



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

Vol. 61, Issue No. 7

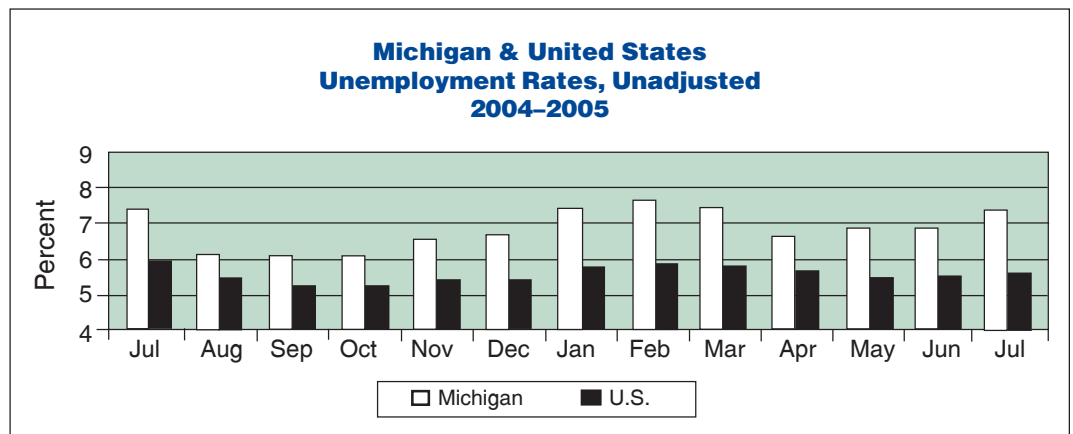
September 2005

Seasonal Increases in Michigan's July Jobless Rate

Temporary layoffs among workers in the automotive sector and auto-related suppliers caused Michigan's jobless level to move up in July. During the month, the state's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased to 7.6 percent, up from 6.9 percent in June. The jobless rate increase represents 37,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment expanded to 394,000. The state's civilian labor force advanced by 37,000 during the month to 5,188,000, while employment remained unchanged at 4,794,000. Typically, manufacturing employment tends to drop in the month of July due to model changeover and retooling

activities in the automotive industry. However, the temporary job cuts were slightly higher than usual this year in manufacturing. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) remained unchanged at 5.2 percentage points during the month.

Compared to a year ago, July's labor force increased by 31,000, employment advanced by 42,000 and unemployment moved down by 11,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year decrease of 0.3 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Nonfarm Employment Falls Seasonally

Michigan's nonfarm employment declined during the month of July, with industry jobs falling to 4,306,000. Employment opportunities decreased by 111,000 jobs, with losses recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Service-providing employment fell by 90,000 during the month, chiefly due to seasonal payroll reductions in local educational facilities. Some seasonal losses were also experienced in private education and health services, wholesale trade (merchant wholesalers), retail trade (food and beverage stores), and professional and business services (mostly in administrative and support services). Goods-producing jobs moved down by 21,000 during the month, as the durable goods sector (transportation equipment) reported short-term layoffs caused by model changeovers in the automotive industry. The nondurable goods sector remained flat during July, as small seasonal gains in food manufacturing made up for the losses recorded in printing and related industries, and

plastics and rubber manufacturing.

In July, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries fell to 39.9 hours from 41.6 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved down by 99 cents to \$20.54. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing contracted to \$819.55, a loss of \$76.10 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2005 July	2005 June	2005 July	2005 June
Manufacturing	\$20.54	\$21.53	39.9	41.6
Durables	22.29	23.01	40.0	42.4
Transport Equipment	28.31	29.00	39.0	43.2
Nondurables	14.47	15.44	39.7	38.7

Fatal Occupational Injuries in Michigan, 2003

Fatal work injuries in Michigan totaled 151 in 2003, almost matching the previous year's total, but down considerably from the 175 fatalities recorded in 2001. There were 27 fatalities associated with highway crashes, accounting for almost one of every five occupational fatalities in Michigan. There were also 19 deaths from nonhighway transportation incidents, such as those that might occur on a farm or industrial premises, and 19 additional fatalities from employees struck by objects. Other common causes of work-related fatal injuries were homicides (14) and falls to a lower level (13), as from a ladder or roof. The top five categories combined represented just over 60 percent or three out of every five work-related fatalities in the state during 2003.

Some key characteristics of workplace fatalities in Michigan during 2003:

- Men accounted for 93 percent (141) of the work-related fatalities. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water and rail, accounted for over one third of the deaths.
- Contact with equipment and objects was the second leading cause of death among men, representing about one of every five fatalities. Among women, five of the 10 deaths in 2003 resulted from transportation incidents and three from assaults and violent acts.
- Workers 25-54 years old – the prime working age group – accounted for 59 percent of the state's work-related fatalities in 2003.
- Just over three of every four workers (115) killed on-the-job, worked for wage and salaries. The remaining fatalities (36), were among the self-employed. Both wage and salary and self-employed workers died primarily from transportation-related incidents.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2005.

Total Occupational Injuries In Michigan By Selected Event Group, 1997 - 2003

Year	Total Fatalities	Highway Crashes	Nonhighway Transport Incidents	Struck By Object
1997	174	21	7	13
1998	179	30	6	14
1999	182	37	11	11
2000	156	24	9	25
2001	175	28	17	15
2002	152	26	8	17
2003	151	27	19	19

Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Jul 2005 Jun 2005 Jul 2004

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,188	5,151	5,157
Employment	4,794	4,794	4,752
Unemployment	394	357	405
Rate (Percent)	7.6	6.9	7.9

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,306	4,417	4,331
Goods-Producing	867	888	887
Nat Resources & Mining	9	9	9
Construction	206	202	210
Manufacturing	653	677	668
Durable Goods	505	529	522
Fabricated Metals	83	83	82
Machinery Manufact.	76	77	76
Transportation Equip.	218	238	232
Nondurable Goods	148	148	147
Service-Providing	3,439	3,529	3,444
Trade, Transport & Util.	809	817	813
Wholesale Trade	172	174	172
Retail Trade	511	514	516
Motor Vehicle Dealers	65	64	64
Food & Beverage Stores	89	90	91
General Merchandise	108	108	114
Transp, Warehousing & Util	126	129	124
Information	65	66	69
Financial Activities	221	221	220
Finance & Insurance	163	164	162
Real Estate & Rental	58	58	58
Prof & Business Services	582	588	587
Prof, Scientific & Technical	244	246	243
Management Scientific Services	20	20	19
Administrative Support	259	263	263
Education & Health Services	551	555	543
Education Services	60	63	60
Health Care & Social Asst	490	492	483
Leisure & Hospitality	432	431	430
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	76	75	73
Accommodation & Food	356	356	357
Other Services	182	184	181
Government	597	668	602
Federal	55	55	56
State	156	156	156
Local	386	457	390

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul
	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	190,500	191,800	186,300	74,400	74,700	73,900	57,900	57,000	58,500
Employment	181,300	183,300	176,900	68,800	69,800	68,000	53,600	53,100	53,700
Unemployment	9,200	8,500	9,300	5,500	4,900	5,900	4,200	3,900	4,800
Rate (Percent)	4.8	4.4	5.0	7.4	6.5	8.0	7.3	6.8	8.1

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	196,100	201,000	195,000	62,000	64,100	62,700	39,600	39,800	40,700
Nat Resources & Construction	6,200	6,100	6,300	2,500	2,500	2,600	1,700	1,700	1,700
Manufacturing	19,200	22,500	20,100	14,200	14,500	14,000	4,300	4,300	4,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,600	27,700	27,300	10,300	10,400	10,300	9,300	9,300	9,200
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,500	5,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,400
Retail Trade	18,800	18,900	18,700	7,800	7,900	7,800	6,600	6,600	6,500
Information	3,700	3,700	3,800	*	*	*	600	600	700
Financial Activities	5,800	5,800	6,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500
Professional & Business Services	27,700	27,700	26,900	6,200	6,400	6,300	3,700	3,700	3,800
Educational & Health Services	22,900	23,000	22,300	9,200	9,200	9,100	5,500	5,500	5,700
Leisure & Hospitality	14,700	14,700	15,000	6,300	6,400	6,000	5,100	5,000	5,100
Other Services	6,200	6,200	6,200	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,600
Government	62,100	63,600	61,100	9,100	10,200	9,300	5,400	5,700	5,800

Detroit-Warren-Livonia

(Data in Thousands)

	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul
	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004

Flint

Grand Rapids-Wyoming

Place of Residence

Labor Force	2,233	2,218	2,233	217,300	215,900	216,000	411,400	407,600	407,200
Employment	2,051	2,048	2,058	196,700	199,200	194,300	383,300	382,500	374,400
Unemployment	182	170	176	20,600	16,800	21,700	28,100	25,100	32,700
Rate (Percent)	8.1	7.7	7.9	9.5	7.8	10.0	6.8	6.2	8.0

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,010	2,072	2,017	155,000	159,300	156,700	380,100	386,100	378,400
Nat Resources & Construction	95	94	93	7,900	7,600	7,400	20,300	20,400	21,000
Manufacturing	273	290	277	21,700	21,800	23,500	72,500	73,500	72,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	381	383	382	31,300	31,800	31,300	73,900	74,300	73,600
Wholesale Trade	94	95	95	6,600	6,700	6,700	20,700	21,100	20,200
Retail Trade	221	222	223	21,100	21,500	21,100	43,100	43,300	43,200
Information	35	36	36	2,000	2,000	2,100	5,600	5,700	5,700
Financial Activities	119	119	118	7,000	6,800	6,800	21,500	21,400	20,900
Professional & Business Services	355	362	359	18,700	18,900	18,800	52,600	52,700	52,900
Educational & Health Services	258	259	254	24,200	24,900	24,100	51,200	51,400	48,800
Leisure & Hospitality	189	191	189	15,200	15,400	15,500	32,900	32,800	33,100
Other Services	97	98	99	6,900	6,900	7,100	16,900	17,000	17,300
Government	209	241	211	20,100	23,200	20,100	32,700	36,900	32,600

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	135,300	134,500	135,100	81,100	80,400	80,200	174,700	175,800	172,200
Employment	127,400	127,300	126,500	75,100	75,000	73,400	163,700	165,800	160,100
Unemployment	7,900	7,200	8,600	6,000	5,300	6,800	11,000	10,000	12,100
Rate (Percent)	5.9	5.3	6.4	7.4	6.6	8.5	6.3	5.7	7.0

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	109,500	111,900	112,000	61,600	62,500	61,500	140,800	145,300	140,600
Nat Resources & Construction	6,900	6,800	6,800	2,700	2,700	2,700	6,800	6,800	7,000
Manufacturing	35,500	36,400	38,000	10,100	10,100	10,200	23,900	24,700	24,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	17,300	17,400	17,500	12,500	12,600	12,500	25,800	26,000	25,500
Wholesale Trade	4,000	4,100	4,000	1,700	1,700	1,700	4,400	4,400	4,300
Retail Trade	10,400	10,400	10,700	7,700	7,800	7,800	17,500	17,700	17,300
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	1,400	1,400	1,500
Financial Activities	3,400	3,400	3,300	2,400	2,400	2,400	7,800	7,800	7,600
Professional & Business Services	12,400	12,500	10,600	4,800	4,900	4,900	14,200	14,600	14,200
Educational & Health Services	9,700	9,800	9,700	9,300	9,300	9,100	19,900	20,000	19,500
Leisure & Hospitality	8,700	8,600	8,600	6,100	6,000	5,800	15,300	15,300	15,100
Other Services	4,400	4,500	4,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	6,600	6,700	6,800
Government	10,200	11,500	11,900	10,500	11,200	10,500	19,100	22,000	19,300

	Lansing-East Lansing			Monroe			Muskegon-Norton Shores		
	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	256,800	252,600	252,800	78,600	80,000	77,700	93,700	92,100	91,500
Employment	238,900	236,700	234,900	72,600	75,300	71,800	86,200	85,800	83,300
Unemployment	17,900	15,900	17,800	6,000	4,700	6,000	7,500	6,300	8,200
Rate (Percent)	7.0	6.3	7.1	7.7	5.9	7.7	8.0	6.9	8.9

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	225,100	226,100	225,700	41,700	45,300	42,400	67,100	67,600	65,600
Nat Resources & Construction	10,500	10,400	10,200	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,600
Manufacturing	20,900	19,600	22,000	6,800	8,700	7,500	13,300	13,600	13,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,300	36,400	36,700	9,900	9,900	9,900	13,500	13,700	13,800
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,700	5,800	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,400	1,400	1,400
Retail Trade	23,900	24,000	24,500	5,800	5,800	5,900	10,800	10,900	11,100
Information	3,000	3,000	3,200	*	*	*	900	900	1,000
Financial Activities	15,800	15,800	15,800	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,900
Professional & Business Services	21,200	21,400	20,900	3,300	3,300	3,400	4,200	4,200	4,200
Educational & Health Services	25,800	26,100	25,300	4,500	4,600	4,400	10,400	10,400	10,000
Leisure & Hospitality	20,300	20,500	20,000	4,600	4,600	5,000	9,300	8,600	8,600
Other Services	10,900	10,900	11,000	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,600	2,600	2,800
Government	60,400	62,000	60,600	5,600	6,900	5,400	8,300	9,400	8,200

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	79,800	79,900	79,000	103,800	101,700	103,800
Employment	73,600	74,300	72,100	94,800	93,600	93,500
Unemployment	6,200	5,600	6,900	9,000	8,000	10,300
Rate (Percent)	7.8	7.0	8.8	8.6	7.9	9.9

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	62,700	64,500	62,500	93,600	93,800	93,900
Nat Resources & Construction	2,500	2,500	2,600	4,300	4,300	4,800
Manufacturing	14,300	14,600	14,500	14,100	13,500	14,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,900	13,000	12,500	17,700	18,000	17,500
Wholesale Trade	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,700
Retail Trade	7,900	8,000	7,700	12,200	12,400	12,200
Information	800	800	900	2,000	2,000	2,100
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	5,100	5,100	5,100
Professional & Business Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	8,600	8,600	9,000
Educational & Health Services	9,300	9,400	8,700	15,300	15,300	14,600
Leisure & Hospitality	6,100	6,300	6,500	10,300	10,300	10,000
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,800	4,300	4,400	4,400
Government	6,900	8,000	6,900	11,900	12,300	11,600

Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

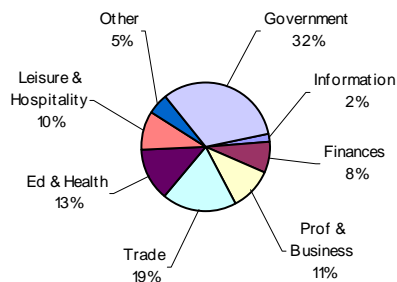
Northwest Lower Michigan

	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004	Jul 2005	Jun 2005	Jul 2004
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	167,600	164,900	165,300	105,700	104,500	103,500	172,600	167,600	169,700
Employment	157,100	154,500	154,000	97,900	97,400	95,100	161,800	157,800	158,200
Unemployment	10,500	10,400	11,300	7,800	7,100	8,500	10,700	9,700	11,500
Rate (Percent)	6.2	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.8	8.2	6.2	5.8	6.8

Percent Distribution Of Service-Providing Industries In The Lansing MSA, Annual Averages 2004



Regional Focus

Total 2004 annual average nonfarm employment in the **Lansing MSA** stood at 230,500. Eighty-six percent of the jobs in the area (198,600) were in the service-providing industries. The largest number of jobs among the service industries were in *government*, accounting for 33 percent (65,400) of the total, followed by *trade, transportation and utilities*, accounting for 19 percent (37,000), and *educational and health services* with 13 percent. In comparison, Michigan's service industries account for 80 percent of total employment. The largest sector, *trade transportation and utilities* accounts for 23 percent followed by *government*, and *professional and business services* with 20 and 17 percent, respectively.

July Jobless Rates Increase Seasonally in Most of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

July seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates increased in 16 of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas. Only the Upper Peninsula showed a small drop in its jobless rate, falling by 0.1 of a percentage point for the month. From June to July, most regional jobless rate advances were seasonal and substantial, ranging from 0.4 to 1.8 percent. The average rate increase for the 16 areas was 0.7 of a percentage point. The largest over-the-month area unemployment rate increases were recorded in the Monroe, Flint and Muskegon-Norton Shores Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), with rates in these three areas moving up by over a full percentage point. The smallest over-the-month jobless rate gain among the state's major areas was in Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Ann Arbor and Northwest Lower Michigan, all with jobless rates edging upward by 0.4 of one percent. Over-the-month employment levels expanded in 11 areas. Gains were modest in most of Michigan's southern metropolitan areas, with increases averaging 0.5 percent. The Northwest Lower Michigan region and the Upper Peninsula registered relatively

strong employment hikes, as hiring for the summer tourism season reached its highest level.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.8 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.9 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of July was recorded by the Flint MSA with 9.5 percent, followed by Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, with 8.6 percent.

Since July 2004, 15 of the state's major labor market areas recorded unemployment rate declines. Jobless rate contractions were sizeable over the year in a number of areas, with 13 regions reporting rate drops of half of a percentage point or more. The largest unemployment rate decreases since July of 2004 occurred in the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, Grand Rapids-Wyoming, Jackson and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs, with all four regions reporting declines of a full percentage point or more.

All of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Experienced Seasonal Losses in Nonfarm Employment During July

Total nonfarm employment moved down in all of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of July, with the Monroe area showing the largest drop at 7.9 percent, followed by the Battle Creek and Kalamazoo MSAs with decreases of 3.3 and 3.1 percent, respectively. Employment losses were seasonal and were recorded in the service-providing and goods-producing industries. However, employment changes in the goods-producing sectors were somewhat mixed, as most areas reported temporary jobs reductions due to auto plants halting production following model changeover shutdowns, while other MSAs had concluded the changeovers and began recalling staff back to work.

Job reductions in the service-providing industries occurred in all the metropolitan areas. The losses were due to seasonal factors and were concentrated mainly in local government, as elementary and secondary educational facilities continued to reduce staff levels during the summer recess period. Minor downward movements were also recorded in professional and business services (Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA, down by 7,000), while small reductions in trade transportation and utilities were scattered in several areas including the Saginaw, Flint, and Muskegon MSAs (down by 1.7, 1.6, and 1.5 percent, respectively).

In the goods-producing sector, employment reductions were reported mainly in manufacturing. The strongest temporary reductions in the automotive sector were reported by the Monroe and Ann Arbor MSAs, down by 21.8 and 14.7 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the Lansing-East Lansing and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North areas recalled workers from layoff, and reported employment gains of 6.6 and 4.4 percentage points, respectively. Manufacturing employment in the Bay City and Jackson areas remained unchanged.

During July, average weekly hours in manufacturing fell in three of the five major areas for which data is currently available. The losses were due to reductions in the durable goods sector, caused mostly by the changeover shutdowns. Average hourly earnings moved down in all five areas during the month, with declines reported in the durable and non-durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings contracted in all five major areas. The largest losses in weekly earnings were reported in the Flint MSA, down by \$273.77, followed by the Lansing-East Lansing MSA with a decline of \$81.18, and the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA with a drop of \$17.36.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings* Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas July and June 2005

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
Michigan	39.9	41.6	20.54	21.53	819.55	895.65
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	41.4	42.3	24.25	24.76	1,003.95	1,047.35
Flint	40.1	46.5	29.19	31.06	1,170.52	1,444.29
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	39.8	38.5	17.04	17.96	678.19	691.46
Kalamazoo-Portage	38.8	38.7	14.84	14.97	575.79	579.34
Lansing-East Lansing	38.0	41.0	22.96	23.26	872.48	953.66

* Hours and earnings data for the manufacturing sector is currently available only in the above MSAs.

Michigan's Labor Surplus, Fiscal Year 2005

Alcona County	Emmet County	Mackinac County	Otsego County
Alpena County	Flint City	Manistee County	Pontiac City
Antrim County	Gladwin County	Mason County	Port Huron City
Arenac County	Gogebic County	Menominee County	Presque Isle County
Baraga County	Grand Rapids City	Bal of Midland County	Roscommon County
Battle Creek City	Highland Park City	Missaukee County	Roseville City
Bay City	Huron County	Montcalm County	Saginaw City
Benzie County	Inkster City	Montmorency County	Sanilac County
Burton City	Iosco County	Mount Morris Twp	Schoolcraft County
Charlevoix County	Jackson City	Muskegon City	Shiawassee County
Cheboygan County	Kalamazoo City	Bal of Muskegon County	Bal of St. Clair County
Chippewa County	Kalkaska County	Newaygo County	St. Joseph County
Clare County	Keweenaw County	Oceana County	Tuscola County
Crawford County	Lake County	Ogemaw County	Van Buren County
Delta County	Lapeer County	Ontonagon County	Warren City
Detroit City	Luce County	Osceola County	Wexford County
		Oscoda County	

NOTICE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005:

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued the Labor Surplus Area listings for Fiscal Year 2005. The new Fiscal Year 2005 list for Michigan is printed above and is **in effect from October 1, 2004 until September 30, 2005**. The changes made to Michigan's new listings were the subtraction of three areas: *Hillsdale County, Iron County and Marquette County*; and the addition of three areas: *Van Buren County, the City of Warren and the balance of Midland County*.

The qualifying rate for a labor surplus area classification for Fiscal Year 2005 was calculated at 7.1 percent for the base years including January 2002 through December 2003. (The calculation of the qualifying rate is done by multiplying the nation's average jobless rate of those two years, 5.9 percent, by a factor of 1.2).

Wage and Salary Employment in Michigan, Mid-year Report, 2005

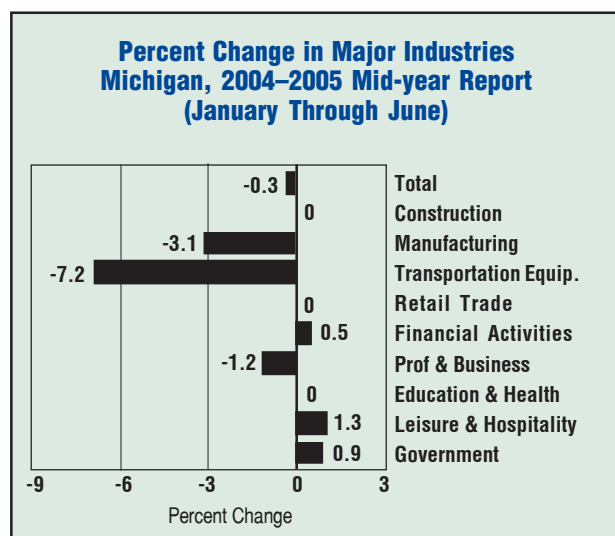
Michigan's total nonfarm employment changes during the first half of 2005 have basically revealed a flat job market, as the state continues to struggle to record sustained employment gains. The total number of payroll jobs during the first six months of 2005 remained essentially flat, decreasing by 15,000 jobs, or a drop of 0.3 percentage point from the same period in 2004. Employment opportunities changed little throughout the state's economy, with the exception of the steady decline in the manufacturing sector.

During the first six months of 2005, jobs in Michigan's service-providing industries stood at 3,490,000 an increase of 7,000, or 0.2 percent over the same period in 2004. Retail trade, and education and health services, two of the larger sectors in Michigan's economy, remained unchanged for the period, while professional and business services, the largest sector in the services industries, fell by 7,000 jobs, or 1.2 percent. These losses were countered by gains in financial activities (up by 1,000), and leisure and hospitality services (up by 5,000 jobs), a sector that has displayed noticeable improvement for the second consecutive year.

Among the goods-producing industries, the construction industry remained unchanged at 180,000, while manufacturing decreased by 22,000 or 3.1 percent. Most of the employment losses came from the durable goods

sector, as transportation equipment (down by 22,000, or 3.1 percent) and its related industries registered most of the downward adjustments. Government employment expanded by 6,000 jobs or 0.9 percent over the period, much of it in local education.

Source: DLEG; Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, July 2005.



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Michigan Dept. Labor & Economic Growth
 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives
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