

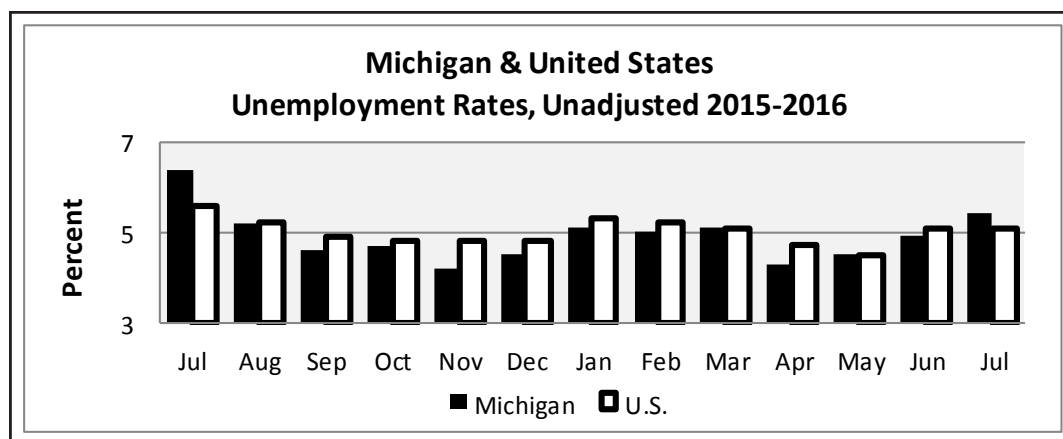
## Michigan's July Unemployment Rate Moves Up Seasonally

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 0.5 of a percentage point during the month of July to 5.4 percent. The state's civilian labor force expanded by 12,000 to 4,877,000, employment contracted by -11,000 to 4,614,000, while the number of unemployed increased by 23,000 to 263,000.

The hike in Michigan's unemployment rate was seasonal, resulting mainly from retooling-related temporary layoffs in the automotive industry, as

well as the entry of summer and seasonal job seekers to the state's labor market. The nation's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained unchanged during July, holding steady at 5.1 percent.

Compared to a year ago, July's labor force expanded by 71,000, employment advanced by 116,000 and the number of unemployed fell by -45,000. This resulted in an over-the-year jobless rate decline of one full percentage point.



## Seasonal Drop In Michigan July Payroll Jobs Mostly In Education And Manufacturing

Michigan's nonfarm employment contracted during July, as industry jobs fell to 4,330,800. Total jobs declined by -60,200 with losses reported in the service-providing and goods producing sectors of the economy.

Service-providing jobs decreased by -54,000 during the month, mainly due to seasonal payroll cuts in local educational facilities (-34,400). Job reductions were also posted in professional and business services (-14,000) mainly in ad-

ministrative and support services; and other services (-2,600). The sectors showing seasonal job advances in July were financial activities, up by +1,500; leisure and hospitality services (+1,300) mainly in accommodation and food services; and information (+1,100).

Goods producing jobs fell by -6,200 during July, as the automotive sector, mostly transportation equipment manufacturing, reported short term layoffs (-5,200 jobs) as a result of model changeover activities. The nondurable goods sector remained flat, dropping by -300 jobs. Construction reported minor seasonal advances for the month, increasing by +700 jobs, mainly due to gains in heavy civil engineering construction.

In July, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector declined to 42.1 hours, while average hourly earnings edged downwards by 16 cents to \$20.11. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved down to \$846.63, a drop of -\$31.06 from the previous month's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, MICHIGAN July & June 2016				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2016		2016	
	JUL	JUN	JUL	JUN
Manufacturing	20.11	20.27	42.1	43.3
Durables	20.91	21.16	42.5	43.8
Transport Equip	21.99	22.63	42.4	44.9
Nondurables	17.59	17.42	40.7	41.8

## STATE OF MICHIGAN Industry Employment Forecasts Percent Changes 2014 - 2024

Industry Title	Employment 2014	Employment 2024	Percent Change
Total Employment	4,438,820	4,765,850	7.4%
Goods Producing	771,460	823,520	6.7%
Construction	141,330	157,650	11.5%
Manufacturing	566,520	601,610	6.2%
Durable Goods	427,710	458,380	7.2%
Transport. Equip	166,820	183,690	10.5%
Nondurable Goods	138,810	143,230	3.2%
Plastics & Rubber	38,620	42,130	9.1%
Service-Providing	3,667,360	3,942,330	7.5%
Trade	627,080	659,210	5.1%
Wholesale Trade	167,230	179,810	7.5%
Retail Trade	459,850	479,400	4.3%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	129,040	138,470	7.3%
Information	57,090	57,910	1.4%
Finance & Insurance	204,220	221,460	8.4%
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	50,600	54,550	7.8%
Profess. & Business	620,990	699,990	12.7%
Education & Health*	988,050	1,074,350	8.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	405,050	434,550	7.3%
Other Services	179,470	193,230	7.5%
Government**	255,860	253,290	-1.0%

\* Private & Public

\*\* Excluding Education and Hospitals

**Detailed industry employment forecasts for 2024 were developed by the Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, and are available for the state of Michigan. Employment forecasts for Michigan's 17 local regions are currently available for the period 2012 - 2022.**

Additional Labor Market Information (LMI) for Michigan and its areas can be obtained from the DTMB-LMI Website at: [www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi)

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

## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Jul 2016    Jun 2016    Jul 2015

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,877	4,865	4,806
Employment	4,614	4,625	4,498
Unemployment	263	240	308
Rate (Percent)	5.4	4.9	6.4

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,331	4,391	4,223
Goods - Producing	769	775	756
Mining & Logging	7	7	8
Construction	164	163	159
Manufacturing	597	604	589
Durable Goods	449	455	445
Fabricated Metals	83	83	82
Machinery Manufact.	72	72	72
Transportation Equip.	173	178	172
Nondurable Goods	149	149	145
Service - Providing	3,562	3,616	3,468
Trade, Transport & Util.	779	784	775
Wholesale Trade	170	171	172
Retail Trade	476	477	468
Motor Vehicle Dealers	67	66	62
Food & Beverage Stores	80	80	79
General Merchandise	109	110	109
Transp, Warehousing & Util	134	136	135
Information	60	59	58
Financial Activities	220	219	210
Finance & Insurance	165	163	157
Real Estate & Rental	56	55	54
Prof & Business Services	661	675	628
Prof, Scientific & Technical	305	302	289
Management Of Companies	61	61	60
Administrative Support	295	312	280
Education & Health Services	661	663	643
Educational Services	70	71	68
Health Care & Social Asst	591	593	575
Leisure & Hospitality	458	457	439
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	64	64	61
Accommodation & Food	394	393	378
Other Services	171	174	170
Government	552	587	545
Federal	52	52	52
State	168	167	167
Local	333	367	327

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	192,700	194,200	188,600	65,100	65,600	65,200	52,600	52,700	52,600
Employment	184,800	187,400	179,800	61,900	62,700	61,300	49,700	50,000	49,400
Unemployment	7,800	6,800	8,800	3,300	2,900	3,900	2,900	2,600	3,300
Rate (Percent)	4.1	3.5	4.7	5.0	4.4	6.0	5.5	5.0	6.3

<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	216,400	219,600	207,500	59,300	60,200	58,300	36,300	36,700	36,000
Mining Logging & Construction	4,400	4,300	4,100	1,900	1,800	1,900	1,100	1,100	1,200
Manufacturing	14,400	15,100	14,500	12,200	12,200	12,000	4,200	4,200	4,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	25,700	25,800	25,600	9,300	9,400	9,500	7,800	7,700	7,800
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,500	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,700	16,700	16,400	5,800	5,800	5,700	5,200	5,200	5,200
Information	5,200	5,200	5,200	*	*	*	500	600	500
Financial Activities	7,600	7,600	7,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300
Professional & Business Serv	31,000	31,600	28,500	6,300	6,500	5,900	3,500	3,500	3,400
Educational & Health Serv	26,900	27,500	26,500	10,900	11,000	10,600	7,000	7,100	6,900
Leisure & Hospitality	20,600	20,800	17,100	5,000	5,000	4,800	4,400	4,400	4,400
Other Services	6,700	6,700	6,700	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,400	1,400	1,500
Government	73,900	75,000	71,900	9,800	10,500	9,800	5,000	5,300	5,000

	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	2,088	2,068	2,031	182,200	184,500	183,300	566,000	568,500	557,900
Employment	1,961	1,948	1,882	171,300	175,000	170,200	544,100	549,000	532,800
Unemployment	127	119	150	11,000	9,500	13,100	21,900	19,500	25,000
Rate (Percent)	6.1	5.8	7.4	6.0	5.2	7.1	3.9	3.4	4.5

<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,976	2,007	1,931	138,200	141,800	136,800	539,500	546,200	523,700
Mining Logging & Construction	71	70	70	5,500	5,200	5,000	23,000	23,100	22,100
Manufacturing	239	243	237	12,000	12,200	11,700	112,300	112,100	109,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	362	364	360	29,000	28,900	29,000	97,300	97,400	94,800
Wholesale Trade	86	87	86	5,400	5,400	5,300	30,900	31,000	30,500
Retail Trade	211	212	208	19,900	19,700	20,000	51,400	51,200	49,100
Information	28	28	28	4,300	4,300	4,100	5,300	5,200	5,300
Financial Activities	115	114	109	6,300	6,300	6,400	25,600	25,600	24,800
Professional & Business Serv	402	409	384	15,300	16,000	15,100	76,600	79,200	74,800
Educational & Health Serv	309	311	301	28,200	28,700	27,700	86,300	86,200	82,700
Leisure & Hospitality	205	207	196	15,400	15,800	15,100	50,100	49,700	47,800
Other Services	77	78	77	5,600	5,600	5,600	22,100	22,200	21,700
Government	167	183	168	16,600	18,800	17,100	40,900	45,500	40,600

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	72,000	72,500	73,500	168,100	168,800	165,700	241,900	242,200	239,200
Employment	68,200	69,100	68,900	160,400	161,800	156,600	231,200	232,500	226,300
Unemployment	3,800	3,400	4,600	7,700	7,000	9,100	10,700	9,700	12,800
Rate (Percent)	5.3	4.7	6.3	4.6	4.1	5.5	4.4	4.0	5.4

<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	54,900	55,800	55,600	145,200	147,200	140,300	224,600	226,600	218,200
Mining Logging & Construction	2,100	2,000	2,000	6,300	6,200	5,800	7,700	7,600	7,400
Manufacturing	10,000	9,800	9,800	22,200	22,100	21,000	21,000	21,200	19,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,300	12,400	12,700	26,200	26,400	25,700	35,200	35,800	34,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,900	6,900	6,800	5,800	5,800	5,900
Retail Trade	6,500	6,500	6,700	15,900	16,100	15,500	21,000	21,300	20,600
Information	300	300	400	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,100	3,100	3,100
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	8,600	8,600	8,400	16,000	16,000	15,700
Professional & Business Serv	4,100	4,400	3,600	17,400	17,800	16,100	22,300	22,700	21,700
Educational & Health Serv	9,100	9,400	10,000	22,800	23,000	22,400	30,800	30,500	29,900
Leisure & Hospitality	5,300	5,300	5,300	16,200	15,800	16,100	20,100	19,800	19,300
Other Services	2,400	2,500	2,500	5,800	5,900	5,700	10,200	10,300	10,200
Government	7,400	7,800	7,400	18,700	20,400	18,100	58,200	59,600	57,100

	Midland			Monroe			Muskegon		
	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	41,800	42,100	42,000	78,000	78,300	76,900	79,900	80,200	79,100
Employment	39,800	40,300	39,700	74,300	75,300	72,700	75,300	76,200	73,900
Unemployment	2,000	1,800	2,300	3,700	3,100	4,200	4,600	4,000	5,200
Rate (Percent)	4.7	4.3	5.4	4.7	3.9	5.4	5.8	4.9	6.6

<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	38,100	38,700	37,900	43,300	44,000	41,800	65,900	66,900	64,200
Mining Logging & Construction	*	*	*	2,700	2,700	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,800	5,700	5,600	14,400	14,500	13,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	*	*	*	11,400	11,400	11,300	14,100	14,100	13,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,900	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,600	5,600	5,600	11,100	11,100	11,000
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	800
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,900	1,900	1,800
Professional & Business Serv	*	*	*	5,100	5,200	4,600	3,700	3,900	3,300
Educational & Health Serv	*	*	*	5,700	5,700	5,600	11,200	11,400	11,400
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	5,200	5,200	4,900	8,200	8,200	8,000
Other Services	*	*	*	1,500	1,600	1,500	2,600	2,500	2,700
Government	2,600	3,100	2,500	4,400	5,100	4,500	6,800	7,400	6,500

\* Data Not Available

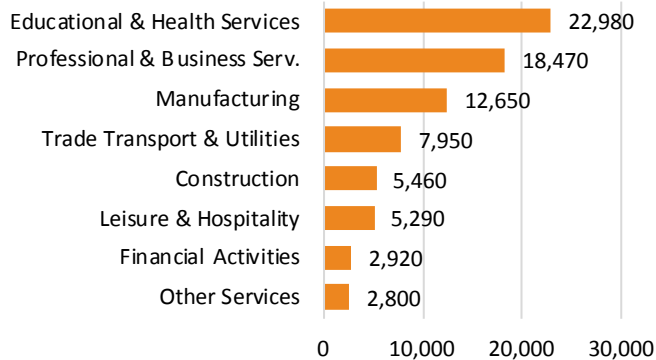
## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw		
	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>						
Labor Force	76,500	76,200	76,000	90,200	90,600	89,200
Employment	72,700	72,600	71,600	85,300	86,300	83,400
Unemployment	3,800	3,500	4,400	4,900	4,400	5,800
Rate (Percent)	5.0	4.6	5.7	5.4	4.8	6.5
<b>Place of Work</b>						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,300	64,200	62,900	89,700	91,000	86,900
Mining Logging & Construction	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,100	3,000	3,000
Manufacturing	13,600	13,600	13,200	13,000	13,200	12,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,600	11,500	10,900	18,100	17,900	16,900
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,300	2,300	2,300
Retail Trade	6,900	6,900	6,700	13,200	13,000	12,100
Information	500	500	500	1,300	1,300	1,300
Financial Activities	2,400	2,400	2,300	3,700	3,700	3,700
Professional & Business Serv	5,200	5,300	5,900	12,000	12,300	11,600
Educational & Health Serv	8,800	8,900	8,800	16,000	16,200	15,800
Leisure & Hospitality	9,600	9,000	8,700	9,600	9,700	9,300
Other Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	3,200	3,200	3,300
Government	8,400	8,800	8,200	9,700	10,500	9,700

\* Data Not Available

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015	Jul 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	141,600	141,200	143,700	85,700	85,300	86,100	157,800	155,800	158,700
Employment	132,800	133,200	133,400	80,100	80,200	79,900	150,400	148,900	149,700
Unemployment	8,800	8,000	10,300	5,600	5,000	6,200	7,300	7,000	9,000
Rate (Percent)	6.2	5.7	7.2	6.5	5.9	7.2	4.7	4.5	5.7

### PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FOR MAJOR INDUSTRIES, WEST MICHIGAN PROSPERITY ALLIANCE, 2012-2022



### REGIONAL FOCUS

#### Employment Projections For Major Industries In the West Michigan Prosperity Alliance, 2012 - 2022

Between 2012 and 2022 total employment in the West Michigan Prosperity Alliance is projected to increase by 12.0 percent, a gain of 83,940 new jobs. Among the five industries that are forecast to generate the largest number of new jobs, three were from the service-providing sector: educational and health services (22,980 jobs), professional and business services (18,470) and trade, transportation and utilities (7,950). However, the remaining two growth industries were from the goods producing sector. During this period, manufacturing is projected to expand by 12,650 jobs while construction will add 5,460 jobs, an increase of 23.4 percent. This is the fastest rate of forecast growth among all the major industries in the West Michigan Prosperity Alliance.



## July Unemployment Rates Move Up Seasonally In All Michigan's Regional Labor Market Areas

July seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates increased in all of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas, while total employment and labor force levels declined in the majority of the areas. Michigan's regional area jobless rate hikes in July followed typical patterns for this time of the year. This was due to statewide cuts in local government education, with the end of the school year, along with job reductions in the state auto industry, caused by production adjustments and retooling at some plants.

From June to July, jobless rates in Michigan's 17 regional labor markets posted hikes ranging from 0.2 to 0.9 of a percentage point, with a median gain of 0.5 of a percentage point. The largest-over-the-month rate increase of 0.9 of a percentage point was recorded in the Muskegon Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The Flint and Monroe MSAs followed with both showing a hike of 0.8 of a percentage point. The smallest rate increase of 0.2 of

a percentage point was recorded in the Northwest Lower Michigan region.

Since July of 2015 jobless rates fell in all the state's 17 major labor market areas. Rate declines ranged from -0.6 to -1.3 percentage points with a median drop of -0.9 of a percentage point. The largest percentage point declines over this period were reported in the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (-1.3), Flint (-1.1) and Saginaw (-1.1) MSAs. During the year, total employment expanded in 15 of the 17 regions, with a median gain of 1.9 percent.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Grand Rapids-Wyoming and the Ann Arbor MSAs had the lowest unemployment rates for July at 3.9 and 4.1 percent, respectively. The highest jobless rates for the month were recorded in the Northeast Lower Michigan region with 6.5 percent and the Upper Peninsula with 6.2 percent.

## Most Of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Report Seasonal Job Reductions During July

Total nonfarm employment contracted in all but one of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of July, with the Flint MSA reporting the largest percentage decrease at -2.5 percent, followed by the Detroit, Jackson, Midland and Monroe MSAs, all down by -1.6 percent. Employment reductions were seasonal and were posted in the service-providing and goods producing sectors of the economy.

Job decreases in the service-providing sector were observed in 13 of the 14 MSAs. The Flint MSA had the largest decline in this sector, down by -3.0 percent, followed by the Jackson (-2.7 percent) and Monroe (-2.3 percent) MSAs. These losses were caused by seasonal factors and occurred primarily in local government as elementary and secondary educational facilities continued to reduce staff for the summer recess period. The largest education related job drops were in the Monroe MSA (-13.7 percent) and the Flint MSA (-11.7 percent).

Most areas also posted job contractions in other major service sectors. These included professional and business services, with the Jackson and Muskegon MSAs showing the largest percentage decreases at -6.8 and -5.1 percent, respectively. Job reductions were also observed in education and health services (the largest numeric drop was posted by the Detroit MSA, down by -2,500 jobs).

In the goods producing sector, employment hikes were observed mostly in construction. Eight areas had seasonal gains in this sector with the Flint (+5.8 percent), Battle Creek (+5.6 percent) and Jackson (+5.0 percent) metro areas reporting the highest percent monthly job additions. Of the remaining six areas, five had no construction job change, and only one area, the Grand Rapids MSA had a job decrease, down by -0.4 percent.

The manufacturing sector posted somewhat of a mixed picture during July, with six areas experiencing job reductions; four areas having no change; and the remaining four areas (the Jackson, Monroe, Kalamazoo, and Grand Rapids MSAs) reporting gains. In most areas the job decreases in manufacturing were the result of short term layoffs due to model changeover activities in the automotive industry. The largest percentage job decreases in manufacturing were reported by the Ann Arbor (-4.6 percent) and Detroit (-1.7 percent) MSAs. The largest numeric contraction in this sector (-4,100 jobs) was posted by the Detroit MSA.

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's construction industry moved up by +\$18.40 during July, following seasonal increases in average weekly earnings worked in several sectors within the industry. Building equipment contractors posted the largest weekly wage gain at +\$56.90. In the manufacturing sector, average weekly wages fell by -\$131.06, mainly due to reductions in overtime hours worked in durable goods, which decreased by -\$38.13. Transportation equipment posted a loss of -\$83.71, bringing the sector's total weekly earnings down to \$932.38. Nondurable goods weekly wages also declined in July, moving down by -\$12.25.

The service-providing sector reported seasonal increases in weekly earnings in four of the listed industries during July, with health care and social assistance experiencing the highest gain (+\$19.94), followed by leisure and hospitality services (+\$14.66), professional and business services (+\$9.52) and retail trade (+\$0.21). The only sector posting a reduction in weekly wages during July was financial activities, down by -\$6.32.

**HOURS AND EARNINGS  
For Selected Industries In Michigan  
July and June 2016**

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
Construction	41.8	41.7	25.58	25.20	1,069.24	1,050.84
Manufacturing	42.1	43.3	20.11	20.27	846.63	977.69
Durable Goods	42.5	43.8	20.91	21.16	888.68	926.81
Transportation Equipment	42.4	44.9	21.99	22.63	932.38	1,016.09
Nondurable Goods	40.7	41.8	17.59	17.42	715.91	728.16
Retail Trade	30.1	30.0	14.05	14.09	422.91	422.70
Financial Activities	35.6	36.0	22.99	22.91	818.44	824.76
Professional & Business Services	35.3	35.5	23.40	23.00	826.02	816.50
Health Care & Social Assistance	32.1	31.5	20.12	19.87	645.85	625.91
Leisure & Hospitality	23.0	22.2	11.11	10.85	255.53	240.87

**LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY, 2015**

In 2015 the employment-population ratio for persons with a disability in the U.S. reached 17.5 percent, compared with an employment-population ratio of 65.0 percent for those without a disability. The lower ratio among persons with a disability is due in part to the older age profile of persons with a disability. Older workers are less likely to be employed regardless of disability status. However, regardless of the age groups, persons with a disability were much less likely to be employed than those with no disability.

**Following are some highlights from the 2015 data:**

- ◆ In 2015, 32 percent of workers with a disability were employed part time, compared with 18 percent of workers with no disability.
- ◆ Workers with a disability were more likely to be self-employed than those with no disability.
- ◆ Persons with a disability were about three times as likely as those with no disability to be age 65 and over.
- ◆ For all age groups, the employment-population ratio was much lower for persons with a disability than for those with no disability.
- ◆ Unemployment rates were higher for persons with a disability than for those with no disability among all educational attainment groups.

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

**Employment Status of the U.S. Civilian Noninstitutional Population  
by Disability Status and Age, 2015  
(Data in thousands)**

	Persons With A Disability, 2015			Persons With No Disability, 2015		
	Total 16 years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total 16 Years and over	16 to 64 years	65 years and over
Civilian noninstitutional population	29,752	15,771	13,981	221,049	188,521	32,528
Civilian Labor Force	5,813	4,812	1,001	151,317	143,517	7,800
Participation Rate	19.5	30.5	7.2	68.5	76.1	24.0
Employed	5,193	4,250	942	143,641	136,119	7,522
Employment-population ratio	17.5	26.9	6.7	65.0	72.2	23.1
Unemployed	621	562	59	7,676	7,398	278
Unemployment rate	10.7	11.7	5.9	5.1	5.2	3.6
Not in the labor force	23,939	10,959	12,980	69,732	45,004	24,728



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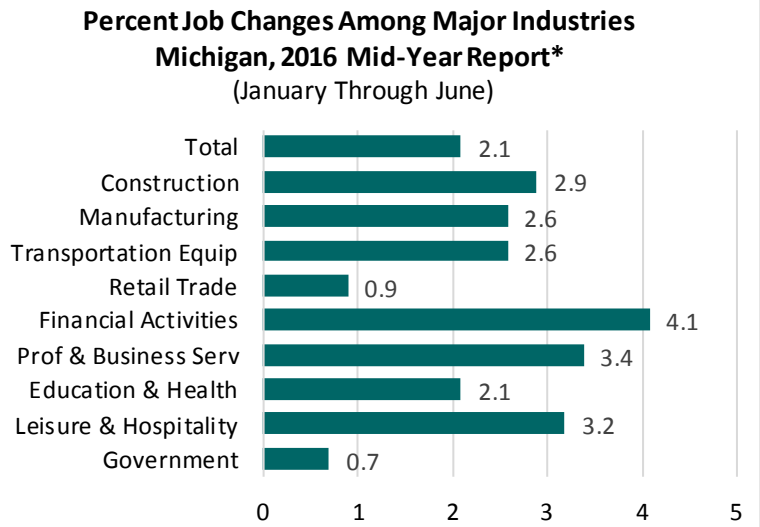
Labor Market News

### Wage And Salary Employment In Michigan, Mid-Year Report, 2016

Michigan’s labor market continued to experience improvements during the first six months of 2016. For the sixth consecutive year, Michigan not seasonally adjusted payroll jobs posted advances during this period, with job increases observed in the goods producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. During the first half of 2016, the goods producing sector added 18,300 jobs (+2.5 percent), compared with the first six months of 2015. Within the goods producing sector, manufacturing employment moved up by 15,100 or 2.6 percent. The largest job addition within manufacturing was recorded in transportation equipment manufacturing, up by 4,500 jobs or 2.6 percent. At the same time, construction jobs advanced by 4,000, or 2.9 percent.

Michigan’s service-providing industries averaged 3,551,400 jobs during the first six months of 2016, a gain of 71,600 or 2.1 percent over the same period in 2015. All the sectors in this industry reported gains. The largest percentage increases were posted by financial activities, with a job gain of 4.1 percent (+8,400 jobs), followed by professional and business services, up by 3.4 percent (+21,700 jobs), leisure and hospitality services, up by 3.2 percent (+12,800 jobs), and education and health services, up by 2.1 percent (+13,400). After many years of job reductions, the government sector added jobs in early 2016, increasing by 4,200, or 0.7 percent. As a result of these changes, total job growth in Michigan through the first six months of 2016 reached 89,900 or +2.1 percent.

Source: DTMB; Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, August 2016.



\*Data represents job growth rates from January-June 2015 to January- June 2016 (not seasonally adjusted).