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Rick Snyder, Governor
Department of Technology, Management & Budget
Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives
www.michigan.gov/lmi

Michigan Economic and Workforce Indicators and Insights

Preface

The national economy has been recovering at a sluggish pace with political, economic, and global uncertainties holding back many businesses from making capital investments and increasing their workforces. Michigan's economy has experienced the same modest improvement over the past year, as measured by the small gains in payroll employment, a key indicator of economic progress. So what are the challenges for Michigan to move ahead in today's labor market?

At a recent conference on labor market dynamics, a U.S. Census Bureau researcher remarked that "the world is a messy place". His remark was in reference to understanding the complex dynamics of job creation in a global economy. The same could be said about regional economies and the relationship between employers looking for capable and skilled labor, and job seekers attempting to find employment in positions that meet their needs and expectations.

A great deal of discussion has taken place on the issue of a skills gap between the supply and demand sides of the labor market. Creating a common language and tools to assess the subject is the first step in understanding the problem and advancing a solution. This edition of the *Michigan Economic and Workforce Indicators and Insight* report provides our standard array of labor market and economic metrics with a special emphasis on education and skills in demand.

Beyond the indicators, a section titled "What's New from LMISI?" provides information on additional in-depth reports on topical subjects that can be found on the Labor Market Information website at www.michigan.gov/lmi.

The authors in this report have presented a focused look into a set of indicators that help us understand and measure progress in key areas of our economy. LMISI will continue to provide quality, timely, and insightful data and analysis to address our portion of the world so as not to be such a "messy place".

Richard Waclawek
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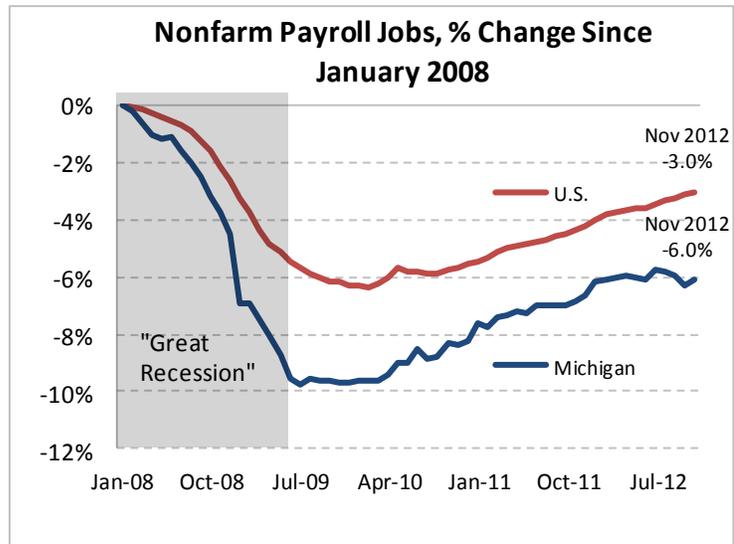
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Michigan Job Trends

Yishai Castro

There are two government surveys that measure the state of the labor market: the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, a monthly survey of nonfarm **business establishments**, and the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of **households**. The establishment survey is the primary source used to generate monthly estimates of payroll jobs in Michigan, while the household survey is combined with other indicators to estimate total employed in Michigan, including the self-employed and agricultural workers.

- Payroll jobs in Michigan through November 2012 show a gain of about 49,000 above 2011 levels, for a growth rate of 1.2 percent. Michigan will record a second consecutive year of job expansion in 2012, after ten straight years of job loss.
- Michigan has gained payroll jobs for 11 consecutive quarters, averaging 15,000 jobs added per quarter over this period. However, job advances in mid-2012 slowed below this pace, rising by just 3,000 and 9,000 in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2012, respectively.
- Michigan has added about 155,000 jobs since the recessionary low in July 2009, or about 18 percent of the jobs lost in Michigan from April 2000 to July 2009.
- Total employment estimates from the *household survey* in Michigan display similar trends for 2012. So far through November, total Michigan employment rose in 2012 by about 1.6 percent above 2011 levels. Nationally, trends were similar with a 1.8 percent employment gain.
- The household survey also generates information on the demographics of the Michigan employed workforce. This data indicates that adult men and teens recorded employment gains during 2012, while job levels for adult women were little changed.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics / DTMB



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics / DTMB

- Since the end of the most recent national recession in June 2009, Michigan household employment has increased nearly 2.0 percent. U.S. employment has advanced by a slightly faster 2.3 percent over this period.
- The University of Michigan, Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics (RSQE) forecasts modest payroll job expansion in Michigan of 38,000 in 2013 and 58,000 in 2014.

Payroll Jobs by Industry Sector

Leonidas Murembya, PhD

Payroll job estimates come from a monthly survey of business establishments and government agencies nationwide known as the Current Employment Statistics survey (CES). The CES survey helps to produce monthly estimates of nonfarm jobs by detailed industry for the nation, states, and metro areas.

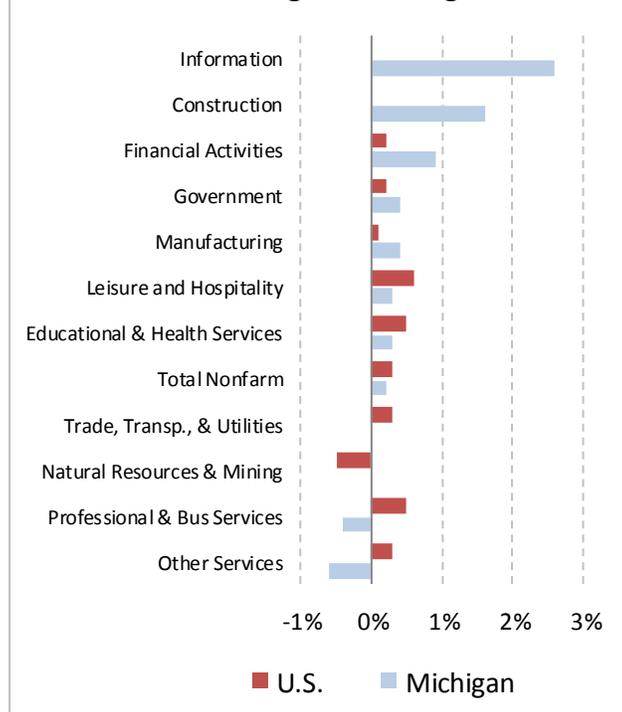
- Since 2009, Michigan has managed to outperform the nation in the rate of payroll job growth, as the state has added over 137,000 jobs (+3.6 percent) since August 2009.
- In the short-term, however, Michigan and the U.S. have recorded similar rates of job gain. From 3rd quarter 2011 to 3rd quarter 2012, Michigan payroll jobs rose at a pace similar to the nation (1.3% vs. 1.4% nationwide). Compared to the previous quarter, Michigan nonfarm payroll jobs inched up by just two tenths of a percentage point in the 3rd quarter 2012, similar to the national growth rate of 0.3 percent.
- Nonfarm jobs rose by 8,800 in Michigan in the 3rd quarter, below the pace of prior quarters. Sectors such as *Professional & business services* and *Manufacturing* lagged behind the prior pace of job creation.

Michigan 3rd Qtr. 2012 Numeric Job Change vs. Prior Quarters Average (in thousands)

Industry Sectors	3rd Qtr. 2012	Prior 4 Qtr. Average
Total Nonfarm	+8,800	+13,200
Natural Resources and Mining	0	0
Construction	+1,900	-1,500
Manufacturing	+1,900	+5,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	0	0
Information	+1,400	+100
Financial Activities	+1,800	+1,700
Professional and Business Services	-2,200	+5,000
Educational and Health Services	+1,900	+3,200
Leisure and Hospitality	+1,000	+1,000
Other Services	-1,000	+600
Government	+2,200	-2,300

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics / DTMB

Over-the-Quarter (3rd Qtr. 2012) Percentage Job Change



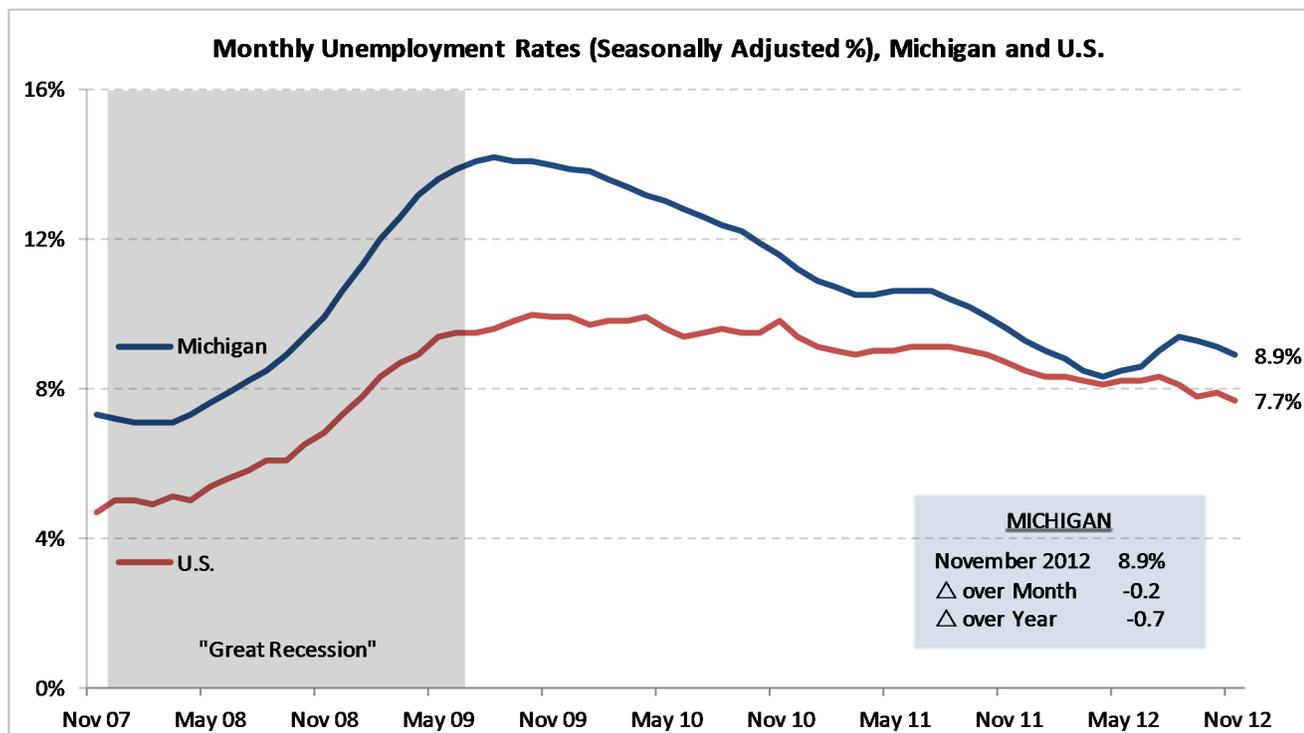
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics / DTMB

- *Professional and business services* expanded fastest among Michigan industry sectors since 2009, adding 82,000 jobs (+16.7%) since the third quarter 2009. Employment in this sector advanced by 22,000 (+4.1%), over the year but contracted in the third quarter (-2,200 or -0.4%). Nationwide, professional and business services added 93,000 jobs in the third quarter of 2012.
- Ever since the auto bailout in 2009, Michigan *Manufacturing* jobs have also expanded faster than the national average, adding 73,000 jobs between 2009 and 2012. Michigan *Manufacturing* jobs rose by 3.4 percent over the past year. Other expanding sectors since 2009 included *Financial activities*, *Education and health*, and *Leisure and hospitality*.
- Employment in *Construction* and *Government* edged up in Michigan during the 3rd quarter 2012 (+1.6% and +0.4%, respectively). However, despite these marginal gains, 2012 jobs in both sectors were at the lowest level since at least 1990. Recent indicators of a bottoming out in the housing market have not yet generated hiring gains in the construction sector.

Unemployment Rates

Mark Reffitt

The unemployment rate is a key core economic indicator, as it is one major measure of the relative labor market success of the population. It is simply the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to all of those active in the workforce. To be counted as unemployed, persons must have no earnings due to employment for a given month, be actively seeking a job, and be able to accept a job if offered.



Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics / DTMB

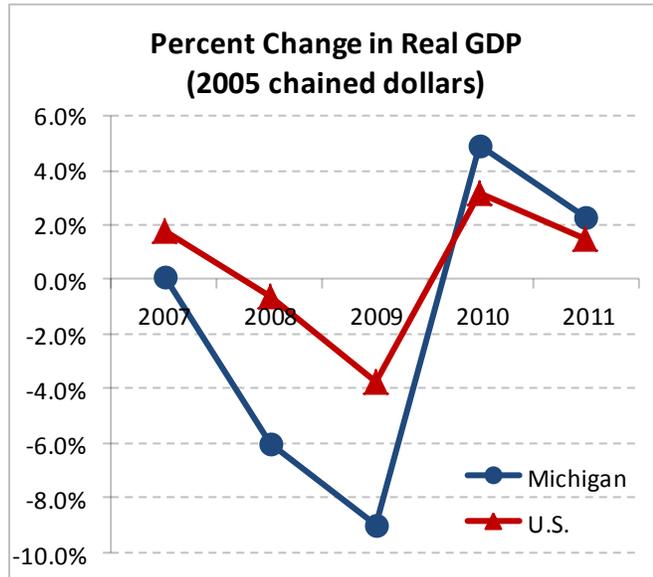
- The Michigan jobless rate has recorded significant reductions since the most recent peak of 14.2 percent in August 2009. The rate has dropped by over 5 percentage points to the November 2012 rate of 8.9 percent.
- Michigan's unemployment rate decline over the past year has also outpaced the nation. The Michigan jobless rate in 2012 will be roughly 9 percent, a drop of about 1.3 percentage points since 2011. This outperformed the likely U.S. jobless rate reduction in 2012 of about 0.8 percentage points.
- The gap between the Michigan and U.S. unemployment rates has narrowed dramatically in recent years. In 2009, Michigan's jobless rate was over 4 percentage points above the national rate. As of November 2012, the state rate was just 1.2 percentage points above the U.S.
- Despite the drop in the unemployment rate over the past year, long-term joblessness remains very high in Michigan. The average duration of unemployment in the state was 42 weeks during 2012.
- Over the past year, 46 percent of the unemployed in Michigan had lost a job, and 39 percent were entering the job market seeking employment without a recent job loss. The rest of the unemployed had either completed a temporary position or voluntarily left a job.

Michigan’s Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Jacob Bisel

Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by state is an inflation-adjusted measure of a state’s production, wherever sold, and is a useful gauge of the overall health of the state’s economy. This analysis looks at the recent trend in GDP for Michigan and the United States.

- Michigan’s level of real GDP outperformed the U.S. for a second year in a row, up 2.3 percent in 2011. This comparison reflects, in part, just how deeply the prolonged statewide recession, which dated back to the early part of the last decade, hit the state.
- Michigan’s level of real GDP in 2011 (\$13.1 trillion) eclipsed pre-recession levels.
- Economists expect GDP growth to remain steady. At its 60th Annual Economic Outlook Conference in November, the University of Michigan, Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics (RSQE) forecasts called for U.S. GDP growth to remain relatively even in the coming years, totaling 2.0 and 2.6 percent in 2013 and 2014, respectively.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Michigan’s GDP by Industry

Jacob Bisel

Aggregate Real GDP growth is an important indicator of the overall health of the state’s economy. Also important is understanding which industries are driving Michigan’s recent expansion, and which sectors are restraining growth. This indicator analyzes the change in GDP by industry from 2007 to 2011.

- Growth in Michigan’s *Manufacturing* sector, dominated by a resurgent automotive industry, has led the state’s recovery. *Manufacturing* GDP advanced 9.0 percent in 2011. U-M’s RSQE forecast expects growth in this industry to remain strong, buoyed by increasing light vehicle sales.
- A second straight year of expansion in both the state’s *Professional and business services* industry, which grew 7.2 percent in 2011, and *Construction* industry, up 4.8 percent, also contributed significantly to GDP gains.
- Continued contraction in the *Government* sector, down 2.9 percent in 2011, coupled with a 1.4 percent dip in *Finance and insurance*, were among the industries limiting the state’s expansion.

Change in Michigan GDP by Industry (+/-)

Industry	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11
Total	+	-	-	+	+
Manufacturing	+	-	-	+	+
Professional & Business Services	-	+	-	+	+
Construction	-	-	-	+	+
Information	-	+	-	+	+
Educational & Health Services	-	+	-	+	+
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	-	-	-	+	+
Leisure & Hospitality	-	-	-	+	+
Other Services	-	-	-	+	-
Financial Activities	-	-	+	-	-
Government	-	+	-	-	-
Natural Resources & Mining	-	+	+	+	-

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Real-Time Online Job Demand

Jeffrey Anderson

The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives in partnership with The Conference Board uses the Help Wanted Online® (HWOL) Data Series to analyze online job postings. A measure of labor demand, real-time job advertisements are an important supplement to existing labor market information.

- At the time of this article, there were 146,800 online advertised job vacancies in Michigan. Since the official end of the “Great Recession” in June 2009, online postings have more than doubled.
- While rejuvenated labor demand is responsible for some of the growth in online advertisements, the increased use of the Internet for recruiting along with a larger number of online job boards has contributed significantly to this upward trend.
- Today, the occupational categories with the most online ads include: *Sales, Office and administrative support, Healthcare, Computer, and Management.*
- Since 2009, demand growth has been notable in: *Food preparation and serving, Transportation, Education, Sales, and Healthcare* occupations.



Source: The Conference Board, Help Wanted Online®

Real-Time, In-Demand Skills

Jeffrey Anderson

The partnership between the Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives and The Conference Board has allowed for use of the Help Wanted Online® Data Series to analyze skills that are in high demand in the labor market. This article highlights some of today’s most hotly demanded skills and certifications.

- As noted above, there are currently 146,800 online advertised job vacancies in Michigan. The table to the right highlights the leading skills and certifications identified in these postings.
- Emphasizing the continuously increasing importance of computer skills across virtually all occupations, there are over 5,000 online postings seeking candidates familiar with Microsoft Office.
- Many postings are targeted at jobseekers with knowledge of specialized software, computer languages, or industrial applications. Leading examples are: Structured Query Language, Oracle Java, Microsoft SQL Server, Linux, and CAD.
- With *Healthcare* occupations in high demand, health-related requirements dominate the list of sought-after certifications.

Real-Time Postings by Skills and Certifications

Skills

- Microsoft Office Suite (5,100 postings)
- Project Management (2,900)
- Analytical Skills (2,300)
- Structured Query Language (SQL) (1,800)
- Bi-Lingual (1,300)
- Oracle Java (1,200)
- Microsoft SQL Server (850)

Certifications

- Certified Registered Nurse (RN) (3,000 postings)
- Commercial Driver’s License (CDL) (1,000)
- Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) (900)
- Computer Aided Design (CAD) (900)
- Basic Life Support (BLS) (750)
- Certified Public Accountant (CPA) (600)
- Certified in Nursing Administration (CNA) (400)

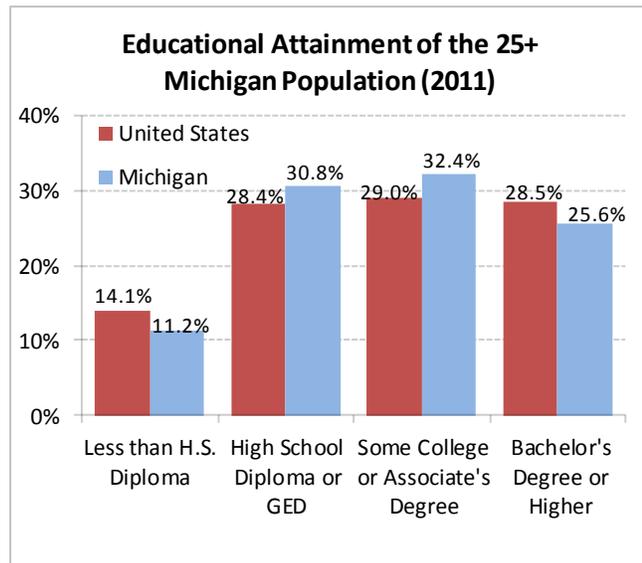
Source: The Conference Board, Help Wanted Online®

Educational Attainment

Mark Reffitt

Data on educational attainment is a key element in understanding the skills and knowledge of Michigan's population and potential labor pool. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey provides annual estimates of the educational attainment of the population across a number of geographic locations.

- Michigan continued to lag the national average in terms of the share of its population with at least a bachelor's degree in 2011. Statewide, 25.6 percent of persons 25+ years of age (1.69 million) fell into this category compared to 28.5 percent nationally.
- Though behind the U.S. in share, Michigan's B.A. or higher population has increased by 60,000 since 2006 (from 1.63 million). The state also continued to have higher proportions of those with some college or a two-year degree and a lower share of high school dropouts than the national average in 2011.
- The disparity in the B.A. plus category was more apparent among veterans. In Michigan, 20.2 percent of military veterans held a bachelor's or higher in 2011 versus 26.3 percent of veterans nationally.



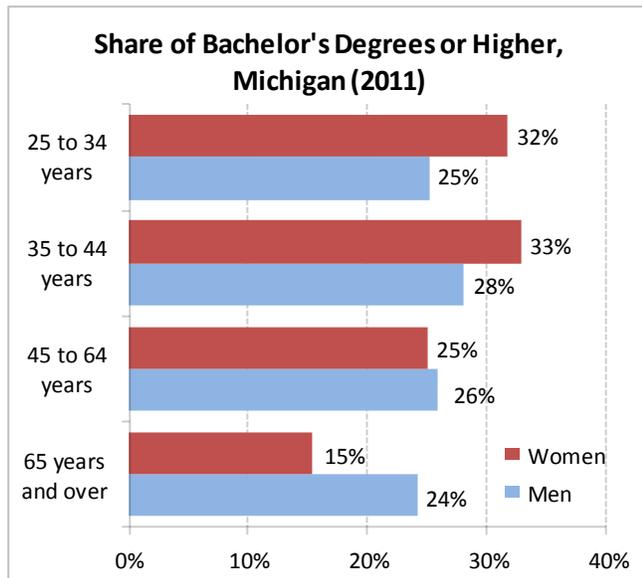
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2011)

Educational Attainment: Gender Differences

Mark Reffitt

In addition to providing information on the population overall, the American Community Survey also contains more detailed demographic information, allowing for comparisons of educational attainment by age, sex, poverty status, and other factors. This issue highlights gender differences in educational attainment.

- According to the Pew Research Center, younger women nationally first surpassed younger men in the share of those with bachelor's degrees in 1992 and this gap continues to widen today.
- This trend is also visible in Michigan. Among residents aged 25 to 44 years old, 32 percent of women had at least a B.A. versus only 27 percent of men. By comparison, men and women in the 45-64 year old group were roughly equal, while the oldest men held almost a nine point advantage.
- Among the factors driving this trend are the changing workforce decisions of men and women in today's society. Women increasingly are working in sectors requiring college degrees, while significant shares of men still find jobs not requiring B.A. degrees in *Manufacturing and Construction*.



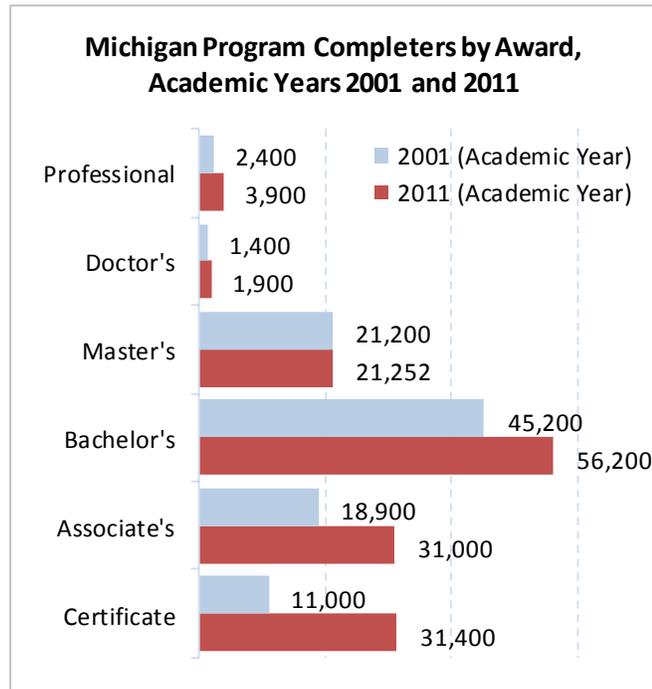
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2011)

Educational Program Completers

Jason S. Palmer, J.D.

Program completers are one critical measure of labor supply. Identifying the number and type of degrees and certificates granted can offer insights into the supply of job candidates in the labor market. In addition, identifying leading programs of study can shed light on potential mismatches between training and employer needs.

- During academic year 2011, Michigan institutions conferred 145,500 degrees and certificates. Since academic year 2001, total program completers have surged by 45,500 or 45 percent.
- About 40 percent of program completers earned a bachelor's degree. Associate's degrees and certificates each accounted for roughly 22 percent of completers, while master's, doctor's, and professional degrees shared the remaining 16 percent.
- Since academic year 2001, the largest growth in completers has been seen among certificates and associate's degrees, underscoring the increased emphasis on job training and applied education often central to these training programs.
- It is important to note that economic conditions at the time of enrollment, not at the time of program completion (graduation) may have influenced program and degree choice.



Source: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

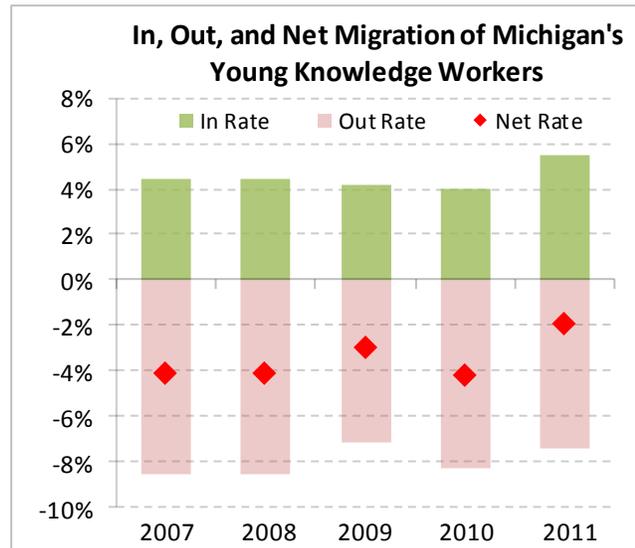
- During academic year 2011, 31,400 certificates were granted. Mirroring high demand for health care workers, the majority of these certificates were granted for *Health professions and related* programs (16,100). Other programs granting a large number of certificates were *Personal and culinary services* (3,700), *Liberal arts and sciences* (1,500), *Mechanic and repair technologies / technicians* (1,500), *Business management and marketing* (1,200), and *Engineering technologies and engineering-related fields* (1,150).
- Similarly, there were 31,000 associate's degrees granted during the same period. The largest share of these degrees were in *Liberal arts and sciences*, due in part to program alignment with transfer requirements at many 4-year institutions. Again evidencing demand for health care workers, *Health professions and related* programs ranked second with 6,800 associate's degrees.
- Michigan institutions granted 56,200 bachelor's degrees in academic year 2011. As expected, these degrees were seen across a diverse range of programs. Leading all bachelor's degree awards with 12,100 completers were *Business management and marketing* programs. At nearly half that volume, *Health professions and related* programs graduated 5,800 completers with bachelor's degrees. Rounding out the top five bachelor's degree programs were: *Education* (3,850), *Social sciences* (3,800), and *Engineering* (3,500).
- Of the 3,900 professional degrees granted in academic year 2011, 2,100 were in *Legal professions and studies*. The remaining 1,800 were in *Health professions and related programs*. Professional degrees granted in the *Health professions* were concentrated in *Medicine* (639), *Pharmacy* (310), *Dentistry* (211), *Rehabilitation and therapeutic* (205), and *Osteopathic medicine* (202).

Migration of Michigan's Young Knowledge Population

Jacob Bisel

The young knowledge population, which this report defines as persons age 22-34 with a bachelor's degree or more, is not only an important component of a state's current labor supply, but a key indicator of long term, sustainable economic growth and innovation. This article looks at this group's recent migration patterns in Michigan.

- Net migration of Michigan's young knowledge population improved significantly in 2011, cutting its 2010 net loss in half. This was largely due to an improving labor market in Michigan.
- Higher levels of education are typically linked with better employment outcomes, and this cohort is no exception. The unemployment rate for Michigan's young knowledge population was 6.5 percent in 2011, one-third the rate for persons age 22-34 without a four year degree (18.2 percent).
- Labor markets may explain this group's persistent out-migration. Despite recent improvement, Michigan's young knowledge workers still face a competitive labor market, with 6.5 percent unemployment statewide compared to 5.7 percent nationally.



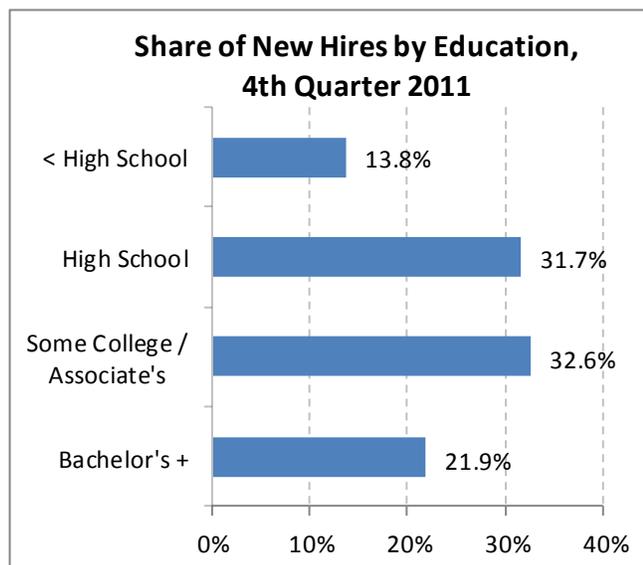
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2011)

Workforce Dynamics: New Hires by Education

Jacob Bisel

The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program is the result of a partnership between DTMB and the U.S. Census Bureau. LED combines quarterly business wage records with existing business and household data, allowing for new insights into our local economies. This indicator looks at hiring activity across education levels.

- In the fourth quarter of 2011, nearly 55 percent of newly hired workers in Michigan had some level of college education beyond high school.
- New hires with a Bachelor's degree or more were concentrated in industries like *Professional, scientific, and technical services* and *Educational services*, which tend to offer jobs with relatively high earnings and low turnover.
- In contrast, one of the leading areas for new hires with a high school education was *Food services drinking places*, an industry with high turnover and relatively low wages.
- Overall, the average earnings for college educated new hires was \$4,030 per month, compared to \$2,430 for those with a high school diploma.



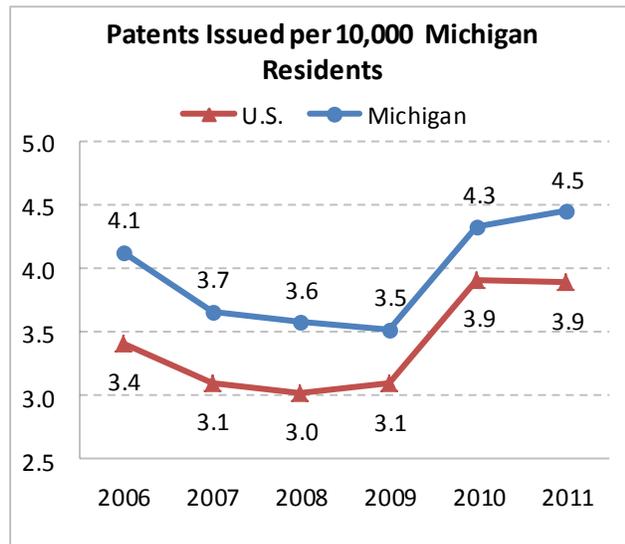
Source: U.S. Census Bureau / DTMB

Patents

Jeffrey Anderson

One major indicator of innovation is the recognition of intellectual property rights. Data provided by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office allows for the analysis of the number of patents issued and where the filer is located. This indicator provides a comparative measure of innovation for Michigan and the United States.

- With 4,397 new patents granted in 2011, Michigan ranked 7th among all states in the concentration of patents.
- Between 2010 and 2011, Michigan recorded a slight increase (+2.8 percent) in the number of patents granted while the U.S. average remained virtually unchanged.
- Following three consecutive years of decreased activity (2007-2009), the state has since recorded two consecutive years of increases and posted patent totals not seen in at least the last decade.
- Michigan ranks 13th in the nation in patents per capita. With 4.5 patents issued per 10,000 residents, the state is above the U.S. average of 3.9.



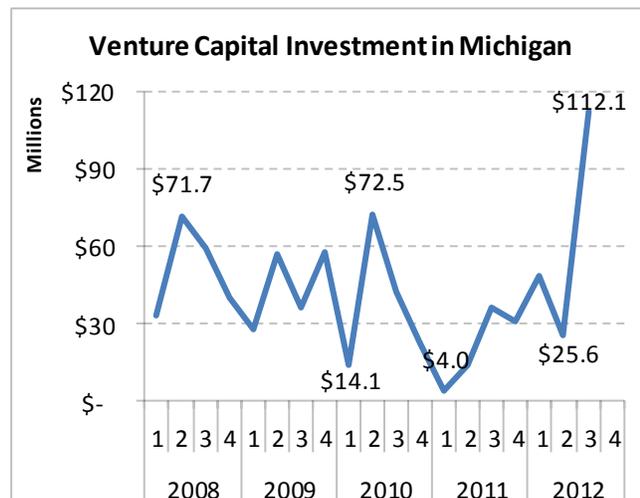
Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office / U.S. Census Bureau

Venture Capital

Jeffrey Anderson

Venture capital (VC) is financial capital provided to a new or expanding business for a project in which there is a substantial element of risk. Information on VC can be used to analyze where investments are made and the industries that receive investment. A volatile series, data on venture capital investment is a useful indicator of innovation and economic growth. This indicator analyzes recent venture capital investment in Michigan.

- Venture capitalists invested \$112.1 million in 14 deals in the 3rd quarter of 2012. Quarterly VC investment activity increased significantly compared to the 2nd quarter of 2012 when \$25.6 million was invested in 9 deals.
- The vast majority of the 3rd quarter activity came from the Industrial / Energy sector where fuel efficient vehicle companies EcoMotors and Protean Electric accounted for the bulk of the investments.
- Overall, investment for the first three quarters of the year totaled \$186 million spread between 35 deals, a level well above last year. It is likely that 2012 will be the best year for VC activity in Michigan since the dot-com bubble of 2000.



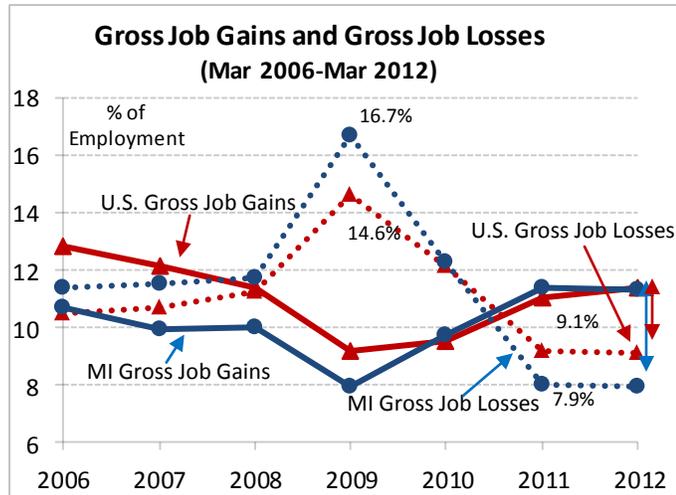
Source: Pricewaterhouse Coopers/National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree Report, Data: Thompson Reuters

Business Employment Dynamics: Michigan & U.S.

Aneesa I. Rashid, PhD

Derived from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data separates net employment changes into its four main components: business expansions and openings (gross job gains) and business contractions and closings (gross job losses). This indicator looks at trends in gross job gains and losses to draw insights into the source of net job changes for the U.S and Michigan.

- The chart shows the dynamics underlying the recent improvement in the labor market. The source of the net job gains from March 2011-March 2012 is the decline and stabilization of business contractions and closings resulting in fewer layoffs (gross job losses).
- Michigan outperformed the U.S. in reducing the pace of job losses between March 2009 and March 2012. This resulted in larger net job gains for Michigan in March 2012.
- Job creation from business expansions and openings slowed from March 2011-2012, reflecting the cautious business climate.



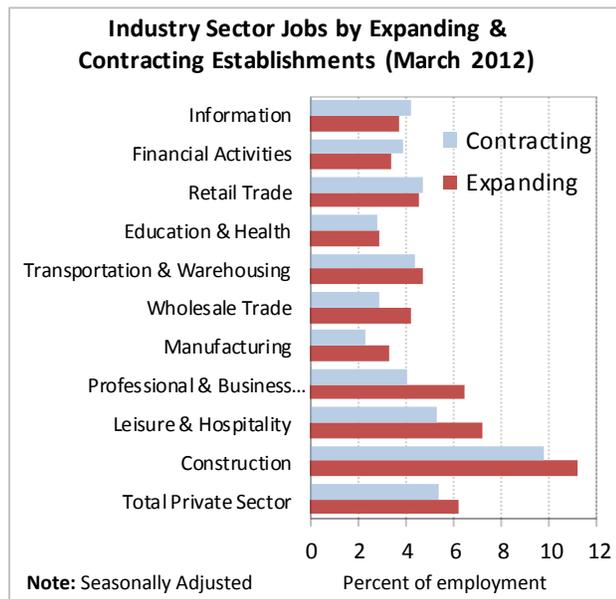
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics / DTMB

Business Employment Dynamics: Industry Sectors

Aneesa I. Rashid, PhD

Also using BED data, this indicator provides a snapshot of the job churn (job gains and losses) caused by expanding and contracting businesses by industry sector for Michigan during one quarter (March 2012).

- Michigan recorded the 8th consecutive month of net job gain in the 1st quarter (March) 2012. BED data shows that 81 percent of gross job gains were from business expansions and 78 percent of gross job losses were from business contractions.
- The chart shows that sectors like *Construction*, *Leisure and hospitality* and *Professional and business services* have a much larger job churn as more jobs are lost and gained due to their seasonal nature. This churn also occurs due to structural changes in the economy as jobs with newer skills replace old ones.
- Though some firms in the *Information*, *Financial activities* and *Retail trade* sectors gained jobs, job creation did not keep pace with job elimination as more jobs were lost due to business contractions.



Note: Seasonally Adjusted

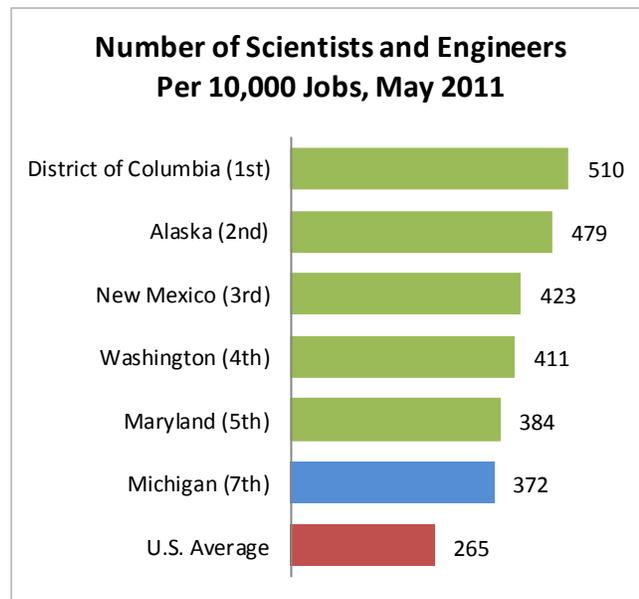
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics / DTMB

Scientific and Engineering Occupations

Mark Reffitt

The number of jobs for scientists and engineers serves as one barometer of the skills of the Michigan workforce, and provides clues to the potential for innovation and technological development. The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program is the premier source for information on job levels and wages for detailed occupations in states and regions. It is also a key source for measuring the number and share of Jobs for Michigan's scientific and engineering workforce.

- Michigan's **share** of scientific and engineering (S&E) occupations rose to 372 per 10,000 jobs in 2011, up from 364 in the prior year. The state ranked 7th among all states nationally, unchanged from 2010.
- The **number** of S&E jobs in the state registered just over 142,000 in 2011. This was the 4th largest concentration of such occupations in the U.S., behind only the much larger states of California, Texas, New York and Florida. By comparison, Michigan ranked 8th in total S&E jobs overall in 2010 and 2009.
- The rebound in the state's automotive manufacturing sector was the primary driver of the growth of S&E jobs in 2011. The number of scientific and engineering jobs in Michigan increased by 4.3 percent between 2010 and 2011, making it the 6th fastest growing state nationally in the number of S&E jobs.



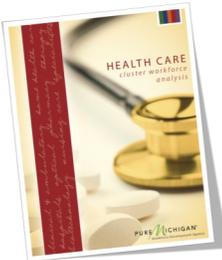
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics / DTMB

What's New from LMISI?

The Michigan Economic and Workforce Indicators and Insights Report is just one of the many publications by the Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives. Serving a diverse group of customers, our products range from workforce data to customized products and publications. Highlighted below are some of our more recent projects. These and more can be found on our website at: www.michigan.gov/lmi.

Workforce Cluster Reports (Coming Soon!)

Produced for the State's five workforce clusters (Agriculture, Energy, Health Care, IT, and Manufacturing), these brochures provide workforce developers, economic developers, and other stakeholders with a wide-array of cluster-specific labor market information, including measures of labor supply and labor demand. Check our website for this report in the Spring!



Regional Online Job Demand Profiles

By using The Conference Board's Help Wanted Online® (HWOL) Data Series, these profiles are intended to supplement existing Labor Market Information by providing local planners with information on real-time job demand. Produced quarterly, these reports are available for each of the state's 25 Michigan Works! Agencies (MWAs).



Michigan Online Job Demand Analysis

This monthly report uses the Help Wanted Online® (HWOL) Data Series to fill a gap left by existing economic indicators by measuring monthly labor demand (advertised vacancies) at the national and state level. This series is available monthly by state as are the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly measures of labor supply (unemployment).



Michigan Industry and Occupational Forecasts

Our long-term industry forecasts display actual (2010) and expected (2020) employment levels by detailed industry while long-term occupational forecasts show actual (2010) and expected (2020) employment levels, rates of change, and the expected average number of job openings per year (growth and replacement) for nearly 700 occupational titles.



Labor Shed Studies

Focused on the State's five Workforce Development Clusters, (Agriculture, Energy, Health Care, IT, and Manufacturing), these reports characterize labor demand and labor supply by using thermal mapping, real-time data, and other key labor market information for Michigan and several state labor sheds.



Regional Planning Information Reports

This product helps to address many of the data needs of local planners. These customized spreadsheets are prepared for each of the state's 25 Michigan Works! Agencies (MWA), and include workforce indicators such as population, demographics, labor force trends, job trends by industry, unemployment, labor supply, and occupational outlook.



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