



# Southern Lower Michigan

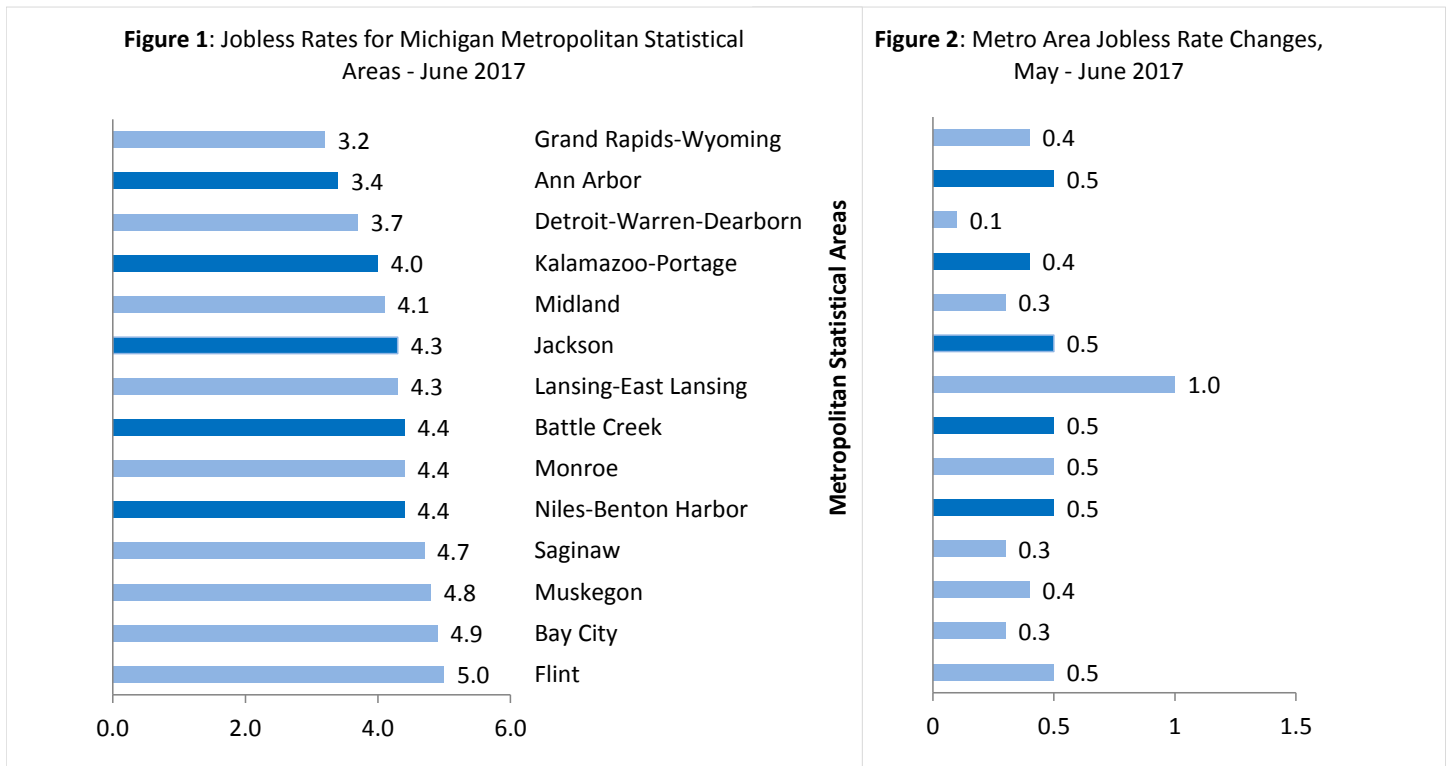
Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Jackson, Kalamazoo-Portage, and Niles-Benton Harbor Metropolitan Statistical Areas

*Counties: Allegan, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Hillsdale, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lenawee, Livingston, St. Joseph, Van Buren, and Washtenaw*

## June 2017

### June Jobless Rates Inched Up Throughout Southern Lower Michigan

June jobless rates are usually affected by summer layoffs of support staff in education-related activities. This year, K-12 layoffs came late in the month and were only partially reflected in June data. The sector of *Leisure and hospitality* continued to record seasonal job gains across the region.



Source: Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

June seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates inched up by an average of five tenths of a percentage point in all **Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)** of Southern Lower Michigan (**Figure 2**). The Ann Arbor jobless rate (3.4 percent) was lower than the statewide unadjusted rate of 4.0 percent and was second lowest among the 14 MSAs in Michigan (after Grand Rapids-Wyoming at 3.2 percent) (**Figure 1**). Jobless rates also edged up in most regional **non-metro** labor markets of Southern Lower Michigan, extending from +0.2 percentage points in Cass to +0.7 in Hillsdale and Lenawee counties. The rate in St. Joseph edged down one tenth of a percent. Unemployment rates continued to fall over the past year in all regional **metro** labor markets (from -0.4 in Battle Creek to -0.7 percentage points in Jackson and Niles-Benton Harbor). Jobless rates were also down year to year in all **non-metro** areas (between -0.2 and -0.7 percentage points).

Dr. Leonidas Murembya, State Coordinator of Regional Economic Research  
 Department of Technology, Management, and Budget  
 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives  
[Murembyal@Michigan.gov](mailto:Murembyal@Michigan.gov) • 517-241-6574

## Regional Metro Area Labor Force Mostly Up in June and Mixed Over the Year

Civilian labor force (those employed or actively looking for jobs) rose in June in five of seven **metro** counties of Southern Lower Michigan: +300 in Van Buren, +500 in Battle Creek, +600 in Jackson, +1,300 in Berrien, and +1,800 in Kalamazoo County. Workforce was flat in Livingston, and declined in Washtenaw County. Civilian labor force additions in June resulted from a rise in both the number of employed and unemployed, as persons entered the summer job market (**Tables 1 and 2**). In the Ann Arbor MSA, seasonal job cuts in *State higher education* more than offset the seasonal employment gains, leading to a decrease in the overall workforce level (**Tables 4 and 5**).

Since June 2016, labor force was up in Calhoun (+200), Livingston (+600), Washtenaw (+800), and Kalamazoo(+2,100). The remaining three **metro** counties recorded workforce reductions: Berrien (-600), Jackson (-600), and Van Buren (-200) (**Tables 1 and 2**).

## Labor Force Slightly Up in June but Down Over the Year in Regional Non-metro Counties

In June, labor force levels in most regional **non-metro** counties inched up, with the exception of Lenawee where labor force remained unchanged. Workforce additions ranged from +25 in Cass to +325 in Allegan County. The number of unemployed rose seasonally in June in most regional **non-metro** counties (**Table 3**).

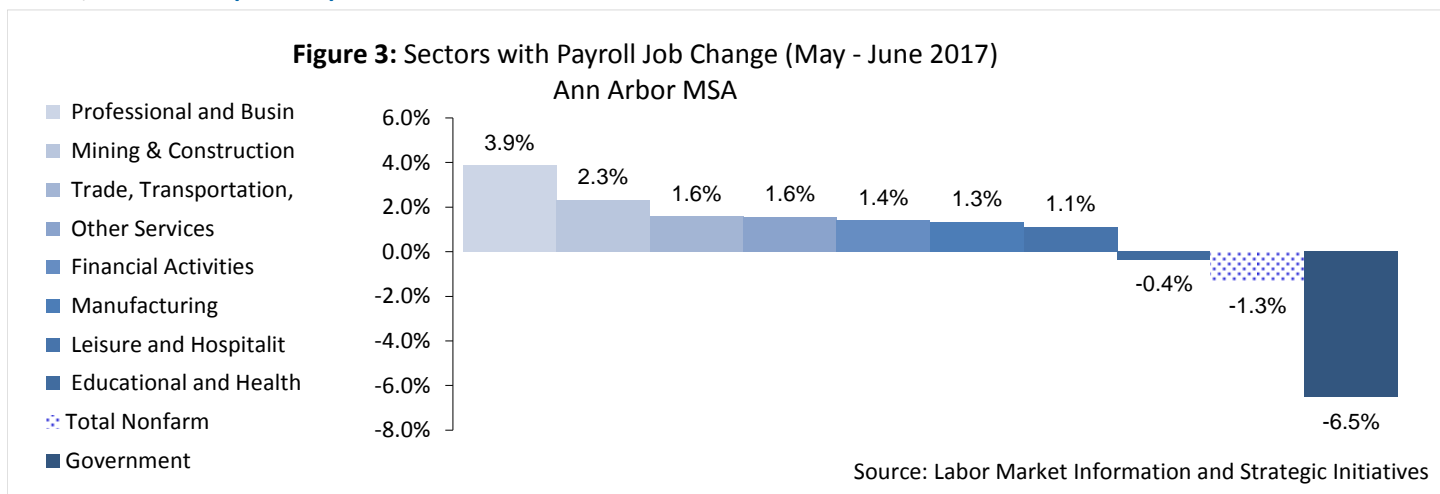
Since June 2016, five of six **non-metro** labor markets of Southern Lower Michigan recorded labor force reductions, with the exception of Cass (+225). Cuts in the workforce over the year extended from -75 in Allegan and Hillsdale counties to -350 in Lenawee. Lower numbers of jobseekers were recorded in June than a year ago in all regional **non-metro** labor markets (**Table 3**).

## Four of Five Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Southern Lower Michigan Recorded Job Gains in June

### Southeast Michigan

#### Ann Arbor Metropolitan Statistical Area (Washtenaw County)

June nonfarm payroll jobs fell by 2,900 in the Ann Arbor MSA. A seasonal employment cut of 5,200 in state *Higher education* more than offset job improvements recorded in other sectors, such as *Professional and business services* (+1,200), *Leisure and hospitality*, *Manufacturing*, and *Retail Trade* (+200 each), and *Construction and mining*, *Wholesale trade*, *Financial activities*, and *Other services* (+100 each). Total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Ann Arbor MSA were estimated at 214,900 in June (**Table 3**).

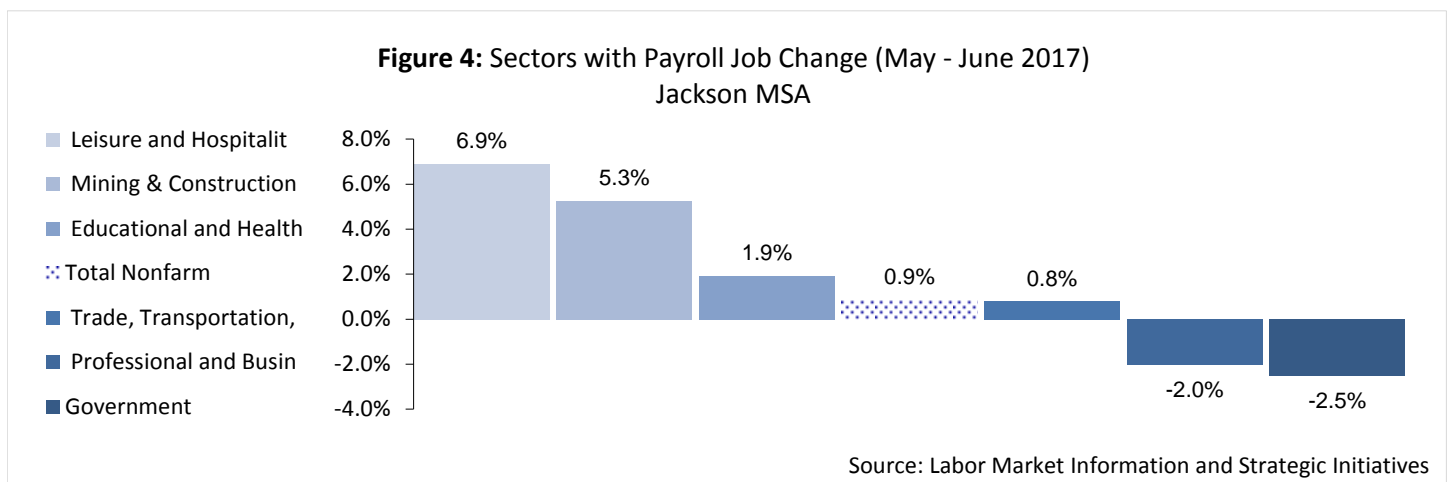


Since June 2016, nonfarm payroll jobs improved by 2,900 or +1.4 percent. Private *Service providing* industries added 3,100 new positions, mostly in *Professional and business services* (+2,500), *Leisure and hospitality* (+400), and *Financial Activities* (+400). However, service employment dropped year to year in *Retail trade* (-400) and *Other private services* (-200). Jobs in the public sector fell 700 year to year. Employment in the *Goods-producing* sector edged up by 500 over the year, most of it in *Manufacturing* (+400).

Since the end of the recession in June 2009, nonfarm payroll employment in the Ann Arbor MSA has improved by 24,900 or +12.6 percent, which is slightly below the 14.4 percent statewide employment growth rate over the same period. Most of the expansion in payroll jobs in Ann Arbor was in *Service providing* industries (+22,600), with close to three quarters (or +16,800) in private service providers, including *Professional and business services* (+8,000), *Leisure and hospitality* (+3,900), *Healthcare and social assistance* (+1,900), and *Financial activities* (+1,000).

### Jackson Metropolitan Statistical Area (Jackson County)

In June, the Jackson MSA gained 500 nonfarm jobs. *Leisure and hospitality* recorded a seasonal employment increase of 400, while *Educational and health services* created 200 new positions. A 100-job addition each was recorded in *Construction and mining*, and *Manufacturing*. However, *Government* employment contracted by 200, and *Professional and business* jobs inched down in June. Total nonfarm payroll jobs in Jackson were estimated at 59,000 in June (Table 5).



Since June 2016, employment in *Service-providing* industries fell by 300, while jobs in *Goods producing* industries advanced by 500, mostly in manufacturing (+400). Seasonal employment gains in *Leisure and hospitality* (+400) and in *Professional and business services* (+200) were more than offset by job cuts in *Retail trade* (-300), *Government* (-300), *Educational and health services* (-200), and *Other services* (-100) (Table 5).

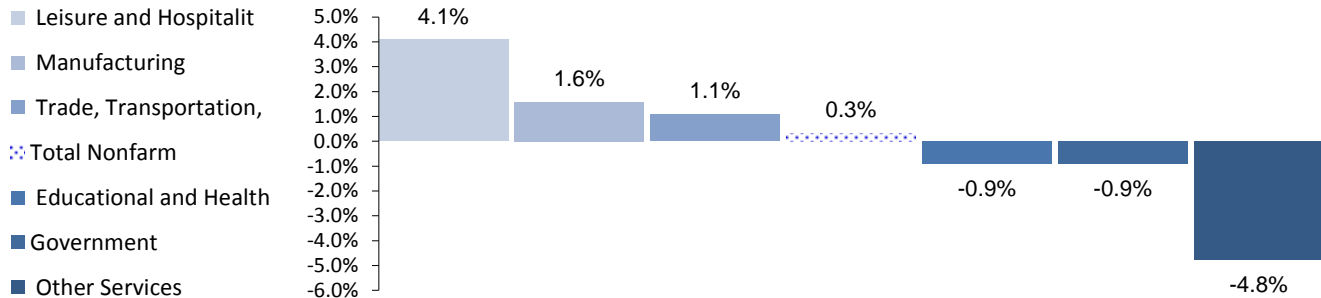
Since the end of the recession in June 2009, nonfarm payroll jobs in the Jackson MSA expanded by 4,400, displaying a slower growth rate than statewide (8.2 percent vs. 14.4 statewide). Close to 65 percent of the payroll employment growth in Jackson since the end of the recession was in *Manufacturing* (+2,800).

### Southwest Michigan

#### Battle Creek Metropolitan Statistical Area (Calhoun County)

In June, payroll jobs in the Battle Creek MSA were virtually flat, inching up by 200 to a total of 60,600. *Leisure and hospitality* and *Manufacturing* each added 200 new positions. However, a 100-job cut each was recorded in *Educational and health services* and *Other private services* (Table 4).

**Figure 5: Sectors with Payroll Job Change (May - June 2017)**  
Battle Creek MSA



Source: Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

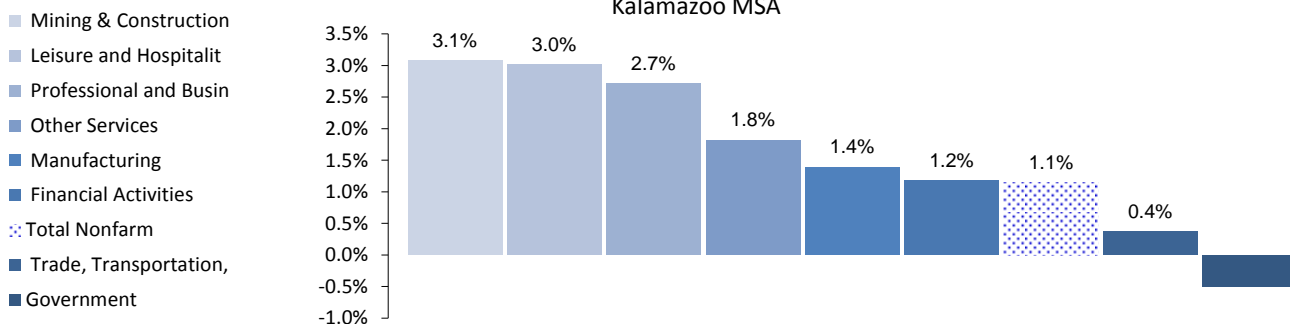
Since June 2016, employment in almost all industry sectors of the Battle Creek MSA either improved or remained unchanged, with the exception of *Other private services* (-100). *Manufacturing* and *Professional and business services* each added 300 payroll jobs, while employment in *Private educational and health services* advanced by 200. A 100-job gain each was recorded in *Leisure and hospitality* and in *Government* (Table 4).

Battle Creek added 5,500 payroll jobs since June 2009; a growth rate of 10.0 percent (which is below the 14.4 statewide employment expansion rate over the same period). Employment in *Goods producing* industries advanced by 1,900, led by a gain of 2,300 jobs in *Manufacturing*. *Service providing* sectors created 3,600 new positions since June 2009, of which 1,400 were in *Educational and health services*, 700 in *Leisure and hospitality*, and another 700 in *Professional and business services*.

### Kalamazoo-Portage Metropolitan Statistical Area (Kalamazoo and Van Buren Counties)

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA rose by 1,700 in June. Jobs advanced by 500 each in *Leisure and hospitality* and *Professional and business services*; +300 in *Manufacturing*; and +200 in *Construction and mining*. Total nonfarm payroll jobs in the Kalamazoo MSA were estimated at 150,100 in June (Table 4).

**Figure 6: Sectors with Payroll Job Change (May - June 2017)**  
Kalamazoo MSA



Source: Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

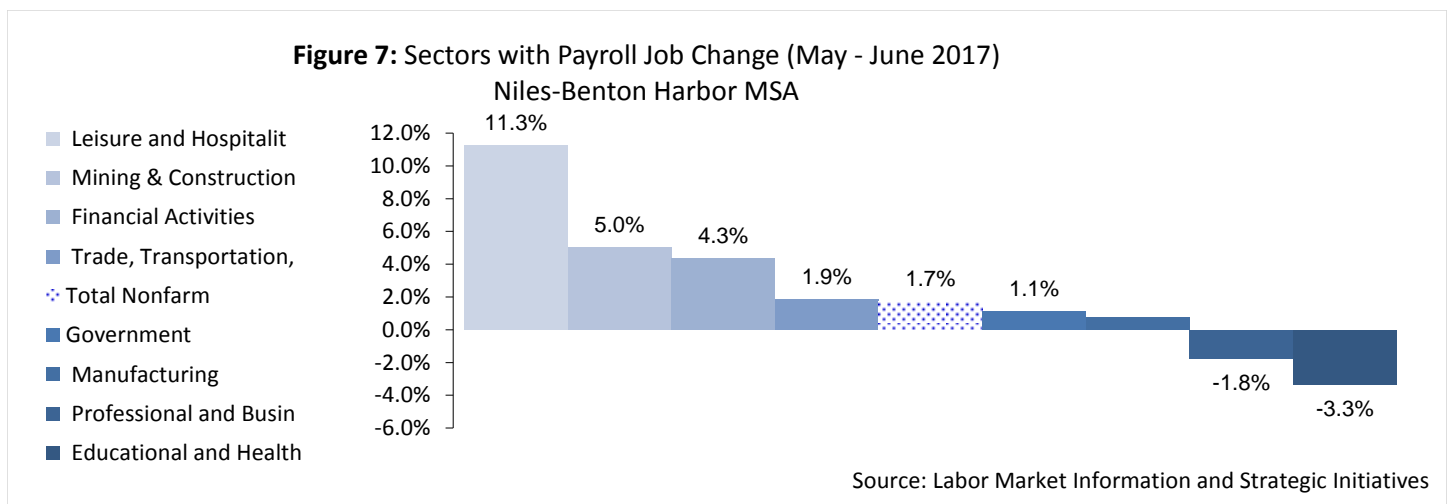
Since June 2016, employment by major industry in the Kalamazoo MSA improved or remained unchanged. Of the 4,600 jobs added, 3,900 (or 85 percent) were in *Service-providing* industries. *Construction and mining* added 600 positions year to year, while employment in *Manufacturing* inched up 100.

*Professional and business services* jobs were up since June 2016, while employment in *Leisure and hospitality* grew by 800. *Retail trade* also added 500 new positions, and jobs in *Health care and social assistance services* edged upward.

While the official end of the recession was June 2009, payroll jobs in the Kalamazoo MSA continued to decline until 2010, reaching a low point of 136,000. Since then, nonfarm payroll employment has expanded by 10.4 percent (or +14,100), which is a little below the statewide average growth rate of 13.7 percent over the same period. Over 74 percent of the additional jobs locally were in the private *Service providing* sector (+10,500), while *Government* employment contracted by 1,900. Jobs in *Goods producing* sectors recorded a boost of 5,500, with +3,600 in *Manufacturing* alone.

**Niles-Benton Harbor Metropolitan Statistical Area (Berrien County)**

Businesses in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA continued to add jobs in June. Nonfarm payroll jobs rose by 1,100 or +1.7 percent since May. Employment in *Leisure and hospitality* grew by 900 seasonally, and a 100-job advancement each was recorded in *Construction and mining*, *Financial activities*, *Government*, and *Manufacturing*. However, private *Educational and health services* cut 300 positions over the month (Table 4).



Since June 2016, nonfarm payroll jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA advanced by 400, mostly in *Leisure and hospitality* (+600) and *Manufacturing* (+200). A 100-employment improvement each was recorded in *Construction and mining*, *Financial activities*, and *Government*. However, jobs in private *Educational and health services* contracted by 400, and *Professional and business services* cut 200 positions over the year.

The Niles-Benton Harbor MSA has shown a slower job recovery than statewide since the end of the recession in June 2009. In Niles-Benton Harbor, nonfarm payroll employment grew by only 5.4 percent (or +3,200), compared to 14.4 percent growth rate statewide. Most of the jobs created in Benton Harbor since the recession were equally distributed in the two sectors of *Manufacturing* and *Leisure and hospitality* (+2,100 each).

**Table 1: Metropolitan Statistical Areas - Southwest**

	Jun-17*	May-17	Jun-16	#	%	#	%
<b>Kalamazoo MSA (Kalamazoo County)</b>							
Labor Force	169,800	167,800	167,900	2,000	1.2%	1,900	1.1%
Employment	163,100	161,800	160,200	1,300	0.8%	2,900	1.8%
Unemployment	6,800	6,000	7,700	800	13.3%	-900	-11.7%
Jobless Rate	4.0%	3.6%	4.6%	0.4		-0.6	
<b>Kalamazoo County</b>							
Labor Force	134,300	132,500	132,200	1,800	1.4%	2,100	1.6%
Employment	129,300	128,100	126,500	1,200	0.9%	2,800	2.2%
Unemployment	5,000	4,400	5,700	600	13.6%	-700	-12.3%
Jobless Rate	3.7%	3.3%	4.3%	0.4		-0.6	
<b>Van Buren County</b>							
Labor Force	35,600	35,300	35,800	300	0.8%	-200	-0.6%
Employment	33,800	33,700	33,800	100	0.3%	0	0.0%
Unemployment	1,700	1,600	2,000	100	6.3%	-300	-15.0%
Jobless Rate	4.9%	4.5%	5.6%	0.4		-0.7	
<b>Battle Creek MSA (Calhoun County)</b>							
Labor Force	65,500	65,000	65,300	500	0.8%	200	0.3%
Employment	62,600	62,400	62,100	200	0.3%	500	0.8%
Unemployment	2,900	2,600	3,100	300	11.5%	-200	-6.5%
Jobless Rate	4.4%	3.9%	4.8%	0.5		-0.4	
<b>Niles-Benton Harbor MSA (Berrien County)</b>							
Labor Force	75,200	73,900	75,800	1,300	1.8%	-600	-0.8%
Employment	71,900	71,000	72,000	900	1.3%	-100	-0.1%
Unemployment	3,300	2,900	3,800	400	13.8%	-500	-13.2%
Jobless Rate	4.4%	3.9%	5.1%	0.5		-0.7	

By Place of Residence

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Rates Calculated with Unrounded Data

\* Preliminary

Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

**Table 2: Metropolitan Statistical Areas - Southeast**

	Jun-17*	May-17	Jun-16	Change/Month		Change/Year	
				#	%	#	%
<b>Jackson MSA Jackson County)</b>							
Labor Force	75,000	74,400	75,600	600	0.8%	-600	-0.8%
Employment	71,700	71,600	71,800	100	0.1%	-100	-0.1%
Unemployment	3,200	2,800	3,800	400	14.3%	-600	-15.8%
Jobless Rate	4.3%	3.8%	5.0%	0.5		-0.7	
<b>Ann Arbor MSA (Washtenaw County)</b>							
Labor Force	190,800	191,700	190,000	-900	-0.5%	800	0.4%
Employment	184,400	186,200	182,500	-1,800	-1.0%	1,900	1.0%
Unemployment	6,400	5,500	7,500	900	16.4%	-1,100	-14.7%
Jobless Rate	3.4%	2.9%	3.9%	0.5		-0.5	
<b>Livingston County</b>							
Labor Force	100,000	100,000	99,400	0	0.0%	600	0.6%
Employment	97,200	97,300	94,900	-100	-0.1%	2,300	2.4%
Unemployment	2,700	2,600	4,500	100	3.8%	-1,800	-40.0%
Jobless Rate	2.7%	2.6%	4.5%	0.1		-1.8	
<b>Michigan</b>							
Labor Force	4,890,000	4,869,000	4,877,000	21,000	0.4%	13,000	0.3%
Employment	4,694,000	4,689,000	4,626,000	5,000	0.1%	68,000	1.5%
Unemployment	195,000	180,000	251,000	15,000	8.3%	-56,000	-22.3%
Jobless Rate	4.0%	3.7%	5.2%	0.3		-1.2	

By Place of Residence

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Rates Calculated with Unrounded Data

\* Preliminary

Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

**Table 3: Regional Non-metro Counties**

	Jun-17*	May-17	Jun-16	Change/Month		Change/Year	
				#	%	#	%
<b>Allegan</b>							
Labor Force	62,525	62,200	62,600	325	0.5%	-75	-0.1%
Employment	60,525	60,375	60,175	150	0.2%	350	0.6%
Unemployment	2,025	1,825	2,450	200	11.0%	-425	-17.3%
Jobless Rate	3.2%	2.9%	3.9%	0.3		-0.7	
<b>Branch</b>							
Labor Force	19,350	19,200	19,650	150	0.8%	-300	-1.5%
Employment	18,550	18,475	18,675	75	0.4%	-125	-0.7%
Unemployment	800	725	950	75	10.3%	-150	-15.8%
Jobless Rate	4.1%	3.8%	4.8%	0.3		-0.7	
<b>Cass</b>							
Labor Force	24,525	24,500	24,300	25	0.1%	225	0.9%
Employment	23,550	23,575	23,150	-25	-0.1%	400	1.7%
Unemployment	975	950	1,150	25	2.6%	-175	-15.2%
Jobless Rate	4.0%	3.8%	4.7%	0.2		-0.7	
<b>Hillsdale</b>							
Labor Force	21,675	21,450	21,750	225	1.0%	-75	-0.3%
Employment	20,725	20,650	20,650	75	0.4%	75	0.4%
Unemployment	950	800	1,100	150	18.8%	-150	-13.6%
Jobless Rate	4.4%	3.7%	5.0%	0.7		-0.6	
<b>Lenawee</b>							
Labor Force	47,875	47,875	48,225	0	0.0%	-350	-0.7%
Employment	45,800	46,150	46,050	-350	-0.8%	-250	-0.5%
Unemployment	2,075	1,725	2,175	350	20.3%	-100	-4.6%
Jobless Rate	4.3%	3.6%	4.5%	0.7		-0.2	
<b>St. Joseph</b>							
Labor Force	29,850	29,750	29,975	100	0.3%	-125	-0.4%
Employment	28,700	28,600	28,700	100	0.3%	0	0.0%
Unemployment	1,125	1,150	1,275	-25	-2.2%	-150	-11.8%
Jobless Rate	3.8%	3.9%	4.3%	-0.1		-0.5	

By Place of Residence

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Rates Calculated with Unrounded Data

\* Preliminary

Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives



**Table 4: Nonfarm Payroll Jobs – Southwest**

	Jun-17*	May-17	Jun-16	Change/Month		Change/Year		
				#	%	#	%	
<b>Kalamazoo MSA</b>								
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>150,100</b>	<b>148,400</b>	<b>145,500</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	
Goods Producing	28,600	28,100	27,900	500	1.8%	700	2.5%	
Mining, Logging and Construction	6,700	6,500	6,100	200	3.1%	600	9.8%	
Manufacturing	21,900	21,600	21,800	300	1.4%	100	0.5%	
Service Providing	121,500	120,300	117,600	1,200	1.0%	3,900	3.3%	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	27,100	27,000	26,500	100	0.4%	600	2.3%	
Retail Trade	16,500	16,500	16,000	0	0.0%	500	3.1%	
Information	900	900	900	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Financial Activities	8,600	8,500	8,500	100	1.2%	100	1.2%	
Professional and Business Services	18,900	18,400	16,800	500	2.7%	2,100	12.5%	
Educational and Health Services	23,400	23,400	23,100	0	0.0%	300	1.3%	
Leisure and Hospitality	17,100	16,600	16,300	500	3.0%	800	4.9%	
Other Services	5,600	5,500	5,600	100	1.8%	0	0.0%	
Government	19,900	20,000	19,900	-100	-0.5%	0	0.0%	
<b>Battle Creek MSA</b>								
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>60,400</b>	<b>59,700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	
Goods Producing	14,400	14,200	14,100	200	1.4%	300	2.1%	
Mining, Logging and Construction	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Manufacturing	12,800	12,600	12,500	200	1.6%	300	2.4%	
Service Providing	46,200	46,200	45,600	0	0.0%	600	1.3%	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	9,300	9,200	9,300	100	1.1%	0	0.0%	
Retail Trade	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Financial Activities	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Professional and Business Services	6,300	6,300	6,000	0	0.0%	300	5.0%	
Educational and Health Services	11,100	11,200	10,900	-100	-0.9%	200	1.8%	
Leisure and Hospitality	5,100	4,900	5,000	200	4.1%	100	2.0%	
Other Services	2,000	2,100	2,100	-100	-4.8%	-100	-4.8%	
Government	10,900	11,000	10,800	-100	-0.9%	100	0.9%	
<b>Niles-Benton Harbor MSA</b>								
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>64,100</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>63,700</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	
Goods Producing	15,700	15,500	15,400	200	1.3%	300	1.9%	
Mining, Logging and Construction	2,100	2,000	2,000	100	5.0%	100	5.0%	
Manufacturing	13,600	13,500	13,400	100	0.7%	200	1.5%	
Service Providing	48,400	47,500	48,300	900	1.9%	100	0.2%	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	11,000	10,800	11,000	200	1.9%	0	0.0%	
Retail Trade	6,600	6,600	6,700	0	0.0%	-100	-1.5%	
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Financial Activities	2,400	2,300	2,300	100	4.3%	100	4.3%	
Professional and Business Services	5,600	5,700	5,800	-100	-1.8%	-200	-3.4%	
Educational and Health Services	8,700	9,000	9,100	-300	-3.3%	-400	-4.4%	
Leisure and Hospitality	8,900	8,000	8,300	900	11.3%	600	7.2%	
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	0.0%	-100	-4.0%	
Government	8,900	8,800	8,800	100	1.1%	100	1.1%	

Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

\* Preliminary

**Table 5: Nonfarm Payroll Jobs - Southeast**

	Jun-17*	May-17	Jun-16	Change/Month		Change/Year	
				#	%	#	%
<b>Ann Arbor MSA</b>							
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>214,900</b>	<b>217,800</b>	<b>212,000</b>	<b>-2,900</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Goods Producing	19,500	19,200	19,000	300	1.6%	500	2.6%
Mining, Logging and Construction	4,400	4,300	4,300	100	2.3%	100	2.3%
Manufacturing	15,100	14,900	14,700	200	1.3%	400	2.7%
Service Providing	195,400	198,600	193,000	-3,200	-1.6%	2,400	1.2%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,700	25,300	26,000	400	1.6%	-300	-1.2%
Retail Trade	16,400	16,200	16,800	200	1.2%	-400	-2.4%
Information	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	7,200	7,100	6,800	100	1.4%	400	5.9%
Professional and Business Services	32,100	30,900	29,600	1,200	3.9%	2,500	8.4%
Educational and Health Services	27,300	27,400	27,000	-100	-0.4%	300	1.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	23,400	23,500	23,400	-100	-0.4%	0	0.0%
Leisure and Hospitality	18,300	18,100	17,900	200	1.1%	400	2.2%
Other Services	6,500	6,400	6,700	100	1.6%	-200	-3.0%
Government	73,200	78,300	73,900	-5,100	-6.5%	-700	-0.9%
<b>Jackson MSA</b>							
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Goods Producing	12,400	12,300	11,900	100	0.8%	500	4.2%
Mining, Logging and Construction	2,000	1,900	1,900	100	5.3%	100	5.3%
Manufacturing	10,400	10,400	10,000	0	0.0%	400	4.0%
Service Providing	46,600	46,200	46,900	400	0.9%	-300	-0.6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,700	12,600	13,000	100	0.8%	-300	-2.3%
Retail Trade	6,500	6,500	6,800	0	0.0%	-300	-4.4%
Information	300	300	300	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Professional and Business Services	4,800	4,900	4,600	-100	-2.0%	200	4.3%
Educational and Health Services	10,600	10,400	10,800	200	1.9%	-200	-1.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	6,200	5,800	5,800	400	6.9%	400	6.9%
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	0.0%	-100	-3.8%
Government	7,700	7,900	8,000	-200	-2.5%	-300	-3.8%

\* Preliminary

Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

## Appendix 1: Michigan Works! Areas

	Jun-17*	May-17	Jun-16	Change/Month		Change/Year	
				#	%	#	%
<b>Michigan Works! Southwest</b>							
Labor Force	249,000	246,400	247,000	2,600	1.1%	2,000	0.8%
Employment	239,100	237,600	236,000	1,500	0.6%	3,100	1.3%
Unemployment	9,900	8,900	11,100	1,000	11.2%	-1,200	-10.8%
Jobless Rate	4.0%	3.6%	4.5%	0.4		-0.5	
<b>Berrien-Cass-Van Buren Michigan Works!</b>							
Labor Force	135,300	133,700	135,900	1,600	1.2%	-600	-0.4%
Employment	129,200	128,300	128,900	900	0.7%	300	0.2%
Unemployment	6,000	5,400	7,000	600	11.1%	-1,000	-14.3%
Jobless Rate	4.4%	4.1%	5.1%	0.4		-0.7	
<b>Southeast Michigan Consortium</b>							
Labor Force	435,200	435,400	435,000	-200	0.0%	200	0.0%
Employment	419,800	421,900	416,000	-2,100	-0.5%	3,800	0.9%
Unemployment	15,400	13,500	19,000	1,900	14.1%	-3,600	-18.9%
Jobless Rate	3.5%	3.1%	4.4%	0.4		-0.8	

By Place of Residence

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Rates Calculated with Unrounded Data

\* Preliminary

Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

## Appendix 2: Prosperity Regions

	Jun-17*	May-17	Jun-16	Change/Month		Change/Year	
				#	%	#	%
<b>8 - Southwest Prosperity Region</b>							
Labor Force	384,200	380,100	382,900	4,100	1.1%	1,300	0.3%
Employment	368,400	365,800	364,800	2,600	0.7%	3,600	1.0%
Unemployment	15,900	14,300	18,000	1,600	11.2%	-2,100	-11.7%
Jobless Rate	4.1%	3.8%	4.7%	0.4		-0.6	
<b>9 - Southeast Michigan Prosperity Region</b>							
Labor Force	512,600	512,300	512,400	300	0.1%	200	0.0%
Employment	493,900	495,900	490,100	-2,000	-0.4%	3,800	0.8%
Unemployment	18,800	16,400	22,400	2,400	14.6%	-3,600	-16.1%
Jobless Rate	3.7%	3.2%	4.4%	0.5		-0.7	

By Place of Residence

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Rates Calculated with Unrounded Data

\* Preliminary

Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

### Appendix 3: Michigan Counties Ranked by Jobless Rate, June 2017

1 Livingston County	2.7	43 Muskegon County	4.8
2 Mackinac County	2.9	44 Van Buren County	4.9
3 Oakland County	2.9	45 Gratiot County	4.9
4 Ottawa County	3.0	46 Bay County	4.9
5 Kent County	3.2	47 Antrim County	5.0
6 Allegan County	3.2	48 Benzie County	5.0
7 Grand Traverse County	3.4	49 Missaukee County	5.0
8 Washtenaw County	3.4	50 Otsego County	5.0
9 Barry County	3.5	51 Alpena County	5.0
10 Clinton County	3.5	52 Genesee County	5.0
11 Leelanau County	3.6	53 Manistee County	5.1
12 Macomb County	3.6	54 Sanilac County	5.1
13 Kalamazoo County	3.7	55 Osceola County	5.2
14 Ionia County	3.7	56 Marquette County	5.2
15 St. Joseph County	3.8	57 Iron County	5.3
16 Cheboygan County	3.9	58 Oceana County	5.4
17 St. Clair County	3.9	59 Kalkaska County	5.5
18 Cass County	4.0	60 Gladwin County	5.6
19 Menominee County	4.1	61 Tuscola County	5.6
20 Branch County	4.1	62 Mecosta County	5.6
21 Midland County	4.1	63 Delta County	5.6
22 Charlevoix County	4.2	64 Alcona County	5.7
23 Lapeer County	4.2	65 Houghton County	5.7
24 Dickinson County	4.2	66 Gogebic County	5.7
25 Eaton County	4.3	67 Clare County	6.0
26 Newaygo County	4.3	68 Crawford County	6.0
27 Lenawee County	4.3	69 Luce County	6.0
28 Mason County	4.3	70 Ogemaw County	6.1
29 Jackson County	4.3	71 Alger County	6.2
30 Montcalm County	4.4	72 Arenac County	6.2
31 Hillsdale County	4.4	73 Iosco County	6.2
32 Calhoun County	4.4	74 Oscoda County	6.2
33 Monroe County	4.4	75 Presque Isle County	6.4
34 Berrien County	4.4	76 Chippewa County	6.4
35 Huron County	4.5	77 Lake County	6.6
36 Wayne County	4.5	78 Roscommon County	6.8
37 Emmet County	4.6	79 Schoolcraft County	6.9
38 Ingham County	4.6	80 Baraga County	7.4
39 Isabella County	4.6	81 Keweenaw County	7.7
40 Shiawassee County	4.6	82 Ontonagon County	7.8
41 Saginaw County	4.7	83 Montmorency County	7.9
42 Wexford County	4.8		

Southeast counties

Southwest counties

Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives



Department of Technology, Management, and Budget

## **Michigan Regional Labor Market Report June 2017**

For additional information or other labor market analysis, please contact Dr. Leonidas Murembya, State Coordinator of Regional Economic Research, Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives at 517-241-6574 or [Murembyal@Michigan.gov](mailto:Murembyal@Michigan.gov).

Please visit our website at [www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi).