



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

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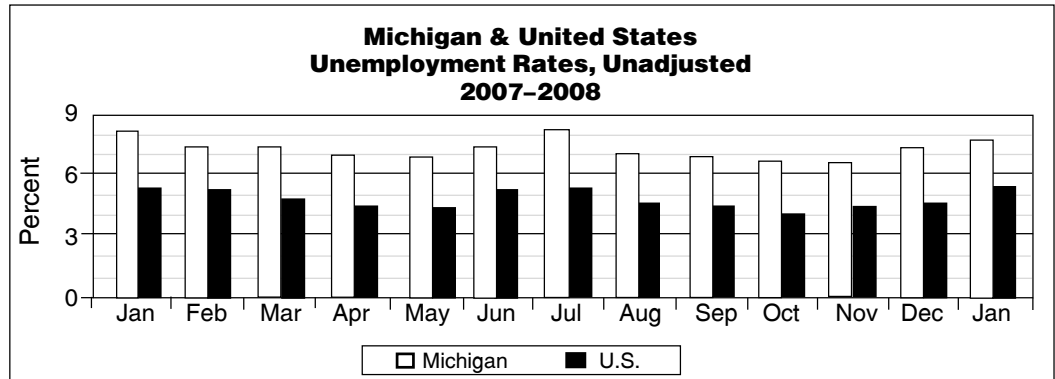
March 2008

Michigan's January Jobless Rate Increases Seasonally

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) moved up by 0.4 percentage points during the month of January, bringing the state's jobless rate to 7.8 percent, up from the 7.4 percent recorded in December. The rate increase represents 18,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment expanded to 388,000. The state's civilian labor force dropped by 37,000 to 4,952,000, while employment contracted by 55,000 to 4,564,000. The increase in the jobless rate during January was seasonal and was caused mostly by employers releasing staff hired for temporary help during the holiday season, and by

weather-related cutbacks in the construction industry. Additionally, some reductions were recorded in manufacturing following temporary production adjustments in the automotive industry. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) increased during January, moving up by 0.6 of a percentage point to 5.4 percent.

Compared to a year ago, January's labor force declined by 66,000, employment dropped by 61,000 and unemployment moved down by 5,000. As a result, Michigan's jobless rate remained unchanged, holding steady at 7.8 percent.



Michigan's Payroll Employment Declines Seasonally In January

Michigan's nonfarm employment contracted during the month of January, as industry jobs fell to 4,137,000. Employment opportunities moved down by 139,000, with job losses recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Good-producing jobs declined by 37,000 during the month, due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry, down by 18,000 (most notably in specialty trade contractors). The manufacturing sector also lost ground during January, mainly in durable goods, following temporary cutbacks in transportation equipment (down by 14,000). Service-providing jobs fell by 102,000 during the month, due to seasonal losses in retail trade (general merchandise stores), professional and business services (administrative and support services), leisure and hospitality services (accommodation and food services), and education and health services. Government employment also declined during January, due to temporary seasonal contractions in state and local educational facilities.

In January, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries declined to 42.8 hours, from 43.6 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings decreased by 66 cents to \$22.17. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing contracted to \$948.88, a drop of \$46.51 from the previous month's total.

Michigan Hours and Earnings January 2008 and December 2007				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2008 Jan	2007 Dec	2008 Jan	2007 Dec
Manufacturing	\$22.17	\$22.83	42.8	43.6
Durables	23.77	24.54	44.9	45.8
Transport Equipment	28.26	28.45	44.4	45.2
Nondurables	15.85	15.91	36.1	36.6

Occupational Projections For The U.S. 2006 – 2016

The 12 Occupations With The Largest Employment Growth, 2006–2016 (In Thousands)

Occupations	Employment		Numeric Change
	2006	2016	
Registered Nurses	2,505	3,092	587
Retail Sales Persons	4,477	5,034	557
Customer Service Reps	2,202	2,747	545
Food Prep & Serving Workers	2,503	2,955	452
Office Clerks, General	3,200	3,604	404
Personal & Home Care Aides	767	1,156	389
Postsecondary Teachers	1,672	2,054	382
Janitors & Cleaners	2,387	2,732	345
Nursing Aides & Orderlies	1,447	1,711	264
Bookkeeping & Accounting Clerks	2,114	2,377	264
Waiters & Waitresses	2,361	2,615	255
Executive Secretaries	1,618	1,857	239

The 12 Fastest Growing Occupations 2006–2016

Occupations	Employment (Thousands)		Percent Change
	2006	2016	
Network Systems & Data Analyst	262	402	53.4
Personal & Home Care Aides	767	1,156	50.6
Home Health Aides	787	1,171	48.7
Comp Software Engrn, Applic	507	733	44.6
Veterinary Technologists & Techs	71	100	41.0
Personal Financial Advisors	176	248	41.0
Medical Assistants	417	565	35.4
Veterinarians	62	84	35.0
Substance Abuse Counselors	83	112	34.3
Financial Analysts	221	295	33.8
Social & Human Service Assist.	339	453	33.6
Physical Therapist Assistants	60	80	32.4

Following are some observations:

- Professional and related occupations and service occupations, two major occupational groups on the opposite ends of the educational and earning ranges, are projected to grow fastest and add the most jobs, accounting for more than six out of 10 new jobs created between 2006 and 2016.
- A large portion of job gains and losses are projected to be concentrated in a small number of detailed occupations. The 30 occupations with the largest numeric increases will account for more than half of all new jobs. The 30 occupations with the largest numeric declines will account for more than two-thirds of all job losses from declining occupations.

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

Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Jan Dec Jan
2008 2007 2007

Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,952	4,989	5,018
Employment	4,564	4,619	4,625
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	388	370	393
	7.8	7.4	7.8

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,137	4,276	4,186
Goods-Producing	738	775	774
Nat Resources & Mining	7	7	7
Construction	141	159	151
Manufacturing	590	609	616
Durable Goods	453	469	474
Fabricated Metals	78	79	81
Machinery Manufact.	68	69	71
Transportation Equip.	186	200	200
Nondurable Goods	137	140	142
Service-Providing	3,399	3,501	3,412
Trade, Transport & Util.	775	807	779
Wholesale Trade	166	169	167
Retail Trade	482	506	487
Motor Vehicle Dealers	54	55	56
Food & Beverage Stores	80	82	80
General Merchandise	112	118	112
Transp, Warehousing & Util	127	132	125
Information	65	65	66
Financial Activities	207	209	211
Finance & Insurance	156	156	159
Real Estate & Rental	51	53	52
Prof & Business Services	554	574	561
Prof, Scientific & Technical	245	245	249
Management Scientific Services	19	20	19
Administrative Support	253	272	253
Education & Health Services	596	605	585
Education Services	78	82	76
Health Care & Social Asst	518	524	509
Leisure & Hospitality	378	392	378
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	52	56	51
Accommodation & Food	326	336	327
Other Services	173	177	173
Government	652	673	660
Federal	53	54	54
State	168	176	170
Local	431	443	436

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)		
	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	186,800	189,400	190,400	68,600	69,100	70,400	2,111	2,127	2,144
Employment	177,900	180,400	181,200	63,700	64,400	65,200	1,938	1,957	1,969
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	9,000 4.8	9,000 4.7	9,200 4.8	5,000 7.2	4,700 6.8	5,200 7.4	173 8.2	171 8.0	175 8.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	195,100	202,200	197,700	57,100	59,000	58,200	1,909	1,969	1,939
Nat Resources & Construction	3,800	4,500	4,300	1,700	2,000	1,700	61	68	65
Manufacturing	17,100	17,400	19,200	12,900	13,200	13,400	243	254	252
Trade, Transport & Utilities	26,500	27,900	27,100	9,700	10,200	9,900	362	375	366
Wholesale Trade	5,800	6,000	5,700	*	*	*	89	90	90
Retail Trade	17,100	18,100	17,800	6,500	7,000	6,800	211	220	212
Information	3,500	3,500	3,500	*	*	*	33	34	34
Financial Activities	5,800	5,800	5,700	1,500	1,500	1,600	110	110	112
Professional & Business Services	26,300	27,000	26,800	4,800	5,000	5,000	334	348	346
Educational & Health Services	23,900	24,400	23,700	9,100	9,200	9,100	281	284	274
Leisure & Hospitality	13,000	13,500	12,900	4,800	5,000	4,900	172	179	174
Other Services	6,400	6,500	6,300	2,200	2,200	2,300	86	88	87
Government	68,800	71,700	68,200	9,700	9,900	9,800	226	230	229
Flint									
	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007
Grand Rapids-Wyoming									
	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007
Holland-Grand Haven									
	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	206,200	207,300	212,300	410,800	414,400	412,800	135,000	136,700	136,600
Employment	186,700	190,300	193,400	385,000	389,900	386,500	126,800	128,800	128,400
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	19,600 9.5	17,000 8.2	18,900 8.9	25,700 6.3	24,500 5.9	26,300 6.4	8,200 6.1	7,900 5.8	8,200 6.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	143,700	149,800	149,000	386,100	399,400	385,700	110,000	114,400	111,600
Nat Resources & Construction	4,300	5,100	4,900	14,900	16,400	15,900	4,700	5,200	5,000
Manufacturing	13,700	15,400	17,100	70,500	71,400	70,900	34,500	34,800	36,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	30,900	32,200	31,400	73,300	76,400	74,500	17,500	18,300	17,200
Wholesale Trade	6,200	6,300	6,200	22,300	22,700	22,200	*	*	*
Retail Trade	21,000	22,000	21,400	40,500	42,800	41,700	10,100	10,700	10,000
Information	2,800	2,800	2,700	5,400	5,400	5,300	800	800	900
Financial Activities	7,000	7,000	6,900	21,900	21,900	21,800	2,900	3,000	3,000
Professional & Business Services	13,300	13,600	13,800	57,100	60,600	55,200	11,400	12,100	11,300
Educational & Health Services	25,400	25,500	25,300	59,700	61,400	58,500	10,000	10,500	9,800
Leisure & Hospitality	15,200	15,900	15,400	30,700	32,000	31,100	7,700	8,200	7,600
Other Services	5,800	6,000	6,200	15,900	16,100	16,100	4,900	4,900	4,900
Government	25,300	26,300	25,300	36,700	37,800	36,400	15,600	16,600	15,800

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007	Jan 2008	Dec 2007	Jan 2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	76,100	76,700	77,800	175,200	176,500	176,100	249,000	249,900	251,100
Employment	70,000	70,900	71,600	164,700	166,400	165,200	233,800	235,800	234,500
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8.0	7.6	7.9	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.6
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	56,400	58,100	57,700	143,900	148,300	143,700	221,900	228,300	221,200
Nat Resources & Construction	1,600	1,800	1,800	5,300	5,800	5,600	6,900	7,100	7,300
Manufacturing	9,200	9,200	9,700	22,000	22,300	22,500	20,700	21,400	20,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,100	12,700	12,400	24,600	25,400	24,800	35,100	36,100	35,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	5,100	5,100	5,000	5,400	5,400	5,400
Retail Trade	7,300	7,800	7,600	15,600	16,300	15,700	23,300	24,100	24,000
Information	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,400	2,900	2,900	2,900
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,900	8,000	7,700	15,200	15,300	15,000
Professional & Business Services	4,400	4,600	4,300	15,400	16,000	15,300	19,600	20,000	19,900
Educational & Health Services	9,500	9,600	9,600	21,700	22,000	21,600	27,800	28,300	27,700
Leisure & Hospitality	5,000	5,200	5,100	15,300	15,800	14,900	18,000	18,800	18,300
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,800	6,800	7,000	6,600	11,400	11,700	10,900
Government	9,400	9,800	9,600	23,400	24,500	23,300	64,300	66,700	63,400
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	89,200	89,500	89,800	80,200	80,800	78,000	95,800	96,200	98,700
Employment	82,500	83,300	83,200	74,100	74,900	71,900	87,900	89,200	91,000
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.2	7.8	8.2	7.3	7.7
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,000	65,600	64,000	63,900	66,000	61,400	86,500	89,500	89,400
Nat Resources & Construction	1,800	2,000	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,200	3,000	3,400	4,000
Manufacturing	12,600	12,600	13,100	14,400	14,500	14,500	11,300	11,800	12,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	13,700	14,400	13,700	11,200	11,700	11,300	17,100	17,800	17,100
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,500	2,500	2,500
Retail Trade	11,100	11,700	11,100	7,000	7,400	7,100	12,300	12,900	12,200
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	800	800	1,400	1,500	1,700
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,300	4,300	4,200
Professional & Business Services	3,500	3,700	3,400	5,600	5,900	5,100	9,200	9,300	9,500
Educational & Health Services	10,800	10,900	10,500	9,800	9,900	9,400	15,900	16,400	15,500
Leisure & Hospitality	6,600	6,900	6,600	5,500	6,000	5,500	8,200	8,800	8,600
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,300	3,500	3,600
Government	9,700	9,800	9,600	9,500	9,900	7,500	12,800	12,700	13,000

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan
	2008	2007	2007	2008	2007	2007	2008	2007	2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	156,400	158,000	157,900	93,600	95,000	95,000	153,200	155,100	154,500
Employment	142,600	145,200	144,100	82,000	84,500	83,600	139,100	142,000	140,400
Unemployment	13,700	12,800	13,800	11,600	10,600	11,400	14,100	13,100	14,100
Rate (Percent)	8.8	8.1	8.8	12.4	11.1	12.0	9.2	8.5	9.1

MICHIGAN OCCUPATIONS IN DEMAND

NETWORK SYSTEMS & DATA COMMUNICATION ANALYSTS

WHAT DO THEY DO?

Analyze, design, test, and evaluate network systems, such as local area networks (LAN), wide area networks (WAN), Internet, Intranet, and other data communications systems. Perform network modeling, analysis, and planning. Research and recommend network and data communications hardware and include telecommunications specialists who deal with the interfacing of computer and communications equipment. May supervise computer programmers.

FAST FACTS:

- Employment in 2004: 5,380
- Employment forecast for 2014: 7,730
- Projected job growth: 2,350
- Projected percent growth: 43.8 (Highest forecast growth rate in Michigan)
- Projected number of annual job openings: 299
- Annual job openings due to growth in the occupation: 235
- Mean hourly earnings in 2006: \$32.77
- Minimum education required: bachelor's degree

SKILLS REQUIRED:

Equipment selection; troubleshooting; complex problem solving; active listening; active learning; critical thinking; installation; reading comprehension; judgment and decision making; technology design.

NOTE: In response to federal funding cuts resulting from the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act enacted on December 26, 2007, the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics announced the following reductions in the production of local employment data:

1. All monthly nonfarm payroll job series for the 65 smallest U.S. metropolitan areas will be discontinued.

In Michigan, this means monthly payroll job estimates for the Bay City MSA (Bay County) and Monroe MSA (Monroe County) will not be produced in 2008.

2. Publication of all U.S. metropolitan area hours and earnings series from the establishment survey have been discontinued.

January Jobless Rates Move Up Seasonally In All of Michigan's Regional Labor Market Areas

January seasonally unadjusted jobless rates increased over the month in all of Michigan's 15 regional major labor market areas. However, the rate increases were not unusual, as January labor force data depicted seasonal workforce patterns, with job reductions in the construction, retail trade, and services industries. In general, Michigan tends to experience employment decreases during January, as seasonal factors such as weather conditions and post-holiday layoffs bring up the number of unemployed. From December to January, jobless rate increases ranged from 0.1 to 1.4 percent with an average rise of 0.4 of a percentage point. The largest over-the-month hikes occurred in the Flint Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and the Northeast Lower Michigan Region. During the month, all 15 regions experienced typically large seasonal declines in total employment, ranging from 0.6 to 3.0 percent. The largest reductions were recorded in the state's three northernmost labor market regions.

From January 2007 to January 2008, jobless rates moved up slightly in seven regions, with the largest hikes around one half of a percentage point reported in the Flint, and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSAs. Jobless rates fell in five areas over the year with the largest drop of one half of a percentage point recorded in the Lansing MSA. The unemployment rates of the Ann Arbor and Detroit MSAs along with the Upper Peninsula remained unchanged since January 2007.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate for the month of January at 4.8 percent, followed by Kalamazoo-Portage with 6.0 percent, and the Holland-Grand Haven and Lansing MSAs, both with 6.1 percent. The highest jobless rate for the month was recorded in the Northeast Lower Michigan Region at 12.4 percent, followed by the Flint MSA at 9.5 percent.

All Michigan Metropolitan Areas Experience Seasonal Reductions in Payroll Jobs During January

Total nonfarm employment declined in Michigan's 12 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), during the month of January, with the Flint MSA showing the largest drop of 4.1 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven and Ann Arbor MSAs with 3.8 and 3.6 percent reductions, respectively. Employment losses were seasonal and were recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing industries.

The service-providing industries reported employment reductions, as the holiday season ended and many employers reduced staff for the winter season. The declines were most evident in retail trade (general merchandise stores, clothing stores, food and beverage stores, and grocery stores); professional and business services (employment placement agencies, and temporary help services); and leisure and hospitality services (accommodation, food and drinking services, as well as arts, entertainment and recreation, and amusement and gambling). Temporary employment declines were also recorded in state and local government throughout the

state, as primary and secondary schools, as well as colleges and universities were not fully staffed following winter break. Among the areas to show the largest decreases in this sector were the Kalamazoo and Ann Arbor MSAs, down by 4.5 and 4.2 percent, respectively.

In the goods-producing sector, employment fell due to seasonal layoffs in the construction industry, mainly in specialty trade contractors and construction of buildings. Within the construction industry, the Lansing MSA reported the smallest decline for the month, down by 2.8 percent. The Kalamazoo and Flint MSAs followed with reductions of 8.6 and 9.1 percent, respectively. Additionally, manufacturing industries also experienced losses for the month, mainly in the durable goods sector, as the auto industry temporarily reduced employment for production adjustments. The area to experience the strongest job reduction in the durable goods sector was the Flint MSA, down by 11.5 percent (-1,500), followed by the Detroit MSA, down by 4.5 percent (-9,000).

Hours and Earnings For Selected Industries In Michigan January 2008 and December 2007

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	JAN	DEC	JAN	DEC	JAN	DEC
Construction	34.7	35.4	21.99	22.15	763.05	784.11
Manufacturing	42.8	43.6	22.17	22.83	948.88	995.39
Durable Goods	44.9	45.8	23.77	24.54	1,067.27	1,123.93
Transportation Equipment	44.4	45.2	28.26	28.45	1,254.74	1,285.94
Nondurable Goods	36.1	36.6	15.85	15.91	572.19	582.31
Retail Trade	30.2	31.6	12.32	12.08	372.06	381.73
Financial Activities	35.0	35.3	19.36	19.10	677.60	674.23
Professional & Business Services	34.1	34.5	20.04	19.85	683.36	684.83
Health Care & Social Assistance	35.6	35.9	17.54	17.50	624.42	628.25
Leisure & Hospitality	21.6	22.4	9.29	9.38	200.66	210.11

NOTE: The above data replaces previously published hours and earnings data by metro area. Metro area hour and earnings data will not be published in 2008 due to U.S. Department of Labor budget reductions.

Productivity In the U.S.

Fourth Quarter and Annual Averages for 2007, Revised

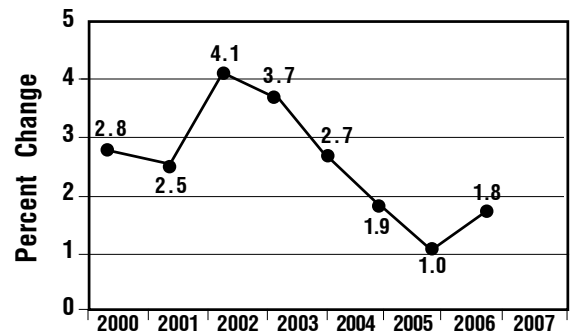
Revised productivity data for the fourth quarter and the full year 2007 – as measured by output per hour of all persons – was recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The seasonally adjusted annual percentage rates of productivity change in the fourth quarter and the annual averages were as follows:

	Fourth Quarter 2007	Annual Averages 2006-2007
Business Sector	1.0	1.9
Nonfarm Business Sector	1.9	1.8
Manufacturing Sector	2.3	3.7
Durable Goods Manufacturing	4.2	4.9
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	-0.5	2.2

Productivity advanced by 1.8 percent in the nonfarm business sector in 2007, reflecting increases of 2.6 percent in output, and a drop of 0.3 percent in hours. Between 2005 and 2006, productivity moved up by 1.0 percent. From 2000 to 2005, output per hour grew at an average rate of 3.0 percent in the nonfarm business sector.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2008.

Annual Percent Change in Nonfarm Business Productivity, 2000-2007





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Labor Market News

Wage and Salary Jobs in Michigan Annual Report— 2007

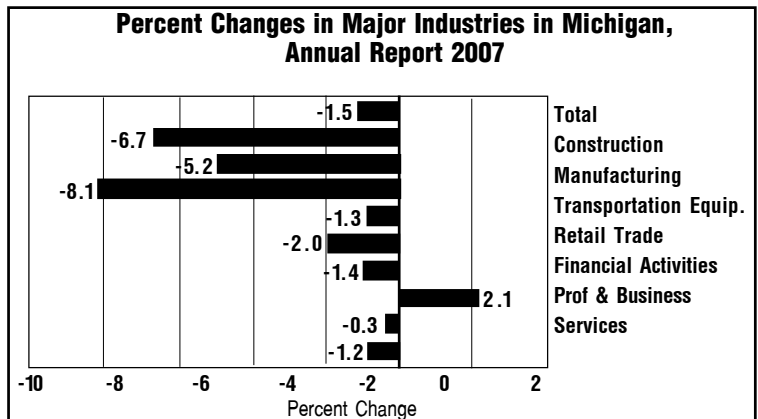
Michigan's labor market continued to experience job reductions during 2007. Employment levels in most industries moved downward, with the state's manufacturing sector again reporting considerable losses, as the automotive industry continues its restructuring process. The service industries showed a mixed picture, experiencing moderate decreases in most sectors. The result of these developments was that the total number of payroll jobs in Michigan during 2007 dropped by 65,000, or 1.5 percent from 2006. However, although the impact of the sluggish job market was felt statewide, not all the state's 12 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) experienced job reductions. The Niles-Benton Harbor and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs reported employment gains for the year, up by 1.4 and 0.3 percent, respectively; the job levels in the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA remained virtually unchanged.

During 2007, jobs in Michigan's service-providing industries stood at 3,471,000, a drop of close to 19,000, or 0.5 percent from the totals recorded in 2006. Financial activities reported the largest percentage job decline at 2.0 percent (-5,000), followed by professional and business services and retail trade, two of the larger industries in Michigan's private service sector, down by 1.4 and 1.3 percent, respectively. These reductions were countered by gains in the education and health services sector, up by 12,000 jobs or 2.1 percent. Leisure and hospitality, one industry to show small gains in recent years, reported a minor job drop of 0.3 percent.

Among the goods-producing sector, the construction industry fell by close to 12,000 jobs or 6.7 percent, while manufacturing declined by 34,000 or 5.2 percent. Most of the employment reductions in manufacturing came from the durable goods sector, as transportation equipment (down by 17,000, or 8.1 percent) and its related industries registered the bulk of the downward adjustments.

The number of jobs in government stood at 657,000 during 2007, a drop of 8,000 or 1.2 percent from 2006, with most of the reductions coming from local education.

Source: Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, March 2008.



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