

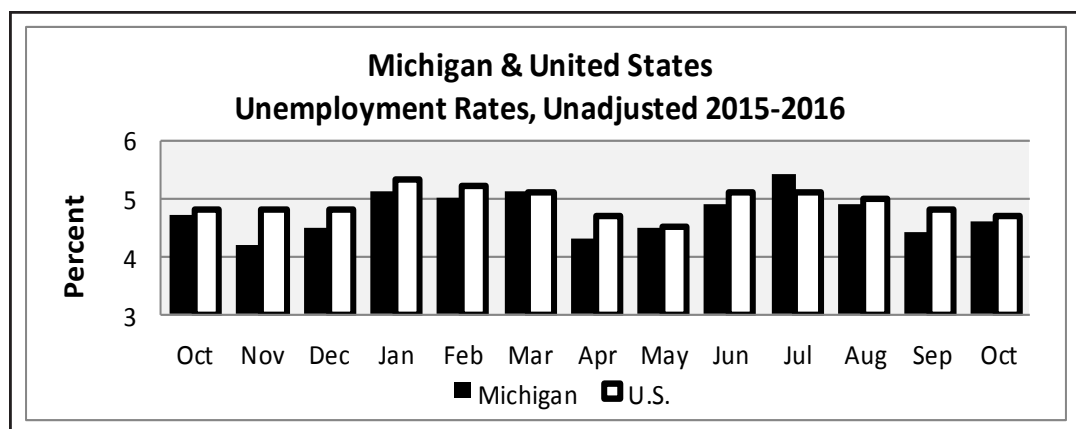
## Michigan's October Jobless Rate Increases To 4.6 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) moved up by two-tenths of a percentage point during October to 4.6 percent. The state's civilian labor force dipped by -3,000 during the month to 4,858,000, employment contracted by -13,000 to 4,633,000, while the number of unemployed increased by 11,000 to 225,000.

Michigan's October jobless rate was one-tenth of a percentage point below the national rate, and one-tenth of a percentage point below the October 2015 rate of 4.7 percent. Despite the jobless rate rise in October, total employment

increased by 9,000 positions between August and October 2016, while the number of unemployed fell by -15,000. The nation's jobless rate (not seasonally adjusted) edged down in October, by -0.1 of a percentage point to 4.7 percent.

Compared to October 2015, Michigan's labor force advanced by 104,000, employment expanded by 102,000, and unemployment edged up by 2,000. This resulted in a slight -0.1 percentage point reduction in the state's jobless rate over the past year.



## Michigan October Nonfarm Jobs Advance Seasonally

Michigan's nonfarm employment expanded during the month of October, as industry jobs moved up to 4,402,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 33,900 with gains reported in the service-providing and goods producing sectors of the economy. Service-providing jobs increased by 29,400 during the month, following seasonal gains in government (+14,800), as state and local educational facilities continued

to add teachers and non-faculty staff members for the fall semester. Other sectors posting seasonal job hikes were professional and business services (+13,400), and education and health services (+6,600). One sector showing seasonal job decreases for the month was leisure and hospitality services, down by -8,100.

Goods producing employment increased by +4,500 during October, as construction jobs advanced by +5,100, mainly in specialty trade contractors. Manufacturing jobs were essentially unchanged in October.

In October, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector remained unchanged at 43.1 hours while average hourly earnings moved up by 6 cents to \$20.34. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing edged up to \$876.65, a gain of \$2.58 over the previous month's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, MICHIGAN October & September 2016				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2016 OCT	2016 SEP	2016 OCT	2016 SEP
Manufacturing	20.34	20.28	43.1	43.1
Durables	21.10	21.02	43.8	43.8
Transport Equip	22.23	21.99	45.0	44.8
Nondurables	17.82	17.85	40.8	40.9

## AVERAGE ENERGY PRICES IN THE DETROIT CMSA AND THE U.S. SEPTEMBER 2016

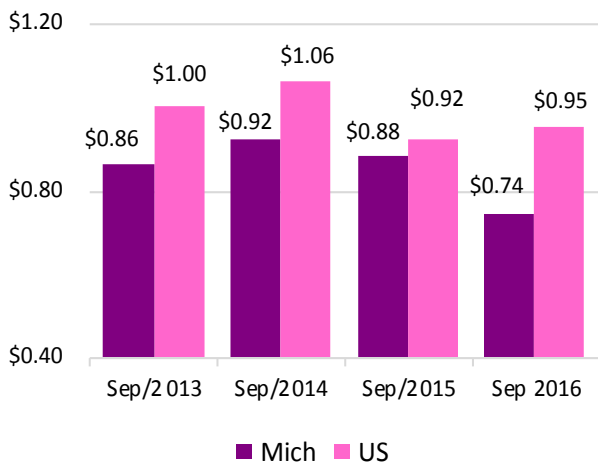
In September 2016, gasoline prices in the Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) averaged \$2.40 a gallon. This was a drop of -\$0.06 (-2.3 percent) from September 2015, when it averaged \$2.46 a gallon. At \$2.40 a gallon, costs for gasoline in the Detroit area were 13.1 cents higher (5 percent) than the national average of \$2.27 a gallon in September 2016. In September 2015, gasoline costs in the Detroit CMSA exceeded the nation by 0.6 cents. In the previous three years (2012-2014), Detroit CMSA gasoline prices in September were also above the national average.

In September of 2016, Detroit area households paid an average of 16.9 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh) of electricity, higher than the 15.3 cents per kWh in September 2015. The 16.9 cents per kWh that Detroit CMSA households paid for electricity in September 2016 was 3 cents or 21.6 percent higher than the nationwide average cost of 13.9 cents per kWh. In the three previous years (2012-2014) electricity costs for the Detroit area were higher by an average of 10.9 cents compared to the nationwide average.

The average cost of utility (piped) gas at 73.6 cents per therm (a unit of heat equal to 100,000 British thermal units or BTUs) in September 2016, was down from 78.8 cents per therm a year earlier. (These data are not seasonally adjusted). Prices paid by Detroit area consumers for utility (piped) gas, commonly referred to as natural gas, were 73.6 cents per therm in September 2016, 21.8 cents or 29.6 percent lower than the national average of 95.4 cents per therm. From 2012-2015, natural gas prices in the Detroit CMSA were lower than the national averages.

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

Average Prices For A Therm of Utility (Piped) Gas, Detroit CMSA and the U.S., September 2013 - September 2016



## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Oct 2016    Sep 2016    Oct 2015

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,858	4,861	4,754
Employment	4,633	4,646	4,531
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	225	214	223
	4.6	4.4	4.7

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,402	4,369	4,315
Goods Producing	776	771	757
Mining & Logging	7	7	8
Construction	168	163	158
Manufacturing	600	601	591
Durable Goods	452	453	445
Fabricated Metals	83	83	83
Machinery Manufact.	71	72	72
Transportation Equip.	177	178	173
Nondurable Goods	148	148	146
Service - Providing	3,627	3,597	3,558
Trade, Transport & Util.	774	773	774
Wholesale Trade	169	169	172
Retail Trade	470	469	468
Motor Vehicle Dealers	66	66	63
Food & Beverage Stores	78	78	77
General Merchandise	112	110	111
Transp, Warehousing & Util	135	135	134
Information	59	58	57
Financial Activities	216	216	209
Finance & Insurance	162	162	157
Real Estate & Rental	53	54	52
Prof & Business Services	679	666	655
Prof, Scientific & Technical	306	303	290
Management of Companies	61	61	59
Administrative Support	313	302	306
Education & Health Services	675	669	661
Education Services	79	74	80
Health Care & Social Asst	596	595	581
Leisure & Hospitality	430	438	418
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	51	55	50
Accommodation & Food	380	383	368
Other Services	173	171	170
Government	621	606	615
Federal	52	52	51
State	197	189	197
Local	372	365	367

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	200,000	196,000	192,300	64,900	64,500	64,200	52,100	52,100	52,200
Employment	193,100	190,000	186,600	62,100	62,000	61,700	49,800	50,000	50,100
Unemployment	6,900	6,100	5,700	2,700	2,500	2,500	2,300	2,100	2,100
Rate (Percent)	3.5	3.1	3.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	230,900	225,300	220,300	60,200	59,800	59,500	36,800	36,700	37,200
Mining, Logging & Construction	4,200	4,300	3,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,100	1,100	1,200
Manufacturing	15,200	15,100	14,700	12,300	12,200	12,000	4,500	4,400	4,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	25,700	25,700	25,700	9,000	9,100	9,400	7,600	7,600	7,600
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,700	16,700	16,600	5,600	5,600	5,700	5,100	5,100	5,200
Information	5,200	5,200	5,200	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,500	7,500	7,200	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400
Professional & Business Serv	31,700	31,000	29,800	6,700	6,500	6,300	3,400	3,400	3,500
Educational & Health Serv	27,400	27,200	26,800	11,200	11,100	10,900	7,000	7,000	7,000
Leisure & Hospitality	19,700	20,000	17,800	4,700	4,800	4,700	4,200	4,300	4,300
Other Services	6,700	6,700	6,600	2,100	2,000	2,000	1,400	1,400	1,500
Government	87,600	82,600	82,600	10,500	10,400	10,500	5,700	5,600	5,600
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>Detroit-Warren-Dearborn</b> (Data in Thousands)         </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>Flint</b> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>Grand Rapids-Wyoming</b> </div> </div>									
	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,079	2,088	2,010	182,800	181,100	180,900	566,100	562,400	556,500
Employment	1,967	1,976	1,887	173,800	173,000	172,800	547,900	546,000	540,700
Unemployment	112	112	123	8,900	8,100	8,200	18,200	16,300	15,800
Rate (Percent)	5.4	5.4	6.1	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.2	2.9	2.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,997	1,987	1,955	142,100	140,800	140,900	550,800	545,100	538,700
Mining, Logging & Construction	72	72	69	5,400	5,400	4,900	22,900	22,500	21,400
Manufacturing	242	243	237	12,300	12,300	12,200	111,900	112,000	109,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	360	359	359	29,200	28,800	29,300	95,900	95,900	94,400
Wholesale Trade	85	85	86	5,500	5,400	5,400	30,600	30,600	30,600
Retail Trade	209	208	208	19,900	19,600	20,200	50,300	50,300	48,800
Information	27	27	28	4,300	4,300	4,100	5,100	5,000	5,100
Financial Activities	114	114	109	6,200	6,200	6,200	25,800	25,500	24,800
Professional & Business Serv	412	407	395	15,900	15,600	15,600	80,800	79,100	78,100
Educational & Health Serv	313	311	308	28,800	28,300	28,600	90,200	88,500	87,800
Leisure & Hospitality	198	198	189	14,900	15,100	15,100	48,700	48,100	48,000
Other Services	77	77	77	5,600	5,600	5,500	22,000	22,000	21,700
Government	182	179	185	19,500	19,200	19,400	47,500	46,500	48,100

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	<b>Jackson</b>			<b>Kalamazoo-Portage</b>			<b>Lansing-East Lansing</b>		
	<b>Oct</b> 2016	<b>Sep</b> 2016	<b>Oct</b> 2015	<b>Oct</b> 2016	<b>Sep</b> 2016	<b>Oct</b> 2015	<b>Oct</b> 2016	<b>Sep</b> 2016	<b>Oct</b> 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	72,100	71,100	71,800	169,900	168,700	165,300	248,100	245,500	244,400
Employment	68,900	68,200	68,900	163,400	162,800	159,600	239,100	237,400	236,500
Unemployment	3,200	2,900	2,900	6,500	5,900	5,800	9,000	8,200	7,900
Rate (Percent)	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	55,600	54,900	55,700	150,700	148,900	145,600	236,000	232,700	231,800
Mining, Logging & Construction	2,100	2,100	2,000	6,700	6,200	6,100	7,700	7,700	7,200
Manufacturing	9,900	9,700	9,700	21,900	21,900	20,800	21,000	20,900	20,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,200	12,000	12,400	26,300	26,300	26,000	36,100	35,500	35,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,800	6,800	6,800	5,700	5,700	5,800
Retail Trade	6,300	6,300	6,600	16,100	16,100	15,800	21,500	21,000	20,900
Information	300	300	300	900	900	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,800	8,400	8,500	8,300	15,900	15,900	15,600
Professional & Business Serv	4,400	4,400	4,100	18,600	17,900	16,600	22,500	22,600	22,700
Educational & Health Serv	9,900	9,500	10,100	23,400	23,100	23,000	31,700	31,400	30,700
Leisure & Hospitality	4,800	4,900	5,000	15,200	15,700	15,700	19,800	19,700	19,800
Other Services	2,400	2,400	2,500	5,800	5,800	5,800	10,200	10,100	10,200
Government	7,700	7,700	7,800	23,500	22,600	22,300	68,100	65,900	67,000
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	41,500	41,500	41,200	78,600	77,700	77,300	78,100	78,700	76,300
Employment	39,800	40,000	39,800	75,100	74,900	74,500	74,500	75,400	72,900
Unemployment	1,700	1,500	1,500	3,500	2,900	2,800	3,700	3,300	3,400
Rate (Percent)	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.5	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.2	4.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	38,600	38,600	38,200	44,400	43,900	44,100	65,600	66,400	63,700
Mining, Logging & Construction	*	*	*	3,500	3,100	3,400	2,300	2,200	2,200
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,600	5,700	5,500	14,400	14,600	13,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	*	*	*	11,400	11,400	11,400	14,100	14,100	13,800
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,900	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,600	5,600	5,600	11,100	11,000	10,900
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	5,000	4,000	3,900	3,700
Educational & Health Serv	*	*	*	5,800	5,800	5,700	11,100	11,200	11,200
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	4,800	4,900	4,800	6,900	7,600	6,700
Other Services	*	*	*	1,600	1,600	1,500	2,300	2,400	2,400
Government	3,000	3,000	2,900	5,100	4,800	5,200	7,800	7,700	7,200

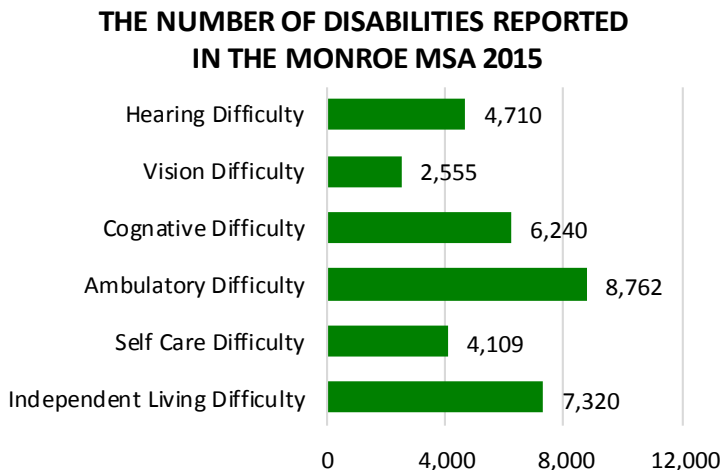
\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw		
	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015
<i>Place of Residence</i>						
Labor Force	74,100	74,700	74,000	89,700	90,100	88,600
Employment	70,900	71,700	71,200	85,700	86,500	85,000
Unemployment	3,200	3,000	2,800	4,000	3,600	3,600
Rate (Percent)	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.5	4.0	4.1
<i>Place of Work</i>						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	63,200	63,800	63,000	91,300	91,600	89,800
Mining, Logging & Construction	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Manufacturing	13,300	13,500	13,200	13,100	13,100	12,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,200	11,200	11,000	18,100	18,300	17,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,200	2,300	2,300
Retail Trade	6,800	6,800	6,700	13,200	13,300	12,800
Information	500	500	500	1,300	1,300	1,300
Financial Activities	2,400	2,400	2,300	3,600	3,600	3,700
Professional & Business Serv	5,500	5,500	6,100	12,300	12,300	12,100
Educational & Health Serv	9,300	9,200	9,100	16,100	16,100	16,000
Leisure & Hospitality	8,200	8,700	7,800	9,300	9,500	9,200
Other Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	3,200	3,200	3,300
Government	8,600	8,600	8,700	11,300	11,200	11,300

\* Data Not Available

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015	Oct 2016	Sep 2016	Oct 2015
<i>Place of Residence</i>									
Labor Force	140,900	141,500	141,300	82,000	83,300	81,500	147,200	149,800	146,300
Employment	133,900	135,000	134,900	77,400	79,200	77,300	141,000	144,100	140,400
Unemployment	7,000	6,600	6,400	4,600	4,100	4,200	6,300	5,700	5,900
Rate (Percent)	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.3	3.8	4.0



**REGIONAL FOCUS**

**REPORTED DISABILITIES IN THE  
MONROE MSA, 2015**

The Bureau of the Census reports that in 2015 the population of the Monroe MSA stood at 148,672, of which 18,143 (12.2 percent) had one or more disabilities. Among the disabled individuals, 9,045 were males and 9,098 were females. The chart depicts the number of reported disabilities. For example, there were 8,762 persons with ambulatory difficulties. However, if some of these individuals also had a hearing disability, this was also recorded in the hearing difficulty category. In other words, this chart does not report the number of people with disabilities, but the number of different disabilities reported by the 18,143 disabled individuals.

## October Unemployment Rates Edge Upward In All But One Of Michigan's Labor Market Areas

Seasonally unadjusted October unemployment rates increased slightly in 16 of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas, while total labor force and employment levels were mixed over the month.

From September to October unemployment rates advanced moderately in 16 regions, with hikes ranging from 0.3 to 0.8 of a percentage point, with a median gain of 0.4 of a percentage point. The largest rate increases of 0.8 and 0.7 of a percentage point were observed in the Monroe Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Northeast Lower Michigan region, respectively. The unemployment rate in the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSA remained unchanged over the month.

From October 2015 to October 2016, unemployment rates increased in 16 of the state's 17 major labor market regions. Rate hikes over the year were modest with a median increase of 0.4 of a percentage point. The largest over-the-year jobless rate hike was recorded in the Monroe MSA

(+0.9 of a percentage point). Over this period, four areas, the Upper Peninsula, the Northeast Lower Michigan region, the Niles-Benton Harbor and the Ann Arbor MSAs posted the next largest rate gains of 0.5 of a percentage point. The jobless rate of the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSA dropped slightly by -0.1 of a percentage point. Over the month, total employment fell in nine regions and advanced in eight. Employment reductions ranged from -0.4 to -2.3 percent. The largest declines were seasonal drops in the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan regions with the ending of the summer tourism season.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Grand Rapids-Wyoming and the Ann Arbor MSAs had the lowest jobless rates for the month at 3.2 and 3.5 percent, respectively. The highest unemployment rates in October were recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan region (+5.6 percent), followed by the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSA at 5.4 percent.

## Most Of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Experience Payroll Job Advances During October

Total nonfarm jobs increased in 10 of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of October. Job totals fell in the Muskegon, Niles-Benton Harbor and Saginaw MSAs, while employment in the Midland area remained unchanged. Among the areas posting job gains during the month, the Ann Arbor (+2.5 percent) and the Lansing (+1.4 percent) MSAs had the largest gains, followed by the Jackson and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs at 1.3 and 1.2 percentage points, respectively.

Employment hikes in the service-providing sector were most pronounced in state and local government, as local educational facilities continued to recall staff and support personnel for the fall semester. Among the areas reporting strong increases in education-related government jobs were the Ann Arbor MSA, up by 6.1 percent, the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA (+4.0 percent) and the Lansing MSA (+3.3 percent).

Other major sectors in the service industry reporting seasonal job gains in many MSAs were professional and business services and education and health services. Most of the remaining sectors stood flat, with scattered mixed changes for the month. The sector experiencing seasonal job contractions throughout the state was leisure and hospitality services, declining mainly in arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services.

The goods producing sector revealed somewhat of a mixed picture, as payroll jobs moved up in eight areas, declined in two areas and were unchanged in four. Among the areas

reporting goods producing job gains, the Kalamazoo-Portage and Bay City MSAs had the largest percent advances, both up by 1.8 percent. In the two areas posting job losses in this sector, the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA had the largest drop at -1.3 percent followed by the Muskegon MSA (-0.3 percent). Goods producing job decreases in these areas were due to temporary job cuts in their respective manufacturing sectors (mainly in transportation equipment manufacturing). The construction sector reported job increases in four areas, a drop in one (the Ann Arbor MSA), while the remaining nine areas posted no changes for the month.

In Michigan's goods producing sector, October average weekly earnings in construction increased by \$9.77. The detailed industry posting the largest hike in this sector was Building Finishing Contractors with an increase of \$44.19. In the manufacturing sector, average weekly wage edged upwards by \$2.58 mainly due to a minor rise in average hourly earnings observed in the sector. Transportation equipment manufacturing, reported a gain of \$15.20, bringing the sector's weekly earnings up to \$1,000.35. Nondurable goods was the only industry to show a drop in average weekly earnings, contracting by -\$3.01 for the month.

The service-providing sector revealed a mixed picture in weekly earnings during October, with financial activities (+\$11.20), professional and business services (+\$7.81), and retail trade (+\$1.85) reporting gains. The remaining sectors, health care and social assistance (-\$3.33), and leisure and hospitality services (-\$0.23) experienced losses for the month.

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

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	October	September	October	September	October	September
Construction	41.5	41.2	25.70	25.65	1,066.55	1,056.78
Manufacturing	43.1	43.1	20.34	20.28	876.65	874.07
Durable Goods	43.8	43.8	21.10	21.02	924.18	920.68
Transportation Equipment	45.0	44.8	22.23	21.99	1,000.35	985.15
Nondurable Goods	40.8	40.9	17.82	17.85	727.06	730.07
Retail Trade	30.2	30.7	14.10	13.81	425.82	423.97
Financial Activities	36.5	35.8	23.16	23.30	845.34	834.14
Professional & Business Services	35.6	35.4	23.12	23.03	823.07	815.26
Health Care & Social Assistance	31.8	32.0	19.87	19.85	631.87	635.20
Leisure & Hospitality	22.2	22.3	11.16	11.12	247.75	247.98

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA OCTOBER 2016

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, increased from an average of 223.9 index points in August 2016 to an average of 224.3 points in October 2016. The +0.2 percent increase was due mostly to higher costs for apparel, up by 5.1 percent, medical care (+1.5 percent) and housing (+1.0 percent). The major categories to report a decrease for the period were recreation (-5.0 percent), education and communication (-0.9 percent), foods and beverages (-0.2 percent) and transportation (-0.2 percent). Prices for energy in general moved up by +1.1 percent.

### ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U) DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA OCTOBER 2016

	Index Number For October 2016	Percent Change From Aug. 2016 To Oct. 2016
<b>Detroit Metro All Items</b>	<b>224.3</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
Food And Beverages	221.1	-0.2
Food At Home	210.4	-0.6
Food Away From Home	236.2	0.0
Housing	208.1	+1.0
Shelter	236.3	+1.2
Fuels & Utilities	245.0	+0.1
Apparel	122.1	+5.1
Transportation	227.9	-0.2
Motor Fuel	205.2	+1.7
Medical Care	426.8	+1.5
Education & Communicat.	146.5	-0.9
Recreation	116.6	-5.0
Energy	201.3	+1.1



Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget  
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### EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN MICHIGAN'S SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER 2015-SEPTEMBER 2016

Michigan's steady economic recovery that started in mid-2010 continued through 2016, and for the sixth consecutive year the state experienced employment growth. During September 2016, wage and salary employment advanced by 85,100 jobs (+2.0 percent) over the September 2015 total. Both the service-providing sector (+72,900 jobs) and the goods producing sector (+12,200 jobs) benefited from the economic upturn experienced during this period.

Although jobs moved up in most of the major service sectors between September 2015 and September 2016, not all the industries advanced equally during this period. Of the eight major industries comprising the service-providing sector, seven reported various levels of employment gains while one posted a minor reduction. The three industries showing the largest numerical gains during this period were: professional and business services (+25,000 jobs); educational and health services (+19,900); and leisure and hospitality services (+9,200). The remaining sectors reporting job additions were: financial activities (+8,400); government (+6,500); other services (+2,800) and information (+1,700). The only major service-providing sector experiencing a minor job decline during this period was trade transportation and utilities (-400).

Noteworthy are several detailed industries reporting above average job increases during this period. These included: ambulatory health care services (+10,300); food services and drinking places (+7,500); hospitals (+6,100); and social assistance (+3,900).

*Source: Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information; October 2016.*

