



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

# Michigan's Labor Market News

Vol. 63, Issue No. 7

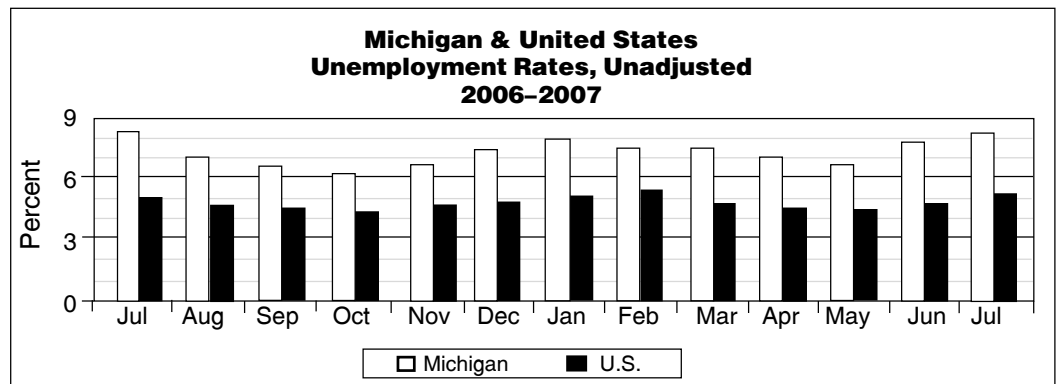
September 2007

## Seasonal Increase In Michigan's July Unemployment Rate

Temporary layoffs among workers in the automotive industry and auto-related suppliers caused Michigan's jobless level to increase in July. During the month, the state's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) moved to 7.9 percent, up from 7.4 percent recorded in June. The rate increase represents 24,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment expanded to 402,000. The state's civilian labor force remained basically flat, declining by 5,000 to 5,108,000, while employment dropped by 29,000 to 4,706,000. Usually, manufacturing employment tends to contract in the month of July due to

model changeover and retooling activities in the automotive industry. In July 2007, the increase in the number of individuals on temporary layoff due to model changeover was fairly typical. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) also advanced during July, moving up by 0.2 of a percentage point to 4.9 percent.

Compared to a year ago, July's labor force fell by 58,000, employment declined by 50,000 and unemployment edged downwards by 9,000. This resulted in an over-the-year decrease of 0.1 percent in the state's jobless rate.



## Nonfarm Jobs Fall Seasonally In Manufacturing and Education

Michigan's nonfarm employment contracted during the month of July, with industry jobs decreasing to 4,210,000. Employment opportunities moved down by 130,000 jobs, with losses recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Service-providing jobs fell by 97,000 during the month, mainly due to seasonal payroll reductions in local educational facilities. Some seasonal declines were also experienced in private education and health services, retail trade, and professional and business services (mostly in administrative and support services). Goods-producing jobs moved down by 33,000 during the month, as the durable goods sector reported short-term layoffs caused by model changeovers in the automotive industry. The non-durable goods sector remained flat during July, dipping by 1,000, as small seasonal gains in food manufacturing were not enough to make up for automotive related reductions in plastics products manufacturing.

In July, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries fell to 40.9 hours, from 43.2 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings dropped by 56 cents to \$21.68. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing contracted to \$886.71, a loss of \$74.06 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2007 July	2007 June	2007 July	2007 June
Manufacturing	\$21.68	\$22.24	40.9	43.2
Durables	23.58	24.06	41.9	44.6
Transport Equipment	27.97	28.56	39.7	43.5
Nondurables	15.46	15.53	38.1	38.9

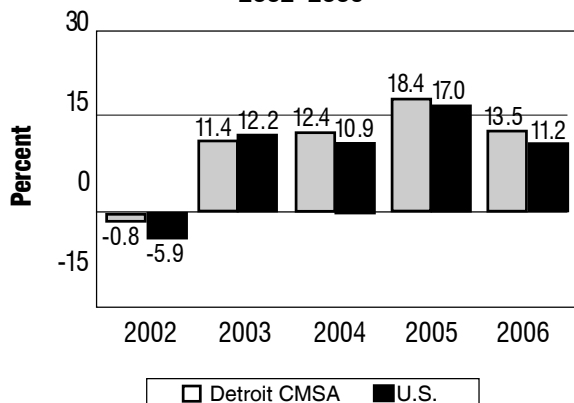
## Michigan's Energy Prices Moderate Somewhat in 2006

Energy inflation in Michigan dropped to 13.5 percent in 2006, a decline of almost five percentage points from the 18.4 percent gain recorded in 2005. Prices of energy commodities, which mainly include motor fuel and home heating (fuel) oil, moved up by 13.5 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively during 2006. In comparison, the same items recorded increases of 21.5 and 15.7 percent during 2005. Energy services charges (piped gas and electricity) moved up by 12.8 percent, much of it in electricity, up by 17.8 percent, while the piped gas index showed a gain of 7.9 percent for the year. Nationally, energy inflation stood at 11.2 percent during 2006, while the prices of energy commodities advanced by 13.0 percent, and household fuels and utilities charges accelerated by 8.8 percent.

The significant decline in energy price inflation in 2006 was the main reason for the lower increases in the all-item index in the nation and Michigan. During 2005 in the Gulf of Mexico region, Hurricane Katrina and, to a lesser extent Hurricane Rita, temporarily reduced supplies of crude oil, oil products, and natural gas, causing the prices of these commodities to soar in that year. In 2006, energy production capabilities were restored and supplies recovered. As a result, natural-gas prices declined sharply and inflation for crude oil and its products, including gasoline and fuel oil, fell considerably. Additionally, oil inventories remained high in 2006 because there were no supply disruptions from natural disasters in the Gulf of Mexico this year, helping to stabilize prices. Another factor that contributed to lower energy inflation last year was the warmer-than-usual winter weather in many parts of the nation, reducing the need for heating.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 2007.

**Annual Changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) For All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Energy, For the Detroit CMSA and the U.S. 2002-2006**



## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Jul 2007    Jun 2007    Jul 2006

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,108	5,113	5,166
Employment	4,706	4,735	4,756
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	402	378	411
	7.9	7.4	8.0

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,210	4,340	4,274
Goods-Producing	782	815	819
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	9
Construction	179	177	196
Manufacturing	594	630	614
Durable Goods	451	485	468
Fabricated Metals	82	84	83
Machinery Manufact.	72	73	74
Transportation Equip.	172	202	186
Nondurable Goods	144	145	147
Service-Providing	3,428	3,525	3,455
Trade, Transport & Util.	782	789	796
Wholesale Trade	172	173	173
Retail Trade	485	488	497
Motor Vehicle Dealers	56	57	59
Food & Beverage Stores	81	82	84
General Merchandise	107	107	109
Transp, Warehousing & Util	126	128	126
Information	66	67	67
Financial Activities	215	216	219
Finance & Insurance	161	161	162
Real Estate & Rental	55	55	56
Prof & Business Services	585	595	586
Prof, Scientific & Technical	242	244	243
Management Scientific Services	20	20	19
Administrative Support	281	289	280
Education & Health Services	583	590	573
Education Services	69	73	67
Health Care & Social Asst	515	518	506
Leisure & Hospitality	432	435	430
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	72	72	73
Accommodation & Food	360	362	358
Other Services	178	180	179
Government	586	653	605
Federal	54	54	55
State	159	160	157
Local	373	439	393

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	186,000	188,900	188,700	71,300	71,900	73,300	54,700	54,900	56,900
Employment	175,700	179,100	178,400	65,800	66,700	67,200	50,700	51,100	52,400
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	10,300 5.6	9,800 5.2	10,300 5.5	5,400 7.6	5,200 7.2	6,100 8.3	4,100 7.5	3,800 7.0	4,400 7.8
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	194,400	200,300	194,600	59,900	61,500	60,300	37,600	38,200	38,600
Nat Resources & Construction	6,000	5,900	6,400	2,400	2,300	2,400	1,500	1,500	1,600
Manufacturing	15,800	18,600	17,800	13,400	13,600	13,700	3,800	3,900	4,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,400	27,800	27,300	9,900	10,000	10,000	8,700	8,500	8,900
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,900	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	17,500	17,900	17,600	6,800	6,900	6,800	6,100	6,000	6,200
Information	3,700	3,700	3,700	*	*	*	700	700	700
Financial Activities	6,200	6,200	6,100	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,600	1,600
Professional & Business Services	27,600	28,000	27,500	4,800	5,000	5,000	3,500	3,600	3,500
Educational & Health Services	23,700	23,900	23,200	9,600	9,700	9,300	5,700	5,800	5,800
Leisure & Hospitality	14,900	15,100	14,800	6,000	6,100	6,100	4,800	4,800	4,700
Other Services	6,600	6,700	6,500	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,100	2,100	2,200
Government	62,500	64,400	61,300	9,100	10,100	9,100	5,100	5,700	5,600
	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	2,210	2,204	2,201	205,800	209,300	215,200	412,100	414,700	417,500
Employment	2,024	2,027	2,020	185,700	191,900	193,100	383,700	388,500	388,100
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	186 8.4	178 8.1	181 8.2	20,100 9.8	17,300 8.3	22,100 10.3	28,400 6.9	26,100 6.3	29,400 7.0
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,942	2,008	1,960	144,200	151,100	149,100	389,000	398,600	384,900
Nat Resources & Construction	76	75	84	6,800	6,600	6,800	19,300	19,100	19,500
Manufacturing	241	265	243	16,500	17,200	18,700	71,400	73,100	71,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	360	364	369	31,300	31,700	31,500	74,700	75,300	74,000
Wholesale Trade	89	90	93	6,500	6,500	6,600	22,400	22,600	22,400
Retail Trade	209	212	214	20,900	21,000	21,100	41,900	42,200	41,200
Information	34	34	34	2,600	2,600	2,600	5,700	5,800	5,600
Financial Activities	113	114	116	7,100	7,100	7,400	22,900	22,900	22,500
Professional & Business Services	358	365	354	13,600	14,500	14,000	56,900	57,800	56,200
Educational & Health Services	277	278	271	24,400	24,500	23,700	56,200	57,300	53,700
Leisure & Hospitality	190	191	189	16,300	16,700	16,300	33,600	33,900	33,200
Other Services	91	91	91	6,300	6,400	6,500	16,700	16,800	16,700
Government	203	231	209	19,300	23,800	21,600	31,600	36,600	32,100

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	137,700	139,200	141,600	77,600	78,300	79,800	174,100	175,500	176,200
Employment	129,300	131,000	133,000	71,200	72,000	73,200	163,200	165,000	164,500
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8,400 6.1	8,100 5.9	8,500 6.0	6,400 8.2	6,300 8.0	6,600 8.3	10,900 6.3	10,500 6.0	11,700 6.6
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	113,800	117,000	115,800	58,200	59,200	59,300	143,200	146,400	142,000
Nat Resources & Construction	6,400	6,400	6,500	2,300	2,200	2,500	6,400	6,400	6,700
Manufacturing	36,000	37,000	37,600	9,000	9,300	9,500	22,400	23,100	23,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,000	18,300	18,300	12,500	12,500	12,800	24,400	24,600	24,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,700	4,700	4,600
Retail Trade	10,200	10,400	10,500	7,700	7,800	7,900	15,800	16,000	16,100
Information	700	700	700	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Financial Activities	3,300	3,300	3,300	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,800	7,700	8,000
Professional & Business Services	11,700	11,800	11,800	4,300	4,400	4,400	16,200	16,600	15,100
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,200	10,000	9,600	9,700	9,600	22,000	22,200	21,100
Leisure & Hospitality	9,000	8,900	9,100	5,900	6,000	6,000	16,100	16,200	15,800
Other Services	4,900	4,900	4,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	6,600	6,600	6,600
Government	13,700	15,500	13,600	9,300	9,800	9,200	19,800	21,500	19,600
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	249,000	248,500	252,200	77,400	78,800	79,600	92,000	91,800	93,700
Employment	231,000	233,100	234,000	71,100	73,700	72,600	84,700	84,800	86,200
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	17,900 7.2	15,400 6.2	18,300 7.2	6,400 8.2	5,100 6.5	7,000 8.8	7,400 8.0	7,000 7.6	7,500 8.0
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	221,100	225,900	220,800	41,800	44,800	42,300	66,200	67,000	66,600
Nat Resources & Construction	8,900	8,700	9,100	3,100	3,200	2,600	2,400	2,400	2,400
Manufacturing	20,200	21,200	21,000	5,700	7,200	6,800	12,800	13,000	12,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,400	36,600	36,200	9,400	9,500	9,600	14,100	14,300	14,400
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,700	5,700	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	*
Retail Trade	24,100	24,400	23,900	5,300	5,400	5,600	11,500	11,500	11,800
Information	3,000	3,000	2,900	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
Financial Activities	15,700	15,600	15,600	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,900	1,900	2,000
Professional & Business Services	20,000	20,500	20,400	3,600	3,700	3,500	3,900	4,000	4,000
Educational & Health Services	28,200	28,500	27,200	4,800	4,900	4,800	11,300	11,300	10,700
Leisure & Hospitality	19,500	19,900	19,300	5,700	5,700	5,400	8,300	8,100	8,400
Other Services	11,100	11,200	11,000	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,700
Government	58,100	60,700	58,100	5,400	6,500	5,500	8,000	8,500	8,100

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

### Niles-Benton Harbor

### Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006
--	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

#### Place of Residence

Labor Force	79,000	79,300	81,300	96,600	97,500	100,500
Employment	73,200	73,700	74,700	88,800	90,300	91,400
Unemployment	5,800	5,600	6,600	7,800	7,100	9,100
Rate (Percent)	7.4	7.1	8.2	8.1	7.3	9.0

#### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	63,300	64,600	63,800	88,100	90,800	89,800
Nat Resources & Construction	2,700	2,600	2,600	3,900	3,900	4,000
Manufacturing	14,100	14,400	14,500	12,100	12,400	12,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,800	11,700	12,000	17,100	17,500	17,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,600	2,600	2,600
Retail Trade	7,300	7,300	7,500	11,800	12,200	11,900
Information	900	900	900	1,700	1,800	1,900
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	4,200	4,200	4,400
Professional & Business Services	5,000	5,000	5,100	10,500	10,700	10,200
Educational & Health Services	9,600	9,800	9,400	15,400	15,700	15,200
Leisure & Hospitality	7,000	6,900	6,900	9,600	9,800	9,600
Other Services	3,000	3,100	3,100	3,800	3,900	3,900
Government	6,900	7,900	7,000	9,800	10,900	11,100

### Upper Peninsula

### Northeast Lower Michigan

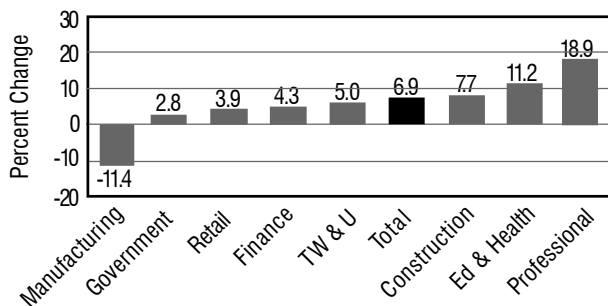
### Northwest Lower Michigan

	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006	Jul 2007	Jun 2007	Jul 2006
--	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

#### Place of Residence

Labor Force	165,600	164,100	168,600	103,200	102,900	105,100	170,300	167,100	173,200
Employment	154,100	152,400	157,400	94,500	94,200	96,100	158,700	155,700	161,400
Unemployment	11,400	11,700	11,300	8,700	8,600	9,000	11,500	11,400	11,800
Rate (Percent)	6.9	7.1	6.7	8.4	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.8	6.8

#### Detroit MSA Projected Employment Growth By Major Industries, 2004–2014



#### Regional Focus

#### Projected Employment Growth in the Detroit MSA by Major Industries 2004–2014

Total nonfarm employment growth in the Detroit MSA between 2004 and 2014, is projected to reach 6.9 percent. Among the major categories, the professional and business services will grow the fastest at the rate of 18.9 percent, followed by the educational and health services, and construction, up by 11.2 and 7.7 percent, respectively. Employment in the manufacturing sector is projected to decrease by 11.4 percent during the period.

## July Unemployment Rates Move Up Seasonally in Most of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

July seasonally unadjusted jobless rates increased over the month in 14 of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas. The rate advances were seasonal, averaging nearly one half of a percentage point. The largest over-the-month rate hikes were of around a full percentage point and were recorded in the Monroe, Flint, Lansing-East Lansing, and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Unemployment rates were flat in the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan Regions, while the rate in the Upper Peninsula decreased slightly. From June to July, total employment levels dropped in Michigan's 14 MSAs, with many regions posting significant reductions due to the combination of retooling in the auto industry and the release of staff at local school districts with the end of the school year. However, total employment was up in the state's three northernmost labor market regions, as hiring continued for the summer tourism season.

From July 2006 to July 2007, small to moderate jobless rate declines were reported in 10 regional labor market areas. These rate decreases ranged from 0.1 percent (Grand Rapids and Jackson MSAs) to 0.9 of a percentage point (Saginaw MSA), while averaging about one half of a percent. Three areas (Lansing and Muskegon MSAs as well as the Northeast Lower Michigan region) reported no changes over the year, while the remaining four experienced minor gains.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate for the month of July at 5.6 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 6.1 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 6.3 percent. The highest jobless rate for the month was recorded in the Flint MSA at 9.8 percent, followed by the Detroit MSA and the Northwest Lower Michigan area, both with 8.4 percent.

## All of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Report Seasonal Reductions in Non-farm Employment During July

Total nonfarm employment declined in all of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of July, with the Monroe area experiencing the largest drop at 6.7 percent, followed by the Flint, and Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSAs with decreases of 4.6 and 3.3 percent, respectively. All the MSAs experienced seasonal job losses in their goods-producing industries, following plant closings for the annual model changeovers.

Job reductions in the service-providing industries were recorded in all the metropolitan areas. The Flint and Monroe MSAs reported the largest decreases in this sector, moving down by 5.0 and 4.1 percent, respectively. The losses were due to seasonal factors and were concentrated primarily in local government, as elementary and secondary educational facilities continued to reduce staff levels during the summer recess period. Minor downward movements were also recorded in professional and business services (the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA was down by 6,500 jobs, or 1.8 percent), while small declines in trade, transportation and utilities were scattered in most areas (Bay City and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs showed small gains, while the Jackson MSA remained unchanged).

In the goods-producing sector employment advances were reported mainly in construction. All the MSAs experienced seasonal increases led by the Battle Creek MSA, up by 10.0 percent, followed by the Bay City MSA with a gain of 7.7 percent, and the Monroe MSA with 6.9 percent. As expected, jobs in the manufacturing sector fell in all the major areas as a result of the model changeover in the automotive industry. The largest temporary job reductions in manufacturing were recorded in the Monroe MSA, down by 20.8 percent, followed by the Ann Arbor and Detroit MSAs, down by 15.1 and 9.1 percent, respectively.

During July, average weekly hours in manufacturing moved down in all five major areas for which data is currently available. The losses were due to decreases in the durable goods sector, caused mainly by the model changeover shutdowns. Average hourly earning also receded in five areas during the month, with contractions reported in the durable goods and nondurable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings fell in all five of the major areas. The largest deficits in weekly earnings were reported in the Flint MSA, down by \$215.22, followed by the Lansing and Detroit MSAs, down by \$65.13 and \$53.13, respectively. The remaining two areas reported smaller losses, with the Grand Rapids area falling by \$15.35 and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA down by \$13.36.

## Manufacturing Hours and Earnings\* Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas July and June 2007

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>21.68</b>	<b>22.24</b>	<b>\$886.71</b>	<b>\$960.77</b>
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	42.9	44.7	24.55	24.75	1,053.20	1,106.33
Flint	40.3	45.6	30.11	31.33	1,213.43	1,428.65
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	41.1	41.8	17.75	17.82	729.53	744.88
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.1	39.9	14.71	14.76	575.16	588.92
Lansing-East Lansing	39.2	40.9	23.88	24.48	936.10	1,001.23

\* Hours and earnings data for the manufacturing sector is currently available only in the above MSAs.

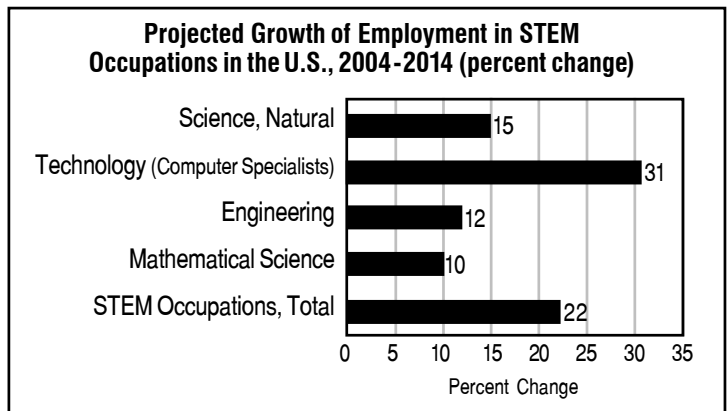
### Science, Technology (Computer Specialists), Engineering and Mathematical Science (STEM) Occupations and Job Growth

The need for technical work continues to grow. We build faster aircrafts, design new and exciting video games, develop new medicines, all with the aid of new technology. And tech-trained and tech-knowledgeable workers make those advances happen. Without the work of scientists, technicians, engineers, mathematicians (STEM), and other skilled workers, most new products and discoveries would never be developed. Workers in STEM occupations use science and math to solve problems. Educational requirements for STEM occupations range from high school diploma and on-the-job training to Ph.D. But all require the ability to think logically.

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, STEM workers as a group earned about 70 percent more than the national average in 2005. Every major group of STEM occupations enjoyed overall median earnings above the national average. Higher than average earnings are often an indicator of strong demand for workers. Like occupations in other disciplines, STEM occupations that require more education usually pay more than those that require less. Earnings also vary by subject matter for the higher paid occupations within each STEM group. In 2005, the highest earning scientists (who often have a Ph.D.), were astronomers with median earnings of \$104,670. Among technicians (who often have an associate's degree or less education), nuclear technicians had the highest median earnings at \$61,120. The highest earning engineering specialty was petroleum engineering, with median earnings of \$93,000.

For more information on STEM occupations please consult the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, available in many libraries and career counseling offices, and is online at [www.bls.gov/oco](http://www.bls.gov/oco).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2007.



## New Online Publication: BLS Spotlight on Statistics

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently issued a new online publication called **BLS Spotlight on Statistics**. This publication will describe events and themes relevant to the American experience with an emphasis on labor market information. The intent of the "Spotlight-on-Statistics" is to combine data from BLS programs, and to provide user friendly, visually appealing, brief and clear information to the media and the general public. The first "Spotlight on Statistics" issue is titled "Back-to-School." Some highlights of the data published are:

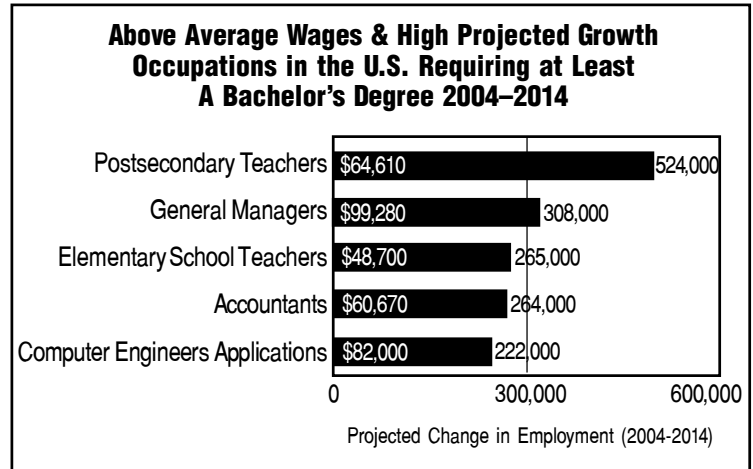
- A) The benefits of education. The publication shows that the higher the level of education attained, the lower the unemployment rate on one hand, and the higher the salary received on the other. For example, jobless rates of workers 25 years or older with a bachelor's degree stood at 2.4 percent, compared with 4.3 percent of students who only graduated high school. Median weekly earnings of workers with a masters degree stood at \$1,140, compared with weekly earnings of \$721 for those with an associate's degree.
- B) College enrollment rates vary by sex. Between 1997 and 2004, 50 percent of women who reached 19 years enrolled in college, compared to only 39 percent of men of the same age. The percentage of men who dropped out of a high school reached 19 during this period, compared with 14 percent of women.
- C) There were about one million high school teachers employed in the U.S. as of May 2006. The average annual wage of high school teachers are listed by

state, and are divided by five levels of income. Michigan's high school teachers are included among the states with the highest salaries in the nation. In May 2006 there were 25,910 high school teachers in Michigan (not including special and technical education), with an average salary of \$56,900.

- D) Among occupations that typically require at least a bachelor's degree, the highest projected change in employment between 2004 and 2014 belonged to postsecondary school teachers, up by 524,000. Elementary school teachers came in third place, increasing by 265,000.

For more information please contact: [www.bls.gov/spotlight](http://www.bls.gov/spotlight)

Source: BLS Spotlight On Statistics, August 2007



**Visit our website at [www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi)**



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth  
 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives  
 Cadillac Place  
 3032 W. Grand Boulevard, Suite 9-100  
 Detroit, Michigan 48202

FIRST CLASS MAIL  
 POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
 PERMIT NO. 167

**Official Business**  
**Penalty For Private Use \$300**

ADDRESS CHANGE:  
 Remove From Mailing List  Change As Shown   
 Please send this form and attached label to DLEG; Labor Market Analysis Section  
 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives;  
 Cadillac Place, 3032 W. Grand Boulevard, Suite 9-100; Detroit, Michigan 48202.  
 For more information, please contact: Labor Market Analysis Section, (313) 456-3090