



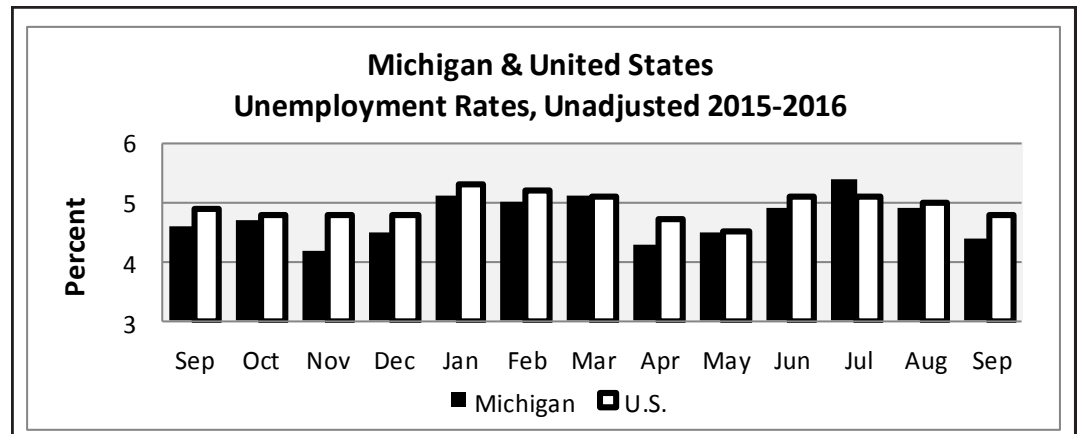
## Michigan's September Unemployment Rate Contracts To 4.4 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell by -0.5 of a percentage point during the month of September, bringing the state's jobless rate to 4.4 percent. The state's civilian labor force decreased by -7,000 to 4,857,000, employment moved upwards by 18,000 to 4,642,000, while the number of unemployed contracted by -27,000 to 214,000.

The decline in Michigan's unemployment rate in September was the result of a drop in the state labor force combined with an increase in total employment. On one hand summer job holders, including high school and college students, be-

gan leaving the job market, while on the other hand solid job gains occurred among support staff at state and local educational facilities for the fall semester. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) also contracted during September, falling by two tenths of a percentage point to 4.8 percent.

Compared to September 2015, Michigan's labor force increased by 134,000, employment advanced by 135,000 and the number of unemployed remained flat, dropping by -3,000. This resulted in an over-the-year decline of -0.2 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



## As Summer Vacation Comes To Its End Educational Facilities Open Doors

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased seasonally during September, as industry jobs expanded to 4,359,000. Total employment moved up by 29,300 with gains recorded in the service-providing sector of the economy.

Service-providing jobs advanced by 33,700 during the month, mainly due to a seasonal hike in government (+49,000 jobs), as state and local educational facilities resumed classes for the fall semester. Other sectors posting job gains

for the month included professional and business services (+7,600 jobs) and private educational services (+6,700 jobs). Seasonal job declines were posted in leisure and hospitality services (-17,000 jobs), retail trade (-6,300) and financial activities (-4,200). The remaining sectors were either flat or reported minor job losses for the month.

Goods producing jobs fell by -4,400 during September, mainly due to seasonal reductions in construction (-2,900 jobs), most notably in specialty trade contractors (-2,300 jobs). The manufacturing sector also reported a small downward movement (-1,500 jobs), following a drop in non-durable goods, down by -2,000 jobs.

In September, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector advanced to 43.2 hours, while average hourly earnings edged upwards by 14 cents to \$20.27. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing climbed to \$875.66, an increase of \$18.12 over the previous month's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, MICHIGAN September & August 2016				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2016 SEP	2016 AUG	2016 SEP	2016 AUG
Manufacturing	20.27	20.13	43.2	42.6
Durables	21.01	20.94	43.9	43.5
Transport Equip	21.99	22.07	44.9	44.6
Nondurables	17.86	17.52	40.9	40.1

## EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN MICHIGAN'S CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY, 2005-2015

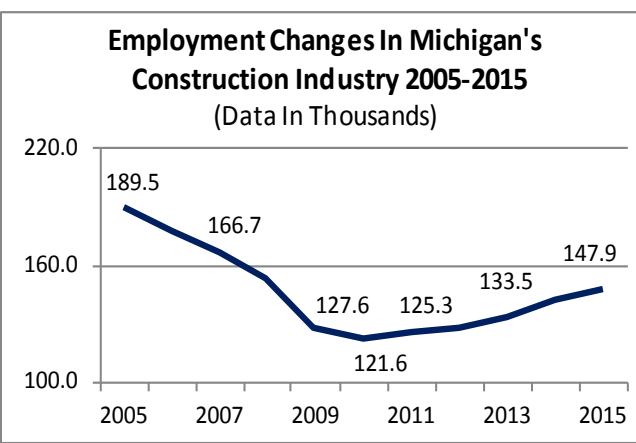
Michigan's construction industry is comprised of three major parts: construction of buildings, heavy and civil engineering construction, and specialty trade contractors. In 2015 Michigan's construction industry supplied 147,900 jobs, an increase of 6,100 over 2014. Of the three sectors that are included in the construction industry, specialty trade contractors was the largest, accounting in 2015 for 98,700 jobs (66.7 percent), followed by construction of buildings 33,700 jobs (22.8 percent), and heavy and civil engineering construction 15,500 jobs (10.5 percent).

Following the last recession, the recovery of Michigan's construction industry began in 2011, when the state's total employment in this sector reached 125,300, a gain of 3,700 jobs over 2010. This was the first time since 2005 that Michigan's construction industry posted job gains. The recovery in construction employment continued in the following year, adding 2,900 jobs in 2012. This pattern has continued until today. Between the years 2010 and 2015, total jobs in Michigan's construction sector moved up from 121,600 to 147,900, an increase of 26,300 jobs, or 21.6 percent.

The three sectors that are part of the construction industry also reported a healthy recovery between 2010 and 2015. On a percentage basis, the construction of buildings sector advanced the fastest, adding jobs at a rate of 28.1 percent (7,400 jobs), followed by specialty trade contractors, up by 22.0 percent (17,800 jobs), and heavy and civil engineering construction, up by 14.8 percent (2,000 jobs).

Employment projections prepared by Michigan Department of Technology Management & Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, forecast that between 2014 and 2024 the construction industry will increase by 16,320 jobs, or 11.5 percent. Of the three major sectors within the construction industry, specialty trade contractors will grow the fastest at 12.5 percent, followed by heavy and civil engineering construction, up by 10.5 percent, and construction of buildings at 9.2 percent.

*Source: Michigan Department of Technology Management & Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, September 2016.*



## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Sep 2016 Aug 2016 Sep 2015

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,857	4,864	4,723
Employment	4,642	4,624	4,507
Unemployment	214	241	217
Rate (Percent)	4.4	4.9	4.6

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,359	4,329	4,274
Goods - Producing	771	775	758
Mining & Logging	7	7	8
Construction	163	166	158
Manufacturing	601	602	592
Durable Goods	453	452	447
Fabricated Metals	83	83	82
Machinery Manufact.	72	72	72
Transportation Equip.	178	176	176
Nondurable Goods	148	150	145
Service - Providing	3,588	3,554	3,515
Trade, Transport & Util.	772	780	772
Wholesale Trade	169	170	170
Retail Trade	468	474	466
Motor Vehicle Dealers	65	66	63
Food & Beverage Stores	78	80	78
General Merchandise	110	110	109
Transp, Warehousing & Util	135	136	136
Information	58	59	57
Financial Activities	216	220	208
Finance & Insurance	162	164	156
Real Estate & Rental	54	56	52
Prof & Business Services	665	657	640
Prof, Scientific & Technical	303	304	289
Management Of Companies	61	61	59
Administrative Support	301	292	292
Education & Health Services	669	660	649
Educational Services	74	67	72
Health Care & Social Asst	595	592	577
Leisure & Hospitality	437	454	427
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	56	63	56
Accommodation & Food	381	391	372
Other Services	171	172	168
Government	601	552	595
Federal	52	52	52
State	186	167	185
Local	363	333	358

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	195,400	192,200	185,300	64,400	65,200	63,800	52,000	52,300	51,800
Employment	189,400	185,500	179,600	61,900	62,300	61,200	49,900	49,800	49,600
Unemployment	6,100	6,800	5,700	2,500	2,900	2,600	2,100	2,500	2,200
Rate (Percent)	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.3
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	224,600	216,500	210,700	59,700	59,600	59,000	36,600	36,300	36,800
Mining Logging & Construction	4,300	4,400	4,000	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,100	1,100	1,200
Manufacturing	15,000	15,200	14,600	12,200	12,300	11,900	4,400	4,300	4,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	25,700	25,800	25,700	9,100	9,200	9,400	7,600	7,800	7,700
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,700	16,700	16,500	5,600	5,700	5,700	5,100	5,200	5,200
Information	5,200	5,200	5,100	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,500	7,700	7,200	1,300	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300
Professional & Business Serv	31,100	30,800	28,800	6,500	6,500	6,100	3,400	3,400	3,400
Educational & Health Serv	27,200	26,900	26,500	11,000	11,000	10,700	7,000	7,100	6,900
Leisure & Hospitality	19,300	19,800	17,300	4,800	5,000	4,800	4,300	4,300	4,400
Other Services	6,700	6,700	6,500	2,000	2,100	2,000	1,400	1,400	1,500
Government	82,600	74,000	75,000	10,400	9,800	10,400	5,500	5,000	5,600

	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	2,089	2,088	1,997	181,100	181,600	179,000	560,900	564,300	551,100
Employment	1,976	1,963	1,885	173,000	172,600	170,500	544,500	545,900	534,600
Unemployment	112	126	112	8,100	9,000	8,500	16,300	18,400	16,500
Rate (Percent)	5.4	6.0	5.6	4.5	5.0	4.7	2.9	3.3	3.0
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,986	1,980	1,946	141,100	138,800	138,800	544,100	539,800	532,600
Mining Logging & Construction	72	73	69	5,400	5,500	4,900	22,400	23,200	21,800
Manufacturing	243	241	241	12,300	12,300	12,100	112,000	112,500	108,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	358	362	358	28,900	29,100	29,000	95,700	96,700	93,800
Wholesale Trade	85	86	86	5,400	5,500	5,400	30,600	30,800	30,300
Retail Trade	208	210	206	19,700	19,800	19,900	50,100	50,800	48,400
Information	27	28	28	4,300	4,300	4,000	5,000	5,200	5,100
Financial Activities	114	115	108	6,200	6,200	6,200	25,500	25,900	24,700
Professional & Business Serv	407	405	389	15,600	15,300	15,300	79,300	77,900	76,900
Educational & Health Serv	311	309	302	28,300	28,300	27,900	88,100	86,600	86,000
Leisure & Hospitality	197	204	192	15,100	15,400	15,000	48,000	49,300	47,500
Other Services	77	77	77	5,600	5,600	5,500	22,000	22,000	21,600
Government	179	167	182	19,400	16,800	18,900	46,100	40,500	46,400

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	70,500	71,600	71,600	168,700	168,500	163,700	245,800	240,600	241,000
Employment	67,700	68,300	68,600	162,800	161,900	157,700	237,600	231,500	232,600
Unemployment	2,900	3,300	3,000	5,900	6,600	6,000	8,200	9,100	8,300
Rate (Percent)	4.1	4.6	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.5
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	54,500	54,900	56,000	149,200	146,100	143,500	233,300	224,800	228,100
Mining Logging & Construction	2,100	2,100	2,000	6,200	6,300	6,100	7,700	7,800	7,200
Manufacturing	9,700	9,700	9,700	22,000	22,100	20,900	20,900	20,900	20,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,000	12,200	12,600	26,400	26,100	25,800	35,600	35,600	35,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,800	6,900	6,800	5,700	5,800	5,800
Retail Trade	6,300	6,500	6,700	16,200	15,800	15,600	21,100	21,000	20,900
Information	300	300	300	900	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,100	3,000
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,800	8,500	8,600	8,300	15,900	16,100	15,600
Professional & Business Serv	4,400	4,300	4,200	17,900	17,500	16,200	22,600	22,800	22,400
Educational & Health Serv	9,100	9,100	10,000	23,200	22,900	22,600	31,400	30,900	30,300
Leisure & Hospitality	4,900	5,300	5,100	15,700	16,700	16,000	19,700	19,200	19,400
Other Services	2,400	2,500	2,500	5,800	5,800	5,700	10,100	10,200	10,100
Government	7,700	7,500	7,800	22,600	19,100	20,900	66,400	58,200	64,600
<b>Midland</b>									
<b>Monroe</b>									
<b>Muskegon</b>									
	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	41,300	41,600	41,100	77,600	77,600	76,000	78,600	79,500	76,300
Employment	39,900	39,900	39,600	74,800	74,300	73,400	75,200	75,700	72,800
Unemployment	1,500	1,700	1,500	2,900	3,300	2,700	3,300	3,800	3,500
Rate (Percent)	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.3	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.6
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	38,500	38,200	38,300	43,900	42,900	43,200	66,400	66,300	63,900
Mining Logging & Construction	*	*	*	3,100	2,700	3,000	2,200	2,200	2,100
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,700	5,700	5,500	14,600	14,600	13,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	*	*	*	11,400	11,400	11,200	14,100	14,200	13,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,800	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,600	5,600	5,500	11,000	11,100	10,900
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	800
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,900	1,900	1,700
Professional & Business Serv	*	*	*	5,200	5,100	4,800	3,900	3,800	3,600
Educational & Health Serv	*	*	*	5,800	5,700	5,700	11,100	11,200	11,300
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	4,900	5,100	4,900	7,700	8,200	7,200
Other Services	*	*	*	1,600	1,600	1,500	2,400	2,600	2,400
Government	2,900	2,600	2,900	4,800	4,200	4,900	7,700	6,800	7,300

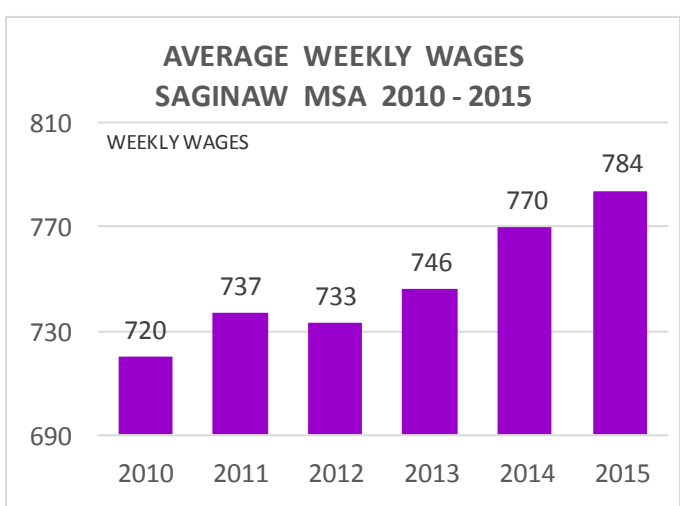
\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw		
	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>						
Labor Force	74,900	75,900	73,700	90,000	89,900	88,100
Employment	71,900	72,600	70,700	86,400	85,800	84,300
Unemployment	3,000	3,300	3,000	5,700	4,100	3,900
Rate (Percent)	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.4
<b>Place of Work</b>						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,100	64,000	62,700	91,600	90,000	89,000
Mining Logging & Construction	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,100	3,000
Manufacturing	13,500	13,600	13,200	13,100	13,200	12,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,200	11,500	10,800	18,300	18,200	17,300
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,300	2,300	2,300
Retail Trade	6,800	6,900	6,700	13,300	13,300	12,500
Information	500	500	500	1,300	1,300	1,300
Financial Activities	2,400	2,400	2,300	3,600	3,700	3,700
Professional & Business Serv	5,500	5,200	6,100	12,300	12,100	11,900
Educational & Health Serv	9,300	8,900	9,100	16,100	16,100	15,800
Leisure & Hospitality	8,700	9,300	8,100	9,500	9,600	9,200
Other Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	3,200	3,200	3,300
Government	8,800	8,400	8,300	11,200	9,500	11,200

\* Data Not Available

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015	Sep 2016	Aug 2016	Sep 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	141,400	141,200	141,700	83,200	84,500	82,700	149,600	155,400	148,700
Employment	134,800	133,800	134,900	79,100	79,800	78,600	143,900	149,100	142,600
Unemployment	6,600	7,300	6,800	4,100	4,700	4,200	5,700	6,400	6,100
Rate (Percent)	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.0	3.8	4.1	4.1



### REGIONAL FOCUS

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN THE SAGINAW MSA RISE TO \$784 IN 2015

Average weekly wages (AWW) in the Saginaw MSA expanded to \$784 during 2015, an annual gain of \$14, or 1.8 percent over the previous year. Between 2010 and 2015, the AWW in the area moved up by \$64 or 8.9 percent. During this period, 2012 was the only year to post a minor drop in weekly wages. The economic recession experienced by the state, as well as the Saginaw area during 2009 was reversed in 2010, and AWW in the area have been steadily advancing through 2015. Average weekly wages are calculated by dividing the total wages paid in an area by the average number of workers and by the number of weeks (52). The weekly wages contain all the area's earnings, including overtime wages.

## September Unemployment Rates Move Down Seasonally In All Of Michigan's Regional Labor Market Areas

September unemployment rates contracted seasonally in all of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas. Total employment and labor force levels were mixed over the month. Seasonal job advances in September brought down the number of unemployed in most areas by around 10 percent.

From August to September, the jobless rate declines in the 17 major regions ranged from -0.3 to -0.6 percentage points with a median drop of -0.5 of a percentage point. The rate decreases of -0.6 of a percentage point were posted by the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, Bay City, and Monroe Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), as well as the Northeast Lower Michigan Region. In September, total employment expanded in nine areas. The median over-the-month employment gain was 0.7 percent. The largest monthly gains were experienced by the Lansing and

Ann Arbor MSAs at 2.6 and 2.1 percent, respectively.

Since September 2015, jobless rates moved down in 14 of the 17 regional labor market areas. Rate declines over the year were minor with a median drop of -0.2 of a percentage point. During the year, total employment expanded in 15 of 17 Michigan regions with a median gain of 1.9 percent. The largest employment hikes were posted in the Ann Arbor, Detroit, Muskegon, and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs. Over the year, employment fell in the Jackson MSA and the Upper Peninsula.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Grand Rapids area had the lowest jobless rate for September at 2.9 percent, followed by the Ann Arbor MSA with 3.1 percent. The highest jobless rates for the month were recorded in the Detroit MSA and the Northeast Lower Michigan region with 5.4 and 5.0 percent, respectively.

## All But One Of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Experience Seasonal Hikes In Payroll Jobs During September

Total nonfarm jobs advanced in 13 of Michigan's 14 MSAs during September. All but one of the major labor markets posted seasonal job gains in the service-providing sector, as state and local educational facilities throughout the state recalled staff for the new academic year. The Kalamazoo (+18.3 percent) and Lansing (+14.1 percent) MSAs were among the areas with the largest percentage gains in education.

The service-providing sector in the Lansing and Ann Arbor MSAs posted the highest percentage job growth at 4.4 and 4.3 percent, respectively, followed by the Kalamazoo MSA (+2.8 percent) and the Saginaw MSA (+2.4 percent). Jobs in private educational services also increased during September with the Niles Benton Harbor MSA (+4.5 percent) and the Grand Rapids MSA (+1.7 percent) showing the highest advances.

However, there were seasonal job contractions reported in other parts of the service-providing sector. The largest declines were observed in leisure and hospitality services. All the areas but two had seasonal job cuts in this sector, led by the Jackson MSA, down by -7.6 percent, and Muskegon MSA down by -6.1 percent. Other service-providing industries experiencing seasonal losses in several metro areas included retail trade and financial activities.

The goods producing sector displayed somewhat of a mixed picture during September, with eight areas showing job cuts, three areas posting gains and three areas reporting no change for the month. Seasonal job reductions were experienced in the construction industry in seven areas, ranging from -0.4 percent (Detroit MSA) to -3.5 percent (Grand Rapids MSA). One area, the Monroe MSA posted

a job gain, and the remaining six areas reported no job changes in construction for the month.

Manufacturing jobs also reported a mixed picture during September, with two areas (Bay City and Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSAs) showing job additions; six areas experiencing reductions, with the Ann Arbor MSA showing the largest percentage drop at -1.3 percent; and the remaining six areas posting no monthly changes. The Detroit MSA had the largest numeric gain in this sector, at 1,600 jobs.

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's construction industry expanded by +\$18.64 during September, following modest increases in average hourly earnings and average weekly hours worked in several sectors of the industry. Building finishing contractors posted the largest weekly wage gain at +\$32.48. In the manufacturing sector, average weekly wages increased by +\$18.12, mainly as a result of modest advances in overtime hours worked in durable goods. Transportation equipment remained flat, edging up by +\$3.03, bringing the sector's total weekly earnings to \$987.35. Nondurable goods weekly wages increased during September, up by +\$27.92.

The service-providing sector reported increases in weekly earnings in all but one of the listed industries during September, with financial activities showing the highest gain (+\$17.08) for the month. Weekly earnings among the remaining three sectors posting gains were as follows: professional and business services moved up by +\$6.57, followed by health care and social assistance (+\$4.62) and retail trade (+\$2.50). The only sector showing a loss during the month was leisure and hospitality services, down by -\$13.66.

## HOURS AND EARNINGS For Selected Industries In Michigan September and August 2016

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	September	August	September	August	September	August
Construction	41.3	41.2	25.74	25.35	1,063.06	1,044.42
Manufacturing	43.2	42.6	20.27	20.13	875.66	857.54
Durable Goods	43.9	43.5	21.01	20.94	922.34	910.89
Transportation Equipment	44.9	44.6	21.99	22.07	987.35	984.32
Nondurable Goods	40.9	40.1	17.86	17.52	730.47	702.55
Retail Trade	29.5	29.8	14.52	14.29	428.34	425.84
Financial Activities	35.7	35.5	23.25	22.90	830.03	812.95
Professional & Business Services	35.4	35.5	23.07	22.82	816.68	810.11
Health Care & Social Assistance	32.1	31.9	19.90	19.88	638.79	634.17
Leisure & Hospitality	22.4	23.4	11.09	11.20	248.42	262.08

### Youth Employment And Unemployment In The U.S., Summer 2016

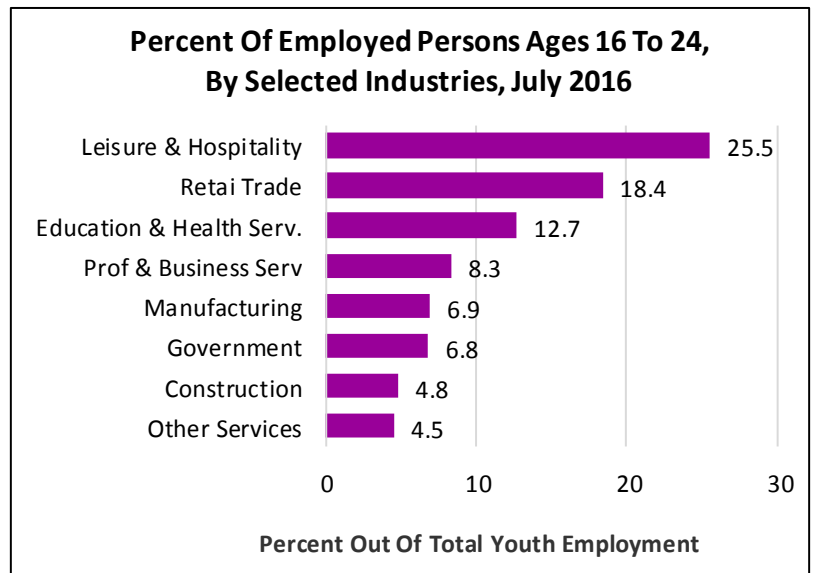
The youth labor force, working or actively looking for work grows sharply between April and July each year. During these months, large numbers of high school and college students search for summer jobs, and many graduates enter the labor market to look for permanent employment. In the summer of 2016, the youth labor force increased by 2.6 million or 12.4 percent to total 23.1 million in the month of July.

During July, the labor force participation rate for all youth was 60.1 percent, little changed from the 60.0 percent recorded in 2015. (The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is working or looking and available for work). The labor force participation rate in July for 16 to 24 year-old-men was 62.4 percent, higher than the 57.7 percent recorded for young women. Whites had the highest youth labor force participation rate in July 2016 at 62.7. The rate for Blacks was 53.8 percent, 43.1 percent for Asians and 56.2 percent for Hispanics.

In July 2016, there were 20.5 million 16 to 24 year olds employed, slightly higher than the 20.3 million recorded in the summer of 2015. The employment-population ratio for youth in July 2016 (the proportion of the 16 to 24 year old civilian non-institutional population with a job) was 53.2 percent, slightly higher than the 52.7 percent posted in 2015. The July 2016 employment-population ratios for young men was 54.9 percent, for women it was 51.5 percent, Whites (56.5 percent), Blacks (42.7 percent), Asians (38.8 percent), and Hispanics (49.8 percent). The largest percentage of employed youth worked in the leisure and hospitality industry (25.5 percent), which includes food services.

In July 2016 the number of unemployed youth stood at 2.6 million and the youth jobless rate was 11.5 percent. Of the 2.6 million unemployed 16 to 24 year-olds, 1.9 million were looking for full-time work, down by 222,000 from July 2015. In July 2016, the unemployment rates for young men (12.0 percent), women (10.8 percent), Whites (9.9 percent), Blacks (20.6 percent), Asians (10.0 percent), and Hispanics (11.3 percent), were little changed from July 2015.

*Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, August 2016.*





Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget  
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 3032 W. Grand Boulevard, Suite 9-100  
 Detroit, Michigan 48202

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 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives;  
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 For more information please contact: Labor Market Analysis Section, (313) 456-3090.

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### MICHIGAN'S LABOR SURPLUS AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Alcona County	Detroit city	Luce County	Pontiac city
Alger Count	Eastpointe city	Mackinac County	Port Huron city
Alpena County	Emmet County	Madison Heights city	Presque Isle County
Antrim County	Flint city	Manistee County	Romulus city
Arenac County	Gladwin County	Missaukee County	Roscommon County
Balance of St. Clair County	Gogebic County	Montmorency County	Roseville city
Baraga County	Inkster city	Mount Morris Township	Saginaw city
Bay City city	Iosco County	Muskegon city	Sanilac County
Benzie County	Iron County	Oak Park city	Schoolcraft County
Cheboygan County	Jackson city	Oceana County	Southfield city
Chippewa County	Kalkaska County	Ogemaw County	Taylor city
Clare County	Keweenaw County	Ontonagon County	Van Buren County
Clinton township	Lake County	Osceola County	Warren city
Crawford County	Lansing city	Oscoda County	Wexford Count
Delta County	Lapeer County	Otsego County	

#### NOTICE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017:

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued the Labor Surplus Area (LSA) listings for Fiscal Year 2017. The Fiscal Year 2017 list for Michigan is printed above and **is in effect from October 1, 2016 until September 30, 2017**, or until a revised list for FY 2017 is published.

**The qualifying unemployment rate for a labor surplus area for Fiscal Year 2017 was calculated at 6.93 percent for the base years including January 2014 through December 2015.** The calculation of the **qualifying rate** is done by multiplying the nation's average unemployment rate for those two years (5.77 percent) by a factor of 1.2. Thus, for fiscal year 2017 the qualifying unemployment rate was **6.93 percent** (5.77 x 1.2).