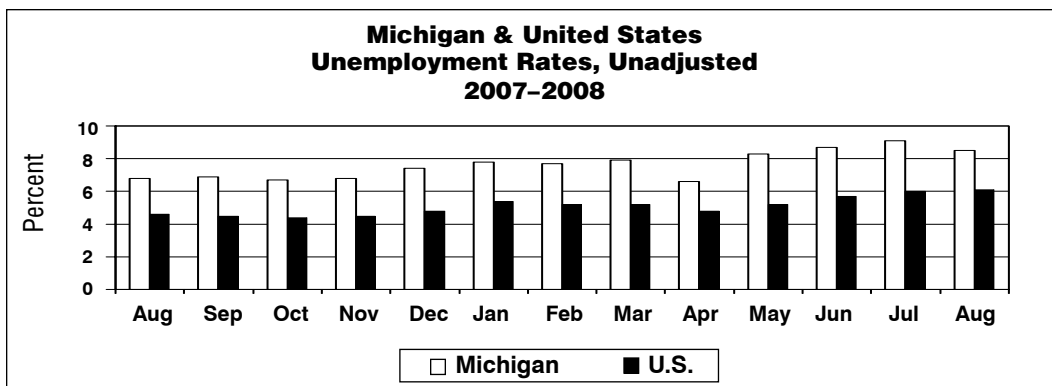


Michigan's Unemployment Rate Declines Seasonally In August

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell by six-tenths of a percentage point during the month of August, bringing the state's rate down to 8.5 percent. The decrease in the unemployment rate represents 40,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment moved down to 421,000. The state's civilian labor force contracted by 62,000 during the month to 4,983,000, while employment moved down by 23,000 to 4,562,000. The drop in the unemployment rate during August was due to a decline in the labor force, as temporary, seasonal and summer workers, most notably college and high school students, left the summer job

market. Additionally, manufacturing jobs did not expand as expected during the month, due to continued restructuring and adjustments in production schedules within the automotive sector. The nation's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased in August, rising by 0.1 percent to 6.1 percent.

Compared to a year ago in August, the labor force fell by 50,000, employment dropped by 121,000, and unemployment moved up by 71,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 1.6 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Nonfarm Jobs Move Up Slightly In August

Michigan's nonfarm employment edged up during the month of August, as industry jobs increased to 4,169,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 14,000, with minor gains recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing jobs edged upward by 4,000 during the month, as fewer workers than normal were recalled to work following the annual retooling shutdowns.

At the same time, some job cuts occurred due to production adjustments in the auto industry and its suppliers. Service providing jobs moved up by 11,000 during the month of August due to seasonal gains in professional and business services (mainly in administrative and support services; up by 6,000). The remaining service providing industries including retail trade, financial activities, private education and health services, leisure and hospitality services, and government remained flat for the month.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2008 August	2008 July	2008 August	2008 July
Manufacturing	21.77	22.01	42.3	41.7
Durables	23.52	23.85	43.9	43.3
Transport Equip	28.00	28.31	43.5	42.8
Nondurables	15.37	15.33	37.2	36.6

In August, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector increased to 42.3, up from 41.7 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings declined by 24 cents to \$21.77. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved up to \$920.87, a gain of \$3.05 from the previous month's total.

STATE OF MICHIGAN Industry Employment Forecasts Percent Changes 2006-2016

Industry Title	Employment 2006	2016	Percent Change
Total Employment	4,327,172	4,622,576	6.8
Goods Producing	836,783	802,185	-4.1
Construction	178,000	189,366	6.4
Manufacturing	650,783	604,839	-7.1
Durable Goods	504,702	460,713	-8.7
Transport. Equip	221,400	189,674	-14.3
Nondurable Goods	146,081	144,126	-1.3
Plastics & Rubber	41,400	43,195	4.3
Service-Providing	3,490,389	3,820,391	9.5
Trade	666,627	697,499	4.6
Wholesale Trade	170,627	185,127	8.5
Retail Trade	496,000	512,372	3.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	155,499	164,201	5.6
Information	66,100	67,495	2.1
Finance & Insurance	160,899	170,263	5.8
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	54,887	58,046	5.8
Profess. & Business	581,678	681,484	17.2
Education & Health*	966,599	1,082,138	12.0
Leisure & Hospitality	405,600	443,571	9.4
Other Services	177,600	194,678	9.6
Government	254,900	261,016	2.4

* Private & Public

Detailed industry employment forecasts for Michigan for 2016 were developed by the Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives. 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)

Aug 2008 Jul 2008 Aug 2007

Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,983	5,045	5,033
Employment	4,562	4,585	4,683
Unemployment	421	461	350
Rate (Percent)	8.5	9.1	6.9

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,169	4,155	4,247
Goods - Producing	752	748	808
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	8
Construction	165	166	181
Manufacturing	579	575	619
Durable Goods	440	437	475
Fabricated Metals	78	77	80
Machinery Manufact.	68	68	70
Transportation Equip.	170	168	206
Nondurable Goods	139	138	144
Service - Providing	3,418	3,407	3,439
Trade, Transport & Util.	783	782	792
Wholesale Trade	168	168	171
Retail Trade	484	484	490
Motor Vehicle Dealers	56	56	57
Food & Beverage Stores	82	82	83
General Merchandise	111	111	110
Transp, Warehousing & Util	132	129	131
Information	64	64	66
Financial Activities	208	209	213
Finance & Insurance	154	155	158
Real Estate & Rental	55	54	56
Prof & Business Services	580	572	580
Prof, Scientific & Technical	241	239	243
Management Scientific Serv	20	20	19
Administrative Support	284	278	280
Education & Health Services	597	597	586
Education Services	69	71	67
Health Care & Social Asst	527	526	519
Leisure & Hospitality	427	426	430
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	74	75	74
Accommodation & Food	353	351	356
Other Services	177	177	179
Government	581	580	592
Federal	54	54	54
State	160	159	156
Local	367	367	382

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)		
	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	183,700	186,800	186,800	68,200	69,700	70,000	2,153	2,159	2,152
Employment	171,900	173,900	177,600	62,700	63,500	65,400	1,963	1,956	1,984
Unemployment	11,800	13,000	9,200	5,500	6,100	4,600	190	203	169
Rate (Percent)	6.4	6.9	4.9	8.0	8.8	6.5	8.8	9.4	7.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	193,100	192,000	194,200	57,500	57,300	58,500	1,896	1,893	1,955
Mining & Construction	4,900	4,900	5,200	2,200	2,200	2,300	67	68	77
Manufacturing	14,500	14,700	17,900	12,800	12,700	13,300	229	227	258
Trade, Transport & Utilities	26,600	26,500	26,800	9,800	9,700	9,900	358	358	365
Wholesale Trade	5,900	6,000	5,900	*	*	*	88	89	90
Retail Trade	17,000	16,800	17,200	6,500	6,500	6,700	206	208	211
Information	3,400	3,400	3,500	*	*	*	33	33	34
Financial Activities	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	109	109	112
Professional & Business Serv	27,400	27,100	28,000	4,900	4,900	5,000	345	341	354
Educational & Health Serv	24,100	24,100	23,300	9,100	9,100	9,000	281	281	274
Leisure & Hospitality	14,000	14,100	14,400	5,600	5,600	5,500	187	187	188
Other Services	6,500	6,600	6,500	2,200	2,200	2,200	86	87	89
Government	65,700	64,600	62,600	8,800	8,800	9,100	201	202	203
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	198,100	202,500	205,500	407,800	413,700	412,600	134,100	136,300	136,700
Employment	177,200	177,500	189,300	377,800	380,500	388,800	124,500	125,800	129,500
Unemployment	20,900	24,900	16,100	30,000	33,200	23,700	9,600	10,500	7,200
Rate (Percent)	10.5	12.3	7.9	7.4	8.0	5.8	7.2	7.7	5.3
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	138,500	136,200	145,600	388,900	385,700	389,800	110,400	109,600	112,400
Mining & Construction	5,100	5,100	5,800	17,400	17,400	18,000	5,400	5,400	5,700
Manufacturing	12,800	11,700	16,100	69,500	68,100	71,700	34,200	33,800	35,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	30,300	30,600	31,600	73,800	73,900	74,800	18,100	18,100	18,200
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,300	6,400	22,600	22,600	23,000	*	*	*
Retail Trade	20,700	20,800	21,300	40,500	40,600	40,900	10,500	10,500	10,600
Information	2,800	2,700	2,900	5,400	5,400	5,300	800	800	800
Financial Activities	6,900	7,000	7,000	22,100	22,200	22,200	3,000	3,000	3,100
Professional & Business Serv	13,000	12,500	13,400	59,600	58,400	58,100	12,200	12,000	12,400
Educational & Health Serv	24,700	24,600	24,500	59,200	58,900	57,300	10,000	10,000	9,800
Leisure & Hospitality	16,000	15,900	16,500	33,500	33,200	33,400	9,100	9,100	9,100
Other Services	5,900	5,900	6,200	16,200	16,300	16,400	5,000	5,000	4,900
Government	21,000	20,200	21,600	32,200	31,900	32,600	12,600	12,400	12,800

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	75,400	76,800	76,900	173,900	176,100	176,500	239,200	245,700	244,800
Employment	68,500	69,400	71,100	161,500	162,400	167,100	222,100	226,900	231,100
Unemployment	6,900	7,400	5,700	12,300	13,700	9,400	17,100	18,800	13,700
Rate (Percent)	9.2	9.7	7.5	7.1	7.8	5.3	7.2	7.7	5.6
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	56,500	56,300	57,500	142,800	141,900	144,500	215,100	216,100	218,900
Mining & Construction	1,900	1,900	2,100	6,100	6,100	6,400	7,900	7,900	8,200
Manufacturing	9,000	8,900	9,300	21,700	21,300	22,700	19,400	19,900	21,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,200	12,200	12,400	24,900	24,900	25,100	35,300	35,200	35,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,500	5,500	5,600
Retail Trade	7,400	7,400	7,700	15,700	15,700	15,900	23,300	23,200	23,400
Information	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,500	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	4,700	4,600	4,700	15,500	15,200	15,700	20,200	19,900	20,000
Educational & Health Serv	9,300	9,300	9,300	21,900	21,900	21,600	28,300	28,300	27,700
Leisure & Hospitality	5,500	5,500	5,600	16,700	16,600	16,700	19,000	18,900	19,500
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,800	7,000	7,000	7,000	11,700	11,800	11,700
Government	8,700	8,700	8,900	19,500	19,400	19,800	55,100	56,000	56,600
Muskegon-Norton Shores Niles-Benton Harbor Saginaw-Sag. Twp. North									
	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	90,300	92,100	90,800	81,200	82,800	82,800	93,400	95,400	96,100
Employment	82,100	83,000	84,400	74,500	75,300	77,800	85,500	86,400	89,600
Unemployment	8,200	9,100	6,400	6,700	7,500	5,100	7,900	9,100	6,500
Rate (Percent)	9.1	9.9	7.1	8.2	9.0	6.1	8.5	9.5	6.7
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	65,100	64,600	65,300	65,700	65,200	67,100	86,200	85,500	88,200
Mining & Construction	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,400	2,400	2,500	3,500	3,500	3,800
Manufacturing	12,400	12,200	12,700	14,300	14,000	14,600	10,800	10,200	12,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	14,000	13,900	14,100	11,700	11,700	11,900	17,200	17,200	17,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,500	2,500	2,600
Retail Trade	11,400	11,400	11,300	7,100	7,100	7,500	12,300	12,300	12,400
Information	1,000	1,000	1,100	800	800	800	1,300	1,300	1,600
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,200	2,300	2,200	4,300	4,300	4,300
Professional & Business Serv	3,700	3,600	3,700	6,000	5,900	5,900	9,500	9,400	9,500
Educational & Health Serv	11,000	11,000	10,700	9,700	9,700	9,500	16,200	16,200	15,900
Leisure & Hospitality	8,300	8,200	8,300	6,900	6,900	7,000	9,100	9,000	9,200
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,400	3,400	3,600
Government	8,400	8,400	8,200	8,800	8,600	9,700	10,900	11,000	10,800

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Place of Residence	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007	Aug 2008	Jul 2008	Aug 2007
Labor Force	160,800	164,700	162,300	98,100	100,600	100,000	163,400	168,800	165,400
Employment	148,600	151,700	152,300	89,100	90,600	92,400	150,400	154,700	155,100
Unemployment	12,200	13,100	10,100	9,100	10,000	7,500	13,000	14,000	10,300
Rate (Percent)	7.6	7.9	6.2	9.3	9.9	7.5	8.0	8.3	6.2

Industry Focus

INDUSTRY: Manufacturing (NAICS 32)

SUBSECTOR: *Plastic and Rubber Products manufacturing (NAICS 326)*

WHAT DO THEY DO?

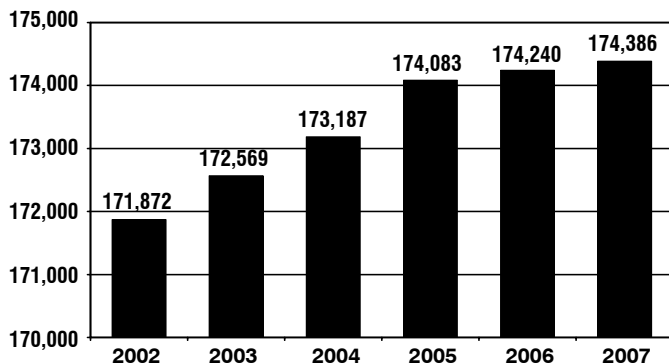
Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing: Adjust machine components to regulate speeds, pressures, temperatures, amounts, dimensions, and flow of materials or ingredients. Examine, measure and weigh materials or products to verify conformance to standards, using measuring devices such as templates, micrometers, or scales. Monitor machine operations and observe lights and gauges in order to detect malfunctions. Press control buttons to activate machinery and equipment. Turn controls to adjust machine functions, such as regulating air pressure, creating vacuums, and adjusting coolant flow. Review work orders, specifications, or instructions to determine materials, ingredients, procedures, components, settings, and adjustments for extruding, forming, pressing, or compacting machines.

Statistical Comparison of Plastic And Rubber Products Manufacturing, July 2008

	Michigan	U.S.
Total Employment	35,500	728,200
Percent Of Major Industry (NAICS 32)	6.2%	5.4 %
Average Hourly Earnings	\$14.95	\$15.79
Average Weekly Hours	38.5	41.4
Percent Employment Change, June 2007-2008	-4.8 %	-3.2 %

Staffing Patterns (occupations most likely to be found in this industry): Molding, Coremaking and Casting, Machine Setters, Operators and Tenders - Metal and Plastic; Extruding and Drawing Machine Setters, Operators and Tenders - Metal and Plastic; Packers and Packagers - Hand, Team Assemblers.

**Population Changes in the
Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA,
2002-2007**



Regional Focus

Population Changes in the Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA, 2002-2007

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that on July 1, 2007, total population of the Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA stood at 174,386 - an increase of 2,514 individuals, or 1.5 percent from the total of 171,872 recorded on July 1, 2002. Michigan's population increased at a slower pace during this period (up by 0.3 percent). In July 2007, the Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA's population ranked eighth among Michigan's major regional labor market areas (1.7 percent of the state's total population). The MSA with the largest population was Detroit with 44.4 percent, followed by Grand Rapids with 7.7 percent.

August Jobless Rates Down Seasonally In All Of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

August seasonally unadjusted jobless rates moved down in all of Michigan's 15 regional major labor market areas. Labor force and employment levels declined in most of the areas from the previous month, while unemployment totals fell in all the areas. The drop in the jobless rates was primarily the result of fewer persons in the job market seeking employment, as seasonal summer workers (including high school and college students) left the labor force. Additionally, fewer auto workers were recalled to work this August, as retooling layoffs in many areas were extended. From July to August, the unemployment rate declines ranged from 0.3 percent to 1.8 percent with a median drop of 0.6 percent. The largest monthly rate drops were recorded in the Flint and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Over-the-month total employment fell in 14 regions, with an average drop of 1.0 percent. As expected, labor force levels fell in all the areas, however this year, the 2.0 percent average drop was somewhat higher than normal.

From August 2007 to August 2008, jobless rates rose in all 15 major labor market areas, with a median increase of 1.8 percent. All the areas recorded jumps of a full percentage point or more, with the most pronounced rate increase recorded in the Flint MSA. The smallest over-the-year rate gains were posted by the Detroit MSA and the Upper Peninsula. Since August 2007, total employment contracted in all 15 regions, while labor force dropped in 14.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 6.4 percent, followed by the Kalamazoo-Portage region with 7.1 percent, and the Holland-Grand Haven and Lansing MSAs with 7.2 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of August was recorded by the Flint MSA at 10.5 percent, followed by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region with 9.3 percent.

All But One Of Michigan's Major Areas Report Increases In Nonfarm Jobs During The Month Of August

Total nonfarm jobs increased in 11 of Michigan's 12 MSAs during the month of August, with the Lansing area showing a small drop for the month. Among the major areas, the Flint MSA had the largest percentage employment growth at 1.7 percent followed by the Grand Rapids, Muskegon-Norton Shores, Niles-Benton Harbor, and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North regions, all moving up by 0.8 percent. Job gains in most areas were seasonal, with small additions in the goods producing sector following recalls of workers from model changeover and retooling layoffs. There were also scattered advances in the service-providing sector, mostly from increases in professional and business services.

The goods producing sector revealed a positive picture in most of the MSAs during August. Employment in 10 areas showed increases ranging from 0.4 to 6.5 percent, while the remaining two areas, Ann Arbor and Lansing MSAs reported reductions for the month. Job advances in most areas were attributed mainly to partial worker recalls in the manufacturing sector related to the annual retooling activities. However, in several areas, advances in manufacturing jobs were offset by restructuring and production adjustments in the automotive sector. The largest percentage job gains in the goods-producing sectors were reported in the Flint and Saginaw MSAs, up by 6.5 and 4.4 percent, respectively.

Employment totals in the service-providing sector revealed somewhat of a mixed picture among the major areas. Although 11 MSAs reported job gains in this sector, most of the advances were by less than one percent. The only area to show a loss in this sector was the Lansing MSA, down by 0.3 percent, following seasonal reductions in its state and local educational facilities. In general, job gains were reported in professional and business services, moving up in 11 areas (the Detroit MSA recorded the highest gains, up by over 4,000 jobs, or 1.2 percent). The highest August job gain in the service-providing sector (up by 1.0 percent) was registered in the Flint MSA, following a hike of 700 positions in local government.

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's goods-producing sector revealed somewhat of a mixed picture during the month of August. Most major industries within manufacturing reported increases in their average weekly hours and declines in average hourly earnings. As a result, weekly earnings in manufacturing moved up by \$3.05, despite a minor drop (18 cents) in the durable goods sector. Helping to overcome this temporary setback was a solid gain in nondurable goods, which was up by \$10.68 for the month. The service-providing sector reported reductions in weekly earnings, with health care and social assistance showing the largest drop at \$5.54, followed by financial activities and retail trade down by \$3.16 and \$2.77, respectively.

Hours and Earnings for Selected Industries in Michigan August and July 2008

AREA	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	AUGUST	JULY	AUGUST	JULY	AUGUST	JULY
Construction	36.2	36.2	21.91	21.93	793.14	793.87
Manufacturing	42.3	41.7	21.77	22.01	920.87	917.82
Durable Goods	43.9	43.3	23.52	23.85	1,032.53	1,032.71
Transportation Equipment	43.5	42.8	28.00	28.31	1,218.00	1,211.67
Nondurable Goods	37.2	36.6	15.37	15.33	571.76	561.08
Retail Trade	30.8	30.8	12.30	12.39	378.84	381.61
Financial Activities	34.8	34.5	19.37	19.63	674.08	677.24
Professional & Business Services	33.9	33.7	19.51	19.63	661.39	661.53
Health Care & Social Assistance	34.4	34.5	17.43	17.54	599.59	605.13
Leisure & Hospitality	22.4	22.5	9.26	9.23	207.42	207.68

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area August 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 207.6 index points in June 2008 to an average of 209.5 points in August 2008. The 0.9 percent increase was due to higher costs for apparel, up by 14.2 percent, recreation (+5.8 percent), education and communication (+1.3 percent), and food and beverages (+1.0 percent). Prices for energy in general dropped by 2.4 percent, following a decline in motor fuel, down by 6.0 percent.

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

	Index Number For August 2008	Percent Change From Jun. 2008 To Aug. 2008
Detroit Metro All Items	209.5	+0.9
Food And Beverages	195.9	+1.0
Food At Home	193.5	+1.3
Food Away From Home	199.5	+0.6
Housing	193.6	-0.1
Shelter	214.3	-0.9
Fuels & Utilities	240.6	+3.1
Apparel	120.7	+14.2
Transportation	232.4	-0.4
Motor Fuel	329.6	-6.0
Medical Care	350.8	+0.1
Education & Communication	131.4	+1.3
Energy	264.6	-2.4
Recreation	121.6	+5.8



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Labor Market News

Fatal Occupational Injuries In Michigan, 2007

Fatal work injuries in Michigan totaled 120 during 2007, a drop of 35 fatalities (23 percent) from 2006. This was the second lowest number of injuries since 2000 (the number of fatalities in 2005 was 110). The highest number of fatalities in Michigan since 2000 was recorded in 2001, totaling 175. During 2007 there were 35 fatalities associated with transportation incidents, accounting for almost 30 percent of all occupational fatalities in Michigan. These included highway, non-highway, air, water, and rail incidents. There were also 27 deaths from assaults and violent acts, including violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals. Other common causes of work-related fatal injuries were contact with objects and equipment (27), falls to a lower level (17) as from ladder or roof, and exposure to harmful substances or environments (11). The top three categories combined represented close to 75 percent of work-related fatalities in the state.

Some key characteristics of workplace fatalities in the nation during 2007:

- ◆ A total of 5,488 fatal work injuries were recorded in the United States, a decline of 6 percent from the revised total of 5,840 fatal work injuries reported for 2006.
- ◆ Workplace homicides rose 13 percent to 610 after reaching a low of 540 in 2006.
- ◆ Fatal occupational injuries incurred by non-Hispanic Black or African American workers increased by 5 percent to 591, and were at the highest level since 1999, while fatal work injuries among Hispanic workers dropped by 8 percent.

- ◆ The number of fatal workplace injuries among protective service occupations rose by 19 percent to 337, led by an increase in the number of police officers fatally injured on the job.
- ◆ Overall, 90 percent of the fatal work injuries in 2007 involved workers in private industry. Service-providing industries accounted for 48 percent of all fatal work injuries. Goods-producing industries recorded 42 percent, and government workers recorded the remaining 10 percent.

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

Total Occupational Fatalities In Michigan By Selected Event Group, 2000-2007

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
2007	120	35	27	27