job additions.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2010, jobs in the *Government* sector in Jackson dipped by 12.8 percent (-1,200), more than twice the rate of decline of 5.7 percent statewide.

LANSING-EAST LANSING METRO AREA

- Joblessness in the Lansing metro area declined by seven-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 2.9 percent.
- Total employment in the region edged up by 0.7 percent over the year, a gain little more than half of that of the state.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Lansing's nonfarm job count advanced by 2,400 in April, or 1.0 percent.
- Industries with the most pronounced job gains included *Mining, logging and construction* and *Leisure and hospitality*.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *General merchandise stores* in Lansing fell to an all-time low level of 5,100 jobs in April.

MONROE METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Monroe metro area unemployment rate dropped in April by six-tenths of a percentage point to 3.5 percent.
- Monroe was one of only two Michigan regions to exhibit a jobless rate increase over the year (the other being the Detroit MSA). The Monroe rate advance was minor, up by just a tenth of a percentage point since April 2018.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Monroe job counts inched up by just 100 in April, or 0.2 percent, due to a gain in *Leisure and hospitality* (+100).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Monroe job levels have been essentially flat from April 2015 to April 2019.

KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE METRO AREA

- The April jobless rate in the Kalamazoo-Portage metro area declined sharply by 0.8 percentage points to 3.1 percent. An employment gain of 1,500 was matched by an unemployment reduction of 1,400.
- Kalamazoo had the fourth lowest unemployment rate in April among the 14 Michigan metro areas.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Kalamazoo-Portage MSA nonfarm payroll jobs in April rose by 1,100. Jobs moved up in *Retail trade, Leisure and hospitality*, and *Professional and business services*.
- Payroll jobs advanced in April for the third consecutive month.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2010, Kalamazoo region *Government* jobs decreased at a rate of 7.4 percent (vs. -5.7 percent statewide).

MIDLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

- Midland's jobless rate fell by nine-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 3.4 percent in April.
- Midland was the only Michigan major labor market to record a total employment reduction over the year (-0.3 percent).

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll employment in Midland edged up by 400 between March and April of 2019, or 1.1 percent, with increases in both *Goods producing* and *Service providing* jobs.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The region's *Goods producing* sector matched its 11-year high level of 9,200 jobs in April, a level also recorded in January of 2019.

MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Muskegon jobless rate moved down by nine-tenths of a percentage point between March and April of 2019, down to 3.7 percent.
- The region's workforce expanded by 0.8 percent over the year, well below the state average.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm jobs in Muskegon increased by 600, or 0.9 percent, over the month, with minor advances seen in multiple regional industries.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Muskegon's *Mining, logging and construction* industry demonstrated a 13-year high level of 2,600 jobs in April.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	JACKSON			KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE			LANSING-EAST LANSING		
	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	75,600	75,200	74,700	171,000	170,900	168,700	252,500	250,800	251,500
Employment	73,100	72,100	72,000	165,800	164,300	163,000	245,200	241,800	243,400
Unemployment	2,500	3,100	2,700	5,300	6,700	5,700	7,400	9,000	8,100
Rate (percent)	3.3%	4.1%	3.6%	3.1%	3.9%	3.4%	2.9%	3.6%	3.2%
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	59,400	58,600	58,800	151,200	150,100	149,500	239,100	236,700	239,200
Mining, Logging, and Construction	1,900	1,700	2,000	6,200	6,100	6,000	8,100	7,500	7,700
Manufacturing	10,200	10,100	9,800	22,900	23,100	22,500	20,000	20,100	20,000
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,300	12,200	12,300	27,100	26,300	26,500	36,600	36,500	37,100
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,700	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,600	6,700
Retail Trade	6,400	6,300	6,500	16,500	15,800	16,200	21,200	21,100	21,700
Information	300	300	300	800	800	800	2,700	2,700	3,000
Financial Activities	2,100	2,100	2,100	8,300	8,300	8,300	16,800	16,700	16,500
Professional and Business Services	6,100	6,100	6,100	17,600	17,400	17,400	23,000	22,900	23,900
Educational and Health Services	10,500	10,400	10,500	24,500	24,400	24,700	32,600	32,600	32,900
Leisure and Hospitality	5,300	5,200	5,300	16,100	15,900	16,000	19,300	18,800	19,100
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,300	5,200	5,200	10,500	10,400	10,300
Government	8,200	8,000	7,900	22,400	22,600	22,100	69,500	68,500	68,700
MIDLAND									
	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	40,600	40,400	40,900	76,800	76,600	75,400	78,500	78,300	77,900
Employment	39,200	38,700	39,300	74,000	73,400	72,900	75,600	74,800	74,500
Unemployment	1,400	1,800	1,600	2,700	3,100	2,600	2,900	3,600	3,300
Rate (percent)	3.4%	4.3%	3.9%	3.5%	4.1%	3.4%	3.7%	4.6%	4.3%
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	37,700	37,300	38,100	42,100	42,000	41,400	65,400	64,800	64,700
Mining, Logging, and Construction	*	*	*	2,400	2,400	1,900	2,600	2,400	2,400
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,700	5,700	5,400	13,900	13,800	14,000
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	*	*	*	10,500	10,500	10,800	14,200	14,000	13,800
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,800	1,800	1,900	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	4,700	4,700	4,900	11,200	11,000	11,200
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	300	300	300
Financial Activities	*	*	*	900	900	900	1,800	1,800	1,800
Professional and Business Services	*	*	*	5,700	5,700	5,700	3,700	3,600	3,900
Educational and Health Services	*	*	*	5,000	5,000	5,100	11,900	12,000	11,900
Leisure and Hospitality	*	*	*	4,600	4,500	4,400	7,400	7,200	7,000
Other Services	*	*	*	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,200	2,200	2,200
Government	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,500	5,500	5,400	7,400	7,500	7,400
* Data Not Available									

NILES-BENTON HARBOR METRO AREA

- In April, employment rose and unemployment declined in the Niles-Benton Harbor metro area, pushing down the area jobless rate by nine tenths of a percentage point.
- Since April 2018, employment advanced by 1,100, while unemployment inched down by 300. The jobless rate decreased slightly by four tenths of a percentage point.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA continued to increase in April (+1,000 or 1.6 percent). Employment gains were seen in *Leisure and hospitality*, *Professional and business services*, and *Private educational and health services*.
- Since April 2018, Niles-Benton Harbor job counts advanced by 800 or 1.3 percent. Employment in almost all major sectors was up or flat.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2010, *Government* jobs in the region inched down by 400 (-4.4 percent), compared to a drop of 5.7 percent statewide.

SAGINAW METROPOLITAN AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Saginaw metro area dropped by a full percentage point over the month to 4.3 percent.
- Total unemployment in the region declined by 5.1 percent over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll jobs in Saginaw edged up by 100 over the month, or 0.1 percent.
- Seasonal job advances in *Mining, logging and construction* and *Leisure and hospitality* were partially offset by minor job cuts in a few other industries.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

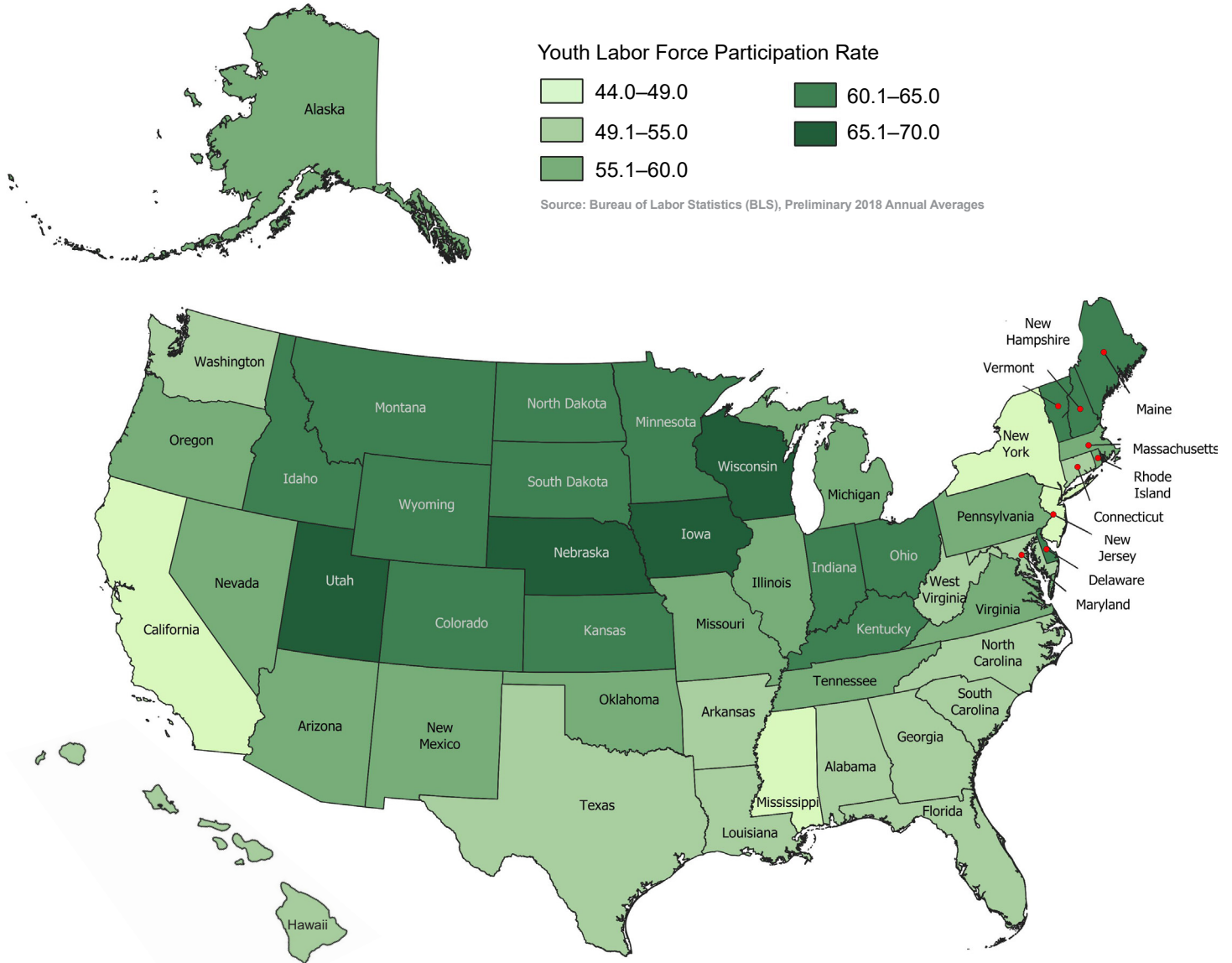
- On a percentage basis, Saginaw exhibited the smallest over-the-month nonfarm job gain out of all Michigan metro regions.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	NILES-BENTON HARBOR			SAGINAW					
	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018			
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	74,000	73,300	73,100	87,000	87,400	86,400			
Employment	71,300	70,000	70,200	83,300	82,800	82,500			
Unemployment	2,600	3,300	2,900	3,700	4,600	3,900			
Rate (percent)	3.6%	4.5%	4.0%	4.3%	5.3%	4.5%			
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	62,600	61,600	61,800	87,100	87,000	86,800			
Mining, Logging, and Construction	2,200	2,100	2,500	3,000	2,700	2,800			
Manufacturing	13,300	13,400	13,000	12,000	12,200	12,200			
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	10,600	10,500	10,500	16,600	16,600	16,300			
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,000	2,000	2,100			
Retail Trade	6,900	6,800	6,500	12,000	11,900	11,600			
Information	500	500	500	1,300	1,300	1,300			
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	2,400	3,600	3,600	3,600			
Professional and Business Services	5,900	5,600	5,700	11,200	11,100	11,200			
Educational and Health Services	9,500	9,300	9,300	15,800	16,000	16,000			
Leisure and Hospitality	7,200	6,800	7,100	9,100	8,900	8,900			
Other Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	3,200	3,300	3,200			
Government	8,600	8,600	8,500	11,300	11,300	11,300			
UPPER PENINSULA									
	APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	NORTHEAST MICHIGAN					
				APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018	NORTHWEST MICHIGAN		
							APR 2019	MAR 2019	APR 2018
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	136,600	137,900	135,900	80,600	81,600	80,100	146,200	147,500	143,700
Employment	128,800	128,800	127,600	75,200	74,400	74,200	139,300	138,900	136,100
Unemployment	7,800	9,100	8,300	5,400	7,100	5,900	6,800	8,600	7,600
Rate (percent)	5.7%	6.6%	6.1%	6.7%	8.8%	7.4%	4.7%	5.8%	5.3%

MAP OF THE MONTH:

YOUTH LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY STATE



Labor Force Participation Rate for Youth (Ages 16-24) Across the United States

Using U.S. data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, this map displays the labor force participation rate by state for youth in 2018. As explained in the feature article, this subpopulation represents the percentage of youth in the labor force who are 16 through 24 years old, and are either working or actively seeking work.

As illustrated in the map, the states with higher youth labor force participation rates tend to be located within the midwestern and western regions of the United States. Many are rural with farm or resource-based economies. States with relatively lower rates, on the other hand, were found along the southeast coast, with the exception of Washington, California, Texas, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut and New York.

Michigan's youth labor force participation rate was 58.8 percent in 2018, which was approximately 3.6 percent higher than the U.S. rate of 55.2 percent. Michigan ranked 21st in labor force participation rate nationally, Wisconsin capped out with the highest rate at 69.8 percent, and Mississippi ranked as the state with the lowest rate of 44.7 percent.

ASHLEY TARVER
Demographic Analyst



YOUTH IN THE MICHIGAN LABOR MARKET

As the U.S. economy approaches the longest period of economic expansion on record, the labor market situation for youth has benefited from the overall improvement seen in the years following the Great Recession. In fact, the social problem of elevated youth joblessness and declining youth labor force participation was a common concern shared by many who follow state labor markets, particularly around 2009 when youth unemployment in Michigan soared to 20 percent.

Since that time, most indicators on youth have rebounded, but remain below pre-recession levels. This feature will update the numbers for youth in Michigan's labor market, starting with unemployment and labor force participation, then moving to youth employment by industry and occupation, and finishing with the short- and long-term outlooks for youth employment. The feature also includes a review of how youth have been spending their time lately, according to the American Time Use Survey.

Note: Due to differences in program definitions, youth are defined as 14- to 24-year-olds, 15- to 24-year-olds, or 16- to 24-year-olds depending on the original data source.

Population and the Labor Market

According to the latest estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, there were 1,361,275 working-age youth aged 15 to 24 in Michigan in 2017, representing 13.7 percent of the state's total population. Michigan ranked 10th nationally by number of youth and 18th by share of youth.

Since 2006, the number of residents aged 15 to 24 slid lower by nearly 70,000 or 4.8 percent, slightly worse than the overall decline in the state's population (-1.3 percent) over the period. Nationally, since 2006, the number of youth aged 15 to 24 inched higher by 1.9 percent, slower than the overall population growth (8.8 percent).

Within the larger group, Michigan working-age youth are roughly split between those aged 15 to 19 (49 percent) and those aged 20 to 24 (51 percent). The distinction is important and has implications for youth labor force participation, discussed later.

Youth Unemployment and the Labor Force

UNEMPLOYMENT

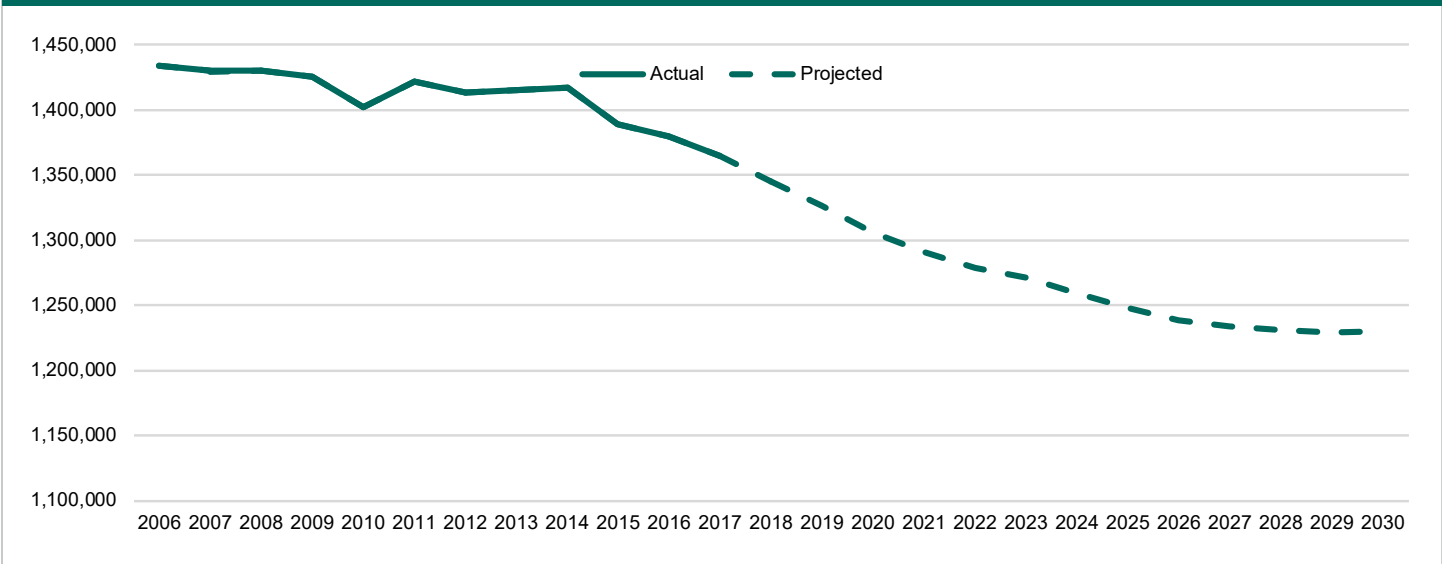
Michigan's youth unemployment rate in 2018 was 9.1 percent, significantly better than the nearly 20 percent rate posted in 2009. The state's youth unemployment rate was half-a-percentage point above the national rate of 8.6 percent, ranking Michigan 33rd nationally in youth joblessness.

While youth joblessness has moderated, the rate was still more than double the state's overall rate of 4.1 percent. Higher-than-average jobless rates for 16- to 24-year-olds is expected and reflects a combination of factors including competition from older, more experienced workers and structural challenges like skills mismatches.

Behind the 2018 youth unemployment rate, there were approximately 25,700 unemployed 16- to 19-year-olds and 38,300 unemployed 20- to 24-year-olds. These numbers represent youth who are in the labor market actively seeking employment.



FIGURE 1: MICHIGAN'S YOUTH POPULATION (15-24)



Source: American Community Survey 1-year Estimates & Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, 2045 Michigan Population Projection Series

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

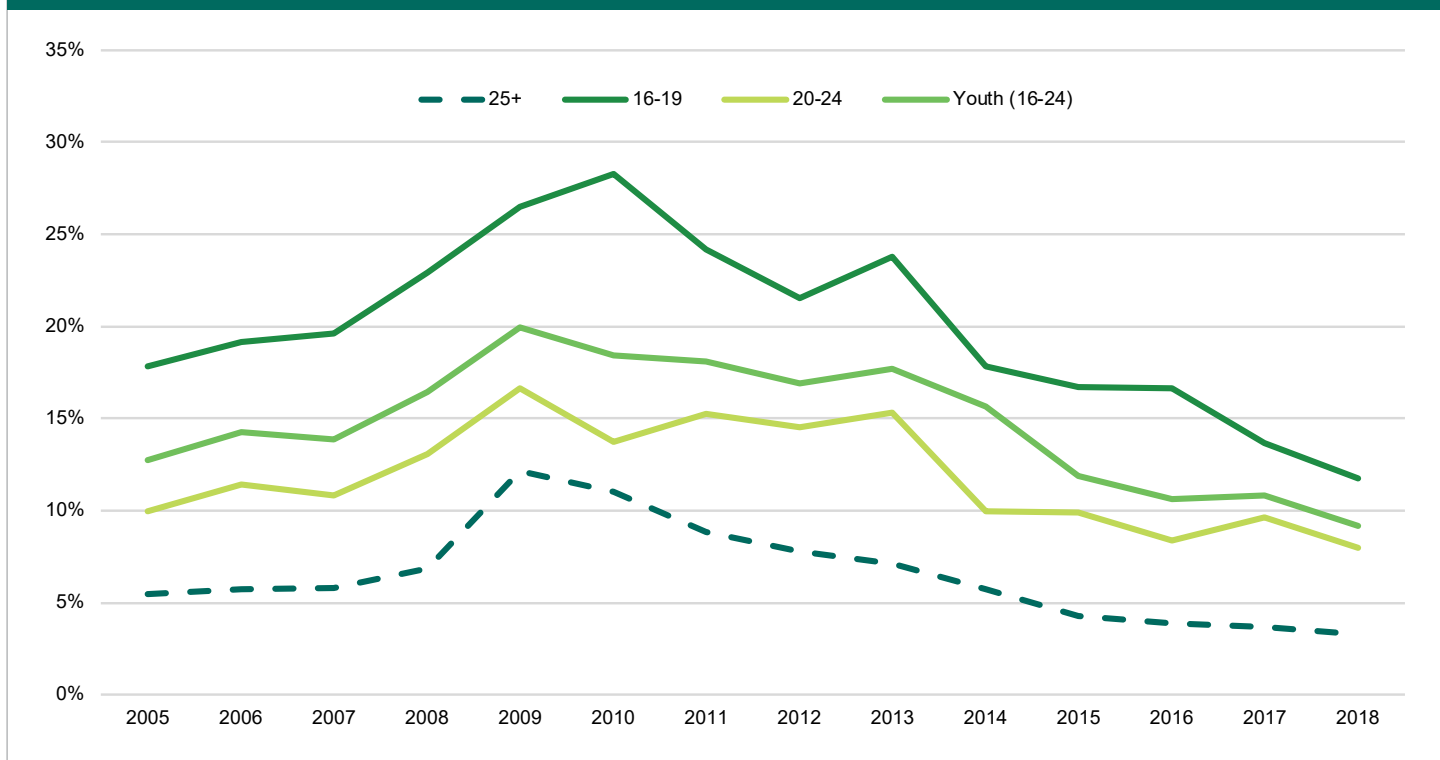
In 2018, 58.8 percent of Michigan youth were participating in the labor market. This number is bolstered by older youth (20- to 24-year-olds), with a participation rate of 76 percent. As expected, younger youth (16- to 19-year-olds) were less active in the labor market, with participation rates near 40 percent. With youth labor force participation rates near 60 percent,

Michigan ranked 21st among the states and was slightly above the national average for youth participation (55.2 percent).

Behind the 2018 labor force participation rate in Michigan, there were 337,900 residents aged 16 to 19 and 153,800 residents aged 20 to 24 who were not participating in the labor market. One important reason for so many

youths not participating in the labor market is engagement in educational activities. Indeed, 92 percent of the youth who are not in the labor force did not want a job. Importantly, this left 8 percent or 38,900 youth not in the labor force who did want a job. Among them, 2,700 were counted as “discouraged workers,” or those who had quit looking for work because they were discouraged over job prospects.

FIGURE 2: MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

American Time Use Survey

The American Time Use Survey from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics “measures the amount of time people spend doing various activities, such as paid work, childcare, volunteering, and socializing.” This survey is especially interesting when comparing and contrasting the amount of time youth and older adults spend on various activities.

Nationally, about 30 percent of youth aged 15 to 24 were engaged in work and work-related activities in 2017, down sharply from 43 percent in 2007. When working, however, youth put in an impressive 7.11 hours on an average day, a number boosted by 19- to 24-year-olds. As expected, older adults spent more time on the job. For comparison, consider that 60 percent of adults 25 to 54 were engaged in work and work-related activities. When working, older adults put in more time, working 8.5 hours on an average day.

If just 30 percent of youth are working, what else are they doing with their time?

- **Educational activities:** In 2017, 40 percent of youth were engaged in educational activities, including time spent taking classes and time spent doing research and homework. The share of youth engaged in educational activities was up from 33 percent in 2007. When engaged in educational activities, youth spent just over 6

hours a day on the activity. Only 4 percent of older adults (25- to 54-year-olds) were engaged in educational activities. When engaged, older adults spent 4.4 hours on the activity.

- **Leisure and sports:** A 96 percent majority of youth were engaged in leisure and sports, including socializing, relaxing, sports, exercise, and recreation. When involved in leisure and sports, youth spent 5.6 hours on the activity. Both the share of youth participating in leisure and sports and the amount of time spent on the activity was unchanged over the past decade.

Industry and Occupational Employment

Important insights about youth employment come from knowing the industries and occupations employing a large number or a large share of youth.

- Industry information comes from the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics program, a federal-state cooperative program between this Bureau and the U.S. Census Bureau.
- Occupational information comes from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households nationally, with about 1,800 of those households in Michigan.

- Due to differences in program definitions, youth by industry are defined as 14- to 24-year-olds and youth by occupation are defined as 16- to 24-year-olds.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

As of the start of the second quarter of 2018, roughly 563,000 jobs were held by 14- to 24-year-olds in Michigan, representing 13.2 percent of the 4,253,000 total jobs. These youth were not evenly dispersed across the labor market. In fact, youth tended to concentrate in industries with flexible hours and in occupations with seasonal opportunities.

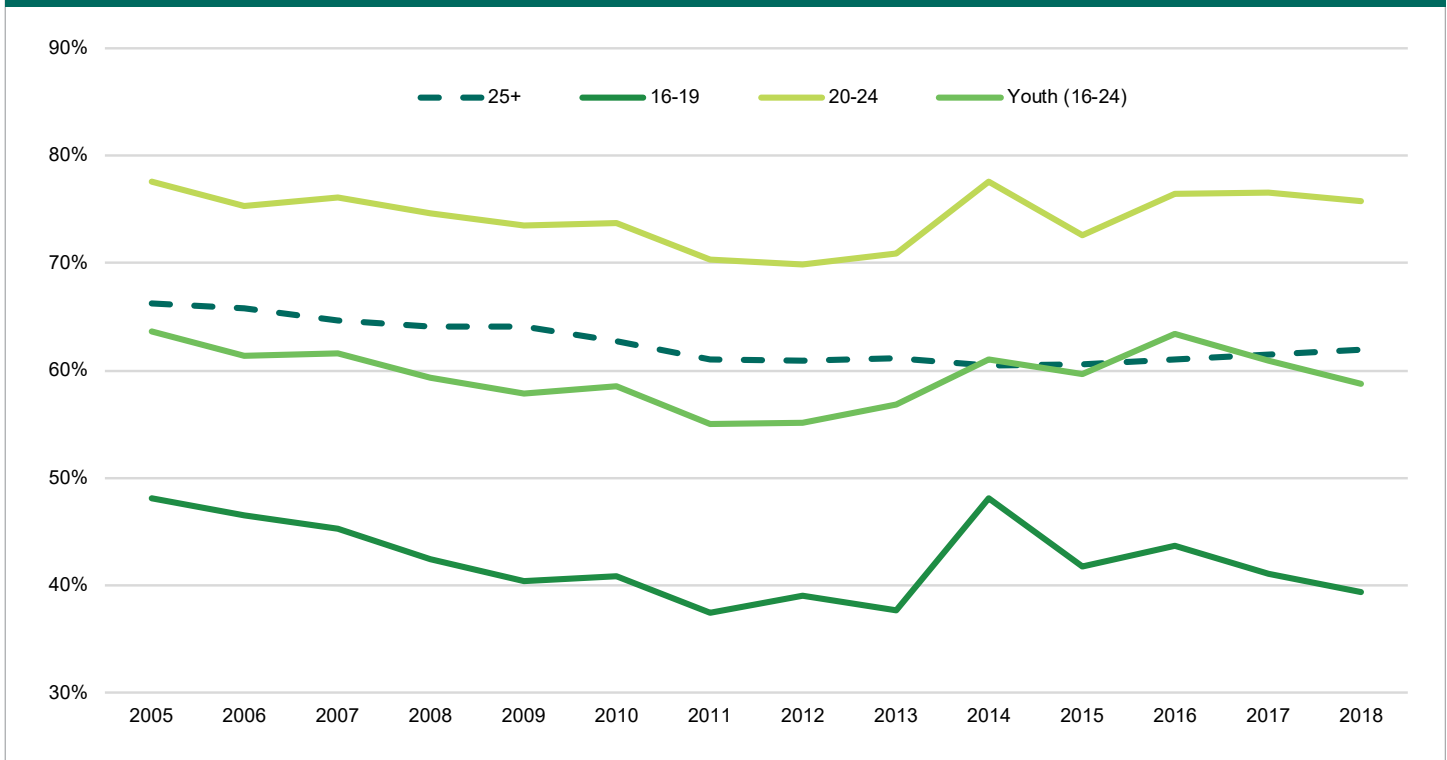
Two definitions are helpful for describing and explaining youth employment by industry:

- Youth-critical sectors employ a large number of young workers. They are typically large, with many jobs held by workers in all age groups.
- Youth-dominated sectors have a large share of jobs held by youth. These can be large or small but have a disproportionate number of jobs held by youth.

YOUTH-CRITICAL INDUSTRIES

Three in four jobs held by 14- to 24-year-olds were concentrated in the six sectors in Figure 4. All other jobs held by youth were spread across the remaining 14 sectors.

FIGURE 3: MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey

- One in four jobs held by youth were in *Accommodation and food services*. This sector includes businesses that provide lodging or food for immediate consumption. Within the sector, the leading industry for youth employment is *Food services and drinking places*.
- *Retail trade* was the second largest sector in terms of employing youth workers. Leading the list of industries in this sector for youth were *General merchandise stores* and *Clothing and clothing accessories stores*.
- *Health care and social assistance* was the third largest employer of youth while *Manufacturing* was the fourth. Compared to their overall employment, both sectors had a small percentage of young workers, but these sectors are so large that they have a sizable portion of all working youth.

YOUTH-DOMINATED INDUSTRIES

Youth-dominated industries had a large share of jobs held by youth. The sectors in Figure 5 all had a greater share of youth than the statewide average (13.2 percent).

- The *Accommodation and food services* sector had a youth employment share three times higher than the statewide average.
- *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* was a relatively small industry, about a tenth the size

of *Accommodation and food services*. It was nonetheless very reliant on youth workers. This industry is highly seasonal, meaning employment opportunities expand and contract throughout the year.

- *Retail trade* made up 10.6 percent of all jobs in the state, but more than 22 percent of jobs in this sector were held by youth. These jobs were in industries such as *Clothing and clothing accessories stores* and *Electronics and appliance stores*, among many others.
- *Other services* contains a variety of industries. These industries include pet care, automotive repair, and private household maintenance. Many of the subsectors in *Other services* expand during strong economic times as residents have more money for discretionary services.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

In Michigan, more than half of all youth employment (51.8 percent) fell into four major occupational categories: *Food preparation and serving related* occupations; *Sales and related* occupations; *Office and administrative support* occupations; and *Production* occupations. Combined, these occupational categories employed 482,000 workers aged 16 to 24. Many job titles in *Food preparation and serving related* and *Sales and related* occupations require less education and training, offer flexible schedules,

and provide seasonal opportunities, making them attractive to youth, particularly younger youth. In contrast, *Office and administrative support* and *Production* occupations are large categories, employing many workers in all age groups, including youth.

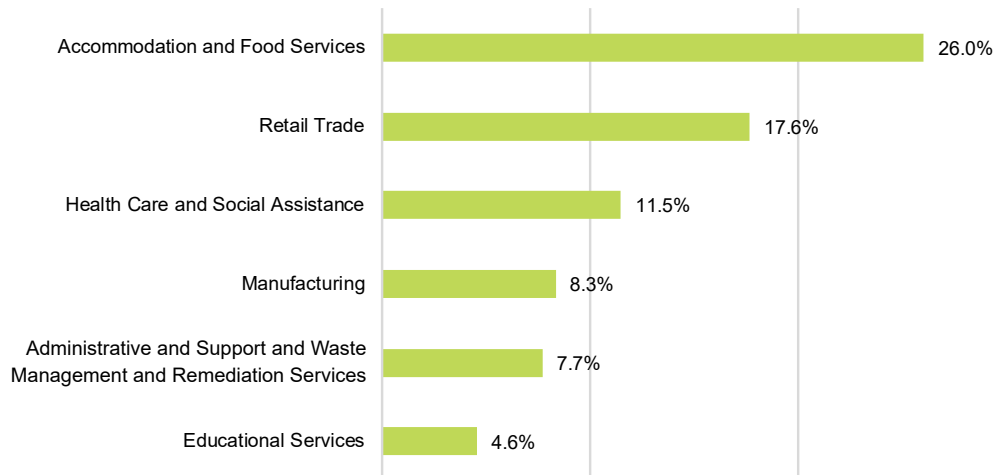
National data can be used to identify the detailed occupations held by 16- to 24-year-olds. Interestingly, the job title with the highest percentage of youth employment was *Miscellaneous protective service worker*, with 86.2 percent of workers aged 16 to 24. This occupation includes lifeguards, ski patrol, and other recreational protective service workers. Likewise, three-in-four workers in the *Hosts and hostess* occupation were aged 16 to 24. Other jobs with a large share of youth workers included *Food counter workers*, *Residential advisors*, and *Recreation attendants*. Not surprisingly occupations that require higher levels of education or experience have lower numbers of youth, partially due to some young people not being out of high school or not having time to finish post-secondary education or training.

Youth Population and Employment Outlook

YOUTH POPULATION OUTLOOK

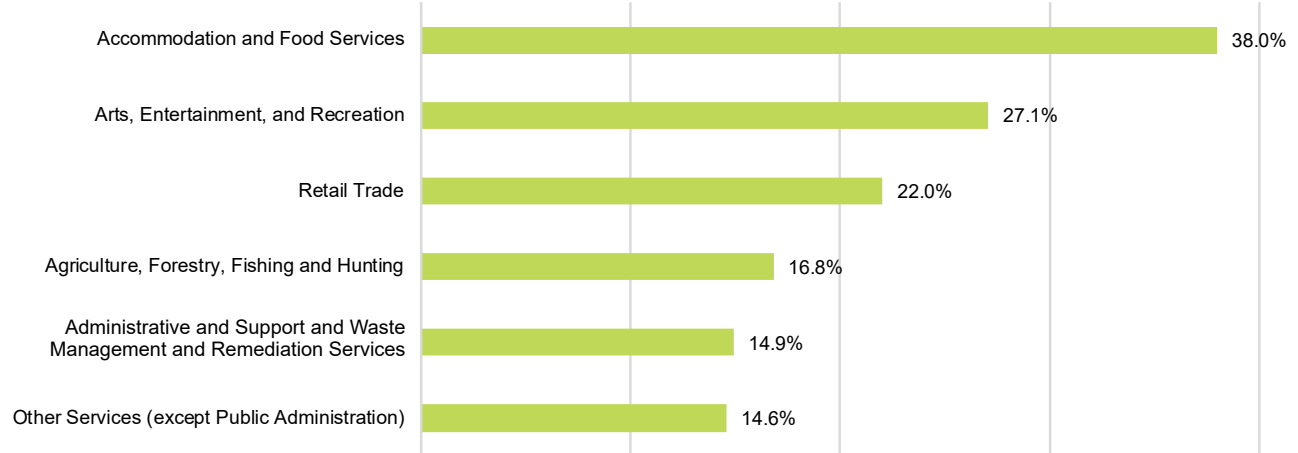
Long-term population projections call for the number of residents aged 15 to 24 to decline

FIGURE 4: CRITICAL INDUSTRIES FOR YOUTH



Source: Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Q2 2018

FIGURE 5: YOUTH-DOMINATED INDUSTRIES



Source: Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Q2 2018

over the next decade. In fact, between 2020 and 2030 this group is projected to shrink by 76,600 or 6 percent statewide. This drop, combined with lower labor force participation rates discussed above, may represent a challenge for some industries and occupations that rely on youth workers.

SHORT-TERM EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Between the second quarter of 2018 and the second quarter of 2020 occupational employment is projected to expand by 89,820 or 1.9 percent. Considering this growth and the need to replace existing workers, employers will need to fill 559,330 positions between now and the second quarter 2020. What are the prospects for youth in the labor market?

- Noted above, the major occupational category employing the largest number and share of 16- to 24-year-olds was *Food preparation and serving related* occupations. Jobs in this group are projected to grow by 1.4 percent, slightly less than average. Considering this growth (2,780 positions) and replacement needs, the major group will look to fill 70,710 openings between now and second quarter 2020.
- The second largest share of youth employment is in *Sales and related* occupations, one of the slowest-growing major groups in the state at a nearly flat 0.6 percent. Nevertheless, this major group will need to fill 60,800 openings through second quarter 2020.
- The *Office and administrative support* category is expected to expand by 7,260

jobs or 2.2 percent. Within the large category, the most 16- to 24-year olds were in the *Customer service representative* job title, an occupation expected to grow by a near-average 1.5 percent with a need to fill 12,510 positions between now and second quarter 2020.

- The *Production* category should remain flat, inching higher by 1,950 or 0.8 percent. The largest concentration of youth were in the *Production helpers* job title. Considering growth and the need to replace workers, this job title will need 3,060 workers by second quarter 2020. This is an entry-level occupation that pays below the statewide median wage but may be a solid occupation for youth interested in production-related careers.



LONG-TERM EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

Between 2016 and 2026 statewide occupational employment is expected to grow by 320,910 or 7.0 percent. Many employment opportunities for younger workers will stem from the need to replace existing workers. For example, 95 percent of the 71,690 annual openings in *Food preparation and serving related* occupations are expected from labor force exits and transfers. Similarly, 99 percent of annual openings (62,000) in *Sales and related* occupations should be due to exits and transfers.

Accommodation and food services and *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* are expected to expand their employment bases by 8.4

percent and 8.2 percent, respectively, through 2026, adding a combined 35,400 new jobs to a base level of almost 425,000 as of 2016. These jobs alone will account for one in ten of all new jobs in the economy during this span. *Administrative and support services*, another large industry that employs over 42,000 Michigan youths, is similarly expected to slightly outpace the overall job outlook at 9.1 percent, adding 25,200 new jobs through the projections period.

Conclusion

Like most people, youth are benefiting from a strong labor market. This is reflected in improved indicators like unemployment and labor force participation. The long-term trend

of youth being less active in the labor market continues in the recent data and is supported by youth spending more time on educational activities than on work and work-related activities. A major challenge going forward is the anticipated decline in the youth population. This may represent a hardship for employers in industries and occupations that benefit from young workers.

EVAN LINSKEY
Economic Analyst

JASON PALMER
Director



FEWER MICHIGAN ONLINE JOB ADVERTISEMENTS POSTED IN APRIL

Seasonally adjusted job advertisements in Michigan fell in April for the third consecutive month. Job postings contracted 3.0 percent (-4,530 ads) in April to 145,603. Job ads also moved down in the previous three years in April. The next largest reduction in April advertisements came in 2017 with a 1,725-ad drop.

Among states in the Midwest region, Wisconsin was the only state to register an April advance in job postings. Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio recorded significantly lower job posting totals in April, with an average contraction of 6,520 ads. Illinois saw the largest numeric and percentage drop in postings at 10,820 (-5.2 percent), followed by Indiana (-4.5 percent or -4,272 ads). Advertisements rose 5.3 percent nationwide.

Advertisement Rate Contracts

The advertisement rate, or the number of job postings per 100 persons in the labor force, fell for the third straight month to 2.94. The lower ad rate was a result of fewer job ads combined with additional people entering the Michigan labor force.

The ratio of unemployed individuals per job advertisement, referred to as the supply-demand rate, rose for the second consecutive month to 1.39. Higher numbers of unemployed along with

fewer job ads accounted for the supply-demand rate increase.

Non-seasonally Adjusted Job Postings

Michigan non-seasonally adjusted job postings grew by 5,186 (+3.6 percent) in April. Job ad counts rose over the month in all major occupational categories except *Professional* (-1,212 ads or -3.0 percent). *Construction and repair* job postings registered the highest monthly percentage gain (+13.2 percent), while *Administrative and support* jobs recorded the largest numeric advance (+1,388 ads).

Many of Michigan's 14 metro areas exhibited an April increase in non-seasonally adjusted job advertisements. The largest percent additions in job postings occurred in Flint (+12.0 percent) and Bay City (+7.9 percent) while the largest numeric expansion was in Detroit (+1,373 ads) and Lansing-East Lansing (+649 ads). The Monroe and Kalamazoo-Portage metro areas posted the largest percent reductions in advertisements (-4.5 and -1.7 percent respectively).

The typical education required among the top 50 occupations with the most job ads in April included 19 that required a bachelor's degree and 19 that required a high school diploma or

equivalent. The remaining 12 required nothing greater than a postsecondary nondegree reward.

Youth-Related Internship Postings

In April, just over 3,000 job advertisements were posted for internships in Michigan. Some of the top major occupational groups with the highest number of ads for these internships were in *Business and financial operations, Architecture and engineering, Computer and mathematical, and Office and administrative support*. The specific occupations with the largest number of ads included *Market research analysts and marketing specialists, Industrial engineers, Mechanical engineers, and Computer user support specialists*.

The top employers with the most number of job ads for internships included Bosh, Quicken Loans, ZF Friedrichshafen AG, State of Michigan, Spectrum Health, Target, and Menards. Some of the top skills required for these positions included knowledge of Microsoft Office and PowerPoint, material handling, marketing and sales, and digital marketing.

MARCUS REASON
Economic Analyst

YOUTH-RELATED INTERNSHIP POSTINGS, APRIL 2019

TOP MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
Business and Financial Operations
Architecture and Engineering
Computer and Mathematical
Office and Administrative Support
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media

TOP OCCUPATIONS
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists
Industrial engineers
Mechanical Engineers
Computer User Support Specialists
Public Relations Specialists

TOP EMPLOYERS
Bosch
Quicken Loans
ZF Friedrichshafen AG
State of Michigan
Spectrum

TOP SKILLS
Microsoft Office
Microsoft Powerpoint
Marketing and Sales
Digital Marketing
Powertrain

EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS OF TOP 50 ADS



LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

OCCUPATION CATEGORIES	APRIL 2019	MARCH 2019	APRIL 2018	OVER THE MONTH	
				LEVEL	PERCENT
TOTAL	149,358	144,172	164,597	5,186	3.6%
Administrative Support	15,487	14,099	15,661	1,388	9.8%
Office and Administrative Support	15,487	14,099	15,661	1,388	9.8%
Construction and Repair	8,935	7,893	10,178	1,042	13.2%
Construction and Extraction	2,769	2,164	3,306	605	28.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	6,166	5,729	6,872	437	7.6%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	589	523	471	66	12.6%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	589	523	471	66	12.6%
Healthcare	23,536	22,588	26,370	948	4.2%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	17,605	16,810	20,169	795	4.7%
Healthcare Support	5,931	5,778	6,201	153	2.6%
Management	10,247	10,004	11,294	243	2.4%
Management	10,247	10,004	11,294	243	2.4%
Production	4,740	4,425	6,108	315	7.1%
Production	4,740	4,425	6,108	315	7.1%
Professional	38,552	39,764	42,927	-1,212	-3.0%
Architecture and Engineering	7,431	7,803	8,552	-372	-4.8%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	2,486	2,693	2,735	-207	-7.7%
Business and Financial Operations	7,493	7,122	8,077	371	5.2%
Community and Social Services	2,919	2,969	3,398	-50	-1.7%
Computer and Mathematical	11,902	11,781	12,410	121	1.0%
Education, Training, and Library	4,228	5,482	5,828	-1,254	-22.9%
Legal	447	399	379	48	12.0%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,646	1,515	1,548	131	8.6%
Sales	18,939	17,776	20,984	1,163	6.5%
Sales and Related	18,939	17,776	20,984	1,163	6.5%
Service	19,505	18,652	19,975	853	4.6%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	4,208	3,522	4,778	686	19.5%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	10,472	10,432	9,826	40	0.4%
Personal Care and Service	2,581	2,489	2,816	92	3.7%
Protective Service	2,244	2,209	2,555	35	1.6%
Transportation	8,828	8,448	10,629	380	4.5%
Transportation and Material Moving	8,828	8,448	10,629	380	4.5%

RELEVANT RANKINGS

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES RANKED BY STATE, 2018				
RANK	STATE	YOUTH LABOR FORCE (16 TO 24)	YOUTH LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (16 TO 24)	YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (16 TO 24) (RANKED)
-	United States	20,984,000	55.2	8.6
1	North Dakota	57,000	64.6	4.5
2	Minnesota	390,000	62.6	5.0
3	Iowa	261,000	67.9	5.4
4	Vermont	42,000	61.7	5.5
5	Hawaii	78,000	53.2	5.7
23	Wyoming	40,000	63.1	8.2
24	Texas	1,930,000	53.7	8.3
25	Florida	1,180,000	52.4	8.4
26	Indiana	520,000	64.0	8.4
27	New York	1,092,000	47.9	8.4
33	Michigan	700,000	58.8	9.1
47	Louisiana	266,000	50.6	12.1
48	Connecticut	188,000	52.2	12.4
49	District of Columbia	43,000	58.4	12.4
50	Alaska	50,000	57.1	14.1
51	Mississippi	159,000	44.7	14.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Preliminary 2018 Annual Averages

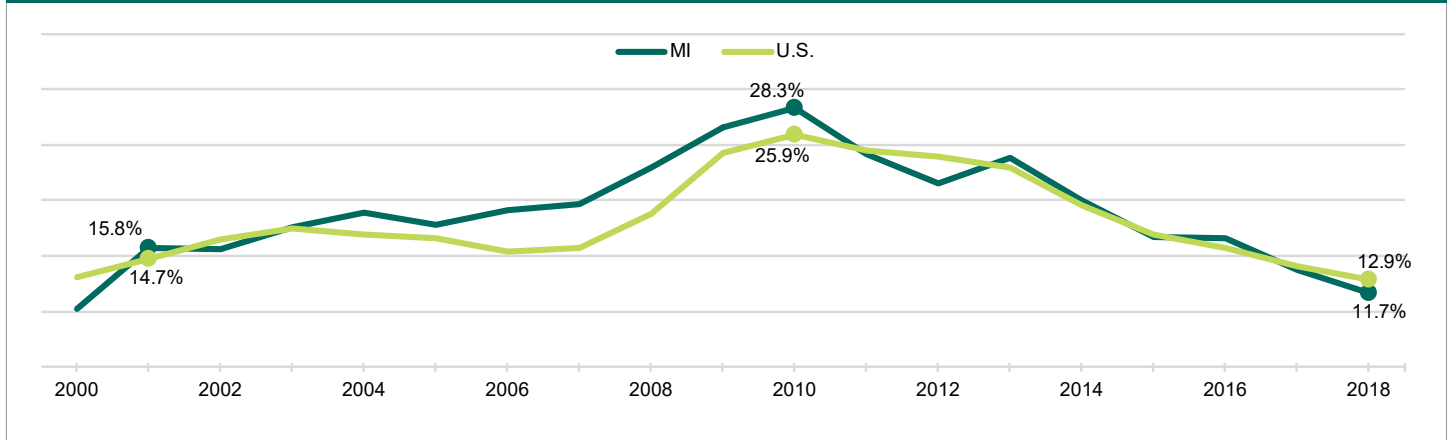
YOUTH SHARE OF MICHIGAN INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT RANKED, SECOND QUARTER 2018

RANK	INDUSTRY	TOTAL INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT (14 TO 99)	YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (14 TO 24)	YOUTH SHARE OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT (RANKED)
1	Food Services and Drinking Places	333,879	137,967	41.3%
2	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	29,406	11,891	40.4%
3	Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries	35,996	11,418	31.7%
4	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	16,787	5,012	29.9%
5	Gasoline Stations	27,342	6,845	25.0%
6	Food and Beverage Stores	74,494	18,229	24.5%
7	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	25,739	6,274	24.4%
8	General Merchandise Stores	98,407	21,667	22.0%
9	Animal Production and Aquaculture	8,862	1,841	20.8%
10	Electronics and Appliance Stores	13,737	2,767	20.1%
11	Health and Personal Care Stores	35,782	6,743	18.8%
12	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	43,971	8,074	18.4%
13	Personal and Laundry Services	40,358	7,371	18.3%
14	Accommodation	51,308	8,392	16.4%
15	Rental and Leasing Services	12,350	1,958	15.9%
-	Total, All Industries	4,252,627	562,761	13.2%
54	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	188,377	12,136	6.4%
55	Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	101,419	6,436	6.3%
56	Primary Metal Manufacturing	21,861	1,182	5.4%
57	Chemical Manufacturing	29,706	1,490	5.0%
58	Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	56,571	2,627	4.6%

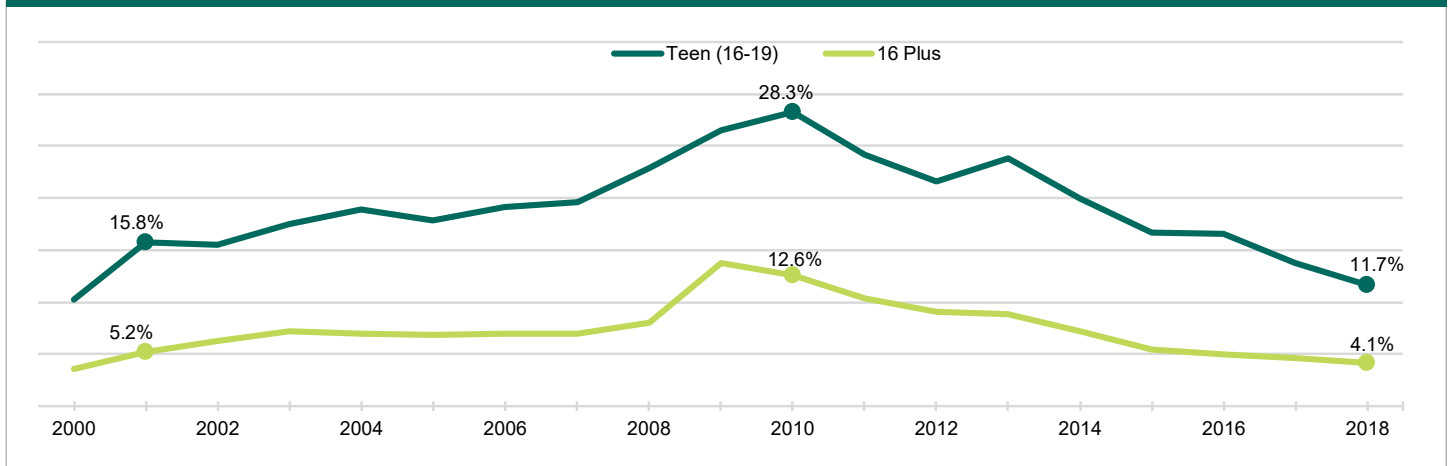
Source: Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Q2 2018

DATA SPOTLIGHT: TEEN LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS AND SUMMER 2019 FORECAST

TEEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, MICHIGAN VS. U.S., 2000–2018



MICHIGAN JOBLESS RATE COMPARISON, TEEN (16-19) VS. TOTAL 16 PLUS, 2000–2018



Teen Unemployment Rate Characteristics

MICHIGAN VS. U.S.

A comparison of Michigan's annual average teen (defined as 16- to 19-year-olds) unemployment rates to the national teen rates between 2000 and 2018 shows that both groups generally move in tandem over time. Both groups saw increases in the percent jobless during the recession in 2001 and the Great Recession in 2009. In the years following the 2001 recession, Michigan teens generally had higher jobless rates than their peers nationally. The Great Recession saw sharp rises in unemployment rates for all teens with Michigan teens peaking at 28.3 percent compared to 25.9 percent nationally during 2010. Since that time,

jobless rates for teens have declined and the gap between the two groups has narrowed.

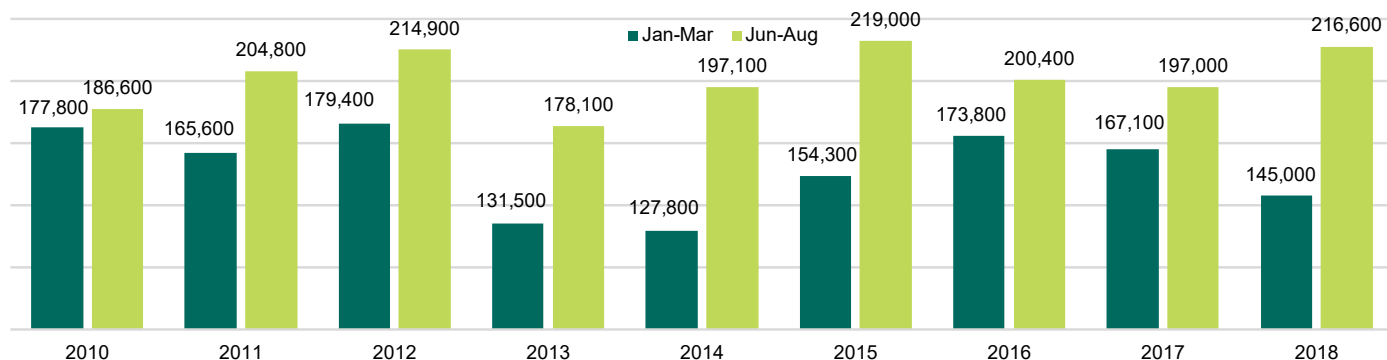
MICHIGAN TEEN RATE VS. MICHIGAN TOTAL (16 PLUS) RATE

A primary characteristic of the teen labor market is higher jobless rates compared to the overall (16 plus) jobless rates. In Michigan, this gap can be quite large with differences that typically range between 10 and 16 percentage points. This gap widens somewhat during economic downturns but remains significantly above the overall rate even as labor market conditions improve.

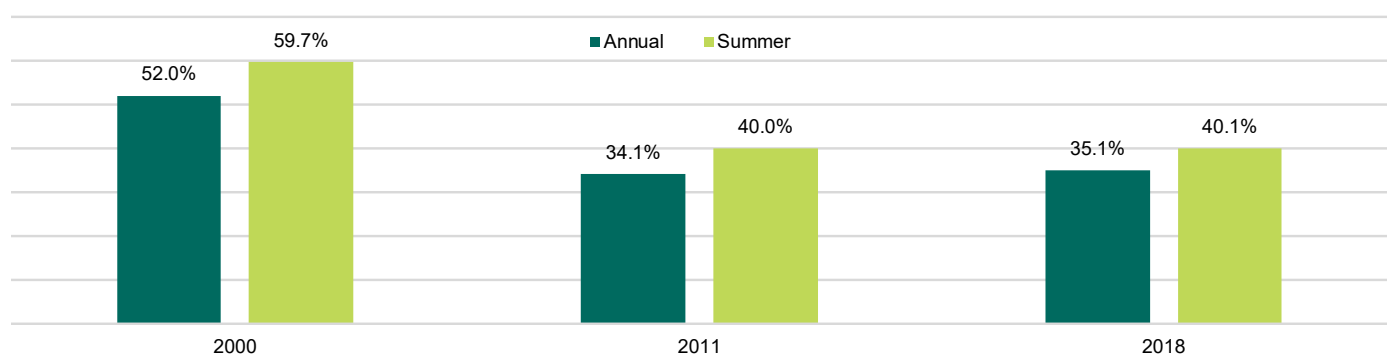
Teen Summer 2019 Employment Forecast

Michigan teen employment levels typically rise sharply during the summer months (June–August) from a low point recorded during the first three months of the year. This pattern was less evident during the year 2010 when the state's employment level fell to a recessionary low point. The seasonal teen employment advance during the summer months has been very evident from 2011 to 2018. This increase in employment during the summer months of this decade has ranged from 4.9 percent in 2010 to 54.2 percent in 2014. The average rise has been 27.6 percent for the 2010-2018 time period.

MICHIGAN AVERAGE TEEN EMPLOYMENT LEVELS, JANUARY–MARCH VS. JUNE–AUGUST



NATIONAL TEEN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, SELECT YEARS



MICHIGAN TEEN SUMMER 2019 EMPLOYMENT FORECAST

TEEN LABOR FORCE	TEEN EMPLOYMENT	TEEN UNEMPLOYMENT	TEEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)
246,400	208,200	38,200	15.5

The industry sectors in which teens typically find summer jobs include *Arts, entertainment, and recreation, Accommodation and food services, Food and beverage stores, and Clothing and clothing accessories stores*. The public sector also provides a significant number of summer jobs that are ideal for teens through summer jobs programs in areas such as parks and recreation. Many of these industries are seasonal in nature and require larger staff levels during the spring/summer period when teens are available for work.

TEEN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION TRENDS

One of the most prominent characteristics of the teen labor force over the past two decades has been a steady decline in attachment. This attachment is measured by the number of teens in the labor force divided by their population. The resulting figure is termed the Labor Force

Participation Rate (LFPR). National Current Population Survey (CPS) data show that in the year 2000 the annual teen LFPR was 52.0 percent with a summer increase to 59.7 percent. This participation rate recorded steady declines in the years leading up to the Great Recession and reached recessionary lows during the summer of 2011 at 34.1 percent and 40.0 percent, respectively.

Since that time, teen labor force participation has essentially remained constant nationally with an annual rate of 35.1 percent and corresponding summer rate of 40.1 percent during 2018. Some of the reasons cited for this include an increased emphasis on school and attending college; more summer school attendance; and an increased use of internships. College tuition costs have continued to rise substantially, and teen earnings are often

low and now pay little towards the overall costs of college. Additionally, teens face continued competition for jobs from adult jobseekers.

Summer 2019 Forecast

About 208,200 teens (16-19 years) are projected to find jobs in Michigan during the summer of 2019 (June-August). In addition, another 38,200 teens will be actively seeking jobs but will remain unemployed. Michigan's teen summer jobless rate has been on a downward trend during this decade. With the positive condition of the state's labor market in the summer of 2019, the teen unemployment rate is expected to be 15.5 percent. This is well below the teen jobless rate for most of the last decade but remains above rates of unemployment for adults.

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