



Regional Economic Trends for Branch County



DECEMBER 2021



BRANCH COUNTY

The Trend: Branch County employment grew, increasing by 201 jobs from Q1 to Q2. Between August and September, the unemployment rate, the labor force participation rate, and the employment-to-population ratio all fell. This is likely a sign that unemployed individuals are leaving the labor market. Job postings were lower in September than in August, with retail manager as the most in-demand job.

COUNTY UPDATE



The labor force participation rate was 55.5% in September. This is a 1.2 percentage point decrease from the previous month.



The employment-to-population ratio was 53.3% in September. This is a 1.0 percentage point decrease from the previous month.



The unemployment rate was 4.0% in September. This is a 0.2 percentage point decrease from the previous month.



The total labor force saw a decrease of 405 people from August to September. The decrease in employed people was 352, and the decrease in unemployed people was 53.



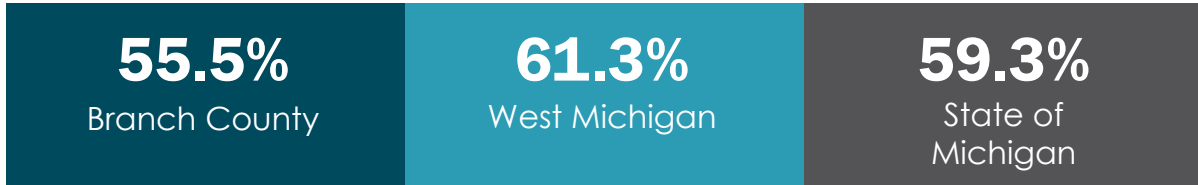
Total employment increased by 1.8% from Q1 to Q2.



There were 170 job postings in September, a decrease of 1.2% from August.

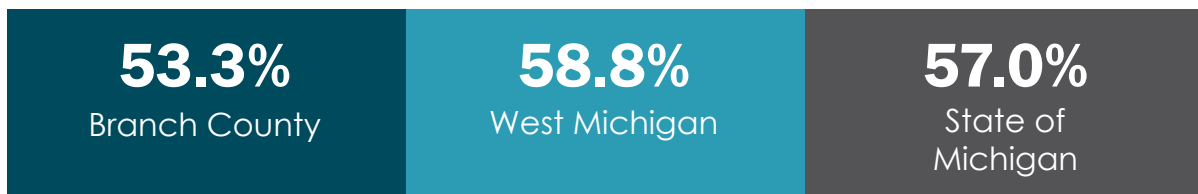
KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Labor Force Participation Rate



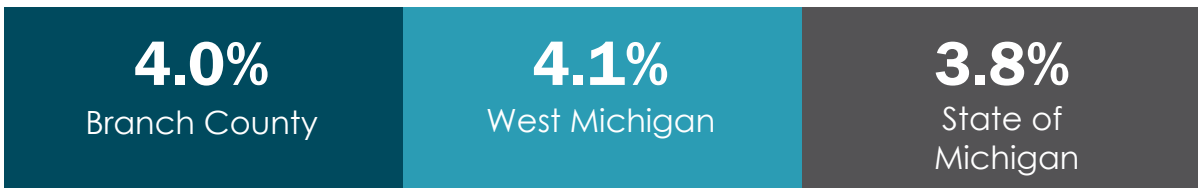
The labor force participation rate, which measures the economy's active workforce, was 55.5% in Branch County in September. This was lower than the rate for west Michigan by 5.8 percentage points, and lower than that of the state of Michigan by 3.8 percentage points.

Employment-to-Population Ratio



The employment-to-population ratio, which measures the proportion of the population that is employed, was 53.3% for Branch County in September. This was 5.5 percentage points below the ratio for west Michigan and 3.7 percentage points lower than that of the state of Michigan.

Unemployment Rate

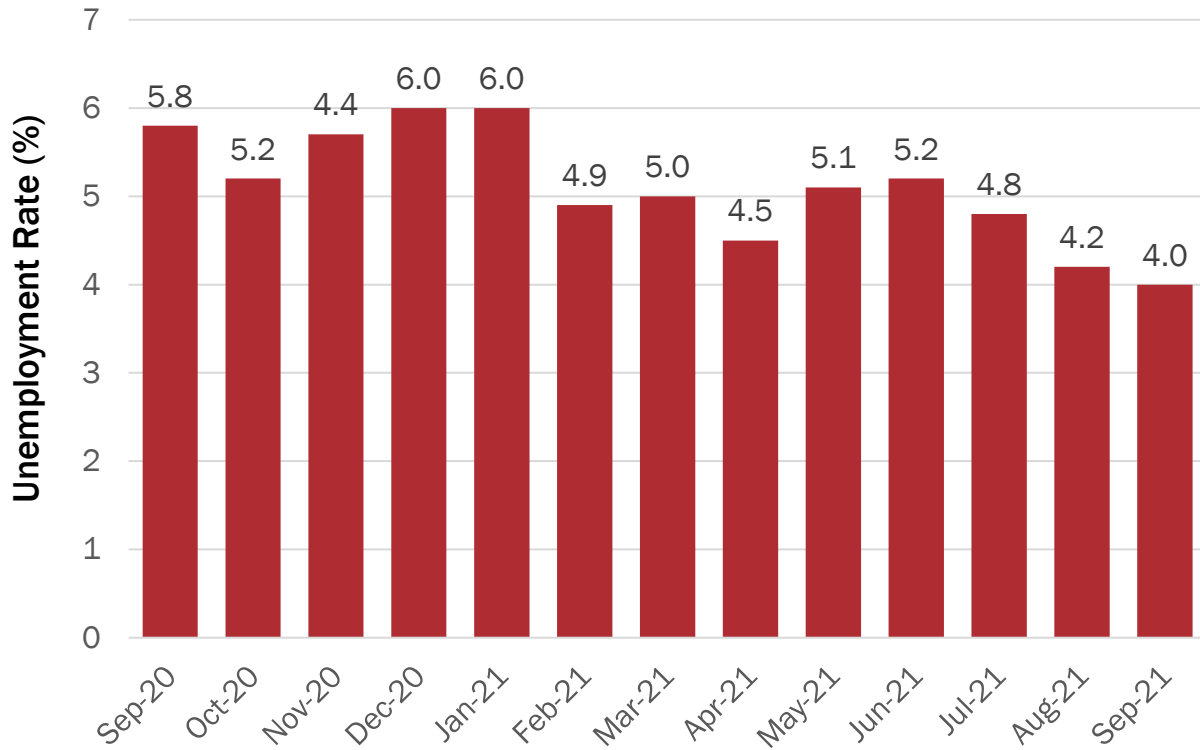


The unemployment rate, which measures the percentage of the workforce that is looking for work, was 4.0% in Branch County in September. This was 0.1 percentage points lower than the rate for west Michigan and the 0.2 percentage points higher than that of the state of Michigan.

SOURCE: BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) & Upjohn Institute, 2021

“West Michigan” includes Allegan, Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Kent, Montcalm, Muskegon, Ottawa, St. Joseph, and Van Buren Counties.

Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted)



SOURCE: BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics & Upjohn Institute, 2021

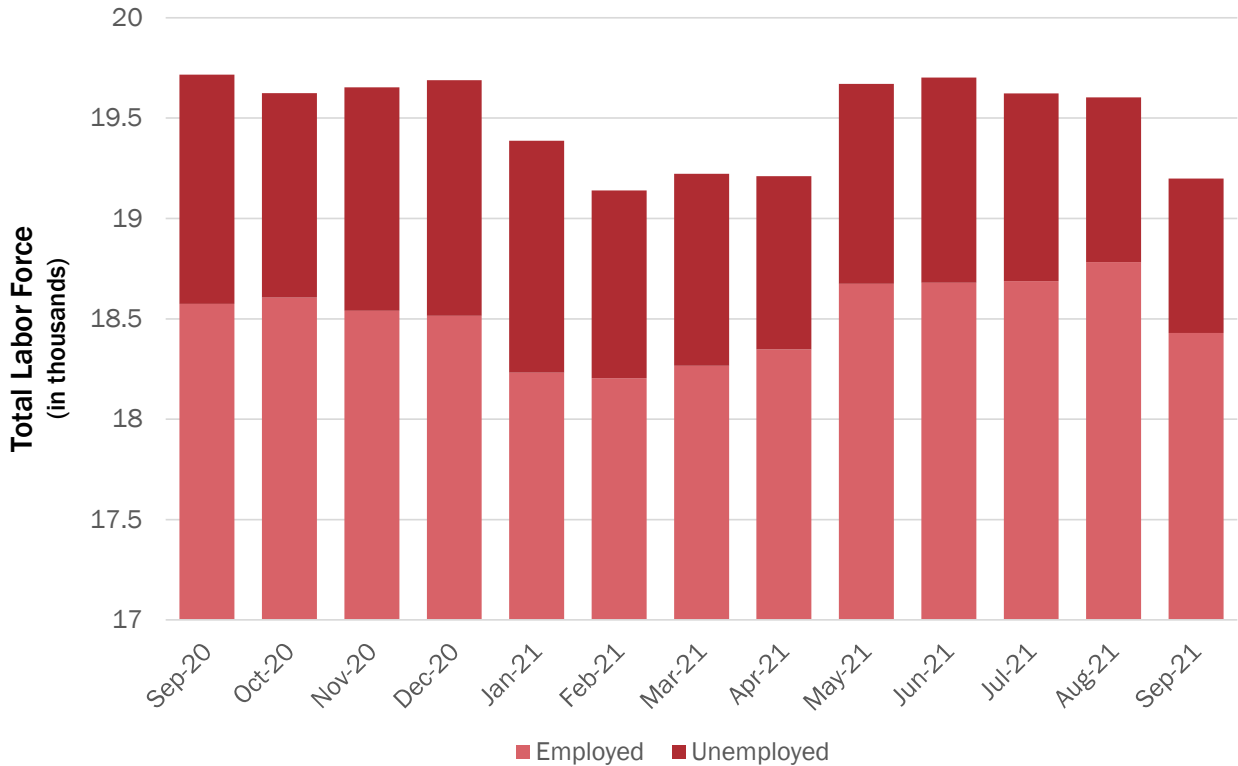
From August to September, the unemployment rate in Branch County decreased by 0.2 percentage points, to 4.0 percent. The unemployment rate is 1.8 percentage points lower than it was at the same time last year.

In September, there were **4.5 job seekers** for every **job posting** in Branch County.*

—Burning Glass Technologies, BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), & Upjohn Institute, 2021

*Burning Glass data capture only jobs that are posted online and in more traditional employment relationships. Singular job postings for multiple positions may not be fully counted.

Total Labor Force (not seasonally adjusted)



SOURCE: BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) & Upjohn Institute, 2021

The total labor force in Branch County in September stood at 19,199, a decrease of 405 people from the August labor force of 19,604. The total labor force in Branch County has shrunk by 2.6% since September 2020, when it stood at 19,716. This indicates a decrease in the available labor for firms in the area.

Labor Force by the Numbers, Q1 2021

- 19.7%** Percentage of workers 25 and older with a bachelor’s degree or advanced degree
- 35.2%** Percentage of workers 25 and older with an associate degree or some college
- 33.3%** Percentage of workers 25 and older with a high school degree or equivalent

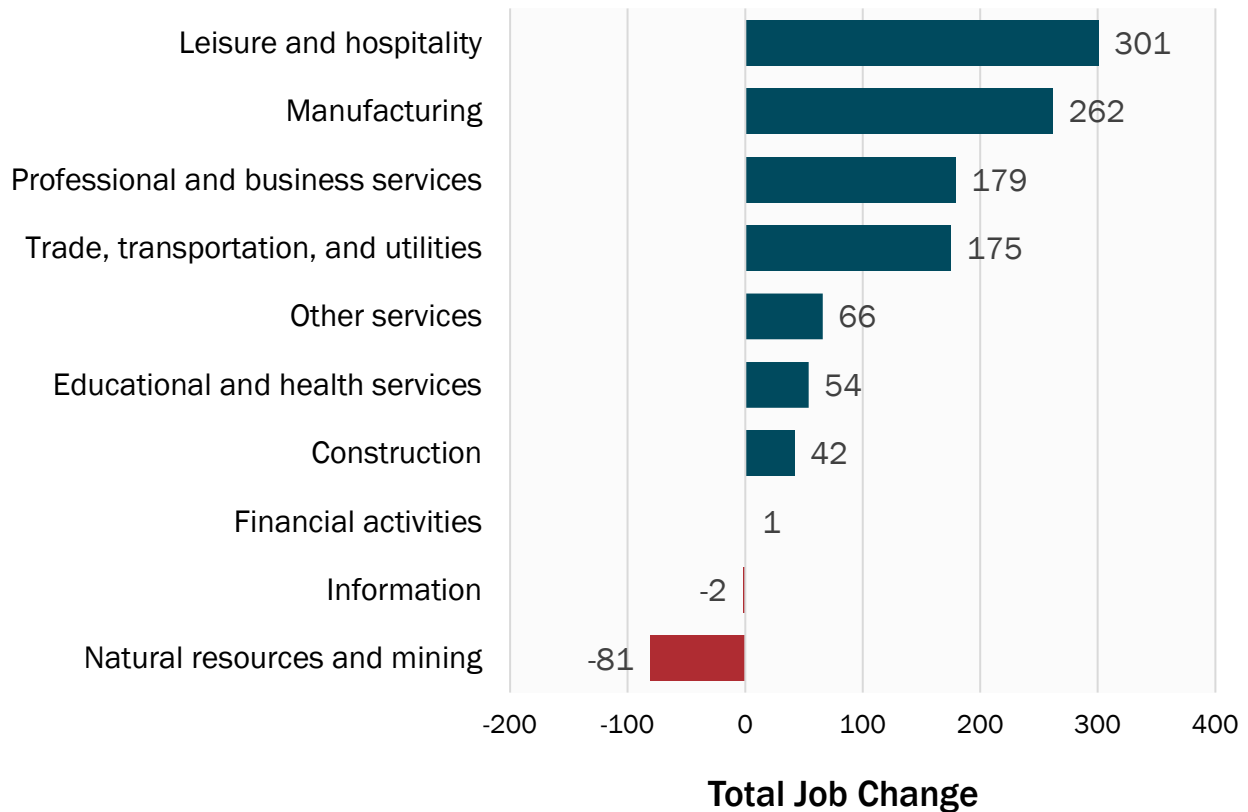
SOURCE: Quarterly Workforce Indicators, 2020

Employment by Industry (not seasonally adjusted)

Measure	Q2 2021	Q1 2021	% Change Q1 to Q2	Q2 2020	% Change Q2 to Q2
Employment (by place of work)					
Total private sector employment	11,271	11,070	1.8%	10,267	9.8%
Goods-producing	3,549	3,564	-0.4%	3,326	6.7%
Natural resources and mining	252	233	8.2%	333	-24.3%
Construction	420	399	5.3%	378	11.1%
Manufacturing	2,877	2,932	-1.9%	2,615	10.0%
Private service-providing	7,722	7,506	2.9%	6,941	11.3%
Trade, transportation, and utilities	3,644	3,726	-2.2%	3,469	5.0%
Information	103	94	9.6%	105	-1.9%
Financial activities	588	584	0.7%	587	0.2%
Professional and business services	588	533	10.3%	409	43.8%
Educational and health services	867	876	-1.0%	813	6.6%
Leisure and hospitality	1,638	1,425	14.9%	1,337	22.5%
Other services	269	247	8.9%	203	32.5%
Unclassified	25	21	19.0%	18	38.9%
Government	84	84	0.0%	89	-5.6%

SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages & Upjohn Institute, 2021

Employment Change, Q2 2020 to Q2 2021 (not seasonally adjusted)



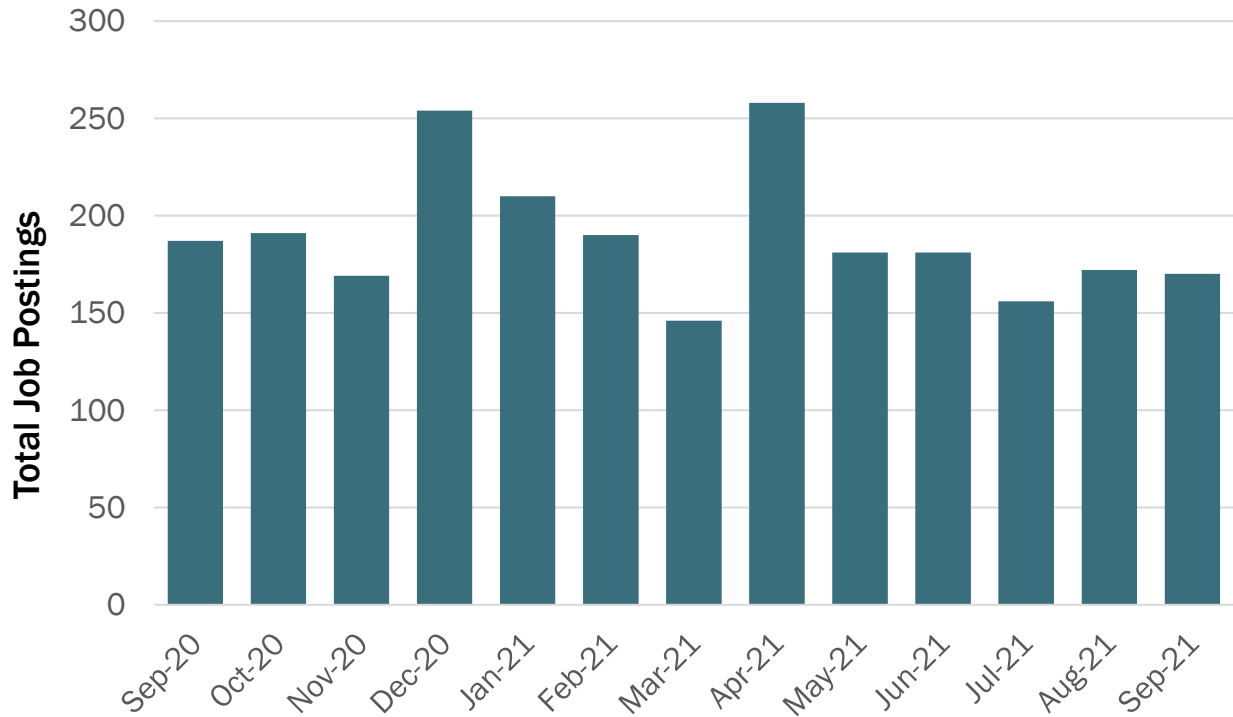
SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages & Upjohn Institute, 2020

The most recent data show that the greatest decrease in employment in Branch County from Q2 2020 to Q2 2021 was in natural resources and mining, which declined by 81 jobs, or 24.4%. The greatest increase in employment from Q2 2020 to Q2 2021 in the county was in leisure and hospitality, which grew by 301 jobs, or 22.5%.

The average weekly wage for nonfarm jobs in Q2 2021 in Branch County was \$919.

SOURCE: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2021

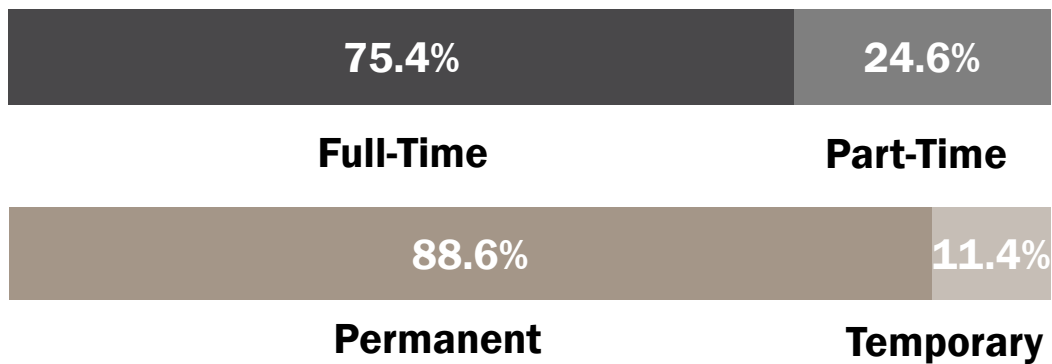
Total Job Postings for September 2021



SOURCE: Burning Glass Technologies, 2021

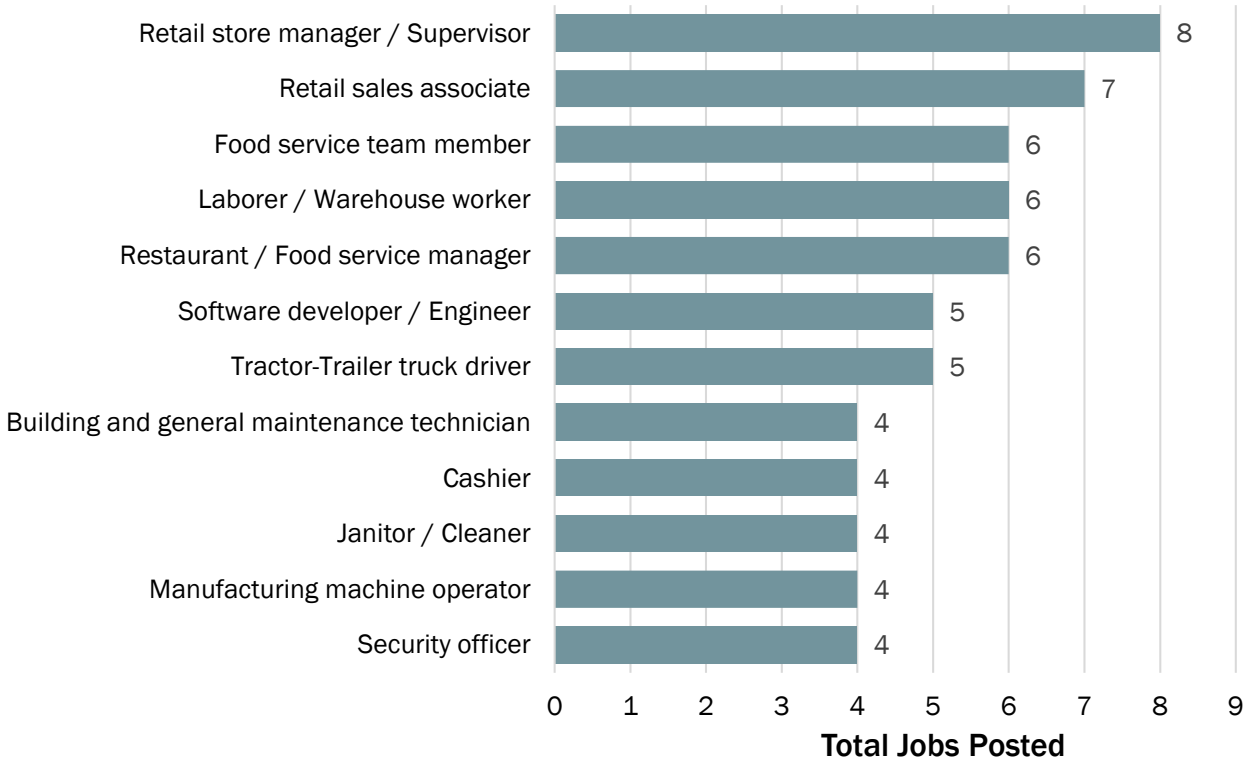
The number of job postings in Branch County, which demonstrates demand for labor, decreased by 1.2% between August and September, from 172 postings to 170. The majority of postings in Branch County, as reported through Burning Glass Technologies, were for full-time and permanent positions.

Types of Job Postings for September 2021



SOURCE: Burning Glass Technologies, 2021

Top Occupations with Job Postings for September 2021



SOURCE: Burning Glass Technologies, 2021

The top occupations with job postings were for retail managers and retail sales associates. The majority of job postings, 64.5%, required only a high school diploma or vocational training. This is an increase of 8.8 percentage points from August in the proportion of job postings requiring a high school diploma or vocational training. The proportion of jobs requiring an associate degree decreased by 11.4 percentage points from August, and the proportion of jobs requiring a bachelor’s degree or higher increased by 2.6 percentage points.

64.5% of job postings in September required a high school diploma or vocational training.

7.5% of job postings in September required an associate degree.

28.0% of job postings in September required a bachelor’s degree or higher.

SOURCE: Burning Glass Technologies, 2021

About the Upjohn Institute

The W.E. Upjohn Unemployment Trustee Corporation was incorporated on October 24, 1932, as a Michigan 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation, and is doing business as the W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. The W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research has been conducting economic research and consultation for 75 years, since its founding in 1945.

The Upjohn Institute is governed by a Board of Trustees, which employs a President who is responsible for the overall operation of the Institute. The President of the Upjohn Institute is Dr. Michael Horrigan.

The Upjohn Institute currently employs 104 individuals. Upjohn's research and consultation program is conducted by a resident staff of professional social scientists, 12 of whom are PhD-level economists (senior staff). Senior staff is supported by a staff of research analysts and additional support staff. Upjohn also administers the federal and state employment programs for its four-county area through the local Workforce Investment Board. Upjohn also publishes books on economic development, workforce development, and other employment-related topics.

The PhD-level economists have more than 175 years of collective experience, conducting research on a broad variety of economic and employment topics. Their experience includes, but is not limited to, employment program evaluation, labor market dynamics, labor-management relations, employment and training programs, economic and workforce development, income replacement policy, worker adjustment, the role of education in labor markets, employment and compensation, disability, international comparison of labor adjustment policies, site selection experience, and state, regional, and local economic analysis.

About the Regional Team

The Upjohn Institute also has a Regional Economic Planning Services team of specialists who provide economic insights and analysis regionally and statewide in Michigan, in other individual states, and nationally. The team has experience in:

- Economic impact analysis
- Fiscal/cost-benefit impact analysis
- Labor market analysis
- Facilitating and conducting effective one-on-one interviews, focus groups, workshops, and charrette sessions in a diverse array of environments
- Economic and workforce development and education strategies
- GIS mapping abilities
- Rural and urban land use and economic development planning services
- Regional data analysis

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For definitions and descriptions of methodology and variables used in the report, please access our data dictionary at: http://www.upjohn.org/Business_Outlook/Data_Dictionary/.