MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

VOL. 74, ISSUE NO. 3
MAY 2018

Occupational Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities in Michigan

Feature Article pg. 16

Infographic of the Month: Fatal Occupational Injuries

pg. 15

Ask the Economist: Information Sources on Teens in the Labor Market

pg. 26

The Michigan jobless rate edged down by 0.1 percentage points in March.

MARCH 2018 JOBLESS RATE

MICHIGAN

4.7%

NATIONAL

4.1%

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BRUCE WEAVER
EDITOR
Economic Manager
WeaverB1@michigan.gov

JIM ASTALOS
DESIGNER
Economic Analyst
AstalosJ@michigan.gov

JEFFREY AULA
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
AulaJ@michigan.gov

LEONIDAS MUREMBYA
REGIONAL CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Specialist
MurembyaL@michigan.gov

SHIBANI PUTATUNDA
REGIONAL CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
PutatundaS@michigan.gov

JASON PALMER
CONTRIBUTOR
Director
PalmerJ2@michigan.gov

MARCUS REASON
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
ReasonM@michigan.gov

MARK REFFITT
PROJECT MANAGER
Economic Specialist
ReffittM@michigan.gov

JIM RHEIN
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Specialist
RheinJ@michigan.gov

DYLAN SCHAFER
CONTRIBUTOR
Economic Analyst
SchaferD9@michigan.gov

IT'S BIGGER THAN DATA.

The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives is the official source for high quality demographic and labor market information for the state of Michigan and its regions. We administer the state's federal-state cooperative programs with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Census Bureau and produce high-quality information and analysis through grants from the U.S. Department of Labor and from partner agencies in the state of Michigan. We provide our national, state, and local partners and customers with *accurate, objective, reliable, timely, accessible,* and *transparent* information and insights.

The Michigan unemployment rate inched down by one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.7 percent in March. The national rate measured 4.1 percent, marking the sixth consecutive month at that rate. Over the year, the Michigan jobless rate was little changed, up by just one-tenth of a percentage point. Over the same period, the national rate fell by four-tenths of a percentage point.

March payroll jobs were up by 10,000 to 4,424,300, with gains reported in nine of 11 broad industry sectors. Most of the monthly job additions were seen in *Professional and business services; Trade, transportation, and utilities*; and *Construction*. *Information* and *Education and health services* were the only industries to see job reductions over the month.

This month's *Feature Article* commemorates Workers' Memorial Day by using the most recent data from two federal-state cooperative programs to describe and explain workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. We learn that in 2016 there were 111,700 nonfatal work injuries and illnesses and 162 fatal work injuries in Michigan. The rest of the article discusses the events or exposures that led to the injuries and illnesses as well analyzing industries, occupations, and other characteristics associated with the injuries and illnesses. Our *Relevant Rankings* looks at workplace injuries and illnesses among the states, revealing that Michigan ranks 30th by fatal injury rate and 17th by nonfatal injury and illness rate. Workers' Memorial Day takes place annually on April 28 and is a time to remember and honor the men and women who have lost their lives on the job.

Finally, our *Ask the Economist* looks forward to summer by answering what information exists on teens in the labor market. We talk about two sources from the U.S. Census Bureau and foreshadow our Teen Summer Employment Forecast due out in mid-May.

We hope you enjoy this edition of *Michigan's Labor Market News*. Please let us know if there is something you would like to know more about.

JASON PALMER
DIRECTOR
Bureau of Labor Market Information
and Strategic Initiatives

MICHIGAN'S MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DECLINES SLIGHTLY

The seasonally adjusted Michigan jobless rate inched downward in March by one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.7 percent. Total employment increased by 3,000 over the month as the number of unemployed in the state decreased by 3,000. Michigan's workforce was little changed in March.

Since March 2017, Michigan's jobless rate was little changed, up by just one-tenth of a percentage point. Over the same period, the national unemployment rate fell by four-tenths of a percentage point. The state's unemployment rate in March was six-tenths of a percentage point above the national rate. The U.S. jobless rate was unchanged at 4.1 percent in March.

Michigan's 4.7 percent March unemployment rate matched the monthly rates recorded from September 2017 through January 2018.

Since March 2017, total employment in Michigan advanced by 23,000 or 0.5 percent while the number of unemployed rose slightly by 7,000 or 3.1 percent. Nationally, total employment rose by 1.4 percent and the number of unemployed fell by 8.2 percent over this period. Michigan's labor force rose a modest 0.6 percent over this period, lagging behind the 1.0 percent expansion nationally.

From the fourth quarter 2017 to the first quarter 2018, Michigan's quarterly jobless rate was unchanged at 4.7 percent.

The rates over the last several quarters were up slightly from the recent low rate of 4.4 percent posted in the second quarter 2017. From the third quarter 2015 to the second quarter 2017, the state's quarterly rates declined from 5.2 percent to 4.4 percent, with the average rate over this time frame of 4.8 percent. This was a relatively stable period for Michigan's quarterly unemployment rates when contrasted with the rate changes from 2009 through 2015. From the third quarter 2009 to the third quarter 2015, the state's quarterly jobless rate fell sharply by 9.2 percentage points from 14.4 percent to 5.2 percent.

The chart below displays Michigan's quarterly rates from the first quarter 2014 to the first quarter 2018. Over that time, the state's rate dropped by 3.3 percentage points from 8.0 percent to 4.7 percent, which exceeded the national decline over that period of two and a half percentage points. Since the first quarter 2014, total employment rose in Michigan by 301,000 or 6.9 percent, which was similar to the U.S. gain of 6.6 percent. The number of unemployed in the state fell by 148,000 or 39 percent, which slightly bettered the national reduction of 35.6 percent over that period. Michigan's workforce grew by 154,000 or 3.2 percent since the first quarter 2014, which was somewhat less than the U.S. advance of 3.8 percent.

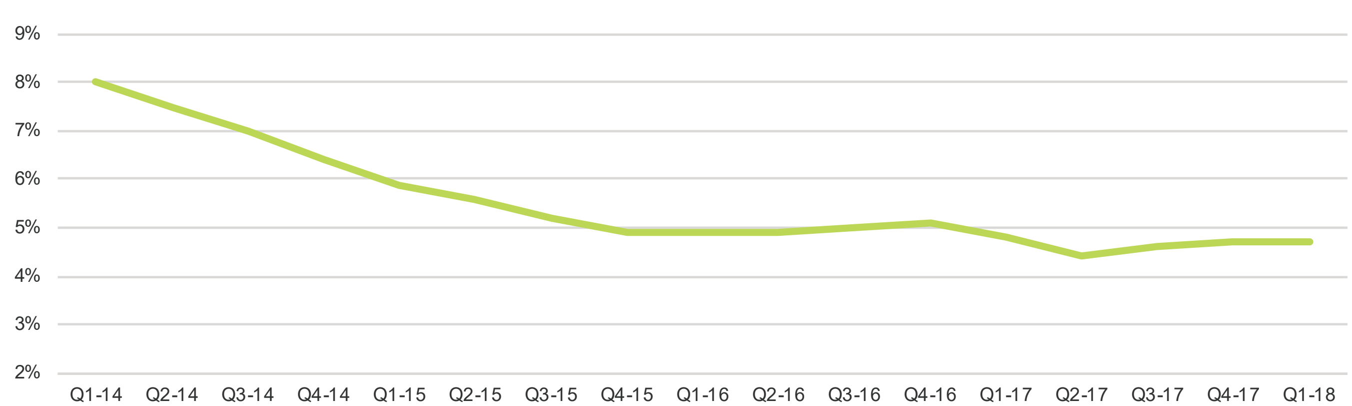
The highest Michigan quarterly jobless rate dating back to 1976 (the first year of the current official series) was 16.4 percent, recorded in the fourth quarter 1982, while the lowest state rate of 3.3 percent occurred in the first quarter 2000.

JIM RHEIN
Economic Specialist

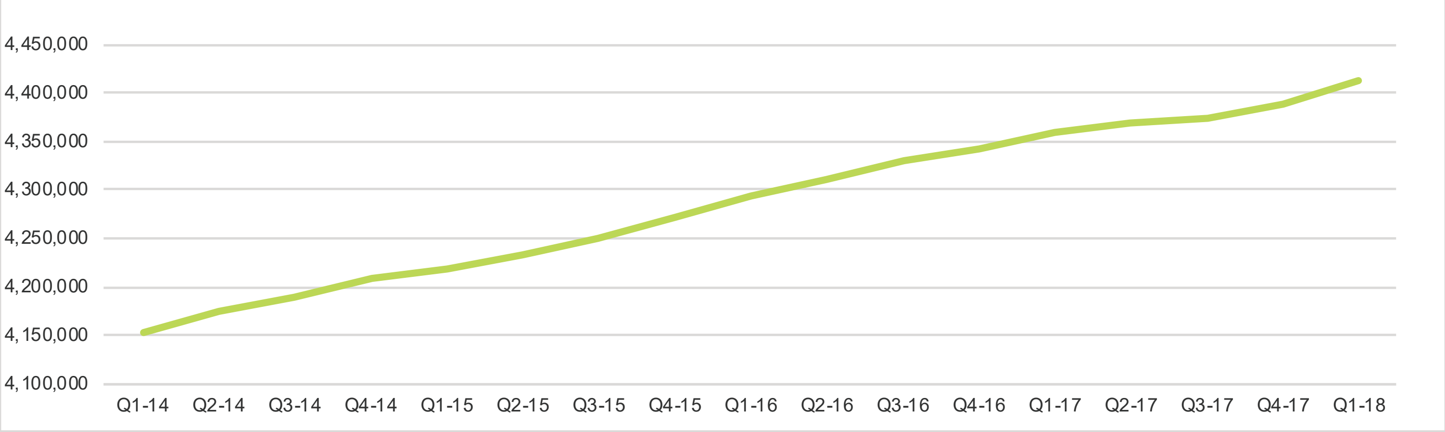
MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	CHANGE OVER THE MONTH	CHANGE OVER THE YEAR
Labor Force	4,898,000	4,897,000	4,868,000	+1,000	+30,000
Employed	4,668,000	4,665,000	4,645,000	+3,000	+23,000
Unemployed	230,000	233,000	223,000	-3,000	+7,000
Jobless Rate	4.7	4.8	4.6	-0.1	+0.1

MICHIGAN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY JOBLESS RATES



MICHIGAN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY PAYROLL JOBS



MICHIGAN JOB TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Monthly Overview

Total nonfarm payrolls in Michigan increased by 10,000 jobs in March to total 4,424,300. This gain was widespread and occurred in nine of the 11 broad industry sectors. The major industry sectors of *Professional and business services* (+4,400), *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+2,800), and *Construction* (+1,600) accounted for 88 percent of the total increase in jobs. Additional broad sectors with small monthly job gains included *Leisure and hospitality* (+900), *Manufacturing* (+700), and *Government* (+400). The two broad sectors with job declines in March included *Information* (-200) and *Education and health services* (-1,200). Payrolls in the state's key *Transportation equipment manufacturing* sector increased by 600 in March due to the end of temporary layoffs.

Over the Year Analysis

Between March 2017 and March 2018, total nonfarm employment advanced by 61,300, or 1.4 percent. This was similar to the 1.5 percent growth rate nationally during this period. In Michigan, all major industry sectors except *Information* (-1,900) contributed to this rise. The largest of these broad sector job gains occurred in *Professional and business services* (+12,900) while the smallest was reported in *Mining and logging* (+500). Significant payroll increases were also reported in *Construction* (+12,100), *Leisure and hospitality* (+11,500), *Government* (+7,300), *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+5,500), *Education and health services* (+4,900), *Other services* (+3,600), and *Manufacturing* (+3,000).

Michigan First Quarter 2018 Performance

In Michigan, total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 0.5 percent during the first quarter. This was similar to the 0.4 percent growth rate nationally during this period. Since reaching a recessionary low of 3,830,400 in third quarter 2009, payrolls in Michigan have increased in 33 of the subsequent 34 quarters, which has resulted in an employment advance of 581,800.

In the first quarter of 2018, the broad industry sectors recording above-average growth included *Construction* (3.0 percent), *Mining and logging* (+2.7 percent), *Professional and business services* (+1.3 percent), *Other services* (+1.0 percent), and *Leisure and hospitality* (+0.9 percent).

The broad sectors where employment grew near or below the state average included *Education and health services* (+0.6 percent), *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+0.4 percent), *Financial activities* (+0.2 percent), and *Manufacturing* (+0.1 percent).

The major industry groups registering a quarterly decline in jobs were *Government* (-0.4 percent) and *Information* (-0.9 percent).

Significant Industry Employment Developments

RETAIL TRADE

Retail trade job levels rose by 2,200 in March after remaining essentially unchanged in January and February. Part of the March increase was due to larger than typical hiring in *Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers* and *Motor vehicle and parts dealers.* Despite this strong over the month increase, first quarter employment levels notched up by only 100 jobs. Since March 2017, *Retail trade* employment levels declined by 1,200 or 0.3 percent. Nationally, job levels fell by 4,400 over the month but moved higher by 0.4 percent over the year.

PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

Job levels in this sector advanced by 1,900 to a series high of 298,000 in March. Part of this rise was due to an atypical employment increase in *Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and related payroll services* and *Computer systems design and related services.* On a quarterly basis, payrolls have grown in 32 of the past 34 quarters with 3,200 jobs added during the first quarter of 2018. The employment growth during the first three months of this year was primarily located in *Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and related payroll services, Architectural, engineering, and related services*, and *Computer systems design and related services*. Between March 2017 and March 2018, job levels have grown by 7,000 or by 2.4 percent. Nationally, employment rose by 18,900 over the month and by 2.3 percent since March 2017.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

Employers in this broad sector cut their payrolls by 1,200 workers in March. This reduction occurred entirely in the *Health care and social assistance* (-1,200) subsector as payrolls in *Education* services were unchanged over the month. A significant portion of the overall monthly decline was due to job reductions in *Nursing and residential care facilities* and *Social assistance.* During the first quarter, employment levels in the broad sector grew by 3,900. Since March 2017, employment levels have increased by 4,900 (+0.7 percent) with all this gain reported in *Health care and social assistance* (+5,400). Nationally, jobs increased by 25,000 in March and by 1.9 percent over the year.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSAs)

On a *not-seasonally-adjusted basis*, total nonfarm jobs advanced in 12 of the 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) during March. The exceptions were *Muskegon* which remained unchanged and *Lansing* where total payrolls declined by 0.3 percent.

Job increases ranged from 0.4 percent in the *Flint* metro area to 0.9 percent in the *Battle Creek* and *Jackson* MSAs.

Common to many of the areas with job gains were payroll increases in the broad sectors of *Trade, transportation, and utilities* and *Professional and business services.*

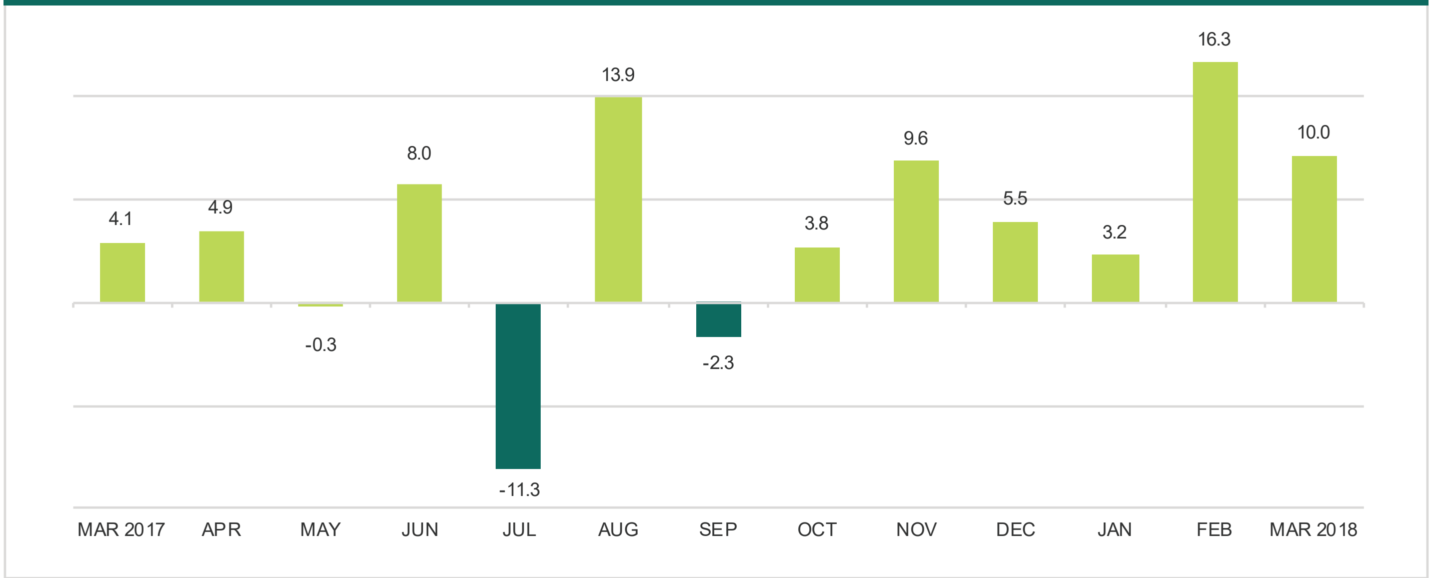
Part of the reason for the March job decline in the *Lansing* MSA may have been related to wide spread flooding that occurred in the latter part of February with effects that lingered into early March.

JEFFREY AULA
Economic Analyst

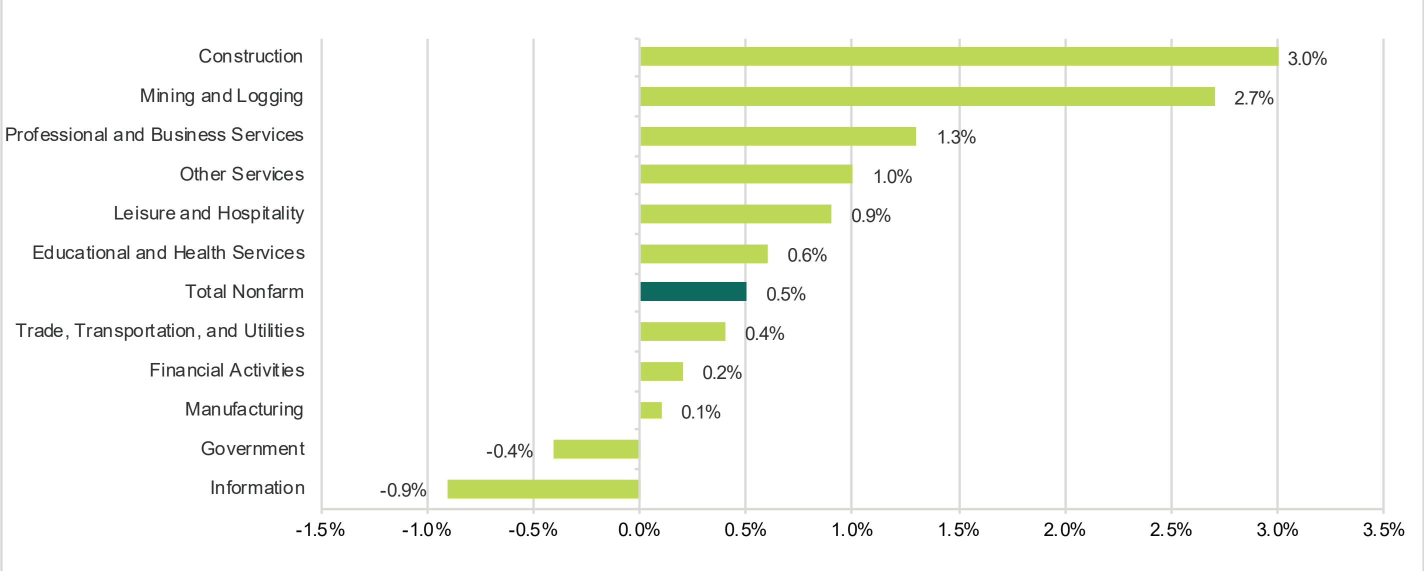
MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

INDUSTRY	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	OVER THE MONTH		OVER THE YEAR	
				LEVEL	PERCENT	LEVEL	PERCENT
TOTAL NONFARM	**4,424,300**	**4,414,300**	**4,363,000**	**10,000**	**0.2%**	**61,300**	**1.4%**
Total Private	3,816,600	3,807,000	3,762,600	9,600	0.3%	54,000	1.4%
Private Service-Providing	3,018,500	3,011,300	2,980,100	7,200	0.2%	38,400	1.3%
GOODS-PRODUCING	**798,100**	**795,700**	**782,500**	**2,400**	**0.3%**	**15,600**	**2.0%**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	180,000	178,300	167,400	1,700	1.0%	12,600	7.5%
Mining and Logging	7,500	7,400	7,000	100	1.4%	500	7.1%
Construction	172,500	170,900	160,400	1,600	0.9%	12,100	7.5%
Manufacturing	618,100	617,400	615,100	700	0.1%	3,000	0.5%
Durable Goods	465,700	464,800	464,800	900	0.2%	900	0.2%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	187,800	187,200	188,400	600	0.3%	-600	-0.3%
Nondurable Goods	152,400	152,600	150,300	-200	-0.1%	2,100	1.4%
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**3,626,200**	**3,618,600**	**3,580,500**	**7,600**	**0.2%**	**45,700**	**1.3%**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	794,200	791,400	788,700	2,800	0.4%	5,500	0.7%
Wholesale Trade	174,000	174,100	172,600	-100	-0.1%	1,400	0.8%
Retail Trade	474,000	471,800	475,200	2,200	0.5%	-1,200	-0.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	146,200	145,500	140,900	700	0.5%	5,300	3.8%
Information	55,200	55,400	57,100	-200	-0.4%	-1,900	-3.3%
Financial Activities	219,400	219,100	217,500	300	0.1%	1,900	0.9%
Finance and Insurance	164,700	164,500	163,100	200	0.1%	1,600	1.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	54,700	54,600	54,400	100	0.2%	300	0.6%
Professional and Business Services	661,400	657,000	648,500	4,400	0.7%	12,900	2.0%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	298,000	296,100	291,000	1,900	0.6%	7,000	2.4%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	67,900	67,600	65,700	300	0.4%	2,200	3.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	295,500	293,300	291,800	2,200	0.8%	3,700	1.3%
Education and Health Services	674,400	675,600	669,500	-1,200	-0.2%	4,900	0.7%
Educational Services	73,200	73,200	73,700	0	0.0%	-500	-0.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	601,200	602,400	595,800	-1,200	-0.2%	5,400	0.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	443,000	442,100	431,500	900	0.2%	11,500	2.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	54,000	53,500	52,900	500	0.9%	1,100	2.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	389,000	388,600	378,600	400	0.1%	10,400	2.7%
Other Services	170,900	170,700	167,300	200	0.1%	3,600	2.2%
Government	607,700	607,300	600,400	400	0.1%	7,300	1.2%
Federal Government	52,000	52,100	52,500	-100	-0.2%	-500	-1.0%
State Government	193,400	194,400	189,800	-1,000	-0.5%	3,600	1.9%
Local Government	362,300	360,800	358,100	1,500	0.4%	4,200	1.2%

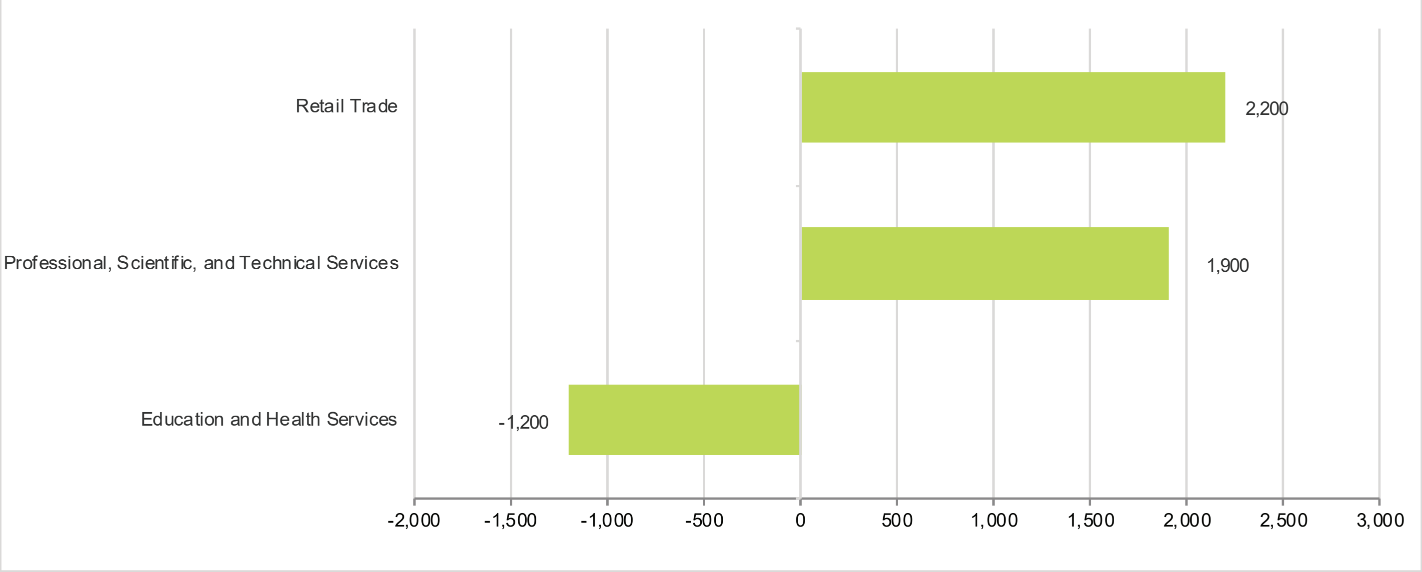
MICHIGAN OVER THE MONTH PAYROLL JOB CHANGE (IN THOUSANDS)



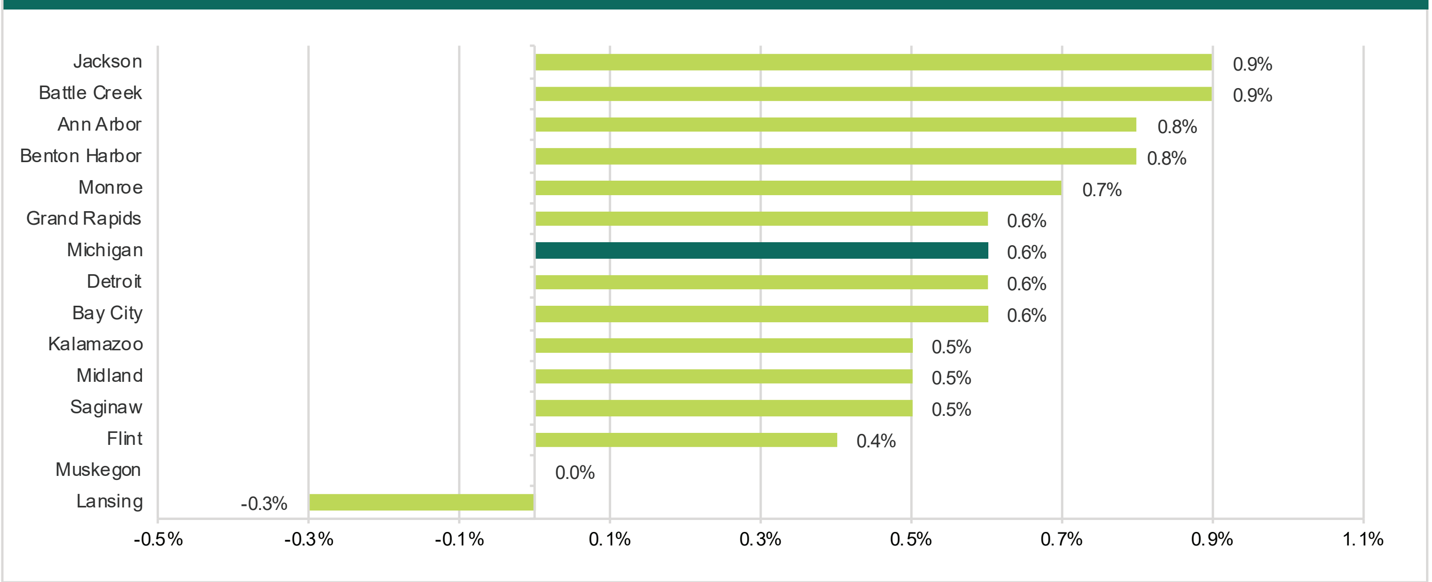
QUARTERLY AVERAGE JOB CHANGE 4TH QUARTER 2017 TO 1ST QUARTER 2018



MICHIGAN OVER THE MONTH JOB CHANGE BY SELECT INDUSTRY (FEBRUARY 2018 TO MARCH 2018)



METROPOLITAN AREA JOB CHANGE FEBRUARY TO MARCH 2018 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

ANN ARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Ann Arbor MSA declined by half a percentage point over the month, down to 3.1 percent.
- The number of unemployed remained unchanged in the region over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll employment in the Ann Arbor metro area rose by 1,800 in March, or 0.8 percent. Half of these monthly job gains occurred in the *Government* sector (+1.1 percent).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- For the second consecutive month, *Professional scientific, and technical services* in the Ann Arbor region provided an all-time high level of 18,100 jobs, a level last seen in August 2017.

BATTLE CREEK METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Battle Creek MSA jobless rate fell by seven tenths of a percentage point in March. Employment rose seasonally (+600), and unemployment decreased (-400), leaving the labor force level stable.
- Since March 2017, employment fell by 300, while unemployment edged up 100. The jobless rate was stable over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- March nonfarm payroll jobs in the Battle Creek MSA rose by 500 to a total of 58,200. A 100-job addition each was recorded in *Construction, Manufacturing, Business services,* private *Educational and health services* and in *Government.*
- Since March 2017, payroll jobs fell 400, primarily in *Leisure and hospitality.*

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2009, jobs in private *Service providing* industries expanded well below the statewide pace.

BAY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

- Bay City's jobless rate declined by eight-tenths of a percentage point over the month, down to 6.1 percent in March 2018.
- Both total employment and total unemployment in the region remained unchanged over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Bay City added 200 jobs over the month (+0.6 percent) due to small increases in both *Government* (+100) and *Retail trade* (+100).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- The region's *Leisure and hospitality* sector has been flat in recent months, remaining at a relatively low level of 4,300 jobs since the beginning of the year. Jobs in the first quarter 2017 averaged 4,500.

DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN METRO AREA

- Detroit's unemployment rate edged down by 0.3 percentage points over the month, to 4.3 percent in March.
- Total employment rose by 0.8 percent over the month, a percentage increase matching that of the state.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm jobs in the Detroit region moved up by 12,900, or 0.6 percent in March 2018.
- Monthly job advances were led by *Leisure and hospitality* (+3,000), *Mining, logging and construction* (+2,500), and *Trade, transportation and utilities* (+2,200).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Detroit's *Motor vehicle parts manufacturing* sector reached a ten-year high of 74,500 jobs in March.

FLINT METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Flint metro area unemployment rate declined by seven-tenths of a percentage point over the month, to 5.8 percent.
- The region's civilian labor force remained nearly unchanged in March, showing a slight increase of 0.1 percent over the month.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll jobs in Flint edged up by 600 (+0.4 percent) in March.
- Employment gains in most major sectors were partially offset by a 300-job decline in *Manufacturing.*

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- On a percentage basis, Flint exhibited the third lowest over-the-month movement in total nonfarm employment (behind Lansing, which exhibited a seasonal reduction, and Muskegon, which remained flat).

GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING METROPOLITAN AREA

- Unemployment in the Grand Rapids region fell by half a percentage point over the month, down to 3.5 percent.
- Grand Rapids had the second lowest jobless rate in March among Michigan metro areas.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- March nonfarm employment in Grand Rapids rose by 3,100 or 0.6 percent.
- Large industry job gains were seen in *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+1,100), *Mining, logging and construction* (+900), and *Professional and business services* (+700).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Grand Rapids' *Transportation equipment manufacturing* sector matched its ten-year high of 17,100 jobs in March, a level last seen in June of 2017.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	ANN ARBOR			BATTLE CREEK			BAY CITY		
	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	196,400	195,400	193,700	63,800	63,600	64,000	51,200	51,200	51,000
Employment	190,300	188,300	187,600	60,600	60,000	60,900	48,000	47,700	48,000
Unemployment	6,000	7,000	6,000	3,200	3,600	3,100	3,100	3,500	3,100
Rate (percent)	3.1	3.6	3.1	4.9	5.6	4.8	6.1	6.9	6.0
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	224,500	222,700	220,800	58,200	57,700	58,600	35,400	35,200	35,200
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,200	4,100	3,900	1,300	1,200	1,400	900	900	900
Manufacturing	14,900	14,900	14,400	12,500	12,400	12,300	4,500	4,500	4,100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,500	25,200	25,700	9,100	9,000	9,000	7,600	7,500	7,400
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,700	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	15,900	15,700	16,400	5,600	5,600	5,400	5,200	5,100	5,000
Information	5,100	5,100	4,900	*	*	*	500	500	600
Financial Activities	7,100	7,100	6,900	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Professional and Business Services	29,800	29,600	29,100	6,300	6,200	6,200	2,600	2,600	2,600
Educational and Health Services	27,900	27,800	27,700	10,900	10,800	11,000	6,600	6,600	6,700
Leisure and Hospitality	17,400	17,200	17,500	4,200	4,200	4,500	4,300	4,300	4,500
Other Services	6,300	6,300	6,400	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,400	1,400	1,400
Government	86,300	85,400	84,300	10,700	10,600	10,900	5,700	5,600	5,700

	DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN			FLINT			GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING		
	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	2,107,100	2,098,800	2,101,100	183,100	182,900	181,900	580,200	578,100	569,200
Employment	2,017,000	2,001,300	2,005,900	172,500	170,900	171,300	560,100	554,900	550,000
Unemployment	90,100	97,500	95,100	10,600	11,900	10,600	20,100	23,100	19,200
Rate (percent)	4.3	4.6	4.5	5.8	6.5	5.9	3.5	4.0	3.4
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,001,200	1,988,300	1,977,800	139,700	139,100	138,800	559,100	556,000	548,000
Mining, Logging, and Construction	69,000	66,500	64,400	5,000	5,000	4,800	23,700	22,800	21,800
Manufacturing	253,000	251,500	251,400	12,100	12,400	12,400	115,800	115,700	114,000
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	368,100	365,900	363,200	29,300	29,000	29,500	95,400	94,300	95,000
Wholesale Trade	88,600	88,700	85,800	5,800	5,700	5,900	30,900	30,900	31,200
Retail Trade	208,400	206,400	208,900	19,600	19,500	19,800	49,200	48,200	48,800
Information	26,600	26,700	27,600	3,900	3,900	4,000	5,400	5,400	5,700
Financial Activities	115,100	114,700	114,200	6,000	6,000	6,000	25,800	25,800	26,000
Professional and Business Services	391,600	389,500	388,500	15,500	15,300	14,800	80,900	80,200	78,300
Educational and Health Services	311,700	312,200	312,600	28,600	28,600	27,900	93,200	92,900	90,000
Leisure and Hospitality	201,300	198,300	192,900	15,000	14,800	15,000	47,600	47,600	46,700
Other Services	75,500	75,100	75,000	5,300	5,300	5,300	22,400	22,300	22,200
Government	189,300	187,900	188,000	19,000	18,800	19,100	48,900	49,000	48,300

* Data Not Available

JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The March unemployment rate in the Jackson metro area declined by seven tenths of a percentage point to 4.6 percent, matching the statewide rate.
- Over the past year, the jobless rate was flat, although employment rose by 700.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Jobs in the region advanced moderately in March by 500. Seasonal job additions occurred in *Business services, Construction,* and *Leisure and hospitality.*
- Since March 2017, payroll jobs in the Jackson MSA moved up by 500, all of it in *Good producing* industries.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2009, jobs in the private *Service providing* sector advanced by six percent (+2,200); less than half the statewide rate of gain of 14 percent.

KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE METROPOLITAN AREA

- The March jobless rate in the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA (4.4 percent) fell by seven tenths of a percentage point. Employment advanced by 1,100, and the number of jobseekers moved down by 1,200.
- Since March 2017, labor force expanded by a full percentage point. The unemployment rate was stable.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Jobs in the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA inched up by a half percentage point. Sectors that created jobs in March included *Manufacturing, Construction*, and *Leisure and hospitality*. However, *State education* cut jobs.
- Since March 2017, jobs rose by 1.2 percent, led by *Construction, Health care,* and *Professional and business services.*

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Jobs in private *Service providing* industries since 2009 increased by nine percent in the Kalamazoo MSA, lagging behind statewide growth.

LANSING-EAST LANSING METROPOLITAN AREA

- The March jobless rate in the Lansing region (3.9 percent) fell by 0.6 percentage points over the month.
- Total unemployment was down by one percent since March 2017.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Lansing nonfarm jobs decreased by 800 during March (-0.3 percent), due to a seasonal drop of 700 jobs in the *Government* sector.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Lansing was the only Michigan metro region to exhibit a seasonal job cut in March.
- The region's *Education and health services* sector matched its all-time high of 32,600 jobs in March, a level last seen in December 2017.

MIDLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

- The March jobless rate in the Midland region declined by six-tenths of a percentage point to 5.2 percent.
- The civilian labor force remained unchanged over the month, and the number of unemployed fell by 200.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total payroll jobs in Midland rose by 200, or 0.5 percent, during March 2018.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- On a percentage basis, Midland demonstrated the largest over-the-year decline in total nonfarm jobs out of all Michigan metro areas, with a reduction of 1.3 percent since March 2017.

MONROE METROPOLITAN AREA

- Monroe's unemployment rate decreased by 1.1 percentage points over the month, to 4.2 percent.
- Total unemployment in the region declined by 5.0 percent over the year, surpassing the 1.7 percent reduction statewide.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- March nonfarm employment in Monroe increased by 300, or 0.7 percent, with employment advances in *Mining, logging, and construction, Professional and business services,* and *Leisure and hospitality.*

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Monroe was the only Michigan metro region to exhibit no change in payroll employment over the year in March 2018.

MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in Muskegon fell by six-tenths of a percentage point over the month, to 5.5 percent.
- The civilian labor force in the region increased by half a percent over the year, as the number of employed and unemployed both expanded.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Muskegon payroll jobs remained unchanged over the month, staying at a level of 63,400 jobs in March.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Muskegon's *Other services* sector exhibited its all-time low of 2,100 jobs for the second consecutive month in March 2018.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	JACKSON			KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE			LANSING-EAST LANSING		
	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	75,000	74,800	74,300	169,900	170,000	168,200	252,000	253,100	250,100
Employment	71,500	70,800	70,800	162,400	161,300	161,000	242,200	241,800	240,100
Unemployment	3,400	4,000	3,500	7,500	8,700	7,200	9,800	11,300	9,900
Rate (percent)	4.6	5.3	4.6	4.4	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.0
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	58,300	57,800	57,800	148,900	148,200	147,200	237,300	238,100	235,200
Mining, Logging, and Construction	1,800	1,700	1,700	6,600	6,400	5,600	7,000	6,800	6,800
Manufacturing	10,300	10,200	9,900	21,700	21,400	21,800	20,600	20,500	20,700
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,400	12,300	12,400	26,400	26,400	26,600	37,800	37,900	37,500
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	7,300	7,200	7,100	5,700	5,700	5,800
Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,500	15,500	15,600	15,900	21,900	22,000	22,100
Information	300	300	300	800	800	900	2,600	2,600	3,000
Financial Activities	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,400	8,300	8,300	16,500	16,500	15,700
Professional and Business Services	5,200	5,000	5,100	17,800	17,900	17,300	23,600	23,800	23,000
Educational and Health Services	10,700	10,800	10,500	24,300	24,200	23,700	32,600	32,500	32,300
Leisure and Hospitality	5,300	5,200	5,200	15,500	15,300	15,800	18,300	18,500	19,200
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,600	5,200	5,200	5,300	10,000	10,000	10,000
Government	7,800	7,800	8,100	22,200	22,300	21,900	68,300	69,000	67,000

	MIDLAND			MONROE			MUSKEGON		
	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	40,300	40,300	40,600	76,500	76,600	76,600	77,800	77,800	77,400
Employment	38,200	38,000	38,600	73,200	72,500	73,200	73,600	73,100	73,300
Unemployment	2,100	2,300	2,000	3,200	4,100	3,400	4,200	4,700	4,000
Rate (percent)	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.2	5.3	4.5	5.5	6.1	5.2
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	36,700	36,500	37,200	42,200	41,900	42,200	63,400	63,400	63,600
Mining, Logging, and Construction	*	*	*	1,900	1,800	2,300	2,000	2,000	2,000
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,400	5,500	5,500	13,700	13,800	13,500
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	*	*	*	10,900	10,900	11,000	13,100	13,000	13,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,800	1,800	1,800	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,200	5,200	5,200	10,500	10,400	11,000
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	700
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,700	1,700
Professional and Business Services	*	*	*	5,500	5,400	5,600	3,700	3,700	3,800
Educational and Health Services	*	*	*	5,100	5,100	5,100	12,000	12,000	11,900
Leisure and Hospitality	*	*	*	4,600	4,500	4,300	7,000	6,900	6,800
Other Services	*	*	*	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,100	2,100	2,200
Government	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,600	5,600	5,400	7,300	7,400	7,400

* Data Not Available

NILES-BENTON HARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in the Niles-Benton Harbor region in March declined by eight tenths of a percentage point to 5.2 percent. Labor force levels were stable. Employment rose 700, and unemployment fell by 600.
- Since March 2017, labor market conditions were stable, and the jobless rate rose by 0.3 percentage points.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA advanced in March by 0.8 percent. Seasonal job gains were seen in *Leisure and hospitality, Retail trade,* and *Business services.* However, employment in *Manufacturing* declined.
- Since March 2017, jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA edged down 200.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2009, private *Service providing* jobs moved up only 3.6 percent in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA.

SAGINAW METROPOLITAN AREA

- The jobless rate in Saginaw moved down by seven-tenths of a percentage point in March 2018, down to 5.8 percent.
- Saginaw was one of only three metro regions with a decline in total employment over the year, down by half a percent since March 2017.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm employment in Saginaw edged up by 400 in March, or 0.5 percent, due to increases in both the *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+300) and *Government* (+100) sectors.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Saginaw's *Information* sector remained at an all-time low of 1,200 jobs for six of the last seven months.

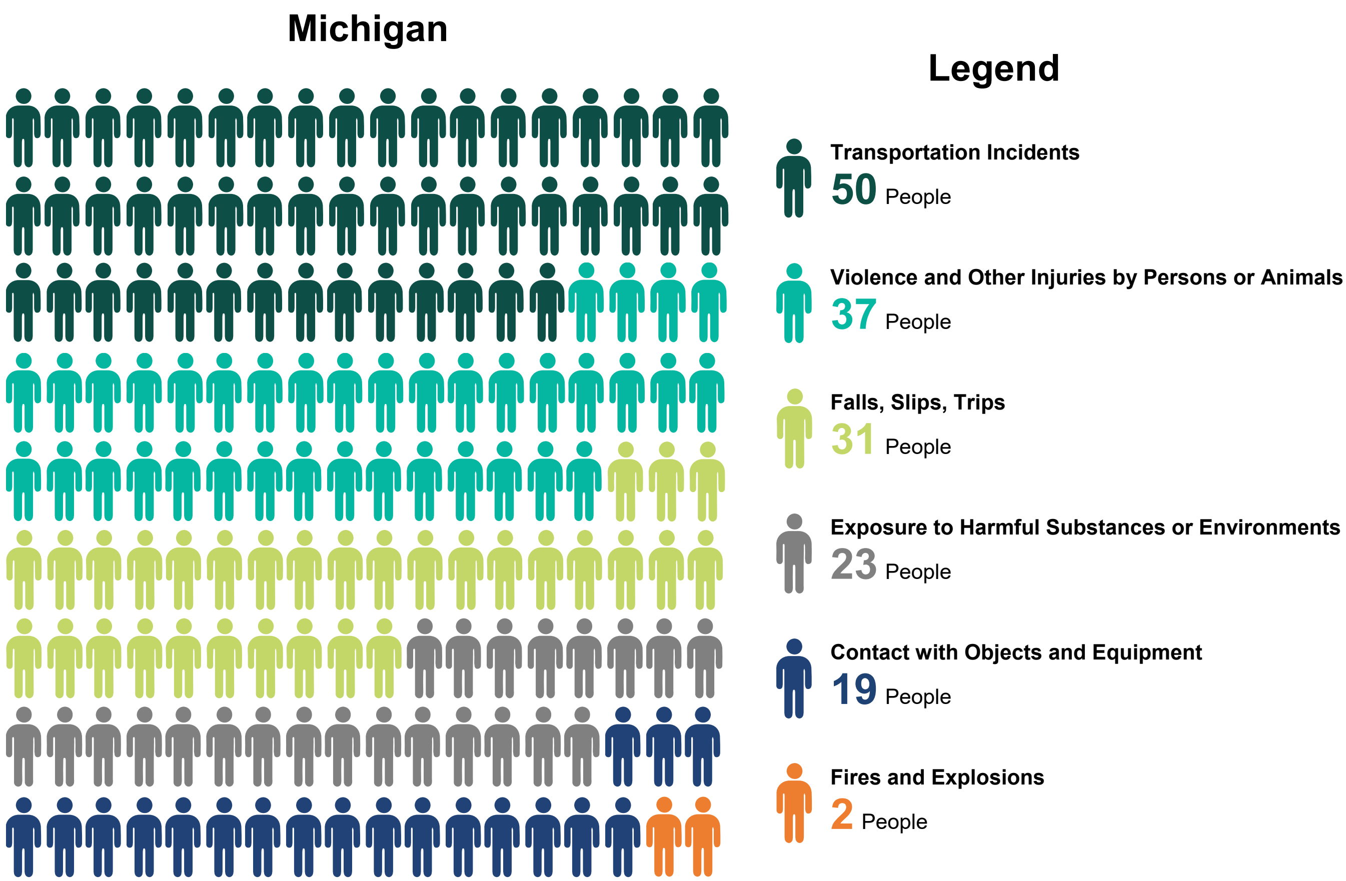
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	NILES-BENTON HARBOR			SAGINAW		
	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Labor Force	73,600	73,500	73,400	87,700	87,600	88,000
Employment	69,800	69,100	69,800	82,600	81,900	83,000
Unemployment	3,800	4,400	3,600	5,100	5,700	5,000
Rate (percent)	5.2	6.0	4.9	5.8	6.5	5.7
PLACE OF WORK						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	61,500	61,000	61,700	87,000	86,600	87,500
Mining, Logging, and Construction	1,700	1,700	1,800	2,600	2,600	2,600
Manufacturing	13,300	13,500	13,100	12,400	12,400	12,500
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	10,900	10,600	10,600	16,500	16,200	16,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,200	2,100	2,200
Retail Trade	6,700	6,600	6,500	11,700	11,500	11,800
Information	500	500	500	1,200	1,200	1,400
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	2,400	3,700	3,700	3,800
Professional and Business Services	5,100	4,900	5,800	11,300	11,300	11,200
Educational and Health Services	9,500	9,500	9,400	16,100	16,100	16,200
Leisure and Hospitality	6,700	6,400	6,900	8,500	8,500	8,800
Other Services	2,300	2,300	2,400	3,300	3,300	3,300
Government	9,000	9,100	8,800	11,400	11,300	11,300

	UPPER PENINSULA			NORTHEAST MICHIGAN			NORTHWEST MICHIGAN		
	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	139,000	139,800	138,700	82,400	82,900	81,600	147,800	148,700	145,800
Employment	128,600	128,200	128,000	74,100	73,600	73,400	137,900	137,500	135,800
Unemployment	10,500	11,600	10,700	8,300	9,300	8,200	10,000	11,300	10,000
Rate (percent)	7.5	8.3	7.7	10.1	11.3	10.1	6.7	7.6	6.9

INFOGRAPHIC OF THE MONTH:

FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY EVENT OR EXPOSURE IN MICHIGAN



Fatal Work Injuries in Michigan

This issue's feature article discusses fatal work injuries in Michigan. This infographic shows 162 figures, each representing one Michigan workplace fatality in 2016. Each figure is shaded to correspond to one of the six "events or exposures" that caused the fatality.

The leading cause of workplace fatalities in Michigan was transportation incidents, responsible for 50 fatalities in Michigan in 2016. This was also the leading cause nationally, with 2,083 deaths reported in the category.

Violence and other injuries by persons or animals caused 37 workplace fatalities in Michigan in 2016, making it the second leading cause of death in the workplace. Nationally, the category was responsible for 866 deaths, also ranking it second.

Falls, slips, and trips was the third cause of workplace fatalities, claiming 31 lives in Michigan in 2016. The category also ranked third nationally with 849 fatalities.

Exposure to harmful substances or environments was responsible for 23 workplace fatalities in Michigan in 2016. Nationally, 518 deaths were reported in the category.

Contact with objects and equipment caused 19 workplace fatalities in Michigan in 2016. Nationally, 761 workers died from contact with objects and equipment.

Fires and explosions was the category with the fewest fatalities in 2016 in both the state and the nation. Fires and explosions claimed the lives of two workers in Michigan and 88 workers nationally.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

DYLAN SCHAFER
Economic Analyst

WORKPLACE INJURIES, ILLNESSES, AND FATALITIES IN MICHIGAN

The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives is responsible for several federal-state cooperative programs with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), producing information on labor force, employment, industries, and occupations. However, there are two programs that BLS partners with the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA), Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) to administer. Those programs are the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII).

- The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) "produces comprehensive, accurate, and timely counts of fatal work injuries. It is a federal-state cooperative program that has been implemented in all 50 states and the District of Columbia since 1992. The program uses multiple sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal worker injuries" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012a).
- The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) "is a federal-state program in which employer's reports are collected annually from approximately 200,000 private industry and public sector establishments and processed by state agencies in cooperation with the BLS" (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2017).

This feature article uses publicly available data from these programs and our federal partners to highlight occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities in Michigan.

Fatal Occupational Injuries

In 2016, there were 162 fatal work injuries in Michigan, up sharply from 134 fatalities reported in 2015 and the largest number since 2001 when there were 175 fatal work injuries. The fatal injury rate increased to 3.5 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers from 3.1 in 2015, the highest rate since 2010 when the rate was 3.6.

Nationally, there were 5,190 fatal work injuries in 2016, up for a third consecutive year and the first time since 2008 that there have been more than 5,000 fatalities recorded. The fatal injury rate measured 3.6 per 100,000 FTE, also the highest rate since 2010.

Event or Exposure

Fatal occupational injuries are reported by major event or exposure. According to the BLS (2012b), events or exposures are defined as follows:

- **Transportation incidents** - Covers transportation vehicles, animals used for transportation purposes, and powered industrial vehicles or powered mobile industrial equipment in which at least one vehicle is in normal operation and the injury or illness was due to collision or other type of traffic incident; loss of control; or a sudden stop, start, or jolting of a vehicle regardless of the location where the event occurred. This group was responsible for 50 fatalities in Michigan in 2016.
- **Violence and other injuries by persons or animals** - Covers all intentional injuries; injuries involving weapons regardless of intent; and injuries involving direct physical contact with persons, animals, or insects regardless of intent. Such injuries may be inflicted by another person, by oneself, or by an animal or insect. This group caused 37 fatalities in 2016.

- **Falls, slips, and trips** - Includes falls on the same level, falls and jumps to lower levels, falls and jumps that were curtailed by a personal arrest device, and slips and trips that do not result in a fall. Falls, slips, and trips caused 31 fatalities in Michigan in 2016.

- **Exposure to harmful substances or environments** - Covers cases in which the injury or illness resulted from a condition or substance in the work environment. Twenty three fatalities were caused by exposure to harmful substances or environments in Michigan in 2016.

In 2016, there were 162 fatal work injuries in Michigan, up sharply from 134 fatalities reported in 2015 and the largest number since 2001 when there were 175 fatal work injuries.

- **Contact with objects and equipment** - Includes injuries produced by contact between the injured person and the source of injury, except when the contact was due to a fall, transportation incident, fire or explosion, or assault or violent act. This group was responsible for 19 fatalities.

- **Fires or explosions** - Covers cases in which the injury or illness resulted from an explosion or fire. Included are cases in which the person fell or jumped from a burning building, inhaled a harmful substance, or was struck by or struck against an object as a result of an explosion or fire. This division also includes incidents in which the worker was injured due to being trapped in a fire or whose respirator had run out of oxygen during a fire. Two fatalities were caused by fires or explosion in Michigan in 2016.

- **Overexertion and Bodily Reaction** - Applies to cases, usually non-impact, in which injury or illness resulted from free bodily motion, from excessive physical effort, from repetition of a bodily motion, from the assumption of an unnatural position, or from remaining in the same position over a period of time.

FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY INDUSTRY: COUNTS AND RATES

As noted above, there were 162 fatal work injuries in Michigan in 2016. The counts ranged from 40 fatalities in *Construction* to one in *Mining, quarrying, oil and gas extraction*. The *Information* industry reported zero fatalities in 2016.

- *Construction* more than doubled the number of fatalities seen in any other industry with 40 workplace fatalities in 2016. The leading cause of death was transportation incidents and falls, slips, and trips. Exposure to harmful substances or environments and violence were other causes of death in the industry.

- The *Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* industry reported 19 workplace fatalities in 2016. While this was tied for second highest in terms of the number of fatalities, the industry led all other industries in terms of fatality rate. Transportation incidents, contact with objects and equipment, violence, and exposure to harmful substances or environments were all causes of death in the industry.

- *Wholesale trade* (8 fatalities) and *Retail trade* (11) combined for 19 fatalities in 2016. The leading cause of death in *Wholesale trade* was transportation incidents, while violence accounted for the most fatalities in *Retail trade*. The industries combined for a fatality rate of 3.5 per 100,000 FTE workers, matching the all industry average.

Fatal occupational injuries occurred at a rate of 3.5 per 100,000 FTE workers, with a range of 38.7 in *Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* to 1.7 in *Manufacturing*. (Some industries reported no fatalities, with a rate of 0.)

- As noted above, *Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* led all other industries in fatality rate (38.7 per 100,000 FTE). The industry also ranks first nationally, reporting a rate of 23.2 per 100,000 FTE workers. The industry's high fatality rate in the state and nation is the result of a comparatively high number of fatalities combined with relatively low employment numbers.

- *Construction* in Michigan saw the second highest rate at 13.6 per 100,000 FTE workers, just above the 10.1 rate seen nationally. As noted above, the industry reported the highest count of workplace fatalities.

- *Transportation and utilities* reported a rate of 6.8, well above the all industry average. All workplace fatalities were concentrated in the *Transportation* sub-sector, and as expected the leading cause of death was transportation incidents. This is because firms in this industry are in the business of transporting passengers and goods, exposing workers in the industry to transportation incidents.

- *Public Administration* also saw a rate of 6.8 per 100,000 FTE workers. Workplace fatalities were caused by violence and transportation incidents, reflecting state and local protective service occupations, including law enforcement.

- *Manufacturing* - While *Manufacturing* is sometimes thought of as a dangerous industry, it is relatively safe, at least in terms of fatal workplace injuries and illnesses. In 2016, the industry reported one of the lowest fatality rates at 1.7 per 100,000 FTE workers. The industry saw 15 fatalities in 2016, down from 38 in 1999, a time when manufacturing employment in Michigan was enjoying its most recent peak.

OCCUPATIONS

Job titles in *Construction and extraction* and *Transportation and material moving* topped the list of occupations reporting the most workplace fatalities with 38 and 34, respectively. The 38 workplace fatalities in *Construction* occupations is no surprise given fatality rates in that industry. However, the 34 fatalities in *Transportation and material moving* occupations was more than double the number of fatalities in the *Transportation and utilities* industry overall, underscoring an important distinction between occupations and industries. For example, workers in *Transportation and material moving* occupations are employed across multiple industries, not just in the *Transportation* industry, and workers in these job titles saw more workplace fatalities regardless of industry.

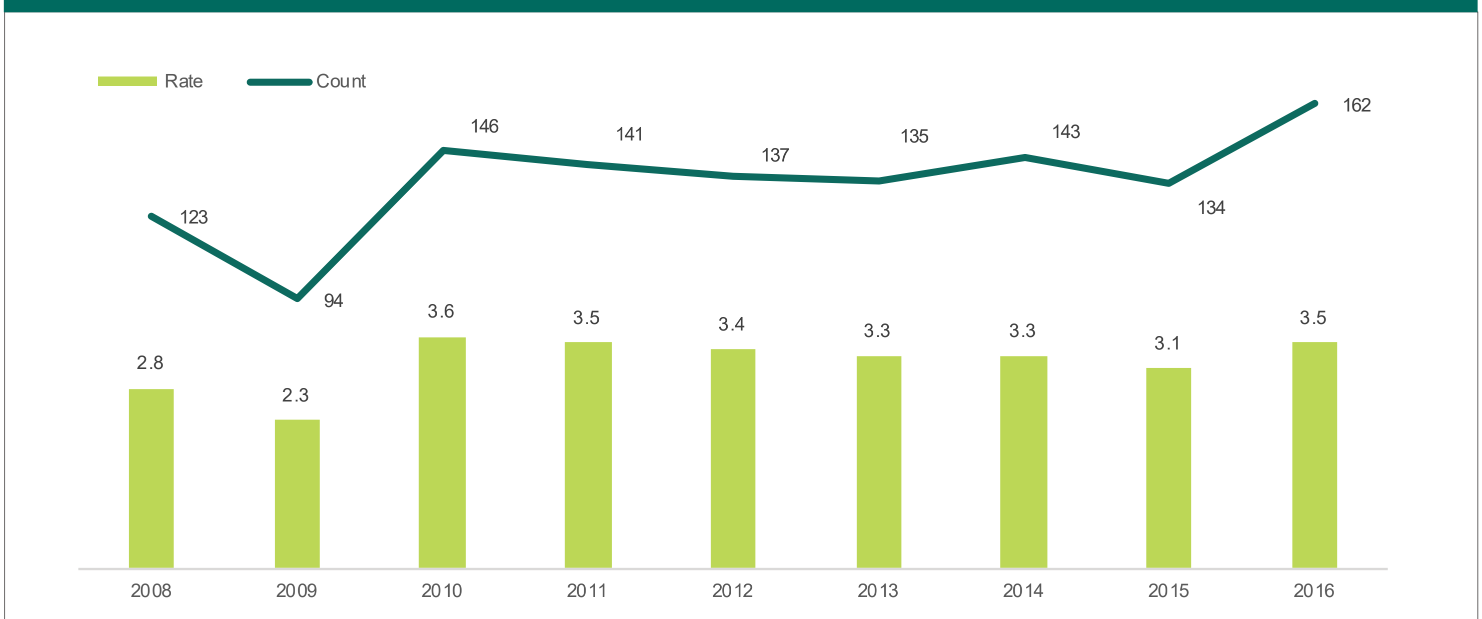
Other job titles with a high number of fatalities in Michigan include *Management* occupations (15 fatalities), *Sales and related* occupations (13), *Building and ground cleaning and maintenance* occupations (12), *Installation, maintenance and repair* occupations (11), *Protective service* occupations (10), and *Farming, fishing, and forestry* occupations (9 fatalities).

OTHER INSIGHTS - WORKER CHARACTERISTICS

- Seventy two percent of occupational fatalities were among wage and salary workers, with the remaining 28 percent among the self-employed.

- Men sustained the vast majority of occupational fatalities, accounting for 94 percent of fatalities in 2016. This reflects a higher share of men in certain industries, including those with a larger number of workplace fatalities. For example, men comprise 86 percent of employment in *Construction*. Likewise, 72 percent of jobs in *Transportation and warehousing* are held by men, as well as two-thirds of employment in *Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting*.

MICHIGAN FATAL WORK INJURIES, COUNTS AND RATES, 2008 TO 2016



Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

- Older workers see a larger share of fatal occupational injuries, with workers 55 and older responsible for nearly a third of all fatalities in 2016. As expected, the prime working age group of 25 to 54 saw the largest share (62 percent) of fatalities, and is the largest group active in the labor market. Younger workers, those 24 and under, reported just 7 percent of fatalities in 2016.

FATALITY COUNTS: BLS VS. MIOSHA

While MIOSHA staff collect fatality information in cooperation with BLS, they also investigate and report on work-related fatalities that fall under their jurisdiction. The number of MIOSHA-covered fatalities will be a subset of the overall workplace fatalities recorded in CFOI due to jurisdiction. In 2016 MIOSHA investigated and reported 43 covered fatalities. A fatality is determined to be covered by MIOSHA when the individual who died was employed in an industry included in MIOSHA's jurisdiction as defined in Public Act 154 of 1974, as amended, and the fatality may be related to a potential violation of a MIOSHA standard or the Act's general duty clause.

Nonfatal Occupational Injuries

In 2016, there were 111,700 "recordable" workplace injuries and illnesses reported in Michigan, which occurred at a rate of 3.4 cases per 100 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. Nationally, 2.9 million cases were reported at a rate of 2.9 per 100 FTE workers. An occupational injury or illness is recordable if it results in death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.

An important subset of workplace injuries and illnesses are those that resulted in days away from work. In Michigan, there were 25,000 such cases in 2016. The number measured 892,270 nationally.

INJURY AND ILLNESS COUNTS AND RATES

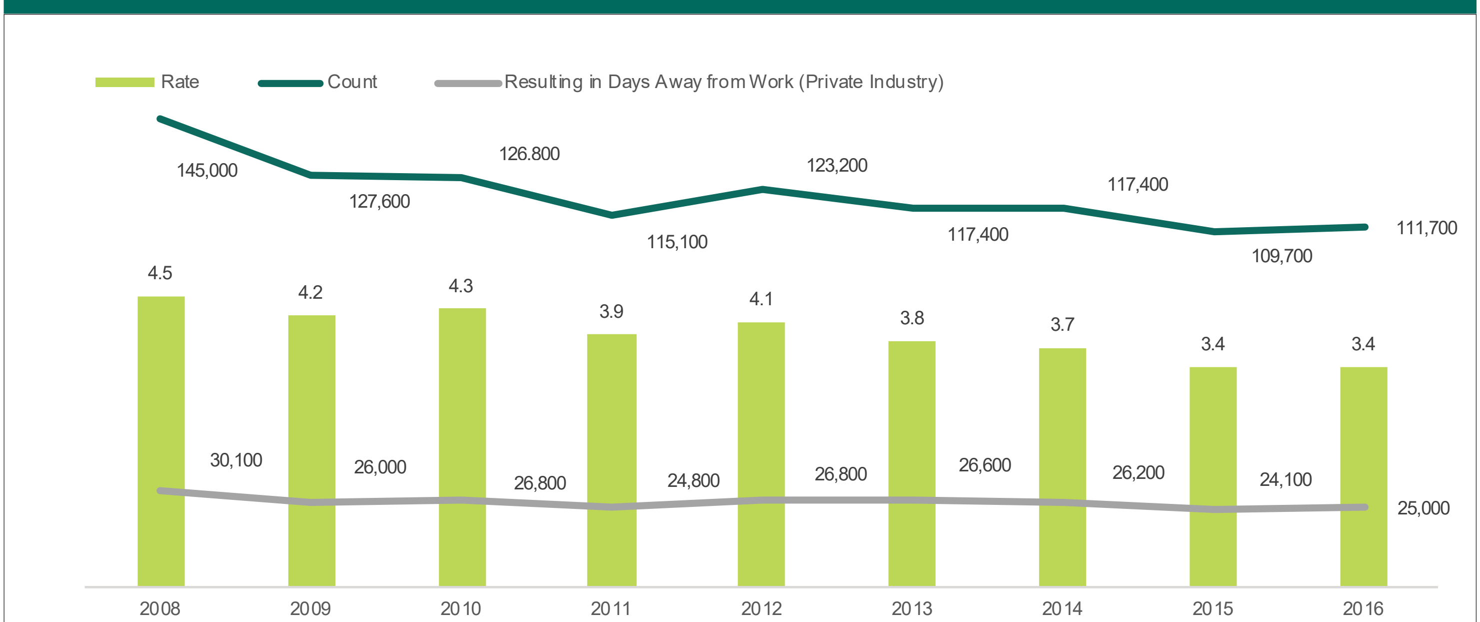
The number of Michigan recordable cases ranged from 100 in *Mining, quarrying, oil, and gas extraction* to 26,700 in *Manufacturing*. Injury and illness rates ranged from 0.5 per 100 FTE workers in *Finance and insurance* to 5.6 in *Transportation and warehousing.*

- While *Construction* led all industries in fatal workplace injuries, *Manufacturing* took first place in terms of nonfatal injuries and illnesses with 26,700 recordable cases. An article from nearly 20 years ago found that, "although workers in the *Manufacturing* industry face a greater risk of receiving recordable injuries and illness, the injuries and illnesses experienced by workers in the *Construction* industry are likely to be more severe, and the risk for a work-related fatality is greater" (Webster, 1999). This appears to be the case today. In *Manufacturing,* 5,860 cases resulted in days away from work. The leading causes for these cases was overexertion and bodily reaction and contact with objects or equipment, comprising nearly three quarters of all cases. The median days away from work for these cases in *Manufacturing* was eight days, matching the all industry average for 2016.

- *Health care and social assistance* reported the second most workplace injuries with 20,700 reportable cases in 2016. Of those cases, 4,190 resulted in days away from work. Within *Health care and social assistance*, *Hospitals* were responsible for 1,650 cases resulting in days away from work, with median days away from work standing at seven. The leading causes of injury in *Hospitals* include overexertion and bodily reaction and falls, slips, and trips—at least in private sector hospitals. However, one report used 2015 data to note that violence was among the leading causes in state government hospitals, including psychiatric and substance abuse hospitals (Dressner, 2017).

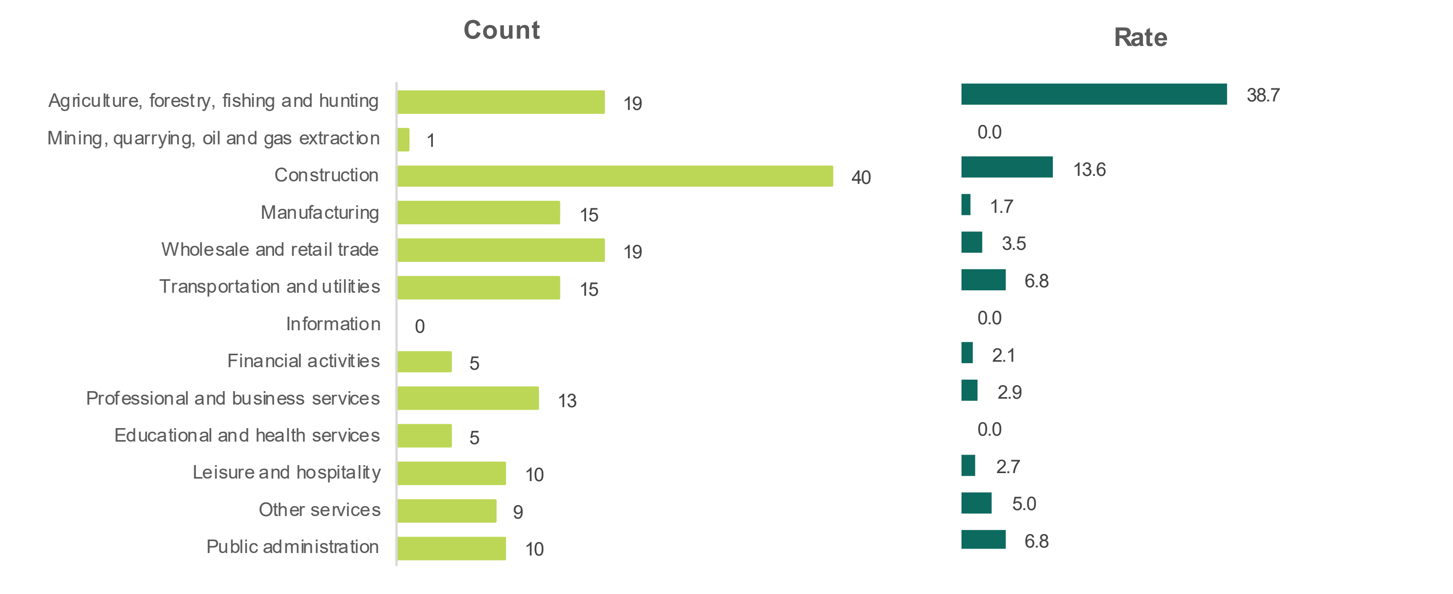
- Coming in third was *Retail trade*, with 11,400 recordable injuries and illnesses in 2016. The industry reported 2,640 cases resulting in days away from work. The median time away from work for these cases measured five days, three fewer days than the all industry average. Nearly 90 percent of all injuries and illnesses requiring time away from work resulted from falls, slips, and trips, contact with objects or equipment, and overexertion and bodily reaction.

MICHIGAN NONFATAL WORK INJURIES, COUNTS AND RATES, 2008 TO 2016



Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES BY INDUSTRY, COUNTS AND RATES, 2016



Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI)

- *Arts, entertainment, and recreation* reported the highest rate of injury and illness, with a rate of 7.0 cases per 100 FTE workers, double the all industry average of 3.4. However, the industry saw just 1,900 recordable injuries and illnesses with just 190 resulting in days away from work. Over 60 percent of those cases resulted from falls, slips, and trips and overexertion and bodily reaction. Interestingly, *Arts, entertainment and recreation* saw a higher share of younger workers with injuries and illness resulting in days away from work, with 21 percent of cases affecting those under 24 years old, well above the 12 percent all industry average.

- Other industries with an above average rate of injury and illness in 2016 included *Public administration* (6.3 per 100 FTE worker), *Transportation and warehousing* (5.6), *Health care and social assistance* (4.8), *Manufacturing* (4.5), and *Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting* (3.7).

OTHER INSIGHTS - DAYS AWAY FROM WORK

Looking at the 25,000 cases that resulted in days away from work uncovers the following insights:

- Over 20 percent of workplace injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work affected older workers, those 55 and over. Workers in the prime working ages (25 to 54) accounted for two-thirds of these injuries and illnesses, while workers 24 and younger accounted for 12 percent. (Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 2018).

- The event leading to the most injuries and illnesses requiring days away from work was overexertion and bodily reaction (36 percent), followed by falls, slips, and trips and contact with objects or equipment, both responsible for 26 percent of cases (ibid.: 5).

- Industries with the most injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work included *Trade, transportation, and utilities, Manufacturing*, and *Education* and *health services* (ibid.: 6). This is consistent with the industries that reported the most injuries and illnesses overall.

- Occupational categories with the most injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work were *Service* occupations, *Transportation and material moving* occupations, *Production* occupations, and *Installation, maintenance, and repair* occupations. These four categories were responsible for over 70 percent of all cases that resulted in days away from work.

This article uses the most current, publicly available data on occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. Data from the SOII program for 2017 will be released in November 2018, with CFOI data out in January 2019. This article would not have been possible without the help of our partners in the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA), Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) and our friends at the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

References

Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2012a. Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2012b. Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities, Event or Exposure—Titles and Descriptions.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2017. Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Industry.

Dressner, Michelle A. (2017). "Hospital Workers: An Assessment of Occupational Injuries and Illness." Monthly Labor Review. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration. 2018. Michigan Occupational Injury and Illness Case and Demographic Data 2016.

Webster, Timothy. 1999. Compensation and Working Conditions. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JASON PALMER
Director

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED JOB ADS DROP FOR THIRD STRAIGHT MONTH

From February to March, Michigan posted a 4.5 percent reduction in seasonally adjusted job advertisements to 135,857. This was the third consecutive month of job ad decline. In 2014 and 2015, January through March recorded increases in Michigan job ads. However, in 2016 and 2017, only one of these three months registered ad gains and in 2018, all three months saw a reduction.

The drop in Michigan job ads for March was significantly larger than other regional states. Wisconsin had a modest monthly change (-0.1 percent), whereas Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin all posted increases of 1.9, 3.9, and 4.3 percent respectively. Nationally, job ads grew by 2.2 percent.

Drop in Ad Rates

In addition to the loss of job ads, Michigan's labor force rose slightly in March, resulting in a decline in the ad rate—the number of job advertisements per 100 labor force participants. March was the third straight month with a declining ad rate, dropping from 3.33 ads per 100 participants in December to 2.77 ads in March. The ad rate increased marginally at the national level from 2.91 to 2.98.

Michigan's supply/demand rate – the number of unemployed persons per job advertisement – increased for the third month in a row from 1.63 to 1.71. The regional states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio saw reductions in supply/demand rates, and Wisconsin's rate was flat.

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Ads

Information is available on advertised jobs by broad occupational group from the Help Wanted Online Data Series, but the data is not seasonally adjusted.

Eleven out of 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in Michigan recorded March reductions in non-seasonally adjusted job advertisements. Only the Jackson, Muskegon, and Midland metro areas posted an average March increase of 3.7 percent in job ads. The remaining 11 MSAs saw an average loss of 4.9 percent. The Monroe and Bay City regions had the largest monthly drops of 8.4 and 7.4 percent respectively, or 163 fewer job ads combined. The Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSA posted the largest numeric cut of 2,179 ads, or a 3.3 percent reduction.

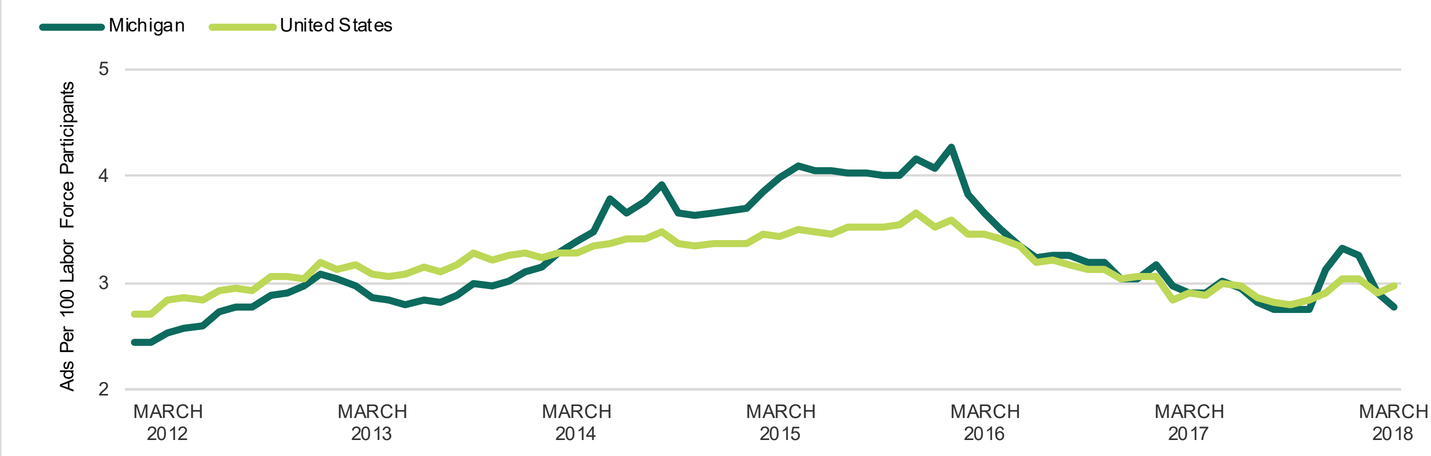
Total and new job ads were also down in March in Michigan among major occupational categories (not seasonally adjusted). Total available ads declined 3.3 percent (-4,450 ads) over the month and new ads dropped 10.9 percent (-6,400 ads). Among total available advertisements, those for *Administrative support* jobs had the largest percentage reduction at 8.5 percent followed by those for *Healthcare* at 8.3 percent. The largest March numeric cut in ads was for *Professional* occupations (-1,800).

Job ads also fell in March among those posted for fewer than 30 days and among ads posted for over 60 days. Despite these monthly reductions, these two categories of ads accounted for over 70 percent of total Michigan online advertisements. Ads open for 30 to 59 days went up from 20.4 percent of total ads to 24.6 percent in March.

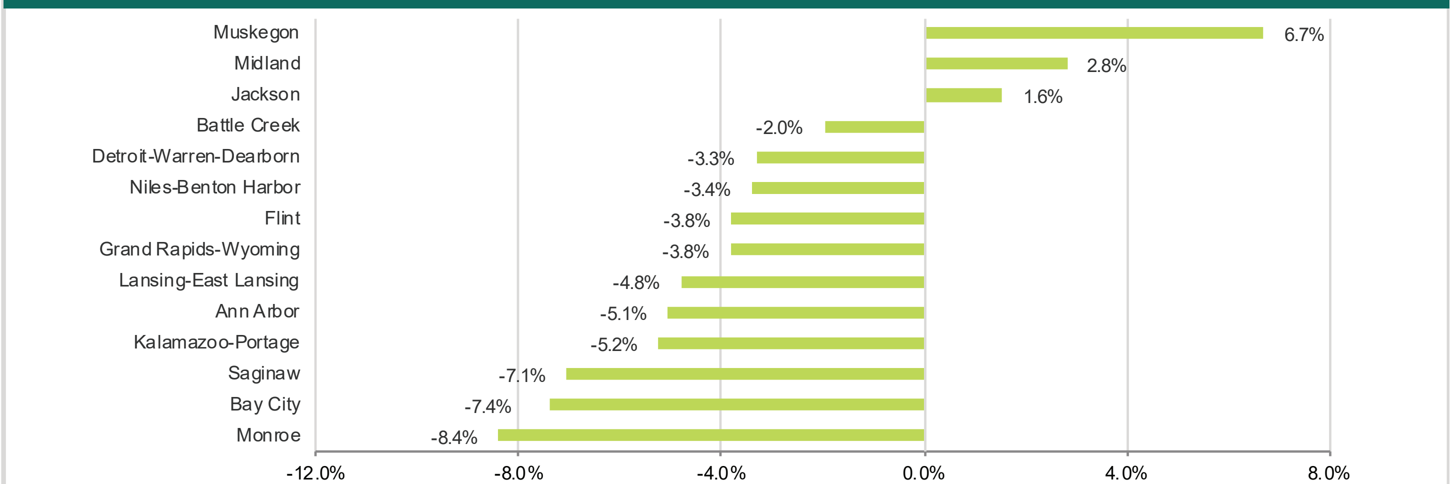
The types of job ads remained consistent from the previous month: full-time ads made up 77.4 percent of total ads, those for part-time work constituted 17.4 percent, followed by contract jobs (3.7 percent), and internships (1.3 percent).

MARCUS REASON
Economic Analyst

ADVERTISEMENT RATES FOR MICHIGAN AND UNITED STATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



PERCENT CHANGE IN JOB ADS BY METRO AREA FEBRUARY 2018 TO MARCH 2018



TOTAL AVAILABLE ADS (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

OCCUPATION CATEGORIES	MAR 2018	FEB 2018	MAR 2017	OVER THE MONTH LEVEL	OVER THE MONTH PERCENT
TOTAL	**131,400**	**135,850**	**137,200**	**-4,450**	**-3.3%**
Professional	39,700	41,500	43,150	-1,800	-4.3%
Healthcare	18,250	19,900	20,650	-1,650	-8.3%
Sales	13,300	13,100	13,850	200	1.5%
Administrative Support	12,450	13,600	12,750	-1,150	-8.5%
Service	11,100	11,350	13,200	-250	-2.2%
Transportation	10,600	10,100	7,800	500	5.0%
Management	9,600	9,900	9,500	-300	-3.0%
Construction and Repair	9,100	9,200	9,300	-100	-1.1%
Production	6,950	6,850	6,700	100	1.5%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	350	350	300	0	0.0%

RELEVANT RANKINGS

FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES COUNTS AND RATES BY STATE OF INCIDENT, 2016

	NUMBER OF FATAL INJURIES	INCIDENT RATES
1 Wyoming	34	12.3
2 Alaska	35	10.6
3 Montana	38	7.9
4 South Dakota	31	7.5
5 North Dakota	28	7.0
23 Idaho	30	4.1
24 Virginia	153	4.0
25 Georgia	171	3.9
26 Oregon	72	3.9
27 North Carolina	174	3.7
30 Michigan	162	3.5
46 New Jersey	101	2.4
47 Washington	78	2.4
48 California	376	2.2
49 Rhode Island	9	1.8
50 Connecticut	28	1.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Note: The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100,000 full-time (FTE) workers.

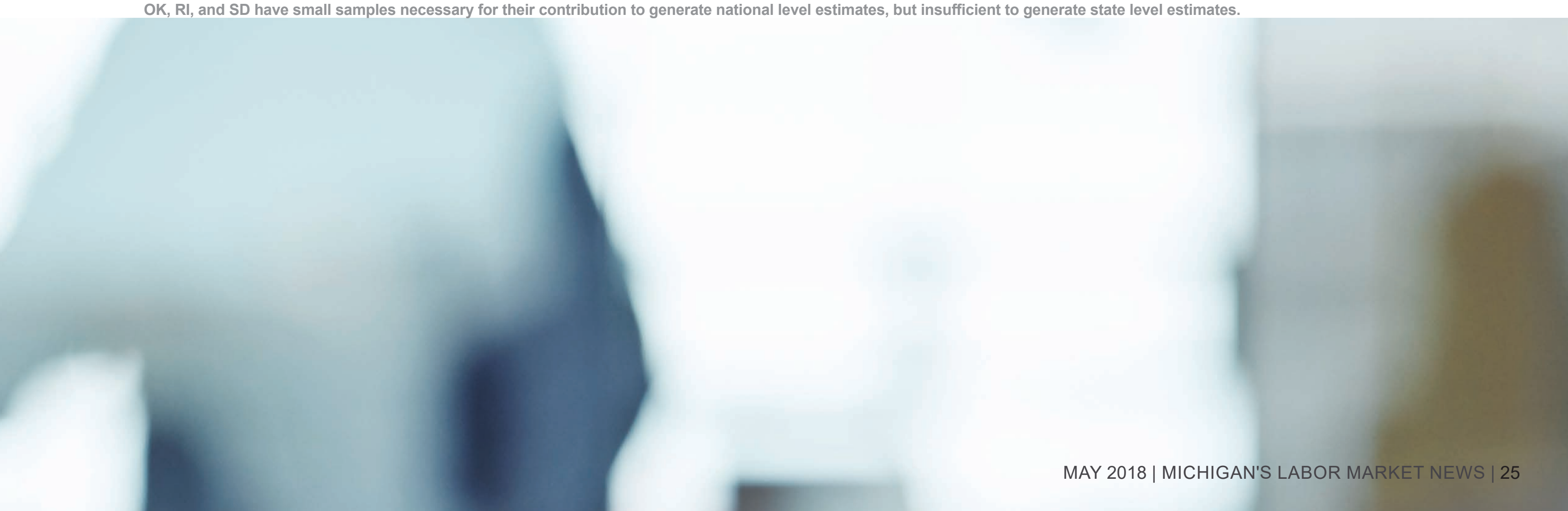
NONFATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES OR ILLNESS, TOTAL REPORTABLE CASES, 2016

	NUMBER OF CASES	INCIDENT RATES
1 Maine	22,300	4.8
2 Vermont	11,000	4.7
3 Washington	105,900	4.4
4 Montana	14,300	4.2
5 Oregon	57,600	4.0
17 Michigan	111,700	3.4
19 Nebraska	26,700	3.4
20 New Mexico	21,800	3.4
21 West Virginia	18,600	3.4
22 Maryland	65,500	3.3
23 Pennsylvania	150,900	3.3
37 North Carolina	89,800	2.7
38 Ohio	114,600	2.7
39 Alabama	41,800	2.6
40 Texas	244,900	2.5
41 Louisiana	35,700	2.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

Note: The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100,000 full-time (FTE) workers.

Note: The BLS has joint data collection survey efforts with 44 states and territories to produce state and territory data. Nine states, CO, FL, ID, MS, ND, NH, OK, RI, and SD have small samples necessary for their contribution to generate national level estimates, but insufficient to generate state level estimates.



ASK THE ECONOMIST

Q: What information exists on teens in Michigan's labor market?

A: There are actually several sources of information…

The teen labor market is defined by those persons 16-19 years of age that are currently working or actively seeking work. This age category is a subset of the broad 16+ civilian non-institutional population. Data for this age group is available at various levels of geographic detail such as the national, state, and sub-state levels. The amount of information published is dependent on the size of the geographic area with the most data published at the national level.

Information on the teen labor market in Michigan is primarily available from two sources. These are the *Current Population Survey* (CPS) and the A*merican Community Survey* (ACS), which are both surveys conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Current Population Survey

The *Current Population Survey* (CPS) is a monthly survey of U.S. households conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The CPS provides a wide range of information about employment, unemployment, hours of work, earnings, and people not in the labor force. The CPS, also referred to as the household survey, is a sample survey of 60,000 eligible households. In Michigan, approximately 1,650 households are surveyed.

Teen labor force data through 2014 were published by BLS for Michigan, the Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and the City of Detroit in the *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*. This publication presented annual averages from the CPS for census regions and divisions, the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 50 large metropolitan areas, and 17 central cities. Data were provided on the employed and unemployed by selected demographic and economic characteristics.

For 2015 through 2017, BLS has published teen (16-19) labor force data for states only. These data sets, entitled *Expanded State Employment Status Demographic Data*, are also available on the BLS website. The variables published include:

For 2015 through 2017, BLS has published teen (16-19) labor force data for states only. These data sets, entitled *Expanded State Employment Status Demographic Data*, are also available on the BLS website. The variables published include:

- Civilian Non-Institutional Population
- Civilian Labor Force (Number and Percent of Population)
- Employment (Number and Percent of Population)
- Unemployment
- Unemployment Rate
- These estimates are available for all teens and for male and female teens. Similar information for other age groups is also published.

These CPS data products can be found at the links below:

Expanded State Employment Status Demographic Data: https://www.bls.gov/lau/ex14tables.htm

Historic Data from the *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment*: https://www.bls.gov/gps/

More current twelve-month moving averages of Michigan CPS data for these variables can also be obtained from the state's Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives by contacting the Detroit Office.

http://milmi.org/contact

American Community Survey

The *American Community Survey* is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities a fresh look at how demographic and economic trends are changing. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form in 2010 by collecting very detailed demographic information throughout the decade rather than only once every 10 years.

The *American Community Survey* currently produces demographic, social, housing and economic estimates in the form of 1-year and 5-year estimates based on population thresholds. The strength of the ACS is in estimating population and housing characteristics. It produces estimates for small areas, including census tracts and population subgroups.

In Michigan, the ACS variables available for teen labor market data in counties, cities, and townships include:

- Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates
- Employment – Population Ratio
- Unemployment Rate

For more information, visit http://www.census.gov/acs

Other useful information on teens or young adults is available from the ACS for Michigan and substate areas on a variety of other indicators, such as population, school enrollment, educational attainment, and more.

Upcoming Forecast on the Summer Teen Job Market

Each spring the Department of Technology, Management and Budget's (DTMB) Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives produces a teen summer (June-August) job market forecast. The estimated variables include:

- Teen summer labor force levels
- The number of teens expected to be employed during the summer months
- The number of teens expected to be unemployed and seeking summer jobs
- The teen summer unemployment rate

The 2018 forecast will be issued to the public by mid-May through a DTMB press release.

JEFFREY AULA
Economic Analyst

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Department of Technology, Management & Budget

Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

Detroit Office

Cadillac Place
3032 West Grand Boulevard
Suite 9-150
Detroit, Michigan 48202
(313) 456-3100

Lansing Office

Victor Office Building, Floor 5
201 North Washington Square
Lansing, Michigan 48933
(517) 335-2472