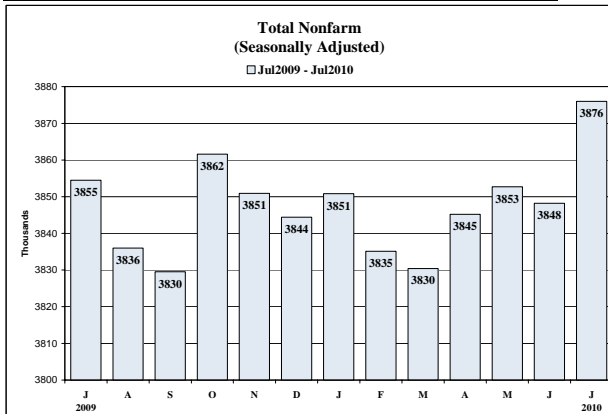


CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
MONTHLY INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS
JULY 2010 - MICHIGAN
 Seasonally Adjusted Preliminary Estimates
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OVERVIEW

MICHIGAN TOTAL NONFARM JOBS (+27,800)



Michigan nonfarm payroll jobs advanced by 27,800 in July after edging down by a revised 4,500 in June. Significant job gains were recorded in the Manufacturing and Government sectors.

The boost in July seasonally adjusted Manufacturing jobs was unusual as unadjusted manufacturing employment normally drops sharply in July due to automotive-related retooling shutdowns. However, since last year, with the bankruptcy-related restructuring of the automotive industry, plant shutdowns and production levels have been aligned more closely with inventory levels. Therefore, due to strong sales and lean inventories, many automotive-related plants remained open in July, resulting in fewer retooling layoffs.

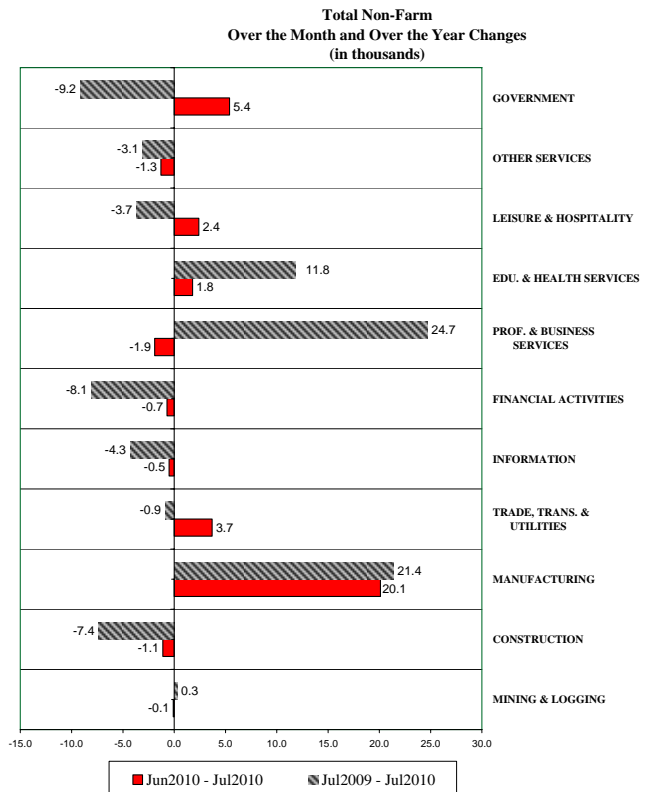
Government gained jobs in July after recording a decline in June. Job additions were concentrated in the local government education sector which has fewer personnel to layoff for summer, thus causing the seasonally adjusted gains.

Since July 2009, Michigan added 21,500 payroll jobs (+0.6 percent). These gains were concentrated in Manufacturing and the Professional and Business Services sector. Education and Health Services continued to expand while Financial Activities, Government and Construction continued to trend

down and had the largest declines. With the July gains, nonfarm jobs have edged up to the May 2009 level.

Nationally, payroll jobs fell in July by 131,000 with government accounting for a majority of the reductions due to the loss of temporary census workers. The private sector gained a modest 71,000 jobs, which was not enough to offset the government sector job cuts. Significant job gains occurred in Mining & Logging and Manufacturing.

The July payroll numbers reflect weak consumer spending and the softening of other indicators like housing and retail. The ISM (manufacturing) index, though still above 50 (which indicates an expansion) has weakened from its high of 60.4 in April. As a result, though the private sector is still adding jobs, the pace of job growth remains fragile.



STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES:

MANUFACTURING expanded by 20,100 jobs in July, with *transportation equipment manufacturing* adding 17,600 workers. These gains were primarily due to the lack of a typical summer shutdown in the automotive sector. Since July 2009, manufacturing gained 21,400 jobs (+4.6 percent). This sector contracted by 156,500 from the start of the recession in December 2007 to December 2009. *Transportation equipment manufacturing* gained 8,800 positions (+6.4 percent) over the year.

Michigan's average weekly earnings and average weekly hours rose in *manufacturing* by \$11.96 and 1.8 (one and eight-tenths/hour). In *transportation equipment manufacturing*, average weekly earnings and average weekly hours increased by \$92.47 and 1.6 (one and six-tenths/hour) respectively.

Nationally, manufacturing added 36,000 jobs, the seventh straight month of job gains. The increase was driven by the 20,700 jobs added by *motor vehicles and parts* manufacturing, which had much lower than typical retooling-related layoffs in July. Over the year, manufacturing contracted by 0.2 percent while *motor vehicles and parts* grew by 6.3 percent.

GOVERNMENT added 5,400 jobs in July and shed 9,200 (-1.4 percent) over the year. The majority of the July job gains were in local government. Nationally, Government cut 202,000 jobs, with 143,000 temporary Census jobs shed. Employment in State and Local government continued to be weak (-48,000 jobs). Over the year, government jobs nationally edged down by 11,000.

OTHER CHANGES:

CONSTRUCTION lost 1,100 jobs in July. Job reductions have moderated in the sector from an average of -2,700 jobs per month from January to July 2009 to -400 this year over the same time period. Employment contracted by 7,400 (-6.0 percent) over the year. Nationally, construction fell by 11,000 jobs, primarily reflecting a strike by 10,000 workers in July. Over the year 6.3 percent of construction jobs were lost.

TRADE TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES gained 3,700 jobs in July with 1,900 of the gains from *retail trade*. Over the year the sector lost 900 jobs with the majority of the losses in *Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities*. Nationally, the sector added 25,000 jobs in July with the gains spread among the component industries. Over the year the sector contracted slightly by 0.3 percent with retail accounting for the largest share of the reduction.

INFORMATION lost 500 jobs in July and 4,300 (-7.7 percent) over the year. Nationally, payrolls dropped by 1,000 jobs and fell by 2.6 percent over the year. Restructuring in wired telecommunication carriers is taking a toll on this industry.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES continued to lose jobs, shedding 700 positions in July and 8,100 (-4.3 percent) over the year. There was considerable weakness in the *finance and insurance* component over the year. Nationally, employment edged down by 17,000 in July and by 1.9 percent over the year.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES edged down by 1,900 over the month with gains in *professional and technical services* offset by losses in *administrative and support and waste services*. Over the year the sector added 24,700 jobs (+5.0 percent) with the majority of the gains in *administrative and support services*. Nationally, professional and business services fell by 13,000 in July, following 9 consecutive months of job gains. Temporary help jobs fell by 5,600, the first decline since September. Over the year the sector was up by 1.6 percent with *employment services* gaining 365,800 jobs (+15.2 percent).

EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES advanced by 1,800 jobs in July, with gains concentrated in *health care and social assistance*. Over the year, the sector added 11,800 jobs (+1.9 percent) with *education services* growing by 7,100 (+8.8 percent). Nationally, payrolls grew by 30,000 with the majority of the gains in *health care and social assistance*. Over the year the sector rose by 1.9 percent.

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY expanded by 2,400 jobs in July with the majority of the additions in *accommodation and food services* (+4,000). From January to July 2010, this sector expanded by 1,200 jobs, while in 2009, 13,200 jobs were lost during the same period. Over the year, payrolls contracted by 3,700 (-1.0 percent). Nationally employment edged up by 6,000 in July with gains in *arts, entertainment and recreation*.

OTHER SERVICES dropped by 1,300 in July and 3,100 jobs (-1.8 percent) over the year. Nationally, 6,000 jobs were lost in July and the sector contracted by 0.4 percent over the year.

UNCHANGED OVER THE MONTH:

MINING AND LOGGING edged down by 100 jobs in July but gained 300 (+4.4 percent) over the year. Nationally, payrolls grew by 8,000 in July and by 6.7 percent over the year.

At a Glance: Michigan Seasonally Adjusted Data

July, 2010

(Employment in thousands)	July 2010(p)	June 2010	July 2009	OTM		OTY	
				Δ	%Δ	Δ	%Δ
Total Nonfarm	3876.0	3848.2	3854.5	27.8	0.7%	21.5	0.6%
Mining & Logging	7.1	7.2	6.8	-0.1	-1.4%	0.3	4.4%
Construction	115.8	116.9	123.2	-1.1	-0.9%	-7.4	-6.0%
Manufacturing	483.3	463.2	461.9	20.1	4.3%	21.4	4.6%
Trade, Trans, and Utilities	710.3	706.6	711.2	3.7	0.5%	-0.9	-0.1%
Information	51.4	51.9	55.7	-0.5	-1.0%	-4.3	-7.7%
Financial Activities	182.2	182.9	190.3	-0.7	-0.4%	-8.1	-4.3%
Prof & Bus. Services	520.6	522.5	495.9	-1.9	-0.4%	24.7	5.0%
Edu. & Health Services	622.3	620.5	610.5	1.8	0.3%	11.8	1.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	375.5	373.1	379.2	2.4	0.6%	-3.7	-1.0%
Other Services	165.2	166.5	168.3	-1.3	-0.8%	-3.1	-1.8%
Government	642.3	636.9	651.5	5.4	0.8%	-9.2	-1.4%

