



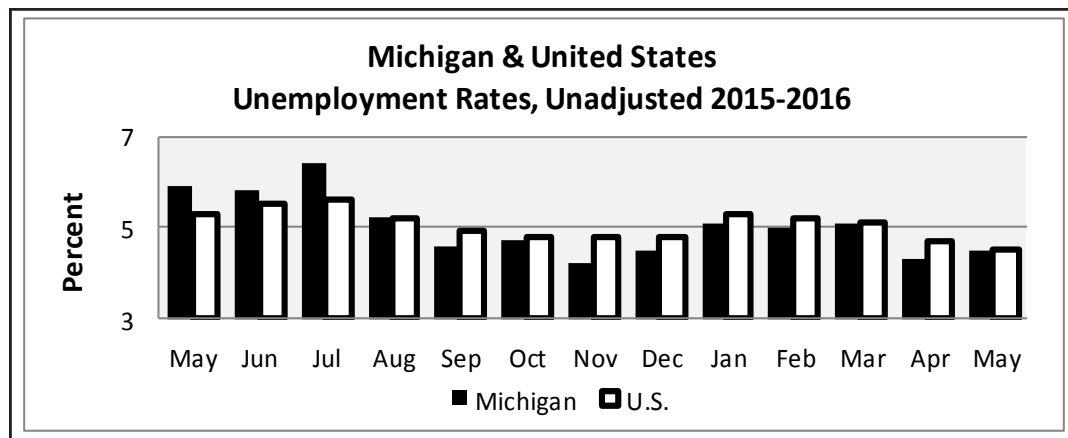
Michigan's May Jobless Rate Edges Upward Seasonally To 4.5 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) edged up by 0.2 of a percentage point during the month of May, increasing the state's jobless rate to 4.5 percent. The state's civilian labor force expanded by 50,000 to 4,861,000, employment advanced by 38,000 to 4,643,000, while the number of unemployed climbed by 12,000 to 218,000.

The monthly rise in Michigan's unemployment rate was mostly the result of a typical increase in the state's labor force as seasonal workers entered the work force. Many jobseekers found employment in seasonal industries such as con-

struction and leisure and hospitality services, while others did not, causing the state jobless rate to edge up slightly. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) declined during May, moving down by two tenths of a percentage point to 4.5 percent.

Compared to May 2015, Michigan's labor force increased by 58,000, employment jumped by 124,000 and the number of unemployed decreased by -67,000. This resulted in an over-the-year drop of -1.4 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



Michigan Nonfarm Employment Expands Seasonally During May

Michigan payroll jobs increased seasonally during May, as nonfarm employment moved up to 4,362,000. Payroll employment advanced by 54,400 with gains posted in the service-providing and goods producing sectors of the economy.

Service-providing jobs climbed by 44,000 during May as a result of seasonal gains in several sectors. These included leisure and hospitality services, up by 21,600 jobs (mainly in accom-

modation and food services); professional and business services (+12,700) mainly in administrative and support services; and retail trade (+9,600) chiefly in food and beverage stores. One sector experiencing seasonal job contractions was state government (-14,700), as colleges and universities began releasing their staff for summer vacation.

Goods producing jobs moved up by +10,400 during May, due to seasonal gains in the construction industry (+12,700) most notably among specialty trade contractors (+8,300). Jobs in the Manufacturing sector fell by -2,600 due to reductions in the durable goods sector, following short term layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing (-5,100).

In May, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector remained unchanged at 42.5 hours, while average hourly earnings fell by -31 cents to \$19.92. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved down to \$846.60, a drop of -\$13.18 from the previous month's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, MICHIGAN May & April 2016				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2016		2016	
	MAY	APR	MAY	APR
Manufacturing	19.92	20.23	42.5	42.5
Durables	20.73	21.14	42.8	43.2
Transport Equip	22.15	22.46	42.9	44.2
Nondurables	17.33	17.25	41.4	40.5

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN MICHIGAN'S MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 2005 - 2015

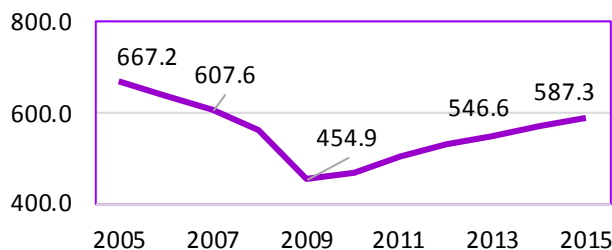
The recovery of Michigan's manufacturing industry began in 2010, when the state's total employment in this sector reached 466,000, a gain of 11,100 jobs over 2009, reflecting worker recalls following the recessionary lows in jobs registered that year. This was the first time since 1999 that Michigan's manufacturing sector reported job gains, reversing a pattern that lasted over a decade. The recovery in manufacturing employment continued in the following years, adding 35,400 jobs in 2011 and 27,800 jobs in 2012. This pattern has continued until today. In 2015, the manufacturing industry added 16,000 jobs. Between the years 2009 and 2015 total jobs in Michigan's manufacturing sector increased from 454,900 to 587,300, a gain of 132,400 jobs, or 29.1 percent.

The transportation equipment sector is one of the major components of Michigan's manufacturing industry and is regarded as an important indicator of the overall health of the Michigan economy. In 2015 it provided nearly 30 percent of total jobs in manufacturing. Total employment in the transportation equipment sector followed the growth pattern observed in manufacturing. In 2010, employment in transportation equipment increased for the first time in ten years, moving up by 4,600 jobs, followed by a gain of 13,100 jobs in 2011 and 11,600 in 2012. From 2009 to 2015, total jobs in Michigan's transportation equipment sector expanded from 118,800 to 173,600, a jump of 54,800 jobs, or 46.1 percent.

Source: Department of Technology, Management and Budget (DTMB), Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, May 2016.

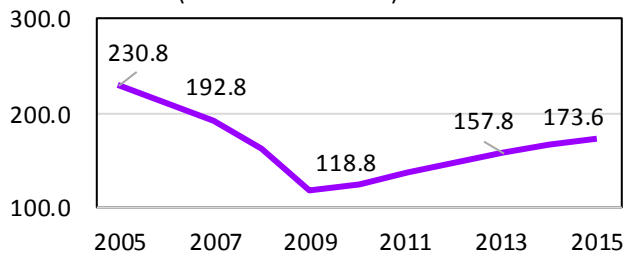
Employment Levels In Michigan's Manufacturing Industry 2005-2015

(Data In Thousands)



Employment Levels In Michigan's Transportation Equipment Industry 2005-2015

(Data In Thousands)



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

May 2016 Apr 2016 May 2015

Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,861	4,811	4,803
Employment	4,643	4,605	4,519
Unemployment	218	206	285
Rate (Percent)	4.5	4.3	5.9

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,362	4,307	4,279
Goods - Producing	759	748	745
Mining & Logging	7	7	8
Construction	157	144	152
Manufacturing	595	598	586
Durable Goods	448	452	444
Fabricated Metals	83	83	81
Machinery Manufact.	72	71	72
Transportation Equip.	174	179	174
Nondurable Goods	147	146	142
Service - Providing	3,603	3,559	3,534
Trade, Transport & Util.	778	767	774
Wholesale Trade	171	171	171
Retail Trade	473	463	468
Motor Vehicle Dealers	65	64	62
Food & Beverage Stores	79	76	78
General Merchandise	109	107	109
Transp, Warehousing & Util	134	133	135
Information	58	57	57
Financial Activities	215	212	207
Finance & Insurance	161	160	155
Real Estate & Rental	54	53	52
Prof & Business Services	672	659	649
Prof, Scientific & Technical	300	302	287
Management Of Companies	61	60	59
Administrative Support	311	298	303
Education & Health Services	667	665	652
Educational Services	77	78	77
Health Care & Social Asst	591	587	575
Leisure & Hospitality	435	413	426
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	56	48	56
Accommodation & Food	379	365	370
Other Services	171	170	168
Government	608	617	601
Federal	52	52	51
State	183	198	179
Local	373	368	371

Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	199,100	199,400	192,200	65,800	65,300	65,800	52,700	52,900	53,100
Employment	192,800	194,000	184,100	63,000	62,600	62,200	50,300	50,300	49,800
Unemployment	6,300	5,500	8,100	2,800	2,700	3,600	2,500	2,600	3,300
Rate (Percent)	3.2	2.7	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	6.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	224,900	225,200	214,200	60,000	59,100	59,500	36,500	36,400	36,400
Mining Logging & Construction	4,000	3,800	3,900	1,800	1,500	1,800	1,100	1,000	1,100
Manufacturing	15,000	15,000	14,500	12,100	12,100	12,000	4,200	4,200	4,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	25,900	25,800	25,400	9,400	9,300	9,400	7,700	7,600	7,800
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,900	16,800	16,400	5,800	5,700	5,700	5,200	5,100	5,200
Information	5,200	5,200	5,200	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,400	7,300	7,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300
Professional & Business Serv	31,900	31,700	28,800	6,400	6,300	6,200	3,400	3,500	3,400
Educational & Health Serv	27,500	27,400	27,200	11,000	10,900	10,700	7,000	6,900	6,900
Leisure & Hospitality	20,000	18,600	17,100	4,800	4,500	4,900	4,400	4,300	4,400
Other Services	6,700	6,600	6,600	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,400	1,400	1,500
Government	81,300	83,800	78,200	10,700	10,600	10,700	5,400	5,600	5,500

	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,055	2,024	2,010	185,600	184,300	186,300	570,400	566,000	561,400
Employment	1,955	1,933	1,876	176,300	175,300	174,300	552,200	549,400	537,700
Unemployment	100	91	134	9,300	9,000	12,000	18,200	16,700	23,800
Rate (Percent)	4.9	4.5	6.7	5.0	4.9	6.4	3.2	2.9	4.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,988	1,960	1,952	141,500	139,600	140,900	543,900	536,700	529,800
Mining Logging & Construction	69	63	67	4,800	4,300	4,500	22,200	20,300	21,100
Manufacturing	241	241	239	12,200	11,800	12,100	110,600	110,100	107,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	363	358	361	28,900	28,800	29,300	97,100	94,900	94,100
Wholesale Trade	87	87	86	5,400	5,400	5,400	30,800	30,600	30,100
Retail Trade	210	206	208	19,700	19,600	20,200	51,300	49,400	49,200
Information	28	27	27	4,200	4,300	4,100	5,200	5,100	5,200
Financial Activities	113	111	107	6,300	6,200	6,400	25,100	25,200	24,700
Professional & Business Serv	405	399	393	15,900	15,700	16,100	78,200	75,600	77,200
Educational & Health Serv	309	308	303	28,700	28,400	28,200	88,600	88,700	85,300
Leisure & Hospitality	200	193	194	15,500	15,100	15,500	48,400	47,500	47,700
Other Services	77	77	76	5,600	5,600	5,600	21,900	21,800	21,500
Government	183	184	187	19,400	19,400	19,100	46,600	47,500	46,000

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	73,300	73,000	74,600	168,800	169,700	167,200	247,000	249,000	247,900
Employment	70,000	69,800	70,400	162,200	163,500	158,600	235,700	240,800	235,800
Unemployment	3,300	3,200	4,200	6,600	6,200	8,600	11,300	8,200	12,100
Rate (Percent)	4.5	4.4	5.6	3.9	3.7	5.2	4.6	3.3	4.9
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	55,800	55,000	57,100	146,200	146,500	142,700	227,600	231,100	228,500
Mining Logging & Construction	1,900	1,800	1,900	6,000	5,700	5,600	7,200	6,600	7,100
Manufacturing	9,800	9,700	9,800	21,000	20,900	20,800	17,600	20,900	19,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,400	12,300	12,800	26,300	26,300	26,100	35,500	35,500	35,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,800	6,800	7,100	5,800	5,800	5,900
Retail Trade	6,600	6,500	6,800	16,100	16,100	15,600	21,200	21,000	20,800
Information	300	300	400	1,000	900	900	3,000	3,000	3,000
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	8,500	8,400	8,200	15,800	15,600	15,500
Professional & Business Serv	4,400	4,300	4,300	17,800	17,100	16,500	22,200	22,900	22,500
Educational & Health Serv	9,600	9,600	10,200	23,000	23,000	22,600	30,800	30,700	30,900
Leisure & Hospitality	5,100	4,900	5,100	16,100	15,900	15,800	19,300	19,000	19,600
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,600	5,800	5,700	5,900	10,200	10,100	10,100
Government	7,900	7,700	8,100	20,700	22,600	20,300	66,000	66,800	65,200
Midland									
Monroe									
Muskegon									
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	42,100	41,900	42,600	79,000	78,600	77,600	79,900	79,000	79,400
Employment	40,400	40,200	40,400	76,100	75,800	73,800	76,200	75,300	74,500
Unemployment	1,700	1,700	2,200	2,900	2,900	3,800	3,700	3,700	4,900
Rate (Percent)	4.0	4.0	5.2	3.7	3.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	6.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	38,400	37,900	38,800	44,000	43,500	42,600	66,200	64,800	64,800
Mining Logging & Construction	*	*	*	3,000	3,000	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,100
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,700	5,600	5,500	14,400	14,100	13,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	*	*	*	11,400	11,300	11,300	14,200	14,000	13,500
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,800	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,600	5,500	5,600	11,000	10,800	10,900
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	800
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,900	1,900	1,800
Professional & Business Serv	*	*	*	5,100	5,100	4,600	3,900	3,800	4,000
Educational & Health Serv	*	*	*	5,800	5,800	5,400	11,400	11,300	11,800
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	5,000	4,700	4,800	7,600	6,800	7,400
Other Services	*	*	*	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,400	2,400	2,400
Government	3,000	2,900	3,200	5,100	5,200	5,300	7,500	7,600	7,500

* Data Not Available

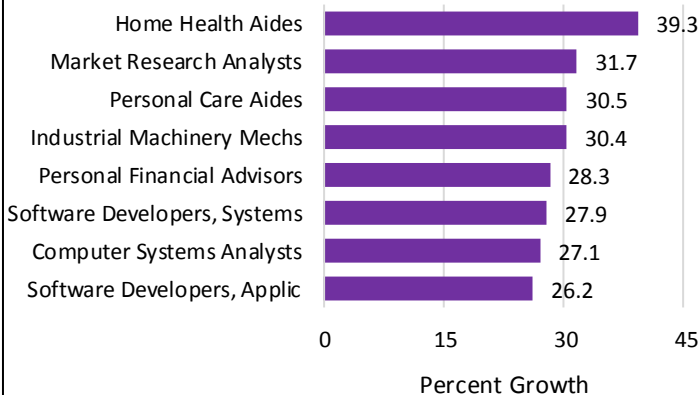
Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw		
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	75,700	74,900	75,500	90,400	90,500	89,300
Employment	72,400	71,800	71,300	86,100	86,300	83,800
Unemployment	3,300	3,100	4,200	4,200	4,100	5,500
Rate (Percent)	4.3	4.1	5.6	4.7	4.6	6.2
Place of Work						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	63,300	62,200	62,400	89,700	89,300	87,100
Mining Logging & Construction	1,900	1,800	1,900	2,800	2,600	2,800
Manufacturing	13,500	13,300	13,000	12,900	12,900	12,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,400	11,300	10,800	17,500	17,300	16,700
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,300	2,300	2,400
Retail Trade	6,800	6,700	6,600	12,700	12,500	11,800
Information	500	500	500	1,300	1,300	1,300
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,200	3,700	3,700	3,600
Professional & Business Serv	5,400	5,400	6,000	12,100	11,900	11,600
Educational & Health Serv	9,000	9,100	9,000	16,200	16,100	15,800
Leisure & Hospitality	8,300	7,500	7,700	9,500	9,200	9,200
Other Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	3,300	3,200	3,300
Government	8,800	8,800	8,900	10,400	11,100	10,600

* Data Not Available

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	140,300	140,700	142,100	84,400	81,800	84,900	151,600	146,100	152,200
Employment	132,400	131,600	132,000	79,300	75,700	78,600	144,600	138,000	142,800
Unemployment	7,800	9,100	10,000	5,000	6,100	6,300	6,900	8,100	9,400
Rate (Percent)	5.6	6.5	7.1	6.0	7.4	7.4	4.6	5.5	6.2

SELECTED FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS DETROIT PROSPERITY REGION, 2012-2022



REGIONAL FOCUS

Selected Occupations With High Forecast Job Growth, Detroit Prosperity Region, 2012 - 2022

The occupation projected to record the highest rate of job expansion in the Detroit Prosperity Region between 2012 and 2022 is home health aides, up by 39.3 percent, followed by market research analysts (+31.7 percent). Three out of the eight selected occupations projected to grow the fastest are in the computer industry. Five occupations (market research analysts, personal financial advisors, software developers-systems, computer systems analysts and software developers, applications) require at least a bachelor's degree. One (industrial machinery mechanics) requires a high school diploma, and two (home health aides and personal care aides), requires less than a high school diploma.

May Jobless Rates Edge Upward In Most Of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

May seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates increased in 12 of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas, while total employment and labor force levels advanced in the majority of the areas. Jobless rate increases were caused chiefly by large number of summer and seasonal workers entering the labor market. Although many workers found employment in May, others were unsuccessful, causing the unemployment rates in many areas to rise.

From April to May, jobless rates advanced in 12 regions and dropped in four. The rate in the Midland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) remained unchanged. Rate gains ranged from 0.1 to 1.3 percentage points, with a median hike of 0.2 of a percentage point. The largest rate increase was observed in the Lansing-East Lansing MSA (+1.3), while the remaining rate gains stood at 0.5 of a percentage point or less. Among the four areas showing jobless rate reductions, three were posted by Michigan's northernmost

regions. The Northeast Lower Michigan region had the largest drop of -1.4 percentage points, followed by the Northwest Lower Michigan region and the Upper Peninsula, both down by -0.9 of a percentage point.

Since May 2015, jobless rates fell in all 17 regional labor market areas. Rate declines ranged from -0.3 to -1.8 percentage points, with a median drop of -1.3 percentage points. The largest annual decreases were posted by the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSA (-1.8) and the Northwest Lower Michigan region (-1.6 percentage points).

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSAs had the lowest unemployment rate for May, both at 3.2 percent, followed by the Monroe MSA at 3.7 percent. The highest jobless rates for the month were recorded in the Northeast Lower Michigan region and the Upper Peninsula with 6.0 and 5.6 percent, respectively.

Most Of Michigan's Metro Areas Report Seasonal Job Increases In May

Total nonfarm employment increased in 11 of Michigan's 14 MSAs as seasonal developments pushed up jobs during the month of May. In general, the MSAs posted seasonal job increases in construction (specialty trade contractors and heavy and civil engineering construction); leisure and hospitality services (accommodation and food services, as well as arts, entertainment and recreation); retail trade; and professional and business services.

Employment hikes in the service-providing industries were observed in most major areas. Among the areas posting service job advances during May, the Muskegon MSA (+2.3 percent) and the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA (+1.7 percent) had the highest percentage growth. Of the three areas showing minor service job reductions, the Kalamazoo MSA had the largest drop at -0.6 percent. Job gains in the MSAs were primarily due to seasonal factors, with the largest advances reported in leisure and hospitality services, mainly in entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services. All the areas experienced gains in this sector, and were led by the Muskegon and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs, up by 11.8 and 10.7 percent, respectively.

Other major sectors recording job additions during May included retail trade (the Grand Rapids MSA had the largest hike at +3.9 percent, followed by the Detroit MSA up by +2.0 percent); and professional and business services, with the Kalamazoo MSA posting the largest percentage gain at +4.1 percent. The sector experiencing job contractions in most areas was government, as many educational facilities began releasing staff with the arrival of summer vacation. This was most evident in the Kalamazoo MSA (-8.4 percent) and the Ann Arbor MSA (-3.0 percent).

In the goods producing sector, seasonal employment hikes were observed mainly in construction. All the areas but two reported substantial increases in this industry with job additions ranging from +5.3 percent (the Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo MSAs), to +20.0 percent (the Battle Creek MSA).

Manufacturing jobs reported a mixed picture during May with eight areas showing increases; four areas having no changes; and the remaining two areas (the Detroit and Lansing MSAs) reporting losses. The Lansing MSA had the largest percentage decline in this sector at -15.8 percent, as a result of short term layoffs caused by retooling activities in the automotive industry.

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's construction industry advanced by \$2.27 during May, due to minor seasonal increases in average weekly hours worked in the following detailed industries: construction of buildings and buildings finishing contractors. In the manufacturing sector, average weekly wages fell by -\$13.18, mainly as a result of minor reductions in overtime hours worked in durable goods. Transportation equipment manufacturing posted a decrease of -\$42.49, bringing the sector's total weekly earnings down to \$950.24. Nondurable goods weekly wages advanced in May, up by +\$18.83.

The service-providing sector reported a mixed picture in weekly earnings during May, with professional and business services (-\$3.49), health care and social assistance (-\$0.30) and financial activities (-\$0.12) reporting decreases for the month. The remaining two sectors, leisure and hospitality services and retail trade posted gains of \$6.68 and \$4.91, respectively.

HOURS AND EARNINGS For Selected Industries In Michigan May and April 2016

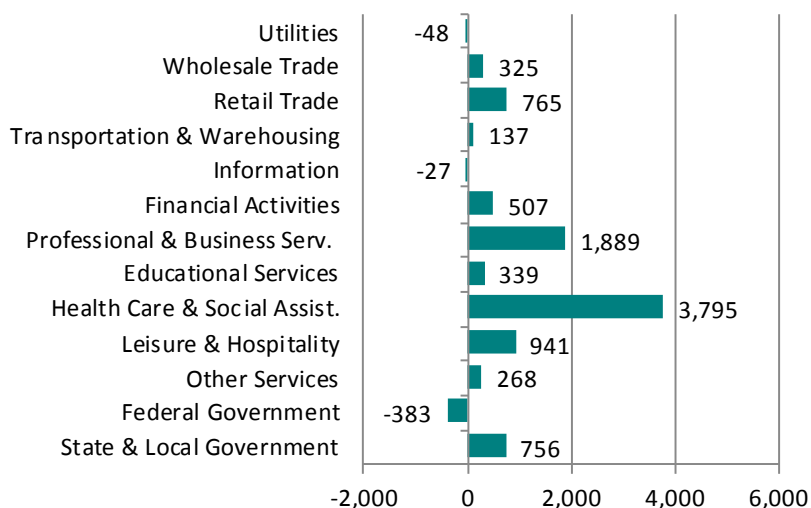
Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	May	April	May	April	May	April
Construction	40.0	39.8	25.28	25.35	1,011.20	1,008.93
Manufacturing	42.5	42.5	19.92	20.23	846.60	859.78
Durable Goods	42.8	43.2	20.73	21.14	887.24	913.25
Transportation Equipment	42.9	44.2	22.15	22.46	950.24	992.73
Nondurable Goods	41.4	40.5	17.33	17.25	717.46	698.63
Retail Trade	29.6	29.4	14.27	14.20	422.39	417.48
Financial Activities	36.1	35.4	23.09	23.55	833.55	833.67
Professional & Business Services	35.7	35.9	22.84	22.81	815.39	818.88
Health Care & Social Assistance	31.8	31.4	19.66	19.92	625.19	625.49
Leisure & Hospitality	22.9	22.5	11.08	10.98	253.73	247.05

Projected Employment Changes By Major Industry Sector In The U.S., 2014 To 2024

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reports that between 2014 and 2024 total employment is projected to expand by 6.7 percent or 9.32 million. Most of this growth is forecast to be among the service-providing industries (up by 9.26 million). Following are some of the findings reported for the service industries:

- The health care and social assistance sector is forecast to move up by the largest number of new jobs between 2014 and 2024. This sector is expected to grow at an annual rate of 1.9 percent, adding 3.795 million jobs over this period. This accounts for nearly 41 percent of the total projected job gains. The growth reflects in part, the demand for healthcare workers to address the needs of an aging population.
- Among the service-providing industries, three sectors are projected to have a decrease in employment: federal government (-383,000), utilities (-48,000) and information (-27,000).
- Projected industry employment is distributed among occupations based on how industries are expected to use those occupations. For example, of the 15 fastest growing occupations between 2014 and 2024, nine are related to healthcare.
- Of the 22 major occupational groups that are forecast to add jobs between 2014 and 2024, the three fastest growing occupations are in the service sector. These occupations are: healthcare support occupations (+23.0 percent), healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (+16.4 percent) and personal care and service occupations (+13.2 percent).

**Projected Employment Change By Major
Service-Producing Industry Sector In The U.S.,
2014 to 2024 (Data in Thousands)**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; March 2016.



Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget
 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives
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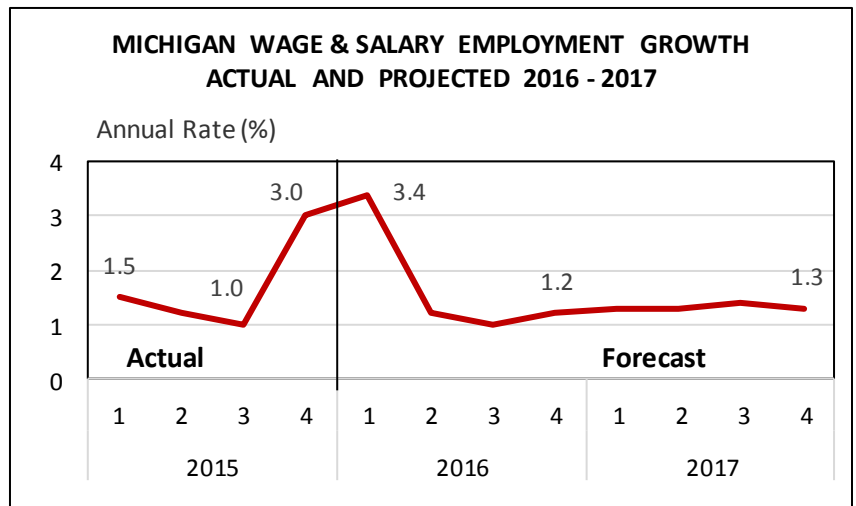
University Of Michigan's Economic Outlook, New Forecast For 2015-2017

The University of Michigan's Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics (RSQE), periodically releases updated projections for the state's economy. In April 2016 a new forecast was published projecting Michigan's economic trends for 2015 - 2017. In this article the RSQE economists observe that Michigan has entered the seventh year of economic recovery. Between the previous recession low point, the third quarter of 2009, to the fourth quarter of 2015 the state created 445,000 jobs, averaging 71,200 new positions per year. In 2015, helped by strong job growth in the fourth quarter, Michigan added 69,800 jobs, slightly lower than the 70,400 jobs added in 2014.

Data released for January and February of 2016, suggest that the strong job creation will continue in the first quarter of 2016, advancing by an annual rate of 3.4 percent. In the remaining three quarters of 2016, job growth will slow down to an average annual rate of 1.2 percent. In 2017, job expansion will remain at this level, increasing slightly to an average annual rate of 1.3 percent. It is expected that job increases in 2016 will reach 73,200, but will slow down to a gain of 56,000 new jobs in 2017.

Industries that are expected to produce the largest number of jobs in 2016 and 2017 are: professional and business services (mostly from professional, scientific, and technical services); construction; trade transportation and utilities (especially retail trade); and leisure and hospitality services.

Source: *Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics (RSQE), University of Michigan, April 2016.*



Labor Market News