



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

Vol. 64, Issue No. 7

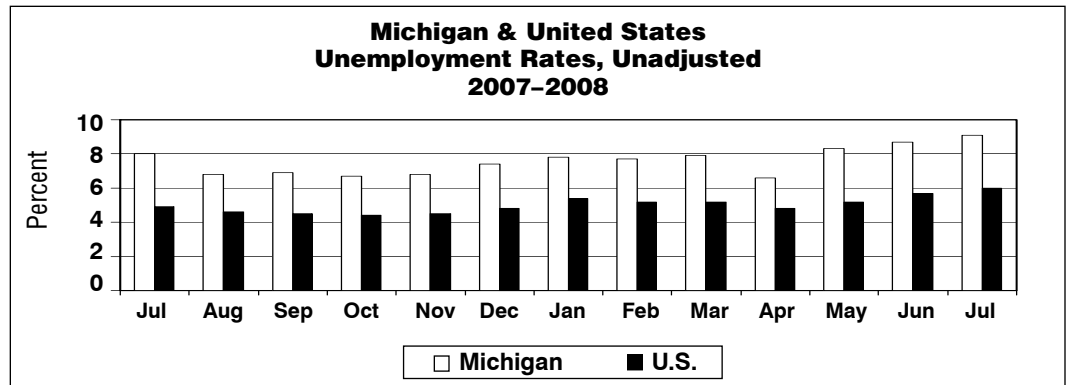
September 2008

Michigan's Unemployment Rate Increases Seasonally During July

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) moved up by 0.4 percentage points during the month of July, bringing the state's jobless rate to 9.1 percent, up from the 8.7 percent recorded in June. The rate increase represents 22,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment expanded to 461,000. The state's civilian labor force fell by 13,000 to 5,044,000, while employment contracted by 35,000 to 4,583,000. The increase in the jobless rate during July was primarily the result of temporary layoffs among workers in the automotive industry and auto related suppliers. Us-

ally, manufacturing employment declines in the month of July, due to model changeover and retooling activities in the automotive industry. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) increased during July by 0.3 percent to 6.0 percent.

Compared to a year ago, July's labor force declined by 51,000, employment contracted by 106,000 and unemployment increased by 55,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year hike of 1.1 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Seasonal Nonfarm Job Reductions in Education and Manufacturing

Michigan's nonfarm employment declined seasonally during the month of July, as industry jobs fell to 4,151,000. Employment opportunities contracted by 120,000 jobs, with losses recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Service-providing jobs moved down by 98,000 positions during the month, mainly due to seasonal payroll declines in local educational facilities. Some sea-

sonal reductions were also experienced in private education and health services, retail trade, and professional and business services (chiefly in administrative and support services). Goods-producing jobs decreased by 22,000 during the month, as the durable goods sector reported short-term layoffs caused by model changeover in the automotive industry. The non-durable goods sector remained flat during the month, dipping by 1,000, as minor seasonal gains in food manufacturing were not enough to compensate for automotive related declines in plastic product manufacturing.

| Michigan Hours and Earnings July & June 2008 | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| | Average Hourly Earnings | | Average Weekly Hours | |
| | 2008 July | 2008 June | 2008 July | 2008 June |
| Manufacturing | 21.85 | 22.60 | 41.7 | 43.3 |
| Durables | 23.64 | 24.39 | 43.3 | 45.2 |
| Transport Equip | 28.00 | 28.57 | 43.1 | 44.8 |
| Nondurables | 15.32 | 15.35 | 36.9 | 37.1 |

In July, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector contracted to 41.7 hours, from 43.3 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved down by 75 cents to \$21.85. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing declined to \$911.15, a loss of \$67.43 from the previous month's total.

Occupational Projections for Michigan, 2006-2016 are Now Available

**The 12 Occupations With The Most
Annual Job Openings, 2006 - 2016**

| Occupations | Employment | | Annual Open. |
|----------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| | 2006 | 2016 | |
| Retail Salespersons | 156,800 | 172,950 | 6,442 |
| Cashiers | 109,180 | 105,500 | 5,192 |
| Waiters & Waitresses | 77,300 | 84,550 | 4,921 |
| Customer Service Reps | 64,690 | 78,570 | 3,188 |
| Office Clerks, General | 112,340 | 121,810 | 3,008 |
| Registered Nurses | 84,350 | 100,480 | 3,005 |
| Food Prep & Serving Workers | 80,050 | 91,410 | 2,654 |
| Laborers & Freight Movers-Hand | 74,940 | 74,510 | 2,399 |
| Janitor/Cleaner, Excl. Housekeep | 77,260 | 85,590 | 2,312 |
| Child Care Workers | 38,330 | 43,320 | 1,600 |
| Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfg. | 48,930 | 53,420 | 1,529 |
| Truck Drivers, Heavy | 51,980 | 57,950 | 1,520 |

The 12 Fastest Growing Occupations 2006 - 2016

| Occupations | Employment | | Percent Change |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------|-------------------|
| | 2006 | 2016 | |
| Network Systems & Data Analyst | 7,300 | 10,090 | 38.2 |
| Home Health Aides | 32,200 | 42,940 | 33.4 |
| Comp Software Eng, Applications | 11,580 | 15,060 | 30.0 |
| Medical Assistants | 17,860 | 23,200 | 29.9 |
| Physical Therapists Assistants | 2,460 | 3,170 | 28.8 |
| Personal Financial Advisors | 4,800 | 6,130 | 27.7 |
| Pharmacy Technicians | 10,330 | 13,130 | 27.1 |
| Physical Therapists | 6,200 | 7,590 | 22.4 |
| Customer Service Reps | 64,690 | 78,570 | 21.4 |
| Database Administrators | 2,950 | 3,570 | 20.9 |
| Gaming Dealers | 2,620 | 3,160 | 20.8 |
| Dental Hygienists | 8,600 | 10,380 | 20.7 |

Detailed occupational employment forecasts for 2016 were developed by the Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, and are now available for the State of Michigan. Employment forecasts for Michigan's 18 local regions will be published in early 2009.

Additional Labor Market Information (LMI) for Michigan and its areas can be obtained from the DLEG-LMI Website at: www.michigan.gov/lmi

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

Michigan

(Data in Thousands)

Jul Jun Jul
2008 2008 2007

Place of Residence

| | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Labor Force | 5,044 | 5,057 | 5,095 |
| Employment | 4,583 | 4,618 | 4,689 |
| Unemployment | 461 | 439 | 406 |
| Rate (Percent) | 9.1 | 8.7 | 8.0 |

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Nonfarm | 4,151 | 4,271 | 4,204 |
| Goods - Producing | 745 | 767 | 784 |
| Nat Resources & Mining | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Construction | 166 | 164 | 181 |
| Manufacturing | 572 | 595 | 595 |
| Durable Goods | 434 | 456 | 452 |
| Fabricated Metals | 77 | 79 | 79 |
| Machinery Manufact. | 68 | 68 | 70 |
| Transportation Equip. | 168 | 185 | 182 |
| Nondurable Goods | 138 | 139 | 143 |
| Service - Providing | 3,406 | 3,504 | 3,421 |
| Trade, Transport & Util. | 783 | 792 | 793 |
| Wholesale Trade | 169 | 169 | 171 |
| Retail Trade | 485 | 490 | 495 |
| Motor Vehicle Dealers | 56 | 56 | 57 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | 82 | 83 | 86 |
| General Merchandise | 111 | 111 | 110 |
| Transp, Warehousing & Util | 129 | 133 | 127 |
| Information | 64 | 65 | 66 |
| Financial Activities | 209 | 210 | 214 |
| Finance & Insurance | 154 | 156 | 159 |
| Real Estate & Rental | 54 | 54 | 56 |
| Prof & Business Services | 572 | 586 | 569 |
| Prof, Scientific & Technical | 239 | 242 | 240 |
| Management Scientific Serv | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Administrative Support | 278 | 289 | 271 |
| Education & Health Services | 597 | 602 | 586 |
| Educational Services | 71 | 74 | 69 |
| Health Care & Social Asst | 526 | 528 | 517 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 426 | 431 | 427 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Rec | 75 | 75 | 74 |
| Accommodation & Food | 351 | 356 | 353 |
| Other Services | 178 | 179 | 179 |
| Government | 579 | 640 | 587 |
| Federal | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| State | 158 | 159 | 156 |
| Local | 367 | 428 | 378 |

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

| | Ann Arbor | | | Battle Creek | | | Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands) | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| | Jul 2008 | Jun 2008 | Jul 2007 | Jul 2008 | Jun 2008 | Jul 2007 | Jul 2008 | Jun 2008 | Jul 2007 |
| Place of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 186,400 | 187,700 | 188,000 | 69,700 | 69,700 | 71,600 | 2,158 | 2,164 | 2,173 |
| Employment | 173,400 | 175,900 | 177,400 | 63,600 | 64,300 | 66,100 | 1,955 | 1,954 | 1,987 |
| Unemployment | 12,900 | 11,800 | 10,600 | 6,200 | 5,400 | 5,500 | 203 | 210 | 186 |
| Rate (Percent) | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 8.6 |
| Place of Work | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs | 191,400 | 196,000 | 192,100 | 57,400 | 58,700 | 58,800 | 1,894 | 1,954 | 1,931 |
| Mining & Construction | 4,900 | 4,900 | 5,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,400 | 68 | 67 | 77 |
| Manufacturing | 14,700 | 15,900 | 16,500 | 12,800 | 12,900 | 13,300 | 225 | 243 | 239 |
| Trade, Transport & Utilities | 26,600 | 26,900 | 26,600 | 9,700 | 9,900 | 9,800 | 359 | 364 | 364 |
| Wholesale Trade | 6,000 | 6,000 | 5,900 | * | * | * | 89 | 89 | 90 |
| Retail Trade | 16,900 | 17,200 | 17,000 | 6,500 | 6,600 | 6,700 | 209 | 211 | 212 |
| Information | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,500 | * | * | * | 33 | 33 | 34 |
| Financial Activities | 6,000 | 5,900 | 6,100 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 110 | 110 | 113 |
| Professional & Business Serv | 26,800 | 27,200 | 27,900 | 4,900 | 5,000 | 4,900 | 341 | 349 | 347 |
| Educational & Health Serv | 23,700 | 24,300 | 23,300 | 9,100 | 9,200 | 9,000 | 282 | 284 | 274 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 14,400 | 14,500 | 14,500 | 5,600 | 5,700 | 5,500 | 187 | 190 | 189 |
| Other Services | 6,600 | 6,600 | 6,500 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 87 | 87 | 89 |
| Government | 64,300 | 66,400 | 62,000 | 8,800 | 9,500 | 9,200 | 204 | 228 | 204 |
| Place of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 202,100 | 204,500 | 210,400 | 414,200 | 416,200 | 416,800 | 136,600 | 137,500 | 137,700 |
| Employment | 177,200 | 184,600 | 189,900 | 381,000 | 386,500 | 387,900 | 126,100 | 127,600 | 129,100 |
| Unemployment | 24,900 | 19,900 | 20,500 | 33,200 | 29,700 | 28,900 | 10,500 | 9,800 | 8,600 |
| Rate (Percent) | 12.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.2 |
| Place of Work | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs | 136,000 | 144,300 | 144,600 | 386,000 | 396,100 | 386,000 | 110,000 | 112,600 | 111,000 |
| Mining & Construction | 5,100 | 5,000 | 5,800 | 17,400 | 17,300 | 18,100 | 5,400 | 5,400 | 5,700 |
| Manufacturing | 11,700 | 14,200 | 16,400 | 68,300 | 69,900 | 70,100 | 33,900 | 34,200 | 34,800 |
| Trade, Transport & Utilities | 30,400 | 31,200 | 31,000 | 74,000 | 74,400 | 74,700 | 18,100 | 18,300 | 18,300 |
| Wholesale Trade | 6,200 | 6,400 | 6,400 | 22,600 | 22,700 | 22,800 | * | * | * |
| Retail Trade | 20,800 | 21,000 | 21,400 | 40,700 | 40,900 | 41,000 | 10,500 | 10,600 | 10,700 |
| Information | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,900 | 5,400 | 5,500 | 5,400 | 800 | 800 | 800 |
| Financial Activities | 6,900 | 7,000 | 7,100 | 22,200 | 22,200 | 22,100 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,100 |
| Professional & Business Serv | 12,500 | 13,200 | 13,700 | 58,400 | 60,400 | 56,800 | 12,200 | 12,200 | 12,000 |
| Educational & Health Serv | 24,600 | 25,200 | 24,400 | 58,900 | 59,900 | 57,000 | 10,100 | 10,100 | 9,800 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 15,800 | 16,100 | 16,500 | 33,200 | 33,600 | 33,100 | 9,100 | 9,200 | 9,100 |
| Other Services | 5,900 | 6,000 | 6,200 | 16,300 | 16,500 | 16,400 | 5,000 | 5,100 | 4,900 |
| Government | 20,300 | 23,600 | 20,600 | 31,900 | 36,400 | 32,300 | 12,400 | 14,300 | 12,500 |

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

| | Jackson | | | Kalamazoo-Portage | | | Lansing-East Lansing | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Jul 2008 | Jun 2008 | Jul 2007 | Jul 2008 | Jun 2008 | Jul 2007 | Jul 2008 | Jun 2008 | Jul 2007 |
| Place of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 76,800 | 77,000 | 78,100 | 176,200 | 177,300 | 177,800 | 244,700 | 246,700 | 250,700 |
| Employment | 69,300 | 70,300 | 71,600 | 162,500 | 165,000 | 166,600 | 225,900 | 228,900 | 232,400 |
| Unemployment | 7,400 | 6,700 | 6,500 | 13,700 | 12,300 | 11,100 | 18,900 | 17,800 | 18,200 |
| Rate (Percent) | 9.7 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Place of Work | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs | 56,300 | 57,800 | 57,200 | 142,000 | 145,900 | 143,400 | 214,900 | 220,300 | 218,100 |
| Mining & Construction | 1,900 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 6,100 | 6,100 | 6,400 | 7,900 | 7,700 | 8,400 |
| Manufacturing | 8,900 | 9,200 | 9,100 | 21,300 | 22,000 | 22,200 | 19,900 | 20,700 | 21,000 |
| Trade, Transport & Utilities | 12,200 | 12,300 | 12,400 | 25,000 | 25,200 | 25,000 | 35,100 | 35,300 | 35,400 |
| Wholesale Trade | * | * | * | 5,300 | 5,300 | 5,100 | 5,500 | 5,400 | 5,700 |
| Retail Trade | 7,400 | 7,500 | 7,600 | 15,700 | 15,900 | 15,900 | 23,100 | 23,400 | 23,300 |
| Information | 500 | 500 | 500 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 1,400 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,900 |
| Financial Activities | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 15,400 | 15,400 | 15,400 |
| Professional & Business Serv | 4,600 | 4,800 | 4,600 | 15,200 | 15,600 | 15,400 | 19,800 | 20,300 | 19,700 |
| Educational & Health Serv | 9,300 | 9,400 | 9,200 | 21,900 | 22,100 | 21,600 | 28,500 | 28,600 | 27,700 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 5,500 | 5,800 | 5,700 | 16,600 | 16,700 | 16,600 | 18,800 | 19,300 | 19,400 |
| Other Services | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 11,800 | 11,900 | 11,700 |
| Government | 8,700 | 9,200 | 8,900 | 19,500 | 21,700 | 19,800 | 54,900 | 58,300 | 56,500 |
| Muskegon-Norton Shores Niles-Benton Harbor Saginaw-Sag. Tship North | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jul 2008 | Jun 2008 | Jul 2007 | Jul 2008 | Jun 2008 | Jul 2007 | Jul 2008 | Jun 2008 | Jul 2007 |
| Place of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Labor Force | 92,100 | 91,700 | 92,100 | 82,900 | 83,000 | 82,300 | 95,200 | 96,300 | 98,000 |
| Employment | 83,000 | 83,900 | 84,600 | 75,400 | 76,300 | 76,300 | 86,100 | 88,200 | 90,100 |
| Unemployment | 9,100 | 7,800 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 6,700 | 6,000 | 9,100 | 8,100 | 7,900 |
| Rate (Percent) | 9.9 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| Place of Work | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs | 64,700 | 66,100 | 64,900 | 65,200 | 66,700 | 64,900 | 85,300 | 88,200 | 87,800 |
| Mining & Construction | 1,900 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 3,500 | 3,400 | 3,800 |
| Manufacturing | 12,200 | 12,500 | 12,600 | 14,000 | 14,500 | 14,200 | 10,300 | 11,100 | 12,000 |
| Trade, Transport & Utilities | 14,000 | 14,100 | 13,900 | 11,700 | 11,700 | 11,900 | 17,200 | 17,300 | 17,300 |
| Wholesale Trade | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,600 |
| Retail Trade | 11,400 | 11,500 | 11,300 | 7,100 | 7,200 | 7,500 | 12,300 | 12,400 | 12,300 |
| Information | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,500 |
| Financial Activities | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,200 | 4,300 | 4,300 | 4,300 |
| Professional & Business Serv | 3,600 | 3,700 | 3,600 | 5,900 | 5,900 | 5,800 | 9,400 | 9,600 | 9,400 |
| Educational & Health Serv | 11,000 | 11,000 | 10,800 | 9,700 | 9,700 | 9,400 | 16,100 | 16,300 | 15,900 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 8,200 | 8,200 | 8,200 | 6,900 | 6,900 | 6,900 | 8,900 | 9,100 | 9,200 |
| Other Services | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,900 | 2,900 | 2,900 | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,600 |
| Government | 8,400 | 9,300 | 8,200 | 8,600 | 9,600 | 8,300 | 10,900 | 12,400 | 10,800 |

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

| Place of Residence | Upper Peninsula | | | Northeast Michigan | | | Northwest Michigan | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|
| | Jul | Jun | Jul | Jul | Jun | Jul | Jul | Jun | Jul |
| | 2008 | 2008 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 | 2007 | 2008 | 2008 | 2007 |
| Labor Force | 164,900 | 162,800 | 165,300 | 100,700 | 100,100 | 101,900 | 168,800 | 165,000 | 169,800 |
| Employment | 151,700 | 149,900 | 153,700 | 90,700 | 90,900 | 93,100 | 154,800 | 152,400 | 158,100 |
| Unemployment | 13,100 | 12,900 | 11,600 | 10,000 | 9,200 | 8,800 | 14,000 | 12,600 | 11,700 |
| Rate (Percent) | 8.0 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 6.9 |

Michigan Occupations in Demand

Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics

WHAT DO THEY DO?

Examine vehicles, compile estimates of repair costs, and secure customers' approval to perform repairs. Repair, overhaul, and adjust automobile brake systems. Use electronic test equipment to locate and correct malfunctions in fuel, ignition, and emissions control systems. Repair and replace defective balljoint suspensions, brakeshoes, and wheelbearings. Inspect and test new vehicles for damage, then record findings so that necessary repairs can be made. Test electronic computer components in automobiles to ensure that they are working properly. Tune automobile engines to ensure proper and efficient functioning. Install and repair air conditioners, and service components such as compressors, condensers, and controls. Repair, replace, and adjust defective carburetor parts and gasoline filters. Remove and replace defective mufflers and tailpipes.

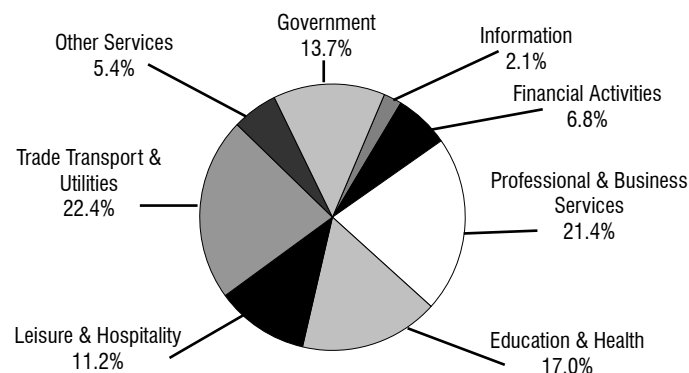
FAST FACTS:

- ◆ Employment in May 2007: 21,440
- ◆ Employment forecast for 2016: 28,190
- ◆ Projected job growth: 2,820
- ◆ Projected Percent Growth: 11.1
- ◆ Projected number of annual openings: 791
- ◆ Annual job openings due to growth in the occupation: 282
- ◆ Mean hourly earnings in May 2007: \$19.95
- ◆ Education required: Post Secondary Vocational Training

SKILLS REQUIRED:

Equipment Maintenance. Repairing. Troubleshooting. Active Learning. Critical Thinking. Reading Comprehension. Active Listening. Equipment Selection. Installation. Time Management.

Service-Providing Industries Percent Distribution of Jobs, Detroit MSA, Annual Averages 2007



Regional Focus

Percent Distribution of Service-Providing Industries, Detroit MSA, 2007

Total 2007 annual average nonfarm employment in the Detroit MSA stood at 1,963,700. Over 83 percent of the jobs in the area (1,636,400) were in the service-providing industries, while the remaining 17 percent (327,300) were in the goods producing sector. The largest number of jobs among the service industries were in trade, transportation & utilities, accounting for 22.4 percent (365,900) of the total. In comparison, Michigan's share of service industry jobs was slightly lower, reaching over 81 percent of total employment, while the goods producing sector accounted for 19 percent.

Jobless Rates Move Up Seasonally in Most of Michigan's Regional Labor Market Areas During July

July seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates increased over the month in 14 of Michigan's 15 regional major labor market areas. The rate advances were seasonal, averaging nearly a full percentage point, and ranged from a 0.1 percent increase in the Upper Peninsula, to a jump of 2.6 percentage points in the Flint Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The jobless rate in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA edged downward over the month by 0.3 percent. From June to July employment totals declined seasonally in 12 areas, with an average drop of 1.3 percent, due to a combination of the temporary model changeover layoffs, and educational facilities releasing staff for the summer. Two areas reported employment gains in July, including the Northwest Lower Michigan Region (up by 2,400 jobs), and the Upper Peninsula (up by 1,800 jobs), as hiring continued in these areas for the summer tourism season.

From July 2007 to July 2008, jobless rates moved up in all 15 major labor market regions, with a median hike of almost one and a half percentage points. The largest over-the-year increase of 2.6 percent was recorded in the Flint MSA, followed by the Muskegon-Norton Shores and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs, up by 1.8 and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate for the month of July at 6.9 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs, both with 7.7 percent. The highest jobless rate for the month was recorded in the Flint MSA with 12.3 percent, followed by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region at 10.0 percent.

Temporary Job Reductions in Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Reflect Model Changeover in the Automotive Industry

Total nonfarm employment declined in all of Michigan's 12 MSAs during the month of July, with the Flint area reporting the largest drop at 5.8 percent, followed by the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, and Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSAs with decreases of 3.3 and 3.1 percent, respectively. Employment losses were seasonal, and were recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing industries. Employment reductions in the goods-producing sectors were caused mostly by plant closings due to model changeover in the automotive industry. Temporary layoffs also occurred among auto suppliers due to reduced production during this period.

In the goods producing sector, employment reductions were reported mainly in manufacturing. The strongest temporary cutbacks in the automotive sector were observed in the Flint, Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, and Ann Arbor MSAs – down by 23.3, 18.2, and 14.5 percent respectively. The Detroit MSA reported a temporary drop of 13.6 percent in this sector, or a decrease of 14,200 jobs. Employment in the construction industry remained unchanged in most MSAs, with some areas (Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Flint, Grand Rapids-Wyoming, Lansing, and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North) showing upward adjustments ranging from 0.6 to 2.9 percent.

Job reductions in the service-providing sector were recorded in all the metropolitan areas. The Flint and Holland-Grand Haven MSAs reported the largest declines in this sector, moving down by 4.7 and 3.2 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. Smaller downward movements were also recorded in professional and business services (the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA was down by 7,400 jobs, or 2.1 percent), while minor reductions in trade, transportation and utilities were experienced in all but one area (Niles-Benton Harbor MSA remained unchanged).

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's goods-producing sector during July showed the impact of short term layoffs in the manufacturing sector. All the major industries within manufacturing reported reductions in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, causing average weekly wages to decline. The transportation equipment sector experienced the largest weekly wage drop for the month, down by \$73.14. The industries representing the service-providing sector showed minor seasonal reductions for the month. The largest decline for the month was reported in professional and business services, down by \$2.60. Construction and retail trade were the only two sectors to show gains for the month, up by \$5.80 and \$8.05, respectively.

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

| AREA | Average Weekly Hours | | Average Hourly Earnings | | Average Weekly Earnings | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|----------|
| | JULY | JUNE | JULY | JUNE | JULY | JUNE |
| Construction | 36.1 | 36.0 | 21.95 | 21.85 | 792.40 | 786.60 |
| Manufacturing | 41.7 | 43.3 | 21.85 | 22.60 | 911.15 | 978.58 |
| Durable Goods | 43.3 | 45.2 | 23.64 | 24.39 | 1,023.61 | 1,102.43 |
| Transportation Equipment | 43.1 | 44.8 | 28.00 | 28.57 | 1,206.80 | 1,279.94 |
| Nondurable Goods | 36.9 | 37.1 | 15.32 | 15.35 | 565.31 | 569.49 |
| Retail Trade | 30.9 | 30.6 | 12.53 | 12.39 | 387.18 | 379.13 |
| Financial Activities | 34.5 | 34.6 | 19.39 | 19.40 | 668.96 | 671.24 |
| Professional & Business Services | 33.7 | 33.8 | 20.03 | 20.04 | 675.01 | 677.35 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 34.7 | 34.8 | 17.50 | 17.46 | 607.25 | 607.61 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 22.5 | 22.5 | 9.24 | 9.26 | 207.90 | 208.35 |

Projected Growth in Labor Force Participation of Seniors in the U.S., 2006-2016

Between 1997 and 2007, employment of workers 65 and over increased 101 percent, compared to a smaller increase of 59 percent for total employment (16 and over). The number of employed males 65 and over moved up by 75 percent during this period; however employment of females 65 and older rose by almost twice as much, (up by 147 percent). The number of employed people ages 75 and over increased even higher, jumping by 172 percent during this period.

Between 2006 and 2016, the number of workers between the ages 65 and 74 is projected to advance by 83.4 percent. Similarly, the number of workers aged 75 and older are forecast to grow by 84.3 percent. In comparison, the number of workers in the age group 25 - 54 will rise only 2.4 percent, while the number of workers in the youngest group, age 16 - 24 will drop by 6.9 percent. The total labor force is expected to increase by 8.5 percent during this period.

Following are some additional findings:

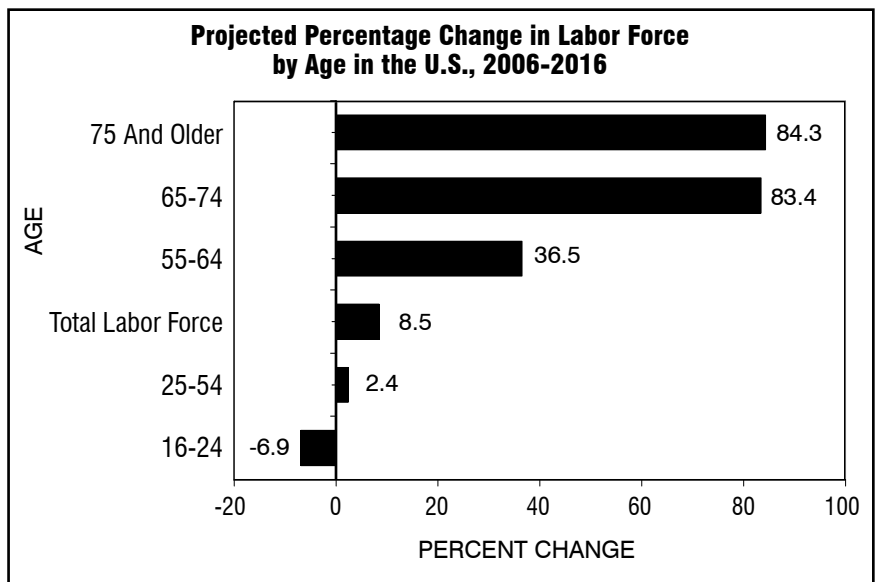
- ◆ Beginning in 1995, workers 65 and older began moving sharply from part-time to full-time employment. In 2007, the number of full-time

workers accounted for the majority of older workers (56 percent), up from 44 percent recorded in 1995.

- ◆ By 2016, workers age 65 and over will account for 6.1 percent of the total labor force, up from their 2006 share of 3.6 percent.

- ◆ Earnings of workers 65 and older continue to be below those of all workers, however in diminishing rates. In 1979 older workers earned only 83 percent of those ages 16 and up; but by 2007, that ratio had climbed to 87 percent.

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





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Michigan Economic and Workforce Indicators (Summer 2008)

The Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives has recently published the Michigan Economic and Workforce Indicators report. It is designed to provide insight and perspective on key labor market measures that impact Michigan's workforce and businesses. The analysis of the labor market indicators in this report is centered on five general categories - workforce, knowledge-based jobs, innovation, education, and economics - each presented with a set of metrics that measure Michigan's labor market development. Following are some of the workforce indicators analyzed in this report:

- ◆ **Michigan Job Trends.** Household Employment Levels, and Nonfarm Payroll Jobs in Michigan and the U.S., 2002-2008.
- ◆ **Payroll Jobs By Industry Sector.** Analyzes employment changes within major industries between the 4th quarter of 2007 and 1st quarter of 2008 in Michigan and the U.S.
- ◆ **Business Employment Dynamics (BED).** BED provides a quarterly series of gross job gains and losses in Michigan and the U.S. Analyses of the job gains and losses describe the underlying dynamics of establishment openings, closings, expansions and contractions.
- ◆ **Jobs In High-Tech Industries.** Describes trends in high-tech jobs in Michigan and the U.S., and analyzes the job changes between 2004 and 2006 in several specific high-tech industries.
- ◆ **Motor Vehicles.** Presents data and analysis of trends in auto production and jobs in Michigan with regional comparisons.
- ◆ **Employment Forecasts 2006 - 2016.** Describes the projected job growth within Michigan's major industries and major occupations between 2006 and 2016.

To review this report in its entirety, please visit our website at www.michigan.gov/lmi.

Source: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor market Information & Strategic Initiatives; August 2008