

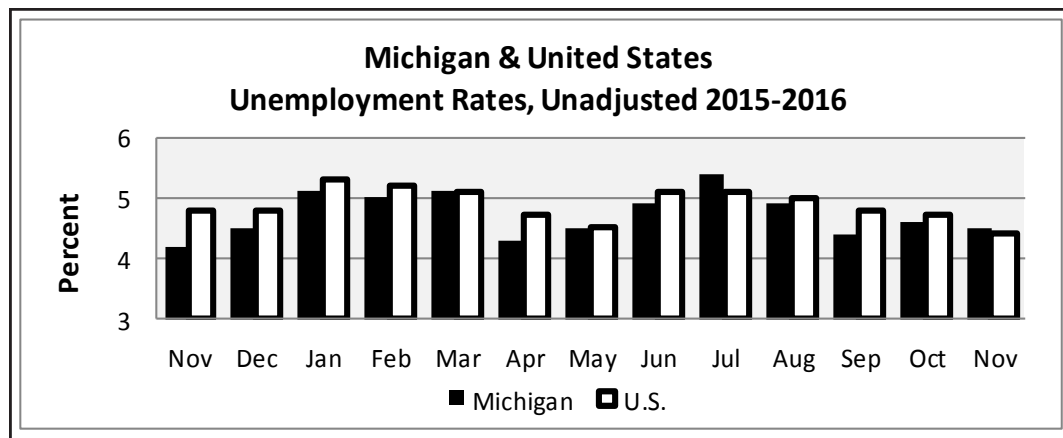
## Michigan's November Jobless Rate Edges Down To 4.5 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) slipped by -0.1 of a percentage point during the month of November, dropping the state's jobless rate to 4.5 percent. The state's civilian labor force inched up by 4,000 to 4,864,000, employment rose by 11,000 to 4,646,000, while the number of unemployed fell by -7,000 to 218,000.

Michigan's labor market situation was stable during November, with only modest changes in the state's labor force and employment totals. However, although job advances were limited during the month, recent labor market trends

have been positive, with the number of employed individuals increasing and continued low jobless rates. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) also decreased during November, moving down by three tenths of a percentage point to 4.4 percent.

Compared to a year ago, November's labor force jumped by 117,000, employment expanded by 100,000 and the number of unemployed increased by 17,000. This resulted in an over-the-year hike of 0.3 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



## Minor Decline Reported In Michigan November Nonfarm Employment

Michigan's nonfarm employment contracted during the month of November, as industry jobs moved down to 4,400,000. Total jobs fell by 7,000 with minor losses reported in the service-providing and goods producing sectors of the economy.

Service-providing jobs receded by -3,500 during the month, as seasonal advances in retail trade (+6,200) partially offset a seasonal job drop in leisure and hospitality services (-

15,200). Within the leisure and hospitality sector, jobs settled back in accommodation and food services (-9,300), and arts, entertainment and recreation services (-5,900). Jobs in most of the remaining service sectors (financial activities, educational services, and government) reported minor increases for the month.

Goods producing jobs also moved downwards by -3,500 during November, mainly due to seasonal cutbacks in the construction industry (-4,900), with losses posted mainly in specialty trade contractors (-2,900). The Manufacturing sector made up for some of these losses, advancing by 1,400 jobs with gains in transportation equipment manufacturing (+2,100).

In November, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector contracted to 42.0 hours, while average hourly earnings edged upwards by 1 cent to \$20.42. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing decreased to \$857.64, a drop of -\$19.99 from the previous month's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, MICHIGAN November & October 2016				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2016 NOV	2016 OCT	2016 NOV	2016 OCT
Manufacturing	20.42	20.41	42.0	43.0
Durables	21.12	21.20	42.4	43.7
Transport Equip	22.06	22.27	41.5	44.9
Nondurables	18.17	17.82	40.9	40.7

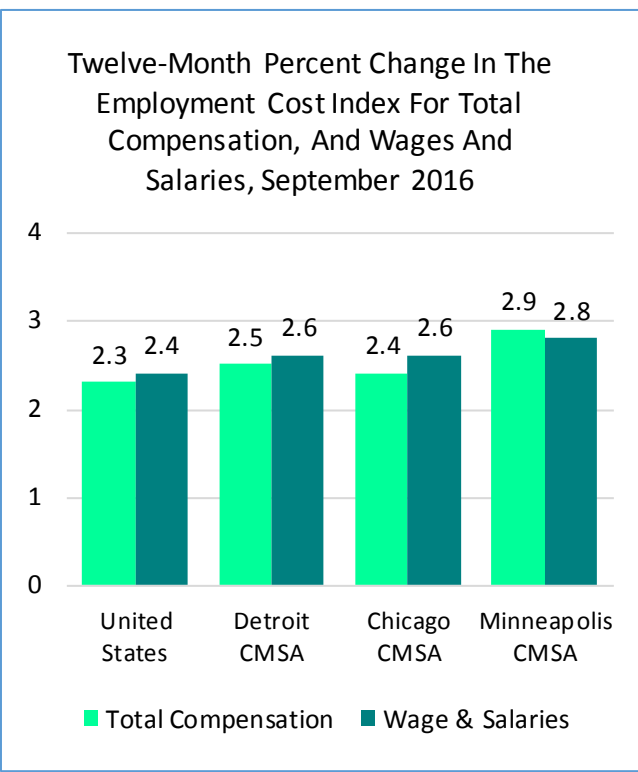
## CHANGING COMPENSATION COSTS IN THE DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA: YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 2016

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reports that **total compensation** costs for private industry workers in the Detroit Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)\* rose by 2.5 percent for the year ending September 2016, higher than the 1.9 percent increase reported a year earlier. Locally, **wage and salaries**, the largest component of total compensation costs, increased by 2.6 percent for the 12-month period ending September 2016. Nationwide, over the same time period, total compensation costs and wage and salaries advanced by 2.3 percent and 2.4 percent respectively.

Detroit is one of 15 CMSAs in the nation, and one of three CMSAs in the Midwest region for which local compensation cost data are now available (the other two are Chicago-Naperville-Michigan City CMSA, IL; and Minneapolis-St. Paul-St. Cloud CMSA, MN). The 2.5 percent annual increase in total compensation costs in the Detroit CMSA in September 2016 was similar to the 2.4 percent advance recorded in the Chicago CMSA, and lower than the 2.9 percent increase reported in the Minneapolis-St. Paul CMSA. The Detroit CMSA's 2.6 percent increase in wage and salaries over this 12-month period was the same as the advance recorded in the Chicago CMSA, and lower than in the Minneapolis CMSA (2.8 percent).

\* Detroit CMSA includes the Detroit, Flint and Ann Arbor Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).

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



## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Nov 2016   Oct 2016   Nov 2015

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,864	4,860	4,747
Employment	4,646	4,635	4,546
Unemployment	218	225	201
Rate (Percent)	4.5	4.6	4.2

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,400	4,407	4,317
Goods - Producing	772	776	760
Mining & Logging	7	7	8
Construction	163	168	154
Manufacturing	601	600	598
Durable Goods	454	452	451
Fabricated Metals	82	82	83
Machinery Manufact.	71	71	72
Transportation Equip.	179	177	177
Nondurable Goods	147	148	147
Service - Providing	3,628	3,632	3,558
Trade, Transport & Util.	783	775	785
Wholesale Trade	170	169	173
Retail Trade	477	471	476
Motor Vehicle Dealers	65	66	62
Food & Beverage Stores	78	78	77
General Merchandise	119	112	116
Transp, Warehousing & Util	136	135	136
Information	57	59	57
Financial Activities	218	216	209
Finance & Insurance	164	163	158
Real Estate & Rental	54	53	51
Prof & Business Services	680	681	653
Prof, Scientific & Technical	306	306	290
Management Of Companies	61	61	59
Administrative Support	313	315	304
Education & Health Services	677	675	666
Educational Services	81	80	81
Health Care & Social Asst	596	595	585
Leisure & Hospitality	416	431	403
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	45	51	43
Accommodation & Food	371	380	360
Other Services	172	173	169
Government	625	622	616
Federal	52	52	52
State	198	197	196
Local	375	372	368

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	202,200	200,200	193,400	65,200	64,800	64,600	52,500	52,100	52,700
Employment	196,100	193,200	188,300	62,500	62,100	62,200	50,200	49,800	50,600
Unemployment	6,100	6,900	5,100	2,700	2,700	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,100
Rate (Percent)	3.0	3.5	2.7	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.0

### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	232,300	230,900	219,900	60,000	60,200	59,400	36,700	36,800	37,000
Mining Logging & Construction	4,100	4,200	3,800	1,700	1,900	1,700	1,100	1,100	1,100
Manufacturing	15,000	15,000	14,800	12,300	12,300	12,000	4,500	4,500	4,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	25,900	25,600	26,200	9,200	9,000	9,600	7,700	7,700	7,800
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,900	16,600	17,100	5,800	5,600	6,000	5,200	5,100	5,300
Information	5,100	5,200	5,200	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,500	7,500	7,200	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400
Professional & Business Serv	32,100	31,700	29,600	6,700	6,700	6,300	3,400	3,400	3,400
Educational & Health Serv	27,700	27,400	27,200	11,200	11,200	11,000	7,000	7,000	6,900
Leisure & Hospitality	20,100	19,800	17,500	4,600	4,700	4,500	4,100	4,100	4,200
Other Services	6,700	6,700	6,600	2,000	2,100	2,000	1,400	1,400	1,500
Government	88,100	87,800	81,800	10,500	10,500	10,500	5,600	5,700	5,600

### Detroit-Warren-Dearborn

(Data in Thousands)

### Flint

### Grand Rapids-Wyoming

	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	2,071	2,079	1,992	184,700	182,900	182,900	571,000	566,500	559,900
Employment	1,966	1,967	1,890	175,900	174,000	174,800	553,200	548,300	544,400
Unemployment	105	112	101	8,700	8,900	8,100	17,900	18,200	15,500
Rate (Percent)	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.4	3.1	3.2	2.8

### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,000	1,998	1,965	142,900	142,300	141,300	551,900	551,000	538,900
Mining Logging & Construction	72	72	69	5,200	5,400	4,800	22,800	22,800	20,700
Manufacturing	244	242	240	12,100	12,300	12,100	112,400	111,800	110,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	365	360	364	30,000	29,200	29,900	97,300	96,200	96,100
Wholesale Trade	86	85	86	5,500	5,500	5,400	30,800	30,600	30,800
Retail Trade	213	209	212	20,700	19,900	20,700	51,300	50,400	50,200
Information	27	27	28	4,200	4,300	4,100	5,100	5,100	5,100
Financial Activities	115	114	109	6,200	6,200	6,300	25,800	25,800	25,200
Professional & Business Serv	409	412	394	16,000	16,000	15,600	80,300	80,900	76,700
Educational & Health Serv	314	314	310	29,000	28,800	28,700	90,900	90,300	88,300
Leisure & Hospitality	194	198	189	14,900	15,000	15,000	47,700	48,600	46,800
Other Services	77	77	77	5,500	5,600	5,500	22,000	22,000	21,600
Government	185	182	187	19,800	19,500	19,300	47,600	47,500	47,900

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	72,700	72,000	72,400	170,400	169,700	166,800	250,000	248,100	246,000
Employment	69,600	68,800	69,600	163,900	163,100	161,100	241,400	239,100	238,400
Unemployment	3,100	3,200	2,800	6,500	6,500	5,700	8,600	8,900	7,600
Rate (Percent)	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.1
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	55,700	55,600	55,800	150,100	150,400	146,400	236,300	236,000	231,800
Mining Logging & Construction	2,000	2,100	1,900	6,100	6,400	5,900	7,400	7,700	7,100
Manufacturing	9,800	9,800	9,700	21,800	21,800	20,900	20,900	21,000	20,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,300	12,100	12,600	26,800	26,400	26,500	36,400	36,000	36,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,900	6,800	6,900	5,800	5,700	5,900
Retail Trade	6,500	6,300	6,600	16,500	16,200	16,100	21,700	21,400	21,300
Information	300	300	300	900	900	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,800	8,400	8,400	8,300	16,000	15,900	15,600
Professional & Business Serv	4,400	4,400	4,100	18,500	18,700	16,700	22,500	22,500	22,400
Educational & Health Serv	10,000	10,000	10,300	23,500	23,400	23,200	31,800	31,800	30,800
Leisure & Hospitality	4,800	4,800	4,900	14,700	15,200	15,500	19,600	19,800	19,000
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,500	5,800	5,800	5,700	10,200	10,200	10,100
Government	7,800	7,800	7,700	23,600	23,400	22,700	68,500	68,100	67,400
<b>Midland</b>									
<b>Monroe</b>									
<b>Muskegon</b>									
	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	41,800	41,400	41,700	78,600	78,900	77,500	78,600	78,300	77,200
Employment	40,100	39,700	40,200	75,800	75,300	75,000	75,000	74,700	73,800
Unemployment	1,700	1,700	1,500	2,800	3,600	2,500	3,600	3,700	3,300
Rate (Percent)	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.6	3.2	4.6	4.7	4.3
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	38,300	38,500	38,300	44,200	44,500	43,700	65,400	65,800	63,900
Mining Logging & Construction	*	*	*	3,300	3,500	3,200	2,200	2,300	2,100
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,500	5,600	5,500	14,300	14,400	13,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	*	*	*	11,500	11,400	11,500	14,100	14,100	14,100
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,900	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,700	5,600	5,700	11,100	11,100	11,100
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	800
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,900	1,900	1,800
Professional & Business Serv	*	*	*	5,200	5,200	4,900	4,100	4,100	3,800
Educational & Health Serv	*	*	*	5,900	5,900	5,700	11,100	11,100	11,300
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	4,700	4,900	4,600	6,800	7,000	6,500
Other Services	*	*	*	1,600	1,600	1,500	2,300	2,300	2,400
Government	2,900	3,000	2,900	5,200	5,100	5,200	7,800	7,800	7,200

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw		
	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>						
Labor Force	74,500	74,500	74,000	90,500	89,800	90,200
Employment	71,200	71,300	71,200	86,500	85,800	86,600
Unemployment	3,300	3,200	2,800	4,000	4,000	3,700
Rate (Percent)	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.1
<b>Place of Work</b>						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	62,700	63,500	62,300	91,300	91,300	90,800
Mining Logging & Construction	1,900	2,000	1,900	2,900	3,000	2,900
Manufacturing	13,500	13,400	13,100	13,100	13,100	12,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,100	11,200	11,100	18,100	18,200	18,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,200	2,200	2,300
Retail Trade	6,900	6,800	6,900	13,100	13,300	13,700
Information	500	500	500	1,300	1,300	1,300
Financial Activities	2,400	2,400	2,300	3,600	3,600	3,600
Professional & Business Serv	5,200	5,500	5,800	12,300	12,200	12,100
Educational & Health Serv	9,300	9,300	9,200	16,200	16,100	16,100
Leisure & Hospitality	7,700	8,200	7,400	9,200	9,300	9,100
Other Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	3,200	3,200	3,300
Government	8,900	8,800	8,700	11,400	11,300	11,400

\* Data Not Available

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015	Nov 2016	Oct 2016	Nov 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	140,000	141,100	140,100	81,600	82,000	80,800	146,300	147,300	145,000
Employment	132,100	133,900	133,000	76,100	77,400	75,900	139,300	141,000	138,700
Unemployment	7,800	7,100	7,100	5,600	4,600	4,900	6,900	6,200	6,300
Rate (Percent)	5.6	5.1	5.1	6.8	5.6	6.0	4.7	4.2	4.3

POVERTY LEVELS, MONROE MSA, 2015			
		Below Poverty Level	
		Total	Percent
POPULATION	147,798	15,563	10.5%
<b>By AGE</b>			
Under 18 Years	32,143	4,827	15.0%
18 to 64 Years	92,029	9,100	9.9%
65 Years and Over	23,626	1,636	6.9%
<b>By SEX</b>			
Male	73,293	6,831	9.3%
Female	74,505	8,732	11.7%

### REGIONAL FOCUS

#### POVERTY STATUS IN THE MONROE MSA, 2015

During 2015 the number of individuals living below the poverty level in the Monroe Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was estimated at 15,563, or 10.5 percent of the MSA's total population. This was higher than 2014, when the number of residents living below the poverty level was estimated to be 14,387 or 9.7 percent of the total population. Individuals under 18 years old had the highest percent of people living below the poverty level at 15.0 percent. The poverty rate for women in Monroe County (11.7 percent) exceeded the rate for men (9.3 percent). In comparison, of the total number of individuals living in Michigan, 15.8 percent had income below the poverty level.

## November Jobless Rates Display Little Change In Michigan's Metro Areas

November seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates contracted slightly in nine of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas, while total labor force and employment levels advanced in the majority of the areas. Michigan's regional labor markets revealed typical patterns for this time of the year. Jobless rates were stable in most of the state's southern regions, while the northern areas reported seasonal rate hikes.

During November, jobless rates contracted moderately in nine areas, rose in five and were unchanged in the Bay City, Kalamazoo-Portage and Saginaw Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). During the month jobless rate decreases ranged from -0.1 to -1.0 percentage points with a median drop -0.2 of a percentage point. The largest rate hikes were seasonal and were posted in the state's three northernmost regions. The Northeast Lower Michigan Region reported the highest rate increase, up by 1.2 percentage points.

## Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Reveal A Mixed Picture In Payroll Jobs During November

Total nonfarm employment contracted in seven of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of November. Job decreases ranged from -0.2 percent (the Kalamazoo MSA) to -1.3 percent (the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA) with an average drop of -0.6 percent. Six of the remaining major labor market areas posted modest payroll job increases with the Ann Arbor and Flint MSAs reporting the largest gains at +0.6 and +0.4 percent, respectively. Employment totals in the Saginaw MSA remained unchanged.

Job decreases in most areas were seasonal and occurred in the goods producing sector (construction) and in the service-providing sector (leisure and hospitality). However, many of the losses in the service-providing sector were countered by seasonal job gains in retail trade and local government.

Employment increases in the service-providing sector were reported in six MSAs with gains ranging from 0.1 percent (the Grand Rapids and Saginaw MSAs) to 0.8 percent (the Flint MSA). Three areas (the Bay City, Muskegon and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs) had service job losses of -0.3, -0.4 and -1.7 percent, respectively. The remaining five areas reported no changes for the month.

Seasonal factors affected job levels in the service sector throughout the state. On one hand, most areas experienced seasonal job declines in leisure and hospitality services, as the tourism and recreation season came to an end. On the other hand retail trade jobs posted solid gains in all but two MSAs as local merchants hired temporary help for the holiday shopping season. The Detroit and Grand Rapids metro areas had the largest numeric gains in this sector at +3,900 and +900 jobs, respectively.

Since November 2015 jobless rates moved up slightly in 16 major regions (the rate in the Detroit MSA remained unchanged). Rate hikes ranged from 0.3 to 0.8 of a percentage point with a median gain of 0.4 of a percentage point. The largest over-the-year rate gain was reported in the Northeast Lower Michigan region (0.8 of a percentage point). Over the year total employment expanded in 11 regions with a median gain of 1.3 percent. The Ann Arbor, Detroit-Warren-Dearborn and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs reported the highest percentage gains over this period.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest jobless rate for November at 3.0 percent, followed by the Grand Rapids MSA with 3.1 percent. The highest jobless rates for the month were recorded in the Northeast Lower Michigan region and the Upper Peninsula with 6.8 and 5.6 percent, respectively.

In the goods producing sector, seasonal employment decreases were observed in nine areas, chiefly due to job reductions in construction. Job losses in the construction sector were observed in all but two areas with the Monroe and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs recording the largest decreases at -5.7 and -5.0 percent, respectively.

Manufacturing jobs reported a mixed picture during November, with four areas showing declines; seven areas having no changes; and the remaining three areas reporting gains. Of the MSAs posting increased factory jobs, the Detroit MSA had the largest increase at +0.9 percent (+2,200 workers), followed by the Niles-Benton Harbor (+0.8 percent) and the Grand Rapids MSA (+0.5 percent).

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's construction industry decreased by -\$17.97 during November, following a seasonal drop in average weekly hours worked throughout the industry. Foundation, Structure and Building Exterior Contractors had the largest weekly wage loss at -\$62.59. In the manufacturing sector, average weekly wages fell by -\$19.99, mainly as a result of a drop in overtime hours worked in durable goods. Transportation equipment posted a loss of -\$84.43, bringing the sector's total weekly earnings to \$915.49. Nondurable goods weekly wages had a gain in November, up by +\$17.88.

The service-providing sector posted a mixed picture in weekly earnings during November, with professional and business services (-\$26.38), health care and social assistance (-\$4.30) and financial activities (-\$2.79) experiencing losses for the month, while retail trade (+\$13.16) and leisure and hospitality services (+\$3.96) showing gains.

**HOURS AND EARNINGS  
For Selected Industries In Michigan  
November and October 2016**

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	November	October	November	October	November	October
Construction	40.8	41.8	25.91	25.72	1,057.13	1,075.10
Manufacturing	42.0	43.0	20.42	20.41	857.64	877.63
Durable Goods	42.4	43.7	21.12	21.20	895.49	926.44
Transportation Equipment	41.5	44.9	22.06	22.27	915.49	999.92
Nondurable Goods	40.9	40.7	18.17	17.82	743.15	725.27
Retail Trade	30.4	30.2	14.44	14.10	438.98	425.82
Financial Activities	35.8	36.4	23.46	23.15	839.87	842.66
Professional & Business Services	35.0	35.7	22.90	23.19	801.50	827.88
Health Care & Social Assistance	31.7	31.9	19.90	19.91	630.83	635.13
Leisure & Hospitality	22.1	22.3	11.45	11.17	253.05	249.09

**MICHIGAN’S HOT 50 JOBS OUTLOOK THROUGH 2024**

Michigan’s Department of Technology, Management & Budget (DTMB), Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives (LMISI) has published a new brochure entitled “Michigan’s HOT 50 Job Outlook Through 2024”. The occupations listed are projected to record positive long-term job growth through 2024, generate significant numbers of annual job openings, and offer positive average wages. The levels of education and training required are also provided for each occupation. Following is a list of some of the occupations listed in the “Michigan’s HOT 50” publication.

Michigan’s Demand Occupations	Hourly Wage Range	Projected Annual Job Openings	Percent Job Growth 2014-2024	Education and Training Beyond High School
General & Operations Managers	\$30-\$67	2,169	9.4	Bachelor’s degree & experience
Mechanical Engineers	\$34-\$52	1,994	18.1	Bachelor’s degree, license
Software Developers, Systems	\$34-\$51	428	19.5	Bachelor’s degree
Software Developers, Applications	\$31-\$51	541	20.0	Bachelor’s degree
Computer Systems Analysts	\$30-\$51	513	22.6	Bachelor’s degree
Industrial Engineers	\$33-\$50	967	13.5	Bachelor’s degree, license
Accountants & Auditors	\$24-\$40	1,190	13.6	Bachelor’s degree, license
Registered Nurses	\$27-\$37	3,372	12.4	Bachelor’s degree, license
Insurance Sales Agents	\$17-\$37	684	11.4	Moderate Term OJT, license
Millwrights	\$25-\$36	118	20.1	Apprenticeship
Plumbers & Pipefitters	\$19-\$35	279	11.4	Apprenticeship, license
Electricians	\$21-\$34	562	14.1	Apprenticeship, license
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	\$19-\$30	752	27.1	Long Term OJT
Computer User Support Specialists	\$17-\$29	601	14.3	Some college, no degree
Physical Therapist Assistants	\$18-\$27	213	28.6	Associate’s degree, license
Machinists	\$15-\$24	1,279	19.0	Long-term OJT,
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Trailer	\$16-\$23	1,566	11.8	Short-term OJT, license

**NOTE: The forecasts above highlight positive long-term growth occupations. These do not necessarily reflect current hiring demand.**

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Labor Market News

### University Of Michigan's Economic Outlook, New Forecast For 2016-2018

The University of Michigan's forecasting group (Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics - RSQE) has recently released updated projections for the development of the state's economy. In November of 2016 a new forecast was published projecting Michigan's economic growth for 2016 through 2018.

In this article the RSQE economists observe that Michigan's economic recovery is continuing for the eighth year and is expected to show growth through 2018. Between the summer quarter of 2009, the previous recession low point, and the summer quarter of 2016 Michigan added an average of 71,600 jobs annually. Revised estimates show that in 2014 and 2015 the number of jobs added each year to the state's economy averaged 70,000, while in 2016 the number of jobs gained is expected to reach 69,000. Most of the job advances in 2016 were the result of an unusually strong job gain (3.7 percent) observed in the first quarter. In the last three quarters of 2016 job growth slows down and will yield an average annual gain of 0.9 percent.

The slower pace of growth expected in the last quarters of 2016 will continue into the first half of 2017. During the second half of 2017 through 2018 employment growth will stabilize and will advance in a moderate pace of 1.1-1.2 percent. This modest growth will yield a gain of 41,600 jobs during 2017 and 50,000 in 2018.

The industries that will add the largest number of jobs in the next two years will be: professional and business services; construction; trade, transportation and utilities; and leisure and hospitality. The manufacturing sector will experience a modest drop in job growth during the forecast period.

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

