

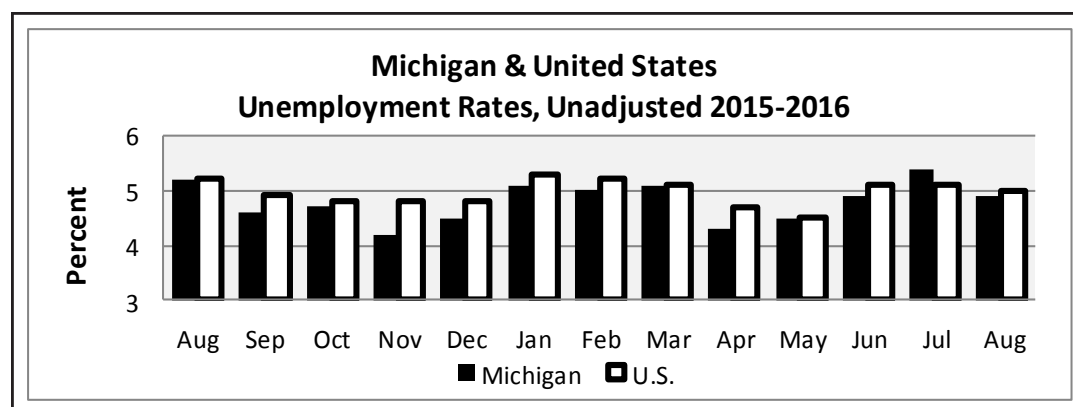
Michigan's August Jobless Rate Drops Seasonally To 4.9 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) declined by five-tenths of a percentage point during the month of August to 4.9 percent. The state's civilian labor force edged down by -11,000 during August to 4,863,000, employment moved up by 10,000 to 4,622,000, while the number of unemployed fell by -22,000 to 241,000.

The decrease in Michigan's unemployment rate was caused by seasonal reduction of the state's labor force, as temporary and summer job seekers, including college and high school students began leaving the job market. Additionally, seasonal employment gains occurred in profes-

sional and business services and manufacturing. Job advances in manufacturing were the result of recalls of auto workers who were temporarily laid off in July for model changeover and retooling activities. The nation's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) also decreased in August, moving down by 0.1 of a percentage point to 5.0 percent.

Since August 2015, Michigan's labor force expanded by 100,000, employment increased by 106,000, and unemployment edged down by -6,000. This resulted in an over-the-year drop of -0.3 of a percentage point in the state's unemployment rate.



Michigan Nonfarm Jobs Edge Upwards In August

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of August, as industry jobs climbed to 4,328,000. Employment opportunities edged up by 1,700 during the month with gains recorded in the goods producing sector of the economy. Service-providing jobs contracted by -3,700 during August, following seasonal losses in leisure and hospitality services (-4,800), mostly in arts entertainment and recrea-

tion, and accommodation and food services. Another industry reporting seasonal job reductions during the month was retail trade (-2,600 jobs), mostly in building material and garden equipment, and food and beverage stores.

Goods producing employment increased by 5,400 during August. The manufacturing sector expanded by 3,300 jobs, mainly in transportation equipment manufacturing (+2,800) as a result of recalls of workers who were on temporary layoff for model changeover activities in July. Construction jobs moved up by 2,100, mainly among specialty trade contractors.

In August, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector moved up to 42.7 hours, while average hourly earnings edged upwards by 5 cents to \$20.16. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing advanced to \$860.83, a gain of \$14.20 over the previous month's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, MICHIGAN August & July 2016				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2016 AUG	2016 JUL	2016 AUG	2016 JUL
Manufacturing	20.16	20.11	42.7	42.1
Durables	20.97	20.92	43.5	42.6
Transport Equip	22.19	22.00	45.0	42.6
Nondurables	17.51	17.58	40.3	40.7

DETROIT METRO FOOD AND BEVERAGE INFLATION INCREASED SLIGHTLY IN 2015

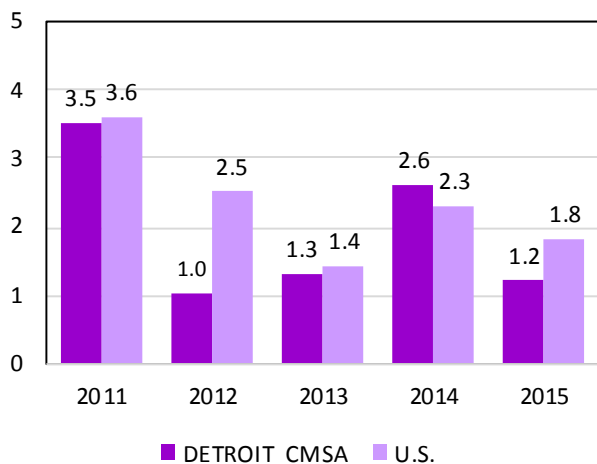
Food and Beverages is one of the major item groups within the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This group consists of three main sectors: Food at Home, Food Away from Home and Alcoholic Beverages. Food at Home, the dominant component, is organized into the following expenditure categories: cereals and bakery goods; meat, poultry, fish and eggs; dairy products; fruits and vegetables; and other food at home.

The rate of Food and Beverage inflation in the Detroit CMSA (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, including the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, Ann Arbor and Flint MSAs), increased by 1.2 percent during 2015, lower than the national advance of 1.8 percent. This was a reverse from last year's price trends in which Detroit's food and beverage inflation was slightly higher than the nation's rate. In 2015, the Detroit CMSA's food inflation index increase of 1.2 percent was noticeably lower than in 2014, when it stood at 2.6 percent. The food at home index (mainly grocery store food) edged upwards by 0.1 percent during the year, while the food away from home index (mainly restaurant food) expanded significantly more by 2.8 percent. Alcoholic beverage prices moved up for the fourth consecutive year, advancing by 3.3 percent.

Nationally, Food and Beverage inflation stood at 1.8 percent during 2015, a drop from the 2.3 percent recorded in the prior year. The nation's prices of food at home moved upward by 1.2 percent, and the food away from home index expanded by 3.3 percent. Alcoholic beverages increased by 0.9 percent nationally, less than one third the hike reported in Michigan.

Source: Consumer Expenditure Report, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2016.

Annual Change For Food And Beverages In the Consumer Price Index For All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), in the Detroit CMSA and the U.S., 2011 - 2015



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Aug 2016 Jul 2016 Aug 2015

Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,863	4,874	4,763
Employment	4,622	4,612	4,516
Unemployment	241	263	247
Rate (Percent)	4.9	5.4	5.2

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,328	4,326	4,237
Goods Producing	774	769	761
Mining & Logging	7	7	8
Construction	166	163	159
Manufacturing	601	598	594
Durable Goods	452	449	449
Fabricated Metals	83	83	82
Machinery Manufact.	72	72	72
Transportation Equip.	176	173	176
Nondurable Goods	149	149	145
Service - Providing	3,553	3,557	3,477
Trade, Transport & Util.	779	781	776
Wholesale Trade	170	170	172
Retail Trade	474	476	470
Motor Vehicle Dealers	67	67	63
Food & Beverage Stores	79	80	79
General Merchandise	111	109	109
Transp, Warehousing & Util	136	134	134
Information	60	60	57
Financial Activities	220	221	211
Finance & Insurance	164	164	157
Real Estate & Rental	56	57	54
Prof & Business Services	657	655	633
Prof, Scientific & Technical	305	305	291
Management of Companies	61	61	60
Administrative Support	291	290	283
Education & Health Services	660	659	647
Education Services	68	69	67
Health Care & Social Asst	592	591	580
Leisure & Hospitality	454	458	440
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	63	64	61
Accommodation & Food	391	394	379
Other Services	172	171	170
Government	551	552	544
Federal	52	52	52
State	167	168	166
Local	332	333	327

Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	192,100	191,900	186,600	65,200	65,100	64,400	52,300	52,500	52,100
Employment	185,300	184,100	180,200	62,300	61,800	61,500	49,900	49,600	49,500
Unemployment	6,800	7,800	6,400	2,900	3,300	2,900	2,500	2,900	2,500
Rate (Percent)	3.5	4.1	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.7	5.5	4.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	216,000	215,500	207,800	59,600	59,300	58,400	36,300	36,300	36,200
Mining, Logging & Construction	4,400	4,400	4,100	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,100	1,100	1,200
Manufacturing	15,200	14,400	14,600	12,300	12,200	11,900	4,300	4,200	4,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	25,800	25,700	25,600	9,300	9,300	9,500	7,800	7,800	7,800
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,700	16,700	16,500	5,800	5,800	5,700	5,200	5,200	5,200
Information	5,200	5,200	5,200	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,600	7,600	7,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300
Professional & Business Serv	30,600	30,800	28,600	6,500	6,400	6,000	3,400	3,500	3,400
Educational & Health Serv	26,900	26,900	26,200	10,900	10,800	10,700	7,100	7,000	6,900
Leisure & Hospitality	19,700	20,000	17,300	5,000	5,000	4,900	4,300	4,400	4,500
Other Services	6,700	6,700	6,700	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,400	1,400	1,500
Government	73,900	73,800	72,100	9,800	9,800	9,800	5,000	5,000	5,000

	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,088	2,089	2,019	181,500	182,300	181,300	563,200	565,600	552,200
Employment	1,962	1,962	1,890	172,500	171,300	171,700	544,800	543,700	533,500
Unemployment	126	127	129	9,000	11,000	9,600	18,400	21,900	18,700
Rate (Percent)	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.0	6.0	5.3	3.3	3.9	3.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,979	1,978	1,940	138,700	138,400	137,600	538,200	539,700	523,100
Mining, Logging & Construction	73	71	70	5,500	5,500	5,000	23,200	23,000	22,100
Manufacturing	241	240	240	12,200	12,000	12,200	112,300	112,100	109,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	361	362	361	29,100	29,100	29,000	96,800	97,200	94,400
Wholesale Trade	86	86	87	5,500	5,400	5,400	30,800	30,900	30,600
Retail Trade	210	211	209	19,800	19,900	19,900	50,800	51,300	48,900
Information	28	28	28	4,300	4,300	4,000	5,300	5,300	5,200
Financial Activities	115	115	109	6,300	6,300	6,300	25,900	25,600	24,900
Professional & Business Serv	404	403	387	15,300	15,300	15,200	76,000	76,900	74,900
Educational & Health Serv	309	308	304	28,300	28,200	27,900	86,700	86,500	82,900
Leisure & Hospitality	204	206	196	15,400	15,400	15,300	49,500	50,100	47,900
Other Services	78	77	78	5,600	5,600	5,600	22,000	22,100	21,500
Government	166	167	168	16,700	16,700	17,100	40,500	40,900	40,200

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	71,600	71,400	72,900	168,800	168,200	164,500	240,500	241,700	236,600
Employment	68,300	67,600	69,500	162,200	160,500	157,700	231,400	231,000	227,100
Unemployment	3,300	3,800	3,400	6,600	7,700	6,800	9,100	10,700	9,400
Rate (Percent)	4.6	5.3	4.6	3.9	4.6	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	54,900	54,400	56,100	146,300	145,500	140,600	224,400	224,700	218,800
Mining, Logging & Construction	2,100	2,100	2,000	6,300	6,300	5,900	7,800	7,700	7,400
Manufacturing	9,700	9,700	9,800	22,100	22,300	21,000	20,900	21,000	20,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,200	12,200	12,700	26,300	26,200	25,800	35,600	35,200	34,500
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,900	6,900	6,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
Retail Trade	6,600	6,500	6,700	16,000	15,900	15,600	21,100	21,000	20,800
Information	300	300	300	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,100	3,100	3,000
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	8,600	8,600	8,400	16,100	16,000	15,800
Professional & Business Serv	4,300	4,100	4,000	17,500	17,500	16,200	23,100	22,400	22,000
Educational & Health Serv	9,100	9,100	10,200	22,900	22,800	22,500	30,900	30,800	30,000
Leisure & Hospitality	5,300	5,200	5,300	16,700	16,200	16,100	19,200	20,100	19,500
Other Services	2,500	2,400	2,500	5,800	5,800	5,600	10,200	10,200	10,200
Government	7,500	7,400	7,400	19,100	18,800	18,100	57,500	58,200	56,200
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	41,600	41,700	41,400	77,400	77,900	76,000	79,500	79,900	78,100
Employment	39,900	39,700	39,700	74,200	74,200	72,900	75,700	75,300	74,100
Unemployment	1,700	2,000	1,700	3,200	3,700	3,000	3,800	4,600	4,000
Rate (Percent)	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.0	4.8	5.8	5.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	38,200	38,200	37,900	42,800	43,300	41,800	66,200	66,000	64,500
Mining, Logging & Construction	*	*	*	2,700	2,700	2,400	2,200	2,200	2,200
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,700	5,800	5,600	14,600	14,500	13,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	*	*	*	11,400	11,400	11,300	14,100	14,100	13,700
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,900	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,600	5,600	5,500	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	5,100	4,600	3,800	3,700	3,400
Educational & Health Serv	*	*	*	5,700	5,700	5,600	11,200	11,200	11,400
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	5,100	5,200	4,900	8,200	8,200	8,000
Other Services	*	*	*	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,600	2,600	2,700
Government	2,600	2,600	2,500	4,200	4,400	4,300	6,800	6,800	6,600

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw

	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015
<i>Place of Residence</i>						
Labor Force	76,000	76,400	75,000	89,900	90,100	88,300
Employment	72,600	72,600	71,600	85,800	85,200	84,000
Unemployment	3,300	3,800	3,500	4,100	4,900	4,300
Rate (Percent)	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.6	5.5	4.9

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,000	64,300	62,700	90,000	89,800	87,100
Mining, Logging & Construction	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,100	3,100	3,000
Manufacturing	13,600	13,600	13,300	13,200	13,000	12,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,500	11,600	10,900	18,200	18,100	17,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,300	2,300	2,300
Retail Trade	6,900	6,900	6,700	13,300	13,200	12,400
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	5,200	5,800	12,100	12,100	11,600
Educational & Health Serv	8,900	8,900	8,900	16,100	16,000	15,900
Leisure & Hospitality	9,300	9,500	8,600	9,600	9,600	9,300
Other Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	3,200	3,200	3,400
Government	8,400	8,500	8,000	9,500	9,700	9,400

* Data Not Available

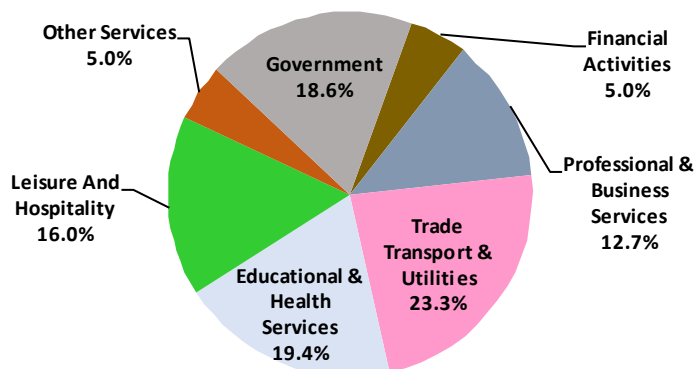
Upper Peninsula

Northeast Michigan

Northwest Michigan

	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015
<i>Place of Residence</i>									
Labor Force	141,200	141,500	142,400	84,600	85,600	84,500	155,600	157,700	155,200
Employment	134,000	132,700	134,500	79,900	80,000	79,700	149,200	150,300	148,300
Unemployment	7,200	8,800	7,900	4,700	5,600	4,800	6,400	7,300	6,800
Rate (Percent)	5.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	6.5	5.6	4.1	4.7	4.4

SERVICES PROVIDING INDUSTRIES PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS IN THE NILES-BENTON HARBOR MSA, ANNUAL AVERAGES 2015



REGIONAL FOCUS

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS IN THE SERVICE-PROVIDING SECTOR, NILES-BENTON HARBOR MSA, ANNUAL AVERAGES 2015

The 2015 annual average of nonfarm employment in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA stood at 61,800. Close to 76 percent of the jobs in the area (46,800) were in the service-providing sector, while the remaining 24 percent (15,000) were in the goods producing sector. The largest share of jobs within the service sector was in trade, transportation & utilities, accounting for 23.3 percent of the total (10,800 jobs), followed by educational and health services (9,000 jobs) and government (8,600 jobs), accounting for 19.4 and 18.6 percent, respectively.

August Unemployment Rates Decreased Seasonally In All Of Michigan's Regional Labor Market Areas

Seasonally unadjusted August unemployment rates fell in all of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas. The local area jobless rate declines were typical for August, as the number of workers looking for summer jobs contracted, while employment increased in many regions. These gains occurred mainly in the manufacturing and construction sectors. From July to August, unemployment rate reductions in the state's 17 regional labor markets ranged from -0.1 to -1.1 percentage points, with a median drop of -0.6 of a percentage point. The largest rate drop was observed in the Upper Peninsula (-1.1), followed by the Flint and Muskegon Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), both down by -1.0 percentage point.

From August 2014 to August 2015, unemployment rates fell in 13 of the state's 17 major regions. Over the year rate decreases were minor (-0.5 percentage points or less). The largest over-the-year rate drop occurred in the Upper Peninsula (-0.5), along with the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn

and the Muskegon MSAs, both down by -0.4 of a percentage point. Over-the-year, total employment moved up in 15 of the 17 regions, with a mean gain of 1.8 percent. Since August 2015, unemployment rates rose slightly in the Ann Arbor and Monroe MSAs, with the rates edging upwards by 0.1 of a percentage point, while jobless rates remained unchanged in the Northeast Lower Michigan region, as well as in the Jackson and Midland MSAs.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA had the lowest unemployment rate for the month at 3.3 percent, followed by the Ann Arbor and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs with 3.5 and 3.8 percent, respectively. The highest jobless rate in the month of August was recorded by the Detroit MSA with 6.0 percent, followed by the Northeast Lower Michigan region with 5.6 percent and the Upper Peninsula with 5.1 percent.

Most Of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Experience Moderate Job Gains During August

Total nonfarm jobs advanced in eight of Michigan's 14 MSAs during August. Four areas reported decreases, while employment in the Bay City and Midland MSAs remained unchanged. Among the areas showing job increases, the Jackson and Kalamazoo MSAs had the highest percentage advances of 0.9 and 0.6 percent, respectively. Job hikes in many areas were seasonal, as recalls in the goods producing sector followed the July temporary layoffs of auto workers due to model changeover and re-tooling activities.

Employment in the service-providing sector revealed a mixed picture among the MSAs. Service jobs contracted in seven areas and advanced in five areas. Among the areas reporting service job hikes, the largest percentage gains were posted in the Jackson (1.2 percent) and Kalamazoo (0.9 percent) MSAs, mainly due to advances in professional and business services and local government. Of the areas reporting job decreases in the service sector, the Monroe MSA had the largest drop of -1.2 percent followed by the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA, down by -0.6 percent. In general, job hikes were observed in education and health services, professional and business services and retail trade.

In the goods producing sector payroll jobs moved up in eight areas, contracted in two areas (the Monroe and Kalamazoo MSAs) and was unchanged in four areas. Among the regions posting job advances in the good producing sector during August, the Ann Arbor MSA led the way with a 4.3 percent job increase. Employment gains in the

goods producing sector in most areas were attributed mainly to worker recalls among auto suppliers.

In the construction industry, employment increased in three MSAs and remained unchanged in the remaining 11 areas. The three MSAs experiencing advances in construction were the Detroit (+2.0 percent), Lansing (+1.3 percent) and Grand Rapids (+0.9 percent) regions. Most of these gains were observed in the specialty trade contractors and construction of buildings sectors.

In Michigan's goods producing sector, August average weekly earnings in construction fell by -\$24.21, following reductions in average weekly hours worked in most sectors of the industry. Construction of buildings and building finishing contractors reported the largest weekly wage drop at -\$16.21 and -\$15.79, respectively. In the manufacturing sector, average weekly wage moved up by \$14.20 chiefly due to an increase in overtime hours worked in durable goods. Transportation equipment posted a hike of \$61.35, bringing the sector's weekly earnings up to \$998.55. Non-durable goods reported a drop in average weekly earnings, contracting by -\$9.86 for the month.

In the service-providing sector all industries but two posted a decline in weekly earnings. Health care and social assistance (-\$15.82) experienced the largest loss for the month, followed by professional and business services (-\$7.42) and financial activities (-\$2.79). The sectors reporting gains during August were leisure and hospitality services (+\$8.36) and retail trade (+\$7.05).

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

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	August	July	August	July	August	July
Construction	41.2	41.8	25.35	25.57	1,044.42	1,068.83
Manufacturing	42.7	42.1	20.16	20.11	860.83	846.63
Durable Goods	43.5	42.6	20.97	20.92	912.20	891.19
Transportation Equipment	45.0	42.6	22.19	22.00	998.55	937.20
Nondurable Goods	40.3	40.7	17.51	17.58	705.65	715.51
Retail Trade	29.9	30.1	14.43	14.10	431.46	424.41
Financial Activities	35.6	35.8	22.91	22.86	815.60	818.39
Professional & Business Services	35.6	35.2	22.80	23.27	811.68	819.10
Health Care & Social Assistance	31.9	32.1	19.74	20.11	629.71	645.53
Leisure & Hospitality	23.4	22.9	11.22	11.10	262.55	254.19

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA
AUGUST 2015**

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes three main CPI series: 1) CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), 2) CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), and 3) Chained CPI for all urban consumers (C-CPI-U). The (CPI-U) and the C-CPI-U cover about 88 percent of the U.S. population, while the CPI-W covers 28 percent of the total population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial and technical workers, the unemployed, retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of various categories of consumer spending - such as food, clothing, shelter, fuels, and medical services - that people buy for day-to-day living. CPI data is published for the U.S., four major regions, metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan urban areas. The CPI data for the Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) is published every other month.

Consumer prices (CPI-U) in the Detroit CMSA, declined from an average of 224.1 index points in June 2016 to an average of 223.9 points in August 2016. This -0.1 percent decrease was due to lower costs for transportation, down by -2.7 percent. The major categories to report an increase for the period were apparel (+6.3 percent), and medical care (+1.0 percent). Other major categories to post smaller price gains for this period included recreation (+0.5 percent), housing (+0.4 percent) and education and communication (+0.3 percent). Prices for energy in general contracted by -4.5 percent.

**ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)
DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA
AUGUST 2016**

	Index Number For August 2016	Percent Change From Jun. 2016 To Aug. 2016
Detroit Metro All Items	223.9	-0.1
Food And Beverages	221.6	0.0
Food At Home	211.7	-0.2
Food Away From Home	236.1	+0.1
Housing	206.0	+0.4
Shelter	233.4	-0.2
Fuels & Utilities	244.7	+3.3
Apparel	116.2	+6.3
Transportation	228.4	-2.7
Motor Fuel	201.7	-12.4
Medical Care	420.7	+1.0
Education & Communicat.	147.8	+0.3
Recreation	112.7	+0.5
Energy	199.0	-4.5



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 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives
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Labor Market News

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN MICHIGAN'S LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY, 2005-2015

Between 2007 and 2010 Michigan's leisure and hospitality industry experienced steady job reductions, contracting during this period by -29,400 jobs or -7.2 percent. However, in 2011 the economic downturn that seriously impacted Michigan's labor market conditions began to recover and since then the state has experienced a steady job advance in the service-providing sector of the economy. The leisure and hospitality industry also benefited from this recovery, and in 2011 added jobs for the first time since 2006 (+2,900 jobs).

Since 2011, Michigan's leisure and hospitality industry has posted a steady recovery, averaging an annual gain of over 8,200 jobs. In 2015, total employment in the leisure and hospitality sector reached 413,300, a modest increase (+6,300 jobs) over the 407,000 jobs recorded in 2007.

Moreover, Michigan industry employment projections prepared by the Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives projects future job advances in this industry. Between 2014 and 2024, the leisure and hospitality sector is forecast to add 29,500 jobs (+7.3 percent), similar to Michigan's expected total payroll job gain of +7.4 percent.

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

