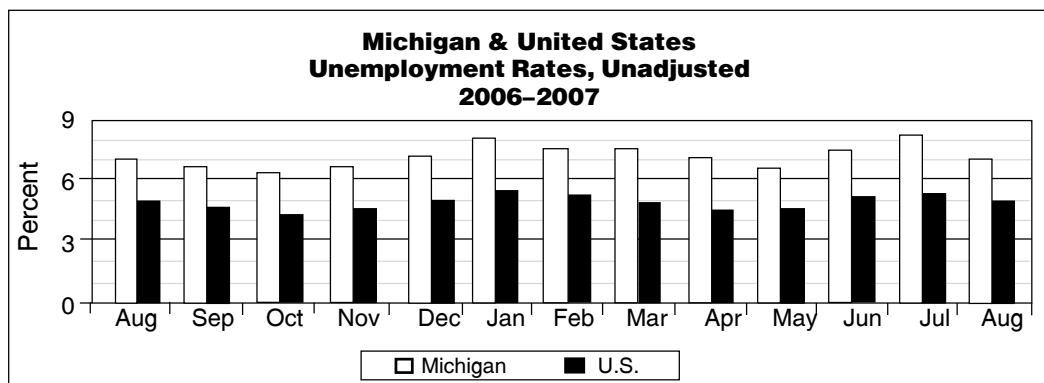


Michigan's August Unemployment Rate (Unadjusted) Drops to 7.0

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) moved down by nine tenths of a percentage point during the month of August, bringing the state's rate down to 7.0 percent. The decline in the jobless rate represents 48,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment contracted to 354,000. The state's civilian labor force fell by 62,000 to 5,046,000, while employment decreased by 14,000 to 4,692,000. The drop in the unemployment rate during the month of August was primarily the result of auto plants completing their annual model changeover activities and recalling workers who were on temporary layoff.

Additionally, there was a seasonal drop in the state's labor force, as many temporary, seasonal and summer workers, most notably college and high school students left the summer job market. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) also moved down in August, decreasing by 0.3 of a percentage point to 4.6 percent.

Compared to a year ago, August's labor force declined by 71,000, employment decreased by 78,000 and unemployment moved up by 7,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.2 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Auto Workers Return to Work, As Model Changeover Ends

Michigan's nonfarm employment moved up during the month of August, as industry jobs increased to 4,252,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 36,000 jobs, with gains recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Good-producing jobs expanded by 22,000 during the month, all in manufacturing, as workers were recalled back to work following the annual retooling shutdowns in the automotive and auto supplier industries. Construction jobs remained basically flat, dipping by 2,000 for the month. Service-providing jobs increased by 12,000 positions during the month of August, following seasonal gains in professional and business services (mostly in administrative and support services, up by 11,000). The remaining service-providing industries including retail trade, financial activities, private education and health services, leisure and hospitality services, and government, reported virtually no changes for the month.

In August, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries expanded to 42.9, from 40.3 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings increased by 83 cents to \$22.18. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved up to \$951.52, an increase of \$91.11 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2007 August	2007 July	2007 August	2007 July
Manufacturing	\$22.18	\$21.35	42.9	40.3
Durables	23.98	23.16	44.5	41.2
Transport Equipment	28.59	27.88	43.9	38.4
Nondurables	15.55	15.51	37.9	37.8

Fatal Occupational Injuries in Michigan, 2006

Fatal work injuries in Michigan totaled 155 in 2006, an increase of 45 fatalities (41 percent) from 2005, and the highest number of injuries since 2001, when it reached 175. However, it still was a considerable drop from the 182 fatalities recorded in 1999. There were 60 fatalities associated with **transportation** incidents, accounting for almost two of every five occupational fatalities in Michigan. These included highway, non-highway, air, water, and rail incidents. There were also 21 deaths from **assaults and violent acts**, including violence by people, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals. Other common causes of work-related fatal injuries were **contact with objects and equipment** (30), **falls to a lower level** (21) as from ladder or roof, exposure to **harmful substances or environments** (17), and **fires and explosions** (4). The top four categories combined represented more than 85 percent, or close to nine out of every 10 work-related fatalities in the state during 2006.

Some key characteristics of workplace fatalities in the nation during 2006:

- ❖ While fatal highway incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal work-related event, accounting for nearly one out four injuries, the number fell by eight percent from 2005.
- ❖ Men accounted for 93 percent of the work-related fatalities.
- ❖ Workers 25–54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for more than 64 percent of the nation’s work-related fatalities in 2006.
- ❖ Of the 5,703 fatal work injuries in 2006, 5,202 (91 percent) occurred in private industry. The service-providing industries in the private sector accounted for 47 percent of the fatalities (2,693), while goods-producing industries accounted for 44 percent (2,509 fatalities).

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

Total Occupational Fatalities In Michigan By Selected Event Group, 2000–2006

Year	Total Fatalities	Transportation Incidents	Assault and Violence	Contact with Objects
2000	156	32	17	24
2001	175	37	21	18
2002	151	31	23	19
2003	152	58	22	30
2004	127	45	27	24
2005	110	40	16	20
2006	155	60	21	30

Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Aug 2007 Jul 2007 Aug 2006

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,046	5,108	5,117
Employment	4,692	4,706	4,770
Unemployment	354	402	347
Rate (Percent)	7.0	7.9	6.8

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,252	4,216	4,317
Goods-Producing	810	788	851
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	9
Construction	177	179	195
Manufacturing	625	601	648
Durable Goods	481	457	499
Fabricated Metals	84	82	85
Machinery Manufact.	72	72	74
Transportation Equip.	198	178	215
Nondurable Goods	144	143	149
Service-Providing	3,441	3,429	3,466
Trade, Transport & Util.	784	783	798
Wholesale Trade	171	172	172
Retail Trade	486	485	497
Motor Vehicle Dealers	56	56	59
Food & Beverage Stores	81	82	84
General Merchandise	107	107	110
Transp, Warehousing & Util	127	126	129
Information	66	67	67
Financial Activities	214	215	219
Finance & Insurance	160	161	162
Real Estate & Rental	54	54	57
Prof & Business Services	597	586	598
Prof, Scientific & Technical	245	242	246
Management Scientific Services	20	20	20
Administrative Support	290	282	290
Education & Health Services	583	583	573
Education Services	67	69	65
Health Care & Social Asst	515	515	507
Leisure & Hospitality	432	432	432
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	72	72	73
Accommodation & Food	360	360	359
Other Services	178	178	180
Government	586	586	601
Federal	54	54	54
State	160	159	158
Local	373	373	388

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	186,500	186,000	188,700	70,800	71,300	72,400	53,800	54,700	56,300
Employment	177,300	175,700	179,800	66,100	65,800	67,500	50,400	50,700	52,700
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	9,300 5.0	10,300 5.6	8,900 4.7	4,700 6.6	5,400 7.6	4,900 6.8	3,500 6.4	4,100 7.5	3,600 6.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	197,100	194,600	197,100	60,300	59,900	61,100	37,400	37,300	38,900
Nat Resources & Construction	6,000	6,000	6,400	2,300	2,400	2,400	1,400	1,500	1,600
Manufacturing	18,200	16,100	20,400	13,600	13,400	14,000	3,900	3,800	4,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,500	27,400	27,500	9,900	9,800	10,000	8,400	8,400	8,900
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,900	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	17,600	17,500	17,700	6,900	6,800	6,800	5,900	5,900	6,200
Information	3,600	3,600	3,700	*	*	*	700	700	700
Financial Activities	6,200	6,200	6,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,600
Professional & Business Services	27,900	27,500	28,000	5,000	4,900	5,100	3,500	3,500	3,600
Educational & Health Services	23,700	23,700	23,200	9,700	9,600	9,200	5,700	5,700	5,700
Leisure & Hospitality	14,800	14,900	14,700	6,000	6,000	6,100	4,700	4,700	4,700
Other Services	6,500	6,600	6,600	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,100	2,100	2,200
Government	62,700	62,600	60,600	9,300	9,100	9,400	5,300	5,200	5,700

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,166	2,210	2,191	204,300	205,800	210,300	410,100	412,100	413,200
Employment	1,996	2,024	2,029	187,900	185,700	193,200	386,100	383,700	389,200
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	171 7.9	186 8.4	162 7.4	16,400 8.0	20,100 9.8	17,100 8.1	24,100 5.9	28,400 6.9	24,000 5.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,964	1,943	1,986	146,900	144,900	149,800	392,200	388,700	389,800
Nat Resources & Construction	75	76	82	6,700	6,900	6,700	19,100	19,200	19,400
Manufacturing	261	245	266	17,000	16,500	18,700	73,000	71,300	73,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	362	360	371	31,500	31,200	31,800	74,700	74,700	73,900
Wholesale Trade	89	89	92	6,500	6,500	6,600	22,300	22,400	22,300
Retail Trade	211	209	215	20,900	20,900	21,100	42,000	41,900	41,300
Information	33	34	34	2,600	2,600	2,600	5,700	5,700	5,600
Financial Activities	112	113	116	7,100	7,100	7,300	22,900	22,900	22,500
Professional & Business Services	363	356	362	14,200	14,000	14,300	58,200	56,800	57,700
Educational & Health Services	277	277	270	24,400	24,400	23,800	56,300	56,200	54,400
Leisure & Hospitality	189	189	189	16,400	16,500	16,600	33,800	33,500	33,500
Other Services	91	91	91	6,200	6,300	6,500	16,400	16,600	16,500
Government	199	203	204	20,800	19,400	21,500	32,100	31,800	32,400

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	138,000	137,700	139,900	77,100	77,600	78,800	174,200	174,100	175,700
Employment	130,700	129,300	132,900	71,300	71,200	72,900	164,700	163,200	166,200
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	7,300 5.3	8,400 6.1	7,000 5.0	5,800 7.6	6,400 8.2	5,900 7.5	9,500 5.4	10,900 6.3	9,500 5.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	115,700	114,000	116,500	58,400	58,100	59,100	144,100	143,100	143,100
Nat Resources & Construction	6,400	6,400	6,500	2,200	2,300	2,500	6,400	6,400	6,700
Manufacturing	37,000	36,000	37,600	9,100	9,000	9,600	22,900	22,400	23,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,100	18,100	18,300	12,500	12,500	12,800	24,500	24,400	24,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,700	4,700	4,500
Retail Trade	10,200	10,200	10,500	7,700	7,700	7,900	15,900	15,800	16,000
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	7,800	7,900
Professional & Business Services	12,100	11,700	12,200	4,400	4,300	4,500	16,500	16,200	15,500
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,100	10,000	9,600	9,600	9,500	22,100	22,000	21,200
Leisure & Hospitality	9,100	9,000	9,100	5,900	5,900	5,800	16,200	16,100	15,900
Other Services	4,900	4,900	4,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	6,600	6,600	6,600
Government	14,000	13,800	13,900	9,400	9,200	9,100	19,600	19,700	20,000
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	244,300	249,000	246,900	77,400	77,400	79,100	91,600	92,000	92,400
Employment	230,400	231,000	232,700	72,500	71,100	73,800	85,100	84,700	86,100
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	13,900 5.7	17,900 7.2	14,200 5.8	5,000 6.4	6,400 8.2	5,300 6.7	6,500 7.1	7,400 8.0	6,300 6.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	221,400	221,100	220,700	43,200	42,200	43,500	66,800	66,300	66,900
Nat Resources & Construction	8,900	8,900	9,300	3,200	3,200	2,700	2,400	2,400	2,300
Manufacturing	20,600	20,200	21,400	7,100	5,900	8,000	12,900	12,800	13,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,500	36,400	36,200	9,400	9,500	9,500	14,300	14,100	14,400
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,700	5,800	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	*
Retail Trade	24,200	24,100	23,900	5,400	5,500	5,500	11,500	11,400	11,700
Information	3,000	3,000	3,000	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
Financial Activities	15,700	15,700	15,500	1,800	1,800	1,700	1,900	1,900	2,100
Professional & Business Services	20,300	20,000	20,600	3,700	3,600	3,600	4,000	3,900	4,000
Educational & Health Services	28,300	28,200	27,200	4,800	4,800	4,800	11,400	11,300	10,800
Leisure & Hospitality	19,700	19,500	19,600	5,700	5,700	5,400	8,300	8,300	8,500
Other Services	11,000	11,100	11,000	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,700
Government	57,400	58,100	56,900	5,200	5,400	5,500	8,100	8,100	8,100

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006
--	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Place of Residence

Labor Force	80,300	79,000	80,500	95,700	96,600	99,400
Employment	75,300	73,200	75,000	89,200	88,800	92,300
Unemployment	5,000	5,800	5,600	6,600	7,800	7,100
Rate (Percent)	6.3	7.4	6.9	6.9	8.1	7.2

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	65,600	63,800	64,300	89,300	88,700	91,200
Nat Resources & Construction	2,600	2,600	2,600	3,900	3,900	4,100
Manufacturing	14,400	14,100	14,900	12,100	12,100	13,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,700	11,800	11,900	17,300	17,200	17,300
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,600	2,600	2,500
Retail Trade	7,500	7,400	7,500	12,000	11,900	12,100
Information	900	900	900	1,700	1,700	1,900
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	4,300	4,200	4,400
Professional & Business Services	5,200	5,000	5,200	10,500	10,400	10,300
Educational & Health Services	9,600	9,600	9,500	15,600	15,400	15,400
Leisure & Hospitality	7,000	7,000	6,900	9,800	9,700	9,700
Other Services	3,000	3,100	3,100	3,800	3,800	3,900
Government	8,900	7,400	7,000	10,300	10,300	10,900

Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

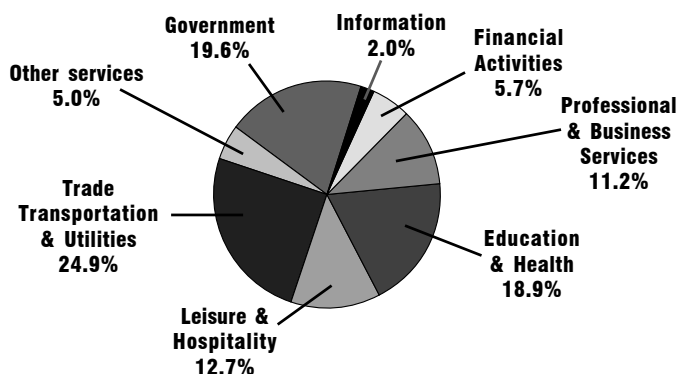
Northwest Lower Michigan

	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006	Aug 2007	Jul 2007	Aug 2006
--	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Place of Residence

Labor Force	163,800	165,600	166,300	102,100	103,200	103,500	167,300	170,300	169,100
Employment	153,500	154,100	156,200	94,400	94,500	96,000	156,800	158,700	159,100
Unemployment	10,200	11,400	10,100	7,700	8,700	7,500	10,500	11,500	10,000
Rate (Percent)	6.3	6.9	6.1	7.6	8.4	7.2	6.3	6.8	5.9

**Service-Providing Industries
Percent Distribution of Jobs, Flint MSA
Annual Averages 2006**



Regional Focus

Percent Distribution of Service-Providing Industries, Flint MSA, 2006

Total 2006 annual average nonfarm employment in the Flint MSA stood at 153,000. More than 83 percent of the jobs in the area (125,700) were in the service-providing industries, while the remaining 17 percent (25,700) were in the goods-producing sector. The largest number of jobs among the service industries were in trade, transportation & utilities, accounting for 24.9 percent (31,700) of the total. In comparison, Michigan's share of service industry jobs was slightly lower, reaching 81 percent of total employment, while the goods-producing sector accounted for 19 percent.

August Unemployment Rates Moved Down in All of Michigan's Major Labor Market Areas

August seasonally unadjusted jobless rates fell in all of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas. Unemployment rate reductions were in the most part significant, but seasonal, ranging from 0.5 to 1.8 percentage points, with a median drop of 0.9 percent. The largest over-the-month unemployment rate declines were in the Monroe, Flint, and Lansing-East Lansing Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), with rates in these regions falling by at least 1.5 percent. The jobless rate decreases in August are the result of typical seasonal labor market patterns caused by two major factors. First, the number of the jobless declined in most areas with the recall of auto-related workers on temporary layoffs due to model changeover activities. Second, many job seekers, particularly college and high school students, began leaving the job market either in preparation to resume classes, or just gave up the search for summer jobs, causing the labor force to drop.

From August 2006 to August 2007, most areas experienced little change in their respective jobless rates, with 13 of the 17 regions recording movement of only 0.3 percentage points or less. Since August of 2006, unemployment rates moved up slightly in nine areas, with the largest gain of one half of a percentage point reported by the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA. Rates declined over the year in six MSAs with the largest drop of 0.6 of a percentage point registered in the Niles-Benton Harbor region. The jobless rates of the Bay City and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs remained unchanged.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 5.0 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.3 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 5.4 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of August was recorded by the Flint MSA at 8.0 percent, followed closely by the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA with 7.9 percent.

All of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Show Seasonal Gains in Nonfarm Employment

Total nonfarm jobs increased in all 14 of Michigan's MSAs during the month of August. Payroll jobs in two areas, the Niles-Benton Harbor and Monroe MSAs moved up by more than two percent, while four other areas, Holland-Grand Haven, Flint, Ann Arbor, and Detroit-Warren-Livonia, reported job gains ranging between 1.1 to 1.5 percent. Among the MSAs, the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA had the largest job increase at 2.8 percent, while the smallest advance was reported by the Lansing MSA, up by 0.1 percent. Employment gains in most major areas were seasonal and were the result of automotive plants and their suppliers recalling workers from the annual model changeover and retooling layoffs.

Employment totals in the service-providing industries revealed somewhat of a mixed picture among the major areas. Although 12 MSAs reported job gains in this sector, most increases were by less than one percent, while two areas, the Flint and Holland MSAs, advanced by 1.4 and 1.0 percent, respectively. The two MSAs showing minor losses for the month were Lansing and Monroe. In general, job advances were recorded in professional and business services, moving up in 13 areas (the Detroit MSA recording the highest gains, 7,000 jobs or 1.9 percent). The largest August job gain in the service-providing sector (up by 3.2 percent), was registered in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA, following a hike of 1,500 positions in local government. Most of this surge was

the result of the opening of a new tribal-owned casino in the city of New Buffalo.

The goods-producing sector revealed a positive picture in most of the MSAs during August. Employment in 11 areas showed gains ranging from 0.6 to 13.2 percent, while in the remaining three areas, the Bay City, Jackson, and Saginaw MSAs, jobs remained unchanged for the month. Job advances in most areas were attributed mainly to worker recalls in the manufacturing sector. The largest percentage increases in the goods-producing sectors were reported in the Monroe, Ann Arbor, and Detroit MSAs, up by 13.2, 9.5 and 4.9 percent, respectively.

During August, average weekly hours in manufacturing increased in all five major areas for which data is currently available. The gains were due mainly to more overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings also expanded in five areas during the month, with advances also reported mainly in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings increased in all five major areas. The largest increase in weekly earnings was reported in the Flint MSA, up by \$217.37, followed by the Lansing, Detroit and Grand Rapids MSAs, up by \$66.76, \$62.76, and \$46.52, respectively. Average weekly earnings in the fifth area, the Kalamazoo MSA, moved up by \$7.47.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings* Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas August and July 2007

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	August	July	August	July	August	July
Michigan	42.9	40.3	22.18	21.35	\$951.52	\$860.41
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	43.3	41.5	24.49	24.04	1,060.42	997.66
Flint	45.6	40.3	31.28	30.00	1,426.37	1,209.00
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	42.9	41.1	18.08	17.74	775.63	729.11
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.5	39.1	14.75	14.71	582.63	575.16
Lansing-East Lansing	41.0	39.2	24.46	23.88	1,002.86	936.10

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area August 2007

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes CPI's for two population groups: 1) a CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 87 percent of the total population, and 2) a CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) which covers 32 percent of the total population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial and technical workers, the unemployed, retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected in 87 urban areas across the country, including the Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The Detroit CPI is published every other month.

Consumer prices (CPI-U) in the Detroit CMSA, moved down from an average of 201.6 index points in June 2007 to an average of 199.7 points in August 2007. The 0.9 percent decrease was primarily due to lower costs for motor fuel and energy in general, down by 8.1 and 5.4 percent, respectively. Other major items showing declines for August were Apparel (-6.6 percent), Food and Beverages (-1.1 percent), Housing (-0.4 percent), and Medical Care (-0.1 percent). The only two major items reporting increases for the month were Recreation (+1.8 percent), and Education and Communication (+0.1 percent).

Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Detroit Metropolitan Area August 2007

	Index Number for August 2007	Percent Change from Jun. to Aug. 2007
Detroit Metro All Items	199.7	-0.9
Food And Beverages	188.1	-1.1
Food At Home	183.0	-2.5
Food Away From Home	194.6	+0.7
Housing	190.3	-0.4
Shelter	214.9	-0.4
Fuels & Utilities	213.2	-1.7
Apparel	101.0	-6.6
Transportation	205.4	-2.4
Motor Fuel	253.4	-8.1
Medical Care	352.5	-0.1
Education & Communicat.	126.9	+0.1
Energy	215.0	-5.4
Recreation	117.5	+1.8

Michigan's Job Vacancy Survey 2006

Michigan's Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives (LMISI) has recently published the results of a survey conducted in the spring/summer of 2006 on the state's economy. The purpose of this survey was to collect information on Michigan job vacancies, to better understand the demand side of the market and profile the characteristics of available open positions. The survey covered more than 8,600 employers statewide, scattered across six regions and 11 industry sectors. Following are some of the key findings:

- A)** Health-related occupations were most in demand with more than 9,000 vacancies and a job vacancy rate of 2.6 percent or roughly three vacant positions for every 100 positions filled. For example, health care practitioners and technical occupations contribute more than 4,000 vacancies and offer a median hourly wage of \$22.00 an hour.
- B)** Approximately 70 percent of job vacancies for small firms, 66 percent of vacancies at medium size firms and 93 percent of large firm vacancies require some type of work experience.
- C)** Postsecondary training or education is required in nearly 30 percent of all the vacancies. In six major occupational fields such as engineering, managerial and administrative, education, computer and health care, two thirds or more of the vacancies require various levels of postsecondary education.
- D)** The top five occupations with a major share of their vacancies requiring vocational training or an associate's degree include: Health care Practitioners and Technical; Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media; Personal Care and Service; Health care Support; and Installation, Maintenance, and Repair.
- E)** Employers reported vacancies that were difficult to fill in many occupational categories, including: Health care Practitioners and Technical; Health care Support; Personal Care and Services; and Protective Services.

The complete Michigan Job Vacancy Survey report is available at our website:

www.michigan.gov/lmi

Click on the link "Publications."

Source: Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives; August 2007.

Visit our website at www.michigan.gov/lmi



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

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

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