



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

# Michigan's Labor Market News

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November 2008

## Michigan's Unemployment Rate Declines Slightly in September

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) edged downward by one tenth of a percentage point during the month of September, bringing the state's jobless rate to 8.3 percent, down from the 8.4 percent recorded in August. The rate decrease represents 15,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment contracted to 406,000. The state's civilian labor force dropped by 66,000 to 4,918,000, while employment fell by 51,000 to 4,512,000. The decline in the jobless rate during September was primarily the result of fewer individuals in the state's work force. The reasons for the slide in the labor force include: youth leaving summer jobs and returning to school; seasonal

job reductions in recreation and tourism-related industries; and temporary job reductions in the manufacturing and government sectors. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) fell during September by 0.1 percentage points to 6.0 percent. Note: the September labor force and employment data were collected prior to the worsening of the national financial crisis.

Compared to a year ago, September's labor force declined by 91,000, employment contracted by 149,000 and unemployment increased by 58,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year hike of 1.4 percent in the state's jobless rate.



## Educational Facilities Open Doors As Summer Vacation Ends

Michigan's nonfarm employment advanced seasonally during the month of September, as industry jobs moved up to 4,214,000. Employment opportunities increased by 42,000 jobs, with gains recorded in the service-providing sector of the economy. Payroll job gains were concentrated in the government sector, as state and local educational facilities resumed classes for the fall semester. Some seasonal job reductions were scattered in other major sectors, in-

cluding leisure and hospitality services (-9,000 jobs), retail trade (-5,000 jobs), financial activities (-4,000 jobs), and professional and business services (-4,000 jobs). Goods-producing jobs fell by 8,000 during the month, with most of the losses reported in manufacturing, down by 5,000. Job reductions in manufacturing were primarily due to production adjustments in the transportation equipment sector. The construction industry also experienced seasonal jobs declines in September, dropping by 3,000, mainly in specialty trade contractors (-2,000 jobs).

<b>Michigan Hours and Earnings September &amp; August 2008</b>				
	<b>Average Hourly Earnings</b>		<b>Average Weekly Hours</b>	
	<b>2008</b>		<b>2008</b>	
	<b>SEPT</b>	<b>AUG</b>	<b>SEPT</b>	<b>AUG</b>
Manufacturing	22.13	21.80	42.5	42.4
Durables	23.97	23.55	44.2	44.0
Transport Equip	28.48	28.15	43.6	43.5
Nondurables	15.33	15.43	37.3	37.4

In September, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector edged upward to 42.5 hours, from 42.4 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings advanced by 33 cents to \$22.13. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing increased to \$940.53, a gain of \$16.21 from the previous month's total.

## Employment Cost Index for Selected Metropolitan Areas\* June 2007-June 2008

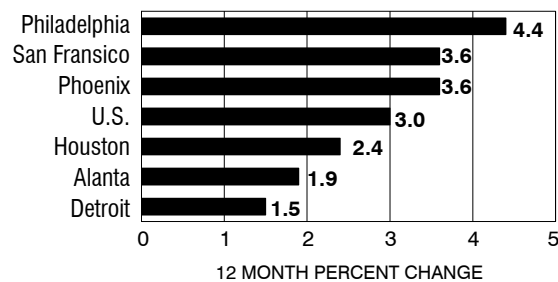
The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that between June 2007 and June 2008, the cost of compensation (including employees wages, salaries, and benefits) in the U.S., had risen by 3.0 percent in private industry. However, among the 14 metropolitan areas selected for the survey, the percent change in the cost of compensation was mixed, ranging from 1.5 percent in Detroit to 4.4 percent in Philadelphia.

The size of the changes during a particular time period depends on several factors, including initial total compensation cost levels, industry and occupational composition of the work force, and economic conditions. For example, from December 2005 to June 2008, the largest average annual percent increases in total compensation costs were in Miami (4.5 percent), San Francisco (4.2 percent), and Philadelphia (3.8 percent), while the smallest increases were reported in Atlanta (2.6 percent), Minneapolis (2.0 percent), and Detroit (1.5 percent). This relationship holds for wages and salaries as well. The highest wage and salary advances during this period were recorded in Miami (4.8 percent), San Francisco (4.2 percent), and Philadelphia (3.8 percent). The lowest wage and salary increases were in Minneapolis (2.0 percent), and Detroit (1.7 percent). In 2006, 2007, and the period starting December 2007 through June 2008, the Detroit-Warren-Flint Metropolitan area experienced some of the lowest increases in the nation for wages and salaries, as well as total compensation costs.

\*Including: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Jose-San Francisco, and Washington-Baltimore.

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

**Percent Change in Employment Cost Index  
Compensation in Private Industry, in the U.S. and  
Selected Metropolitan Areas,  
June 2007-June 2008**



## Michigan

(Data in Thousands)

Sep    Aug    Sep  
2008   2008   2007

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,918	4,984	5,009
Employment	4,512	4,563	4,661
Unemployment	406	421	348
Rate (Percent)	8.3	8.4	6.9

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,214	4,172	4,297
Goods - Producing	743	751	801
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	8
Construction	162	165	178
Manufacturing	574	579	615
Durable Goods	436	440	472
Fabricated Metals	78	79	80
Machinery Manufact.	67	67	70
Transportation Equip.	169	169	204
Nondurable Goods	138	139	143
Service - Providing	3,471	3,421	3,497
Trade, Transport & Util.	777	782	788
Wholesale Trade	167	168	170
Retail Trade	480	483	488
Motor Vehicle Dealers	55	56	57
Food & Beverage Stores	82	82	83
General Merchandise	110	111	110
Transp, Warehousing & Util	131	131	131
Information	63	64	65
Financial Activities	205	209	210
Finance & Insurance	152	155	156
Real Estate & Rental	53	55	54
Prof & Business Services	576	580	580
Prof, Scientific & Technical	239	241	240
Management Scientific Serv	20	20	20
Administrative Support	282	284	283
Education & Health Services	609	597	599
Educational Services	80	69	78
Health Care & Social Asst	528	527	520
Leisure & Hospitality	419	428	421
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	71	74	70
Accommodation & Food	348	353	351
Other Services	176	177	178
Government	647	584	656
Federal	54	54	54
State	177	161	173
Local	416	369	430

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)		
	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	181,900	183,800	188,200	67,200	68,100	69,200	2,122	2,153	2,138
Employment	170,200	172,100	178,900	61,700	62,600	64,600	1,946	1,963	1,972
Unemployment	11,800	11,800	9,300	5,500	5,500	4,600	176	190	166
Rate (Percent)	6.5	6.4	4.9	8.2	8.0	6.7	8.3	8.8	7.8
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	197,000	193,300	200,300	58,000	57,500	59,000	1,908	1,896	1,966
Mining & Construction	4,700	4,800	5,100	2,100	2,200	2,300	65	67	76
Manufacturing	14,500	14,600	17,700	12,700	12,800	13,200	230	229	257
Trade, Transport & Utilities	26,600	26,600	27,000	9,800	9,800	9,900	357	358	363
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,900	*	*	*	88	88	89
Retail Trade	17,100	17,000	17,400	6,500	6,500	6,700	206	207	210
Information	3,400	3,400	3,500	*	*	*	32	33	34
Financial Activities	5,900	6,000	5,800	1,500	1,500	1,500	106	109	110
Professional & Business Serv	27,200	27,400	27,400	4,900	4,900	5,000	343	344	351
Educational & Health Serv	24,200	24,100	24,000	9,300	9,100	9,200	284	281	279
Leisure & Hospitality	13,900	14,000	14,300	5,400	5,600	5,300	184	187	186
Other Services	6,500	6,500	6,400	2,200	2,200	2,200	86	86	88
Government	70,100	65,900	69,100	9,500	8,800	9,600	221	202	223
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007
Labor Force	195,100	198,100	205,100	403,800	408,000	411,600	133,000	134,200	137,100
Employment	174,000	177,200	188,600	373,800	377,900	387,800	123,400	124,600	129,600
Unemployment	21,100	20,900	16,400	30,000	30,000	23,800	9,600	9,600	7,500
Rate (Percent)	10.8	10.5	8.0	7.4	7.4	5.8	7.2	7.2	5.5
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	140,000	138,400	148,200	396,500	389,200	396,800	113,000	110,500	115,200
Mining & Construction	5,000	5,100	5,600	17,100	17,400	17,700	5,300	5,400	5,600
Manufacturing	11,500	12,800	15,700	69,300	69,500	71,600	33,800	34,200	35,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	30,400	30,600	31,300	73,500	73,800	74,400	18,000	18,100	18,100
Wholesale Trade	6,000	6,100	6,300	22,500	22,600	22,700	*	*	*
Retail Trade	20,600	20,700	21,100	40,300	40,500	40,800	10,400	10,500	10,600
Information	2,700	2,700	2,800	5,300	5,400	5,400	800	800	800
Financial Activities	6,800	7,000	7,000	22,100	22,200	22,100	3,000	3,000	3,100
Professional & Business Serv	12,700	12,900	13,600	61,900	59,700	60,200	12,200	12,200	12,300
Educational & Health Serv	24,900	24,600	25,000	61,500	59,300	59,900	10,400	10,000	10,300
Leisure & Hospitality	15,700	16,000	16,300	33,600	33,500	33,300	8,800	9,100	8,700
Other Services	5,800	5,900	6,000	16,000	16,200	16,100	5,000	5,000	4,900
Government	24,500	20,800	24,900	36,200	32,200	36,100	15,700	12,700	16,200

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	74,400	75,300	76,600	172,700	173,900	176,600	240,400	239,600	248,900
Employment	67,500	68,400	70,900	160,200	161,600	167,100	223,200	222,500	235,000
Unemployment	6,900	6,900	5,700	12,500	12,300	9,600	17,100	17,100	14,000
Rate (Percent)	9.3	9.2	7.4	7.2	7.1	5.4	7.1	7.1	5.6
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	57,200	56,500	58,100	146,900	142,800	148,600	222,700	215,400	227,500
Mining & Construction	1,800	1,900	2,000	5,900	6,100	6,200	8,000	8,200	8,000
Manufacturing	9,000	9,000	9,200	21,500	21,700	22,500	19,000	19,400	21,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,100	12,200	12,300	24,900	24,900	25,100	35,000	35,400	35,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	5,200	5,200	5,100	5,500	5,500	5,500
Retail Trade	7,300	7,400	7,500	15,700	15,700	16,000	23,100	23,400	23,300
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	15,300	15,500	15,300
Professional & Business Serv	4,700	4,700	4,700	15,700	15,500	15,900	19,700	20,000	20,000
Educational & Health Serv	9,600	9,300	9,500	22,200	21,900	21,900	28,200	28,300	28,100
Leisure & Hospitality	5,400	5,500	5,600	16,500	16,700	16,500	19,200	18,900	19,900
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,800	7,000	7,000	7,000	11,600	11,700	11,600
Government	9,400	8,700	9,600	23,700	19,500	24,000	63,900	55,200	65,000
<b>Muskegon-Norton Shores      Niles-Benton Harbor      Saginaw-Sag. Twp. North</b>									
	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	89,100	90,400	90,500	80,300	81,000	81,100	92,500	93,400	96,000
Employment	80,900	82,200	84,100	73,500	74,300	76,000	84,300	85,500	89,400
Unemployment	8,200	8,200	6,400	6,800	6,700	5,100	8,200	8,000	6,600
Rate (Percent)	9.2	9.1	7.1	8.4	8.3	6.3	8.9	8.5	6.9
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	65,700	65,100	66,200	66,600	65,600	66,700	87,300	86,000	89,700
Mining & Construction	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,300	2,400	2,400	3,400	3,500	3,700
Manufacturing	12,300	12,400	12,800	14,300	14,300	14,600	10,700	10,700	11,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	13,900	14,000	14,100	11,600	11,700	11,600	17,100	17,200	17,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,400	2,500	2,500
Retail Trade	11,300	11,400	11,400	7,100	7,100	7,300	12,300	12,300	12,500
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	700	800	800	1,200	1,300	1,600
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	2,300	2,300	2,200	4,300	4,300	4,200
Professional & Business Serv	3,700	3,700	3,700	6,000	6,000	6,000	9,400	9,500	9,500
Educational & Health Serv	11,000	11,000	10,800	10,000	9,700	9,700	16,400	16,200	16,200
Leisure & Hospitality	8,000	8,300	8,000	6,600	6,900	6,700	8,900	9,000	9,100
Other Services	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,300	3,400	3,500
Government	9,600	8,400	9,400	9,900	8,600	9,800	12,600	10,900	12,600

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Place of Residence	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007	Sep 2008	Aug 2008	Sep 2007
Labor Force	157,800	160,700	160,800	96,300	98,100	98,600	156,400	163,400	159,200
Employment	145,900	148,600	150,900	87,100	89,100	91,100	143,300	150,400	149,000
Unemployment	11,900	12,200	9,900	9,200	9,100	7,500	13,100	13,000	10,200
Rate (Percent)	7.5	7.6	6.2	9.5	9.2	7.6	8.4	7.9	6.4

## Michigan Occupations in Demand

### *Dental Hygienists*

#### WHAT DO THEY DO?

Clean calcareous deposits, accretions, and stains from teeth and beneath margins of gums, using dental instruments. Feel and visually examine gums for sores and signs of disease. Chart conditions of decay and disease for diagnosis and treatment by dentist. Feel lymph nodes under patient's chin to detect swelling or tenderness that could indicate presence of oral cancer. Apply fluorides and other cavity preventing agents to arrest dental decay. Examine gums, using probes, to locate periodontal recessed gums and signs of gum disease. Expose and develop x-ray film. Provide clinical services and health education to improve and maintain oral health of school children. Remove excess cement from coronal surfaces of teeth. Make impressions for study casts.

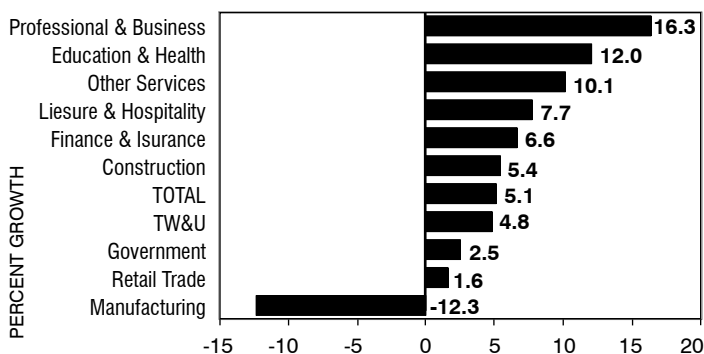
#### FAST FACTS:

- ◆ Employment in May 2007: 8,630
- ◆ Employment forecast for 2016: 10,382
- ◆ Projected job growth: 1,780
- ◆ Projected Percent Growth: 20.7
- ◆ Projected number of annual openings: 342
- ◆ Annual job openings due to growth in the occupation: 178
- ◆ Mean hourly earnings in May 2007: \$28.65
- ◆ Education required: Associate's Degree

#### SKILLS REQUIRED:

Active learning, critical thinking, reading comprehension, time management, active listening, speaking, social perceptiveness, coordination, instructing, writing.

### Flint MSA Projected Employment Growth by Selected Major Industries, 2004-2014



### Regional Focus

#### Projected Employment Growth in the Flint MSA by Major Industries, 2004-2014

Total nonfarm employment growth in the Flint MSA between 2004 and 2014, is projected to reach 5.1 percent (8,850 positions). Among the major categories, professional and business services will grow the fastest at the rate of 16.3 percent, followed by educational and health services, and other services, up by 12.0 and 10.1 percent, respectively. Employment in the manufacturing sectors is projected to decrease during the period by 12.3 percent.

## Jobless Rates Move Up Seasonally In Most Of Michigan's Regional Labor Market Areas During September

September seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates edged upwards over the month in 10 of Michigan's 15 regional major labor market areas. The rate changes in the areas were minor, with upward or downward movement of one half of one percent or less. Among the 10 areas recording jobless rate increases, five reported a gain of only 0.1 of a percent. The largest rate gains of 0.5 and 0.4 percent were registered in the Northwest Lower Michigan Region and the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), respectively. Among the remaining five regions, two areas (Detroit MSA, and the Upper Peninsula) posted rate reductions, while the rate in the remaining three areas was unchanged. However, although jobless rates were fairly stable over month, this was not a typical September in Michigan's various labor markets. Employment data for the areas was sluggish and underperforming, underscoring the weakness in the national economy.

From September 2007 to September 2008, jobless rates rose in all 15 major labor market regions, with a median hike of 1.8 percent. Nearly all the areas experienced rate advances over a full percentage point, with the largest increases recorded in the Flint, Muskegon-Norton Shores, and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate for the month of September at 6.5 percent, followed by the Lansing-East Lansing MSA with 7.1 percent. The highest jobless rate for the month was recorded in the Flint MSA with 10.8 percent, followed by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region at 9.5 percent.

## All Of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Report Seasonal Increases In Payroll Employment

Total nonfarm employment moved up in all of Michigan's 12 MSAs during the month of September, following seasonal job increases in the service-providing sector of the economy. All the MSAs reported seasonal job advances in their service-providing industries, as state and local educational facilities throughout the state recalled their staff with the reopening of the new academic year. The service-providing sector in the Lansing MSA, home of Michigan State University, reported the highest percentage growth for the month at 4.2 percent. The Kalamazoo-Portage MSA, home of Western Michigan University, followed closely with an increase of 3.9 percent. Goods producing jobs in all the metropolitan areas experienced decreases during the month, following seasonal reductions in construction, and manufacturing.

from 1.7 percent (Flint and Grand Rapids MSAs), to 5.3 percent in the Jackson MSA. The only area to show no change in this sector was the Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA. In general, manufacturing jobs showed reductions during September, with eight areas reporting declines; three areas (the Jackson, Niles-Benton Harbor and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North) recording no change; and the remaining area, the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA reporting an increase of 1,000 jobs or 0.4 percent.

However, as is typical for September, seasonal job decreases were recorded in other service-providing industries. The most notable declines were recorded in leisure and hospitality services. Niles-Benton Harbor experienced the largest drop in this sector, falling by 4.3 percent, followed by the Battle Creek and Muskegon-Norton Shores MSAs, both down by 3.6 percent. Other sectors also reported seasonal declines in most areas, with downward adjustments recorded mainly in financial activities and retail trade.

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's goods-producing sector moved up in all but one industry during the month of September. Weekly earnings in the construction industry edged upwards by \$0.70, following a small gain in its average hourly earnings. In the manufacturing sector, all but nondurable goods (down by \$5.27), reported gains in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, causing their average weekly wages to increase. The durable goods sector experienced the largest weekly wage increase for the month, up by \$23.27. Transportation equipment followed with an increase of \$17.20. The industries representing the service-providing sector showed a mixed picture, with professional and business services and financial activities reporting gains of \$4.64 and \$1.61, respectively. In the remaining industries, health care and social assistance, and leisure and hospitality, weekly wages dropped seasonally by \$2.41 and \$1.60, respectively.

In the goods producing sector, employment declines were experienced in all 12 areas. Seasonal job contractions were reported in the construction industry in 11 areas, ranging

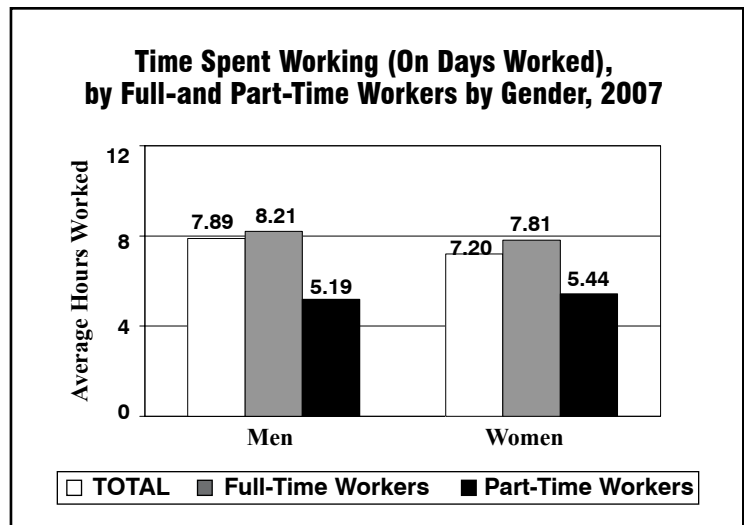
## Hours and Earnings for Selected Industries in Michigan September and August 2008

AREA	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	SEPT	AUG	SEPT	AUG	SEPT	AUG
Construction	36.1	36.2	21.97	21.89	793.12	792.42
Manufacturing	42.5	42.4	22.13	21.80	940.53	924.32
Durable Goods	44.2	44.0	23.97	23.55	1,059.47	1,036.20
Transportation Equipment	43.6	43.5	28.48	28.15	1,241.73	1,224.53
Nondurable Goods	37.3	37.4	15.33	15.43	571.81	577.08
Retail Trade	31.6	30.8	12.39	12.43	391.52	382.84
Financial Activities	34.5	34.7	19.72	19.56	680.34	678.73
Professional & Business Services	34.1	33.9	19.81	19.79	675.52	670.88
Health Care & Social Assistance	34.4	34.4	17.42	17.49	599.25	601.66
Leisure & Hospitality	22.4	22.5	9.23	9.26	206.75	208.35

### American Time Use Survey - 2007

The recent American Time Use Survey released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor focuses on the average amount of time per day in 2007 that Americans worked, did household activities, cared for household children, participated in educational activities, and engaged in leisure and sports activities. Following are some findings concerning doing work by employed persons in 2007:

- Employed persons worked an average of 7.6 hours on the days that they worked. They worked longer on weekdays than on weekend days, 7.9 and 5.6 hours, respectively.
- On the days that they worked, employed men worked about three-quarters of an hour more than employed women. This difference partly reflects women's greater likelihood of working part time.
- However, even among full-time workers (those usually working 35 hours or more per week), men worked slightly longer than women, 8.2 versus 7.8 hours.
- Multiple jobholders were almost twice as likely to work on an average weekend day as were single jobholders, 62 versus 33 percent. Multiple jobholders were also much more likely to work at home than were single jobholders, 31 and 18 percent, respectively.
- On the days that they worked, one out every five employed persons did some or all of their work at home, while almost nine out of every ten persons did some or all of their work at their workplace. Hours worked at home averaged 2.8 hours per day, while hours worked at the workplace averaged 7.9 hours per day. Men and women were equally likely to do some or all of their work at home.
- Self-employed workers were more likely than wage and salary workers to have done some work at home, 55 percent versus 16 percent.



*Source: U.S. Department of Labor,  
Bureau of Labor Statistics; June 2008*



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**Michigan's Labor Surplus Areas, Fiscal Year 2009**

- |                    |                     |                    |                       |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Alcona County      | Eastpointe City     | Lansing City       | Osceola County        |
| Alger County       | Emmet County        | Lapeer County      | Oscoda County         |
| Allegan County     | Flint City          | Lenawee County     | Otsego County         |
| Alpena County      | Flint Twp           | Lincoln Park City  | Pontiac City          |
| Antrim County      | Genesee County      | Luce County        | Port Huron City       |
| Arenac County      | Gladwin County      | Mackinac County    | Presque Isle County   |
| Baraga County      | Gogebic County      | Macomb County      | Roscommon County      |
| Battle Creek City  | Grand Rapids City   | Macomb Twp         | Roseville City        |
| Bay City           | Grand Traverse Cnty | Madison Hgts City  | Saginaw City          |
| Bay County         | Graiot County       | Manistee County    | Saginaw County        |
| Benzie County      | Harrison Twp        | Marquette County   | Sanilac County        |
| Berrien County     | Hillsdale County    | Mason County       | Schoolcraft County    |
| Blackman Chptr Twp | Holland City        | Mecosta County     | Shiawassee County     |
| Branch County      | Houghton County     | Menominee County   | Southfield City       |
| Burton City        | Huron County        | Missaukee County   | St. Clair Shores City |
| Calhoun County     | Ingham County       | Monroe County      | St. Clair County      |
| Charlevoix County  | Inkster City        | Montcalm County    | St. Joseph County     |
| Cheboygan County   | Ionia County        | Montmorency County | Taylor City           |
| Chesterfield Twp   | Iosco County        | Muskegon City      | Tuscola County        |
| Chippewa County    | Iron County         | Muskegon County    | Van Buren County      |
| Clare County       | Jackson City        | Newaygo County     | Warren City           |
| Clinton Twp        | Jackson County      | Oak Park City      | Waterford Township    |
| Crawford County    | Kalamazoo City      | Oakland County     | Wayne County          |
| Delta County       | Kalkaska County     | Oceana County      | Wexford County        |
| Detroit City       | Keweenaw County     | Ogemaw County      | Wyandotte City        |
| East Lansing City  | Lake County         | Ontonagon County   | Wyoming City          |

**Notice for Fiscal Year 2009:**

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued the Labor Surplus Area listings for Fiscal Year 2009. The new Fiscal Year 2009 list for Michigan is printed above and is in effect from October 1, 2008 until September 30, 2009, or until a new list for Fiscal Year 2009 is published.

The qualifying rate for a labor surplus area classification for Fiscal Year 2009 was calculated at 6.0 percent for the base years including January 2006 through December 2007. (The calculation of the qualifying rate is done by multiplying the nation's average unemployment rate of those two years by a factor of 1.2).