



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

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Michigan's June Jobless Rate Moves Up Seasonally

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 0.4 percent during the month of June, bringing the state's rate up to 8.7 percent. The increase in the unemployment rate represents 23,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment moved up to 439,000. The state's civilian labor force expanded by 54,000 during the month to 5,059,000, while employment moved up by 31,000 to 4,620,000. The increase in the unemployment rate during June was due to a somewhat sluggish summer hiring period, especially for those newly entering the labor market. Typically, many college and high school students and seasonal workers enter the

labor market in June seeking summer jobs. The number of workers entering the market outpaced the number of available positions in seasonal industries such as construction and leisure and hospitality services, causing the June jobless rate to move up. The nation's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) also expanded in June, rising by 0.5 percent to 5.7 percent.

Compared to a year ago, June's labor force fell by 25,000, employment dropped by 92,000, and unemployment moved up by 66,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 1.4 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Nonfarm Jobs Increase Slightly In June

Michigan's nonfarm employment edged up during the month of June, as industry jobs increased to 4,275,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 20,000, with gains recorded in the goods-producing sector of the economy. Goods-producing jobs expanded by 24,000 during the month as a result of seasonal gains in the construction industry, which was up by 7,000 jobs (specialty trade contractors, and construction of buildings), and a rebound in manufacturing

jobs (up by 17,000) after large declines in prior months due to the impact of labor disputes in the automotive industry.

Service providing jobs dipped by 5,000 during the month of June. Seasonal gains were recorded in the leisure and hospitality sector — up by 12,000 (arts, entertainment, amusement and gambling, food services and drinking places), along with minor advances in professional and business services, retail trade, and financial activities. These additional jobs were offset by seasonal losses in government (down by 23,000), as state and local educational facilities released staff for summer vacation.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2008 June	2008 May	2008 June	2008 May
Manufacturing	22.60	21.88	42.6	41.0
Durables	24.45	23.74	44.2	42.1
Transport Equip	28.43	28.31	44.8	41.3
Nondurables	15.34	15.30	37.2	37.4

In June, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector increased to 42.6, from 41.0 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings expanded by 72 cents to \$22.60. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved up to \$962.76, a gain of \$56.68 from the previous month's total.

Covered Employment and Wages in Michigan's Largest Counties, Fourth Quarter 2007

The nonfarm employment and average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from reports submitted by every employer subject to unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The 9.1 million employer reports in the U.S. cover 137 million full and part-time workers.

Michigan has nine counties among the 328 largest counties listed nation-wide ("largest counties" are those that averaged annual employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2006). Among Michigan's largest counties, Wayne County had the highest employment levels in December 2007 at 751,000, followed by Oakland and Kent counties with 696,600, and 341,000, respectively. All but one of the largest counties listed for Michigan experienced employment losses since December 2006 (Ingham County's employment increased by 0.2 percent). The largest drop was observed in Saginaw and Genesee counties, down by 3.7 and 3.2 percent, respectively.

In December 2007, Oakland County reported the highest average weekly wage at \$1,049, followed by Wayne County (\$991) and Washtenaw County (\$957). All the counties listed experienced weekly wage increases during the year, with Ingham County reporting the highest gain at 4.4 percent, followed by Kalamazoo County with an increase of 3.9 percent, and Macomb County with 3.7 percent.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2008.

Covered Employment, and Wages in Michigan's Largest Counties, Fourth Quarter 2007

County	Employment		Ave. Wkly Change	
	Dec. 2007 (Thou-sands)	Percent Change 2006-07	Ave. Wkly Wage	Percent Change, Fourth Quarter 2006-07
Genesee	143.9	-3.2	802	2.8
Ingham	163.1	0.2	859	4.4
Kalamazoo	116.5	-1.0	799	3.9
Kent	341.0	-1.1	804	1.6
Macomb	313.3	-2.5	922	3.7
Oakland	696.6	-1.3	1,049	1.8
Ottawa	108.1	-2.2	761	0.0
Saginaw	86.3	-3.7	756	0.5
Washtenaw	194.1	-1.2	957	3.5
Wayne	751.0	-2.6	991	2.2

Michigan

(Data in Thousands)

Jun 2008 May 2008 Jun 2007

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,059	5,005	5,084
Employment	4,620	4,589	4,712
Unemployment	439	416	373
Rate (Percent)	8.7	8.3	7.3

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,275	4,255	4,329
Goods-Producing	769	745	816
Nat Resources & Mining	8	7	8
Construction	164	157	179
Manufacturing	597	580	629
Durable Goods	458	442	485
Fabricated Metals	79	78	81
Machinery Manufact.	68	68	70
Transportation Equip.	188	175	208
Nondurable Goods	139	138	144
Service-Providing	3,506	3,511	3,512
Trade, Transport & Util.	791	787	795
Wholesale Trade	169	169	172
Retail Trade	489	487	492
Motor Vehicle Dealers	56	56	58
Food & Beverage Stores	83	82	83
General Merchandise	111	111	110
Transp, Warehousing & Util	133	131	131
Information	65	65	66
Financial Activities	210	208	215
Finance & Insurance	156	155	159
Real Estate & Rental	55	53	56
Prof & Business Services	586	583	584
Prof, Scientific & Technical	242	241	244
Management Scientific Serv	20	20	20
Administrative Support	289	286	283
Education & Health Services	602	609	592
Education Services	74	83	73
Health Care & Social Asst	528	526	519
Leisure & Hospitality	431	419	432
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	75	70	74
Accommodation & Food	356	348	358
Other Services	179	177	180
Government	641	664	648
Federal	53	54	54
State	156	164	157
Local	432	446	438

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Detroit-Warren-Livonia		
	(Data in Thousands)								
	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	188,000	186,200	189,800	69,700	69,200	71,600	2,165	2,130	2,166
Employment	176,200	175,100	180,100	64,300	64,000	66,600	1,955	1,940	1,992
Unemployment	11,800	11,100	9,700	5,400	5,200	5,100	210	189	174
Rate (Percent)	6.3	6.0	5.1	7.8	7.5	7.1	9.7	8.9	8.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	196,400	196,200	198,400	58,600	58,700	60,300	1,962	1,946	1,997
Mining & Construction	4,900	4,700	5,200	2,200	2,100	2,400	67	65	76
Manufacturing	15,900	15,400	18,300	12,900	12,800	13,400	247	239	263
Trade, Transport & Utilities	26,900	27,000	27,000	9,900	9,800	10,100	365	363	368
Wholesale Trade	6,000	6,000	5,900	*	*	*	90	89	91
Retail Trade	17,200	17,300	17,300	6,600	6,600	6,800	211	210	211
Information	3,400	3,500	3,500	*	*	*	33	33	34
Financial Activities	5,900	5,900	6,100	1,500	1,500	1,500	111	110	113
Professional & Business Serv	27,200	26,900	28,700	5,000	4,900	5,100	351	347	354
Educational & Health Serv	24,300	24,400	24,200	9,300	9,400	9,200	285	285	278
Leisure & Hospitality	14,500	14,400	14,700	5,700	5,600	5,800	190	187	191
Other Services	6,600	6,500	6,500	2,200	2,200	2,300	87	87	90
Government	66,800	67,500	64,200	9,400	9,800	9,800	227	231	231
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	204,800	205,400	211,800	416,000	416,400	418,000	137,500	136,400	138,400
Employment	184,900	182,600	194,600	386,400	388,200	392,100	127,600	127,100	130,300
Unemployment	19,900	22,900	17,200	29,600	28,200	26,000	9,800	9,300	8,100
Rate (Percent)	9.7	11.1	8.1	7.1	6.8	6.2	7.2	6.8	5.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	144,500	143,200	151,500	396,000	399,500	397,100	112,600	112,300	114,400
Mining & Construction	5,000	4,900	5,800	17,300	16,700	18,200	5,400	5,300	5,700
Manufacturing	14,200	11,900	17,200	69,800	69,600	71,600	34,200	34,000	35,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	31,200	31,100	32,000	74,400	74,100	75,200	18,300	18,200	18,300
Wholesale Trade	6,400	6,300	6,500	22,700	22,600	22,800	*	*	*
Retail Trade	21,000	21,000	21,500	40,900	40,800	41,400	10,600	10,600	10,700
Information	2,800	2,800	2,900	5,500	5,400	5,400	800	800	800
Financial Activities	7,000	7,000	7,100	22,200	22,200	22,100	3,000	2,900	3,100
Professional & Business Serv	13,400	13,000	14,000	60,400	61,900	59,200	12,200	11,900	12,200
Educational & Health Serv	25,100	25,400	25,200	59,900	61,700	58,600	10,100	10,400	9,900
Leisure & Hospitality	16,200	16,100	16,600	33,600	33,400	33,500	9,200	8,900	9,300
Other Services	6,000	5,900	6,400	16,500	16,300	16,800	5,100	5,100	4,900
Government	23,600	25,100	24,300	36,400	38,200	36,500	14,300	14,800	14,500

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	77,000	76,900	78,500	177,300	175,900	178,200	247,000	250,800	249,200
Employment	70,400	70,500	72,300	165,000	164,800	167,700	229,200	232,700	234,000
Unemployment	6,600	6,400	6,300	12,300	11,200	10,500	17,800	18,100	15,300
Rate (Percent)	8.6	8.3	8.0	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.2	7.2	6.1
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	57,900	58,200	58,900	145,900	146,600	147,100	220,700	223,000	223,500
Mining & Construction	1,900	1,800	2,100	6,100	5,900	6,400	7,800	7,500	8,400
Manufacturing	9,200	9,100	9,400	22,000	21,800	22,900	20,600	17,900	21,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,300	12,200	12,500	25,200	25,200	25,200	35,200	35,400	35,500
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	5,300	5,300	5,200	5,400	5,400	5,500
Retail Trade	7,500	7,500	7,700	15,900	16,000	16,100	23,300	23,500	23,700
Information	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,400	2,800	2,800	2,900
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	8,100	8,000	8,000	15,400	15,300	15,300
Professional & Business Serv	4,800	4,600	4,700	15,600	15,900	15,700	20,200	20,000	20,300
Educational & Health Serv	9,400	9,700	9,400	22,100	22,100	21,700	28,500	28,700	27,900
Leisure & Hospitality	5,800	5,700	6,100	16,700	16,500	16,700	19,300	19,200	20,000
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,800	7,000	7,000	7,000	11,900	11,700	11,800
Government	9,300	9,900	9,500	21,600	22,700	22,100	59,000	64,500	59,700
Muskegon-Norton Shores Niles-Benton Harbor Saginaw-Sag. Twp North									
	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	91,600	90,600	91,500	82,900	81,700	80,700	96,300	96,100	99,000
Employment	83,700	83,100	84,600	76,200	75,600	75,100	88,200	87,400	91,900
Unemployment	7,800	7,500	7,000	6,700	6,100	5,600	8,100	8,700	7,100
Rate (Percent)	8.5	8.3	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.0	8.4	9.0	7.1
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	66,000	65,800	65,800	66,700	66,400	64,900	88,300	87,900	91,200
Mining & Construction	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,400	2,300	2,500	3,400	3,400	4,600
Manufacturing	12,500	12,300	12,800	14,500	14,400	14,800	11,100	10,900	12,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	14,100	14,000	14,100	11,700	11,600	11,800	17,300	17,200	17,300
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,500	2,500	2,600
Retail Trade	11,500	11,400	11,300	7,200	7,200	7,400	12,400	12,300	12,300
Information	1,000	1,000	1,100	800	800	800	1,300	1,300	1,600
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,300	2,200	2,300	4,300	4,300	4,300
Professional & Business Serv	3,700	3,700	3,700	5,900	5,800	5,600	9,600	9,500	9,600
Educational & Health Serv	11,000	11,200	10,800	9,700	9,800	9,300	16,300	16,200	16,100
Leisure & Hospitality	8,200	7,500	8,200	6,900	6,600	6,900	9,200	8,900	9,400
Other Services	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,400	3,400	3,700
Government	9,200	9,900	8,600	9,600	10,000	8,000	12,400	12,800	12,300

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Place of Residence	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007	Jun 2008	May 2008	Jun 2007
Labor Force	162,800	160,100	162,500	100,100	97,800	100,900	165,000	159,000	165,800
Employment	149,900	147,400	150,900	90,900	88,400	92,400	152,400	146,100	154,500
Unemployment	12,900	12,700	11,600	9,200	9,400	8,500	12,600	12,900	11,300
Rate (Percent)	7.9	7.9	7.1	9.2	9.6	8.4	7.6	8.1	6.8

Industry Focus

INDUSTRY: Professional & Business Services

SUBSECTOR: *Professional, Scientific & Technical Services (NAICS 541)*

WHAT DO THEY DO?

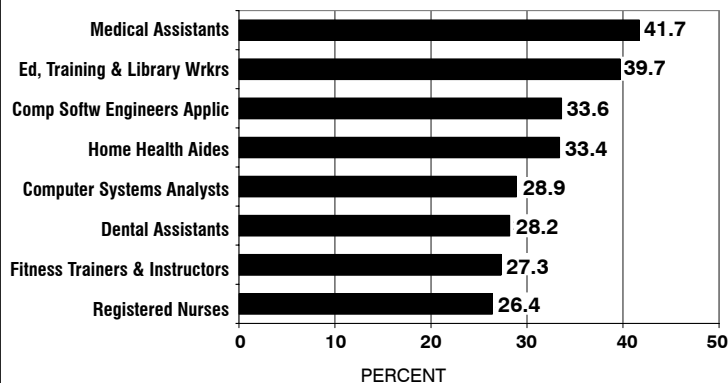
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation, accounting, bookkeeping and payroll services, architectural, engineering, and specialized design services, computer services, consulting services, research services, advertising services, photographic services, translation and interpretation services, veterinary services, and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

Statistical Comparison of Professional, Scientific & Technical Services, June 2008

	Michigan	U.S.
Total Employment	241,800	7,856,300
Percent Of Major Industry (NAICS 54)	41.2%	43.7 %
Average Hourly Earnings	\$25.45	\$27.87
Average Weekly Hours	35.6	36.6
Percent Employment Change, June 2007-2008	-0.8 %	2.5 %

Staffing Patterns (occupations most likely to be found in this industry): Accountants & Auditors, Management Analysts, Lawyers, Architectural & Civil Drafters, Market Research Analysts.

Selected Fastest Growing Occupations in the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA, 2004-2014



Regional Focus

Selected Fastest Growing Occupations Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA, 2004-2014

The fastest growing occupations projected in the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA between 2004 and 2014 are Medical Assistants (up by 41.7 percent), followed by Education, Training and Library Workers (up by 39.7 percent), and Computer Software Engineers-Applications (33.6 percent). Five out of the eight occupations projected to grow the fastest are in the health industry. Three of the eight occupations listed require on-the-job training (OJT) only, three require a bachelor's degree, and one requires post secondary vocational training.

June Jobless Rates Up in Most of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

June seasonally unadjusted jobless rates moved up in nine of Michigan's 15 regional major labor market areas. The rate increases were mostly moderate, ranging from 0.2 to 0.8 percent. The Detroit-Warren-Livonia and the Kalamazoo-Portage Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) were the only two regions that recorded over-the-month rate increases larger than one-half percent. In the remaining areas, four regions reported jobless rate declines (the largest of which was in the Flint MSA) following the end of a labor dispute in the automotive industry. The monthly unemployment rate in the Lansing MSA and the Upper Peninsula remained unchanged. From May to June, total employment advanced seasonally in 12 areas, with the largest percentage gains displayed in Michigan's three northernmost labor market regions (the Upper Peninsula, Northeast Lower Michigan, and Northwest Lower Michigan). Total employment contracted over the month in the Lansing-East Lansing, Grand Rapids-Wyoming, and Jackson MSAs.

From June 2007 to June 2008, jobless rates moved up in all 15 major labor market areas, with increases ranging from 0.6 to 1.7 percent. The largest rate advances were recorded in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, and Flint MSAs, while the smallest over-the-year rate gains were posted by the Jackson and Battle Creek MSAs. Since June 2007, total employment contracted in 14 regions. The only area to show an increase in total employment was the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 6.3 percent, followed by the Kalamazoo-Portage and Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSAs with 6.9 and 7.1 percent, respectively. The highest jobless rate in the month of June was recorded by the Detroit and Flint MSAs, both at 9.7 percent, followed by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region with 9.2 percent.

Payroll Employment in Michigan's Major Areas Reveals a Mixed Picture in the Month of June

Total nonfarm jobs declined in five of Michigan's 12 MSAs during the month of June. Payroll jobs in the other seven areas—Ann Arbor, Detroit, Flint, Holland-Grand Haven, Muskegon, Niles-Benton Harbor, and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North—moved up during the month. Among the MSAs, the Flint and Detroit areas had the largest employment gains at 0.9 and 0.8 percent, respectively. In both areas, manufacturing jobs began recovering after recording large declines in prior months due to the impact of labor disputes in the automotive industry. Among the areas experiencing job decreases in June, the Lansing and Grand Rapids MSAs reported the largest declines at 1.0 and 0.9 percent, respectively.

In the goods producing sector, job advances were reported in all the MSAs with increases in construction and manufacturing. Job gains in the construction industry were seasonal and were reported in 10 areas, with hikes ranging from 14.3 percent to 0.8 percent. In the remaining two areas, the Muskegon and Saginaw MSAs, employment was unchanged for the month. In the manufacturing sector, jobs expanded in all 12 MSAs. Several areas showed large job increases, as the labor disputes in the automotive industry ended, and workers were called back to work. The largest employment gains in manufacturing were reported in the Flint and Lansing MSAs, up by 14.3 and 11.8 percent, respectively.

Employment totals in the service-providing industries were mixed in most major areas. Job gains were most evident in leisure and hospitality services, led by the Muskegon MSA with an increase of 9.3 percent, or 700 jobs. Nine regions reported job advances in professional and business services, with the Detroit MSA showing the largest gains with an additional 3,500 jobs, or 1.0 percent. Employment gains in these industries were seasonal and typical for June. Countering these gains were seasonal reductions in government, as many state and local educational facilities reduced staff for summer vacation. As expected, employment contractions in the government sector were recorded in all the areas, with the Lansing MSA, home of Michigan State University, showing the largest drop at 8.5 percent.

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's goods-producing sector during June reflected the end of the strike in the automotive industry. Most major industries within manufacturing reported increases in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, causing average weekly earnings to advance (non-durable goods weekly wages was the only one to drop, down by \$1.57). The transportation equipment sector experienced the largest weekly wage gain in June, up by \$104.46. Most of the industries within the service-providing sector reported advances in their weekly earnings, with professional and business services leading the way with an average increase of \$6.67. Leisure and hospitality had a drop of 90 cents for the month.

Hours and Earnings For Selected Industries in Michigan June and May 2008

AREA	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	JUNE	MAY	JUNE	MAY	JUNE	MAY
Construction	36.1	36.1	21.89	21.82	790.23	787.70
Manufacturing	42.6	41.0	22.60	21.88	962.76	897.08
Durable Goods	44.2	42.1	24.45	23.74	1,080.69	999.45
Transportation Equipment	44.8	41.3	28.43	28.31	1,273.66	1,169.20
Nondurable Goods	37.2	37.4	15.34	15.30	570.65	572.22
Retail Trade	30.5	30.2	12.40	12.42	378.20	375.08
Financial Activities	35.2	34.5	19.28	19.55	678.66	674.48
Professional & Business Services	34.2	33.8	20.05	20.09	685.71	679.04
Health Care & Social Assistance	34.7	34.9	17.48	17.36	606.56	605.86
Leisure & Hospitality	22.4	22.4	9.23	9.27	206.75	207.65

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area June 2008

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 CPIs for two population groups; a CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), which covers approximately 87 percent of the total population, and 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, unemployed workers, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, 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 up from an average of 205.3 index points in April 2008 to an average of 207.6 points in June 2008. The 1.1 percent increase was primarily due to higher costs for transportation (the motor fuel index increased by 15.5 percent since April), and food and beverages (food at home moved up by 1.3 percent). Prices for apparel, recreation, and medical care fell by 5.4, 1.9 and 0.3 percent, respectively. Prices for energy, in general, exhibited a strong increase during this period, moving up by 9.9 percent.

All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Detroit Metropolitan Area June 2008

	Index Number For June 2008	Percent Change From Apr. 2008 To Jun. 2008
Detroit Metro All Items	207.6	+1.1
Food And Beverages	193.9	+0.8
Food At Home	191.1	+1.3
Food Away From Home	198.3	+0.4
Housing	193.8	+0.3
Shelter	216.2	-0.1
Fuels & Utilities	233.3	+1.9
Apparel	105.8	-5.4
Transportation	233.4	+6.2
Motor Fuel	350.8	+15.5
Medical Care	350.5	-0.3
Education & Communicat.	129.7	+0.4
Energy	271.1	+9.9
Recreation	115.0	-1.9



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Labor Market News

Wage And Salary Employment In Michigan Mid-year Report, 2008

During the first six months of 2008, Michigan's labor market experienced job contractions in all but one industry. The state's manufacturing sector again showed strong reductions as the automotive industry continued its restructuring process. The service industries revealed somewhat of a mixed picture, experiencing moderate decline in most sectors, and moderate growth in one. The result of these developments was that the total number of payroll jobs in Michigan during this period fell by 60,000, or 1.4 percent from the same period in 2007.

During the first six months of 2008, jobs in Michigan's service-providing industries averaged 3,458,000 — a drop of 8,000 jobs, or 0.2 percent from the same period in 2007. Financial activities, one of the industries in the private service sector to record job loss, fell by roughly 4,000 jobs or 1.9 percent, followed by leisure and hospitality which was down by 0.8 percent, and retail trade and professional and business services, both down by 0.4 percent. These reductions were countered by gains in education and health services — up by 11,000 jobs (1.9 percent). This was the fourth consecutive year of improvement in this sector.

Among the goods producing industries, the construction industry lost close to 12,000 jobs or 7.5 percent, while manufacturing fell by 40,000, or 6.4 percent. Most of the employment losses in manufacturing came from the durable goods sector, as transportation equipment (down by 28,000, or 13.3 percent) and its related industries registered most of the downward adjustments.

Government employment moved down by 8,000 jobs or 1.2 percent over the period, much of it in local education.

Source: DLEG; Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, July 2008.

