MICHIGAN'S LABOR MARKET NEWS

VOL. 74, ISSUE NO. 4
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Since late 2015, Michigan's monthly and annual jobless rates have been relatively flat, hovering around or slightly below five percent.

APRIL 2018 JOBLESS RATE

MICHIGAN

4.7%

NATIONAL

3.9%

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IT'S BIGGER THAN DATA.

The Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives is the official source for high quality demographic and labor market information for the state of Michigan and its regions. We administer the state's federal-state cooperative programs with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Census Bureau and produce high-quality information and analysis through grants from the U.S. Department of Labor and from partner agencies in the state of Michigan. We provide our national, state, and local partners and customers with *accurate, objective, reliable, timely, accessible,* and *transparent* information and insights.

The Michigan jobless rate held steady over the month at 4.7 percent in April, and has been generally stable since September 2017. The U.S. unemployment rate decreased slightly to 3.9 percent in April. Michigan's April unemployment rate was three-tenths of a percentage point above the April 2017 rate, while the national rate was half a point lower annually.

Payroll jobs contracted by 10,100 statewide in April, offsetting March gains and ending a six month stretch of job advances. Losses were attributed to *Leisure and hospitality, Professional and business services, Construction,* and *Manufacturing,* though *Transportation equipment manufacturing* ticked slightly higher in April. Annually, Michigan's nonfarm employment was one percent higher, registering an increase of 45,600 jobs compared to April 2017.

Our featured content this month focuses on Michigan's export industries, discussing which countries the state does the most trade with, which of our products leave the state for other markets, and which industries see the largest impact on employment levels as a result. In the *Map of the Month,* we feature our first world map to show our export relationships with other countries globally, and our *Relevant Rankings* provide further information on Michigan's exports and export industries.

Finally, our *Data Spotlight* this month highlights the timely topic of teen labor force participation trends in Michigan and the state's teen summer forecast.

We hope you enjoy this edition of Michigan's Labor Market News. Please let us know if there is something you would like to know more about.

JASON PALMER
DIRECTOR
Bureau of Labor Market Information
and Strategic Initiatives

MICHIGAN'S APRIL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS STEADY

The April seasonally adjusted Michigan unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.7 percent. Total employment increased by 6,000 in April and the number of unemployed declined by 2,000. The net impact was a 4,000 advance in the state's workforce over the month. The state's unemployment rate in April was eight-tenths of a percentage point above the national rate. The U.S. jobless rate decreased over the month by two-tenths of a percentage point to 3.9 percent.

Over the past year, Michigan's jobless rate edged upward by three-tenths of a percentage point. Over the same period, the national unemployment rate declined by five-tenths of a percentage point.

Michigan's unemployment rates, and overall labor market, have been very stable since September 2017. The state's jobless rates have been mostly flat at around 4.7 percent over that period.

The state's jobless rate consistently fell from the trough of the Great Recession in June 2009 to the latter months of 2015. Since late 2015, Michigan's monthly and annual unemployment rates have been relatively flat, hovering around or slightly below five percent. This stability, coupled with relatively low unemployment rates recorded for nearly three years, has been a rare period for Michigan. The only time since 1976 that Michigan's unemployment rates were below current levels was from the mid-1990s to 2000.

Since April 2017, total employment in Michigan moved up by 23,000 or 0.5 percent while the number of unemployed increased by 12,000 or 5.6 percent. The state's labor force rose by 35,000 or 0.7 percent over that period. National trends were a bit better, as total employment increased by 1.3 percent and the number of unemployed fell by 9.6 percent since April 2017. The nation's workforce grew by 0.8 percent over the year.

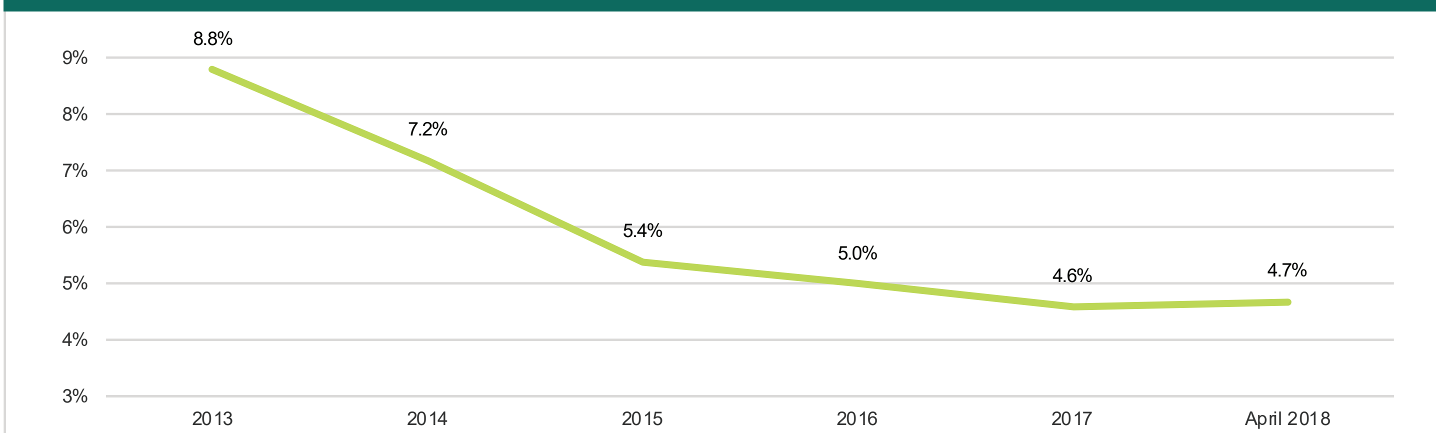
From January 2017 to April 2018, the number of unemployed in the state averaged 227,000, very similar to the April 2018 total of 228,000. A contributing factor for the steady jobless rates and unemployment levels over the past two years has been the continued, although modest, entry into the state's workforce of individuals seeking jobs, while total employment growth moderated. The table below displays the over-the-year changes in Michigan's labor force, total employment and the number of unemployed from 2016 to April 2018.

JIM RHEIN
Economic Specialist

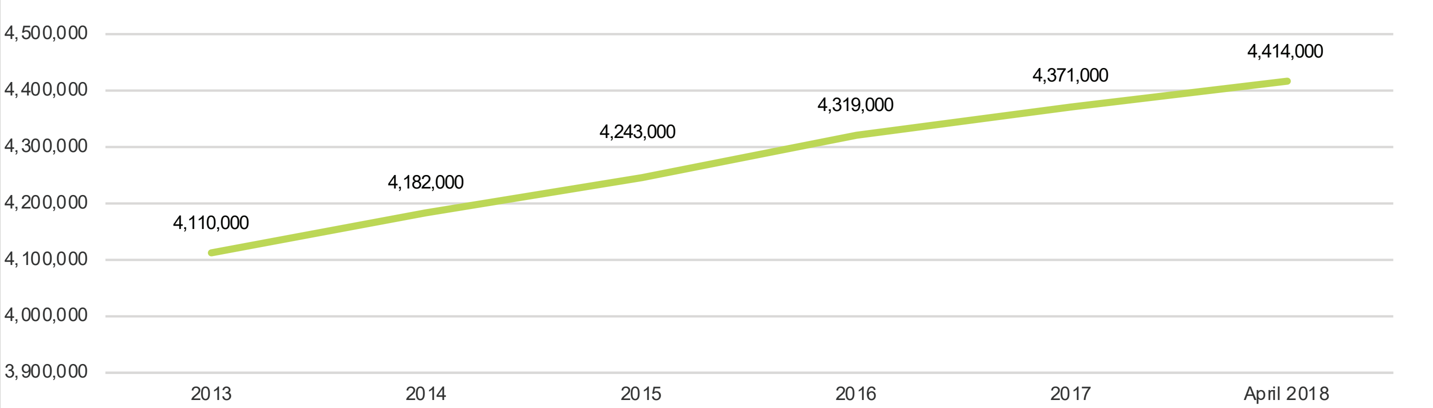
MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	CHANGE OVER THE MONTH	CHANGE OVER THE YEAR
Labor Force	4,902,000	4,898,000	4,867,000	+4,000	+35,000
Employed	4,674,000	4,668,000	4,651,000	+6,000	+23,000
Unemployed	228,000	230,000	216,000	-2,000	+12,000
Jobless Rate	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	+0.3

MICHIGAN ANNUAL AVERAGE JOBLESS RATES (2013-2017, APRIL 2018)



MICHIGAN ANNUAL AVERAGE PAYROLL JOBS (2013-2017, APRIL 2018)



MICHIGAN JOB TRENDS BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Monthly Overview

Michigan nonfarm jobs moved lower by 10,100 in April to a total of 4,413,500. This decline offset a job gain in March and ended six months of consecutive job growth. The broad sectors with the largest payroll reductions were *Leisure and hospitality* (-4,400), *Professional and business services* (-3,400), *Construction* (-1,100), and *Manufacturing* (-1,000). Smaller job declines were also recorded in *Information* (-700), *Other services* (-500), *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (-200), and *Mining and logging* (-200). Small April job additions occurred in *Education and health services* (+600), *Financial activities* (+500), and *Government* (+300). Job levels in the *Transportation equipment manufacturing* sector were little changed in April (+300).

Over the Year Analysis

Since April 2017, total nonfarm employment has grown by 45,600, or 1.0 percent. This was below the 1.6 percent national rate of expansion over the year. The sectors of *Professional and business services* (+10,700), *Construction* (+9,800), and *Government* (+7,800) accounted for over 60 percent of the total over the year job additions. Notable payroll increases were also recorded in *Leisure and hospitality* (+5,700), *Education and health services* (+4,100), *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+4,000), and *Other services* (+2,700).

Job Change by Industry - First Four Months of 2018

Michigan's total nonfarm payrolls have grown by 18,700 during the first four months of 2018. This was, however, below the 23,900 job increase for the same time-period in 2017 and the gain of 36,400 jobs in 2016.

The broad industry sectors recording payroll additions so far this year included *Professional and business services* (+8,000 jobs), *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+6,100 jobs), *Construction* (+3,300 jobs), *Education and health services* (+3,300 jobs), *Financial activities* (+1,100 jobs), *Other services* (+500 jobs), and *Mining and logging* (+100 jobs).

The industry sectors registering job losses during the first four months of this year were *Information* (-1,500 jobs), *Government* (-800 jobs), *Leisure and hospitality* (-700 jobs), and *Manufacturing* (-700 jobs).

Detailed industry subsectors with the largest jobs gains in 2018 were *Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services* (+3,600 jobs), *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* (+2,700 jobs), and *Health care and social assistance* (+3,800 jobs).

Significant Industry Employment Developments

WHOLESALE TRADE

Job levels in *Wholesale trade* rose by 700 in April after notching lower by 200 in March. So far in 2018, payrolls in this sector have grown by 1,300 or by 0.8 percent. This was double the 0.4 percent growth rate in total Michigan jobs during this period. In April, most of the job growth in the broad sector occurred in the *Merchant wholesalers, durable goods* component. Employment in this broad sector reached a recessionary low of 149,400 in February 2010. Since that time jobs have expanded by 25,200 or by 16.9 percent. This was somewhat higher than the 15.1 growth in total payroll jobs during this period. Since April 2017, *Wholesale trade* employment levels increased by 1,700 or 1.0 percent. Nationally, job levels declined by 9,800 over the month but moved higher by 1.1 percent over the year.

INFORMATION

Employment levels in the *Information* sector decreased by 700 in April or by 1.3 percent. This marked the fourth consecutive month of declines with a total of 1,500 fewer jobs this year. Since reaching a series low of 52,400 jobs in June 2011, payrolls in this sector have increased by 2,100 or 4.0 percent. This was significantly below the 11.9 percent growth in Michigan nonfarm jobs during this period. Job levels also remain 26.5 percent below the series high of 74,100 set in September 2000. Between April 2017 and April 2018, employment in this sector declined by 2,200 or 3.9 percent. Nationally, employment moved up by 7,000 over the month but fell by 0.9 percent over the year.

ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION

Payrolls in this sector contracted by 3,300 jobs in April. The April seasonally-adjusted decrease was partially due to colder-than-typical weather which may have led to some delays in seasonal hiring. This weaker seasonal hiring was particularly evident in the *Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries* subsector which contains establishments such as golf courses. The payroll reductions during the past two months have outpaced recorded gains in January and February and resulted in job levels declining by 1,800 during the four-month period ending in April. Over the year, employment levels have also decreased by 3,300 or by 6.2 percent. Nationally, job levels were essentially unchanged over the month (-200) but rose by 1.1 percent over the year.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (MSAs)

On a *not-seasonally-adjusted basis*, total nonfarm payrolls grew in 11 of the 14 Michigan metro areas during April. These increases ranged from 0.2 percent in Kalamazoo, Saginaw, and Muskegon to 1.1 percent in Midland and Flint.

The exceptions were Benton Harbor and Bay City, with no April job change, and Battle Creek with a small monthly job cut of 0.2 percent.

The *Goods-producing* sector (+0.8 percent) was a primary source of monthly job gains in the metro areas of Midland, Flint, Lansing, and Monroe.

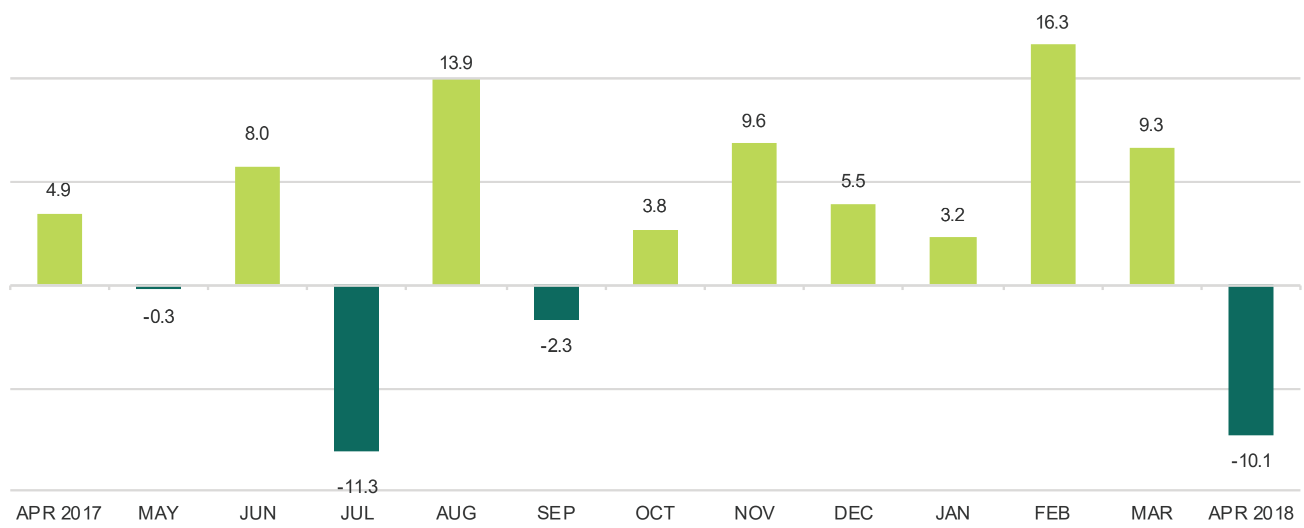
Modest declines in the *Service-providing* sector contributed to the sluggish April job performance in the Benton Harbor, Bay City, and Battle Creek metropolitan areas.

JEFFREY AULA
Economic Analyst

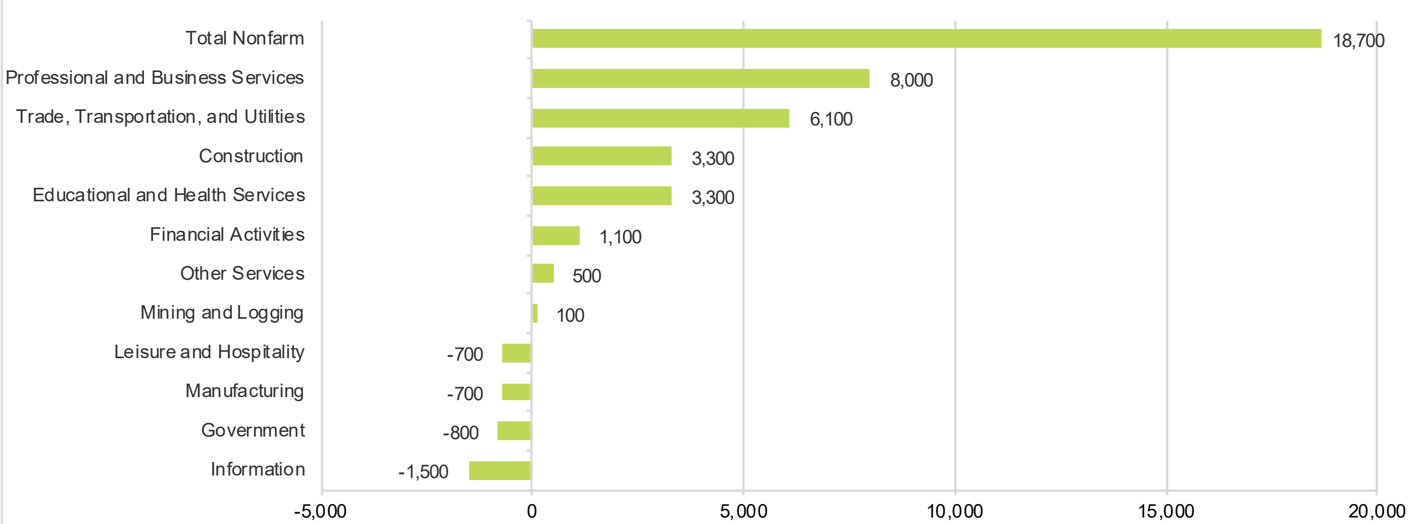
MICHIGAN PAYROLL JOBS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

INDUSTRY	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	OVER THE MONTH LEVEL	OVER THE MONTH PERCENT	OVER THE YEAR LEVEL	OVER THE YEAR PERCENT
TOTAL NONFARM	**4,413,500**	**4,423,600**	**4,367,900**	**-10,100**	**-0.2%**	**45,600**	**1.0%**
Total Private	3,804,300	3,814,700	3,766,500	-10,400	-0.3%	37,800	1.0%
Private Service-Providing	3,009,000	3,017,100	2,982,000	-8,100	-0.3%	27,000	0.9%
GOODS-PRODUCING	**795,300**	**797,600**	**784,500**	**-2,300**	**-0.3%**	**10,800**	**1.4%**
Mining, Logging, and Construction	178,200	179,500	168,300	-1,300	-0.7%	9,900	5.9%
Mining and Logging	7,300	7,500	7,200	-200	-2.7%	100	1.4%
Construction	170,900	172,000	161,100	-1,100	-0.6%	9,800	6.1%
Manufacturing	617,100	618,100	616,200	-1,000	-0.2%	900	0.1%
Durable Goods	465,100	465,700	465,900	-600	-0.1%	-800	-0.2%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	188,200	187,900	187,300	300	0.2%	900	0.5%
Nondurable Goods	152,000	152,400	150,300	-400	-0.3%	1,700	1.1%
SERVICE-PROVIDING	**3,618,200**	**3,626,000**	**3,583,400**	**-7,800**	**-0.2%**	**34,800**	**1.0%**
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	794,300	794,500	790,300	-200	0.0%	4,000	0.5%
Wholesale Trade	174,600	173,900	172,900	700	0.4%	1,700	1.0%
Retail Trade	474,100	474,600	475,900	-500	-0.1%	-1,800	-0.4%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	145,600	146,000	141,500	-400	-0.3%	4,100	2.9%
Information	54,500	55,200	56,700	-700	-1.3%	-2,200	-3.9%
Financial Activities	219,900	219,400	217,900	500	0.2%	2,000	0.9%
Finance and Insurance	164,900	164,700	163,800	200	0.1%	1,100	0.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	55,000	54,700	54,100	300	0.5%	900	1.7%
Professional and Business Services	657,800	661,200	647,100	-3,400	-0.5%	10,700	1.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	296,400	297,800	292,000	-1,400	-0.5%	4,400	1.5%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	68,500	68,300	65,700	200	0.3%	2,800	4.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	292,900	295,100	289,400	-2,200	-0.7%	3,500	1.2%
Education and Health Services	675,000	674,400	670,900	600	0.1%	4,100	0.6%
Educational Services	72,500	73,000	73,700	-500	-0.7%	-1,200	-1.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	602,500	601,400	597,200	1,100	0.2%	5,300	0.9%
Leisure and Hospitality	437,200	441,600	431,500	-4,400	-1.0%	5,700	1.3%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	49,600	52,900	52,900	-3,300	-6.2%	-3,300	-6.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	387,600	388,700	378,600	-1,100	-0.3%	9,000	2.4%
Other Services	170,300	170,800	167,600	-500	-0.3%	2,700	1.6%
Government	609,200	608,900	601,400	300	0.0%	7,800	1.3%
Federal Government	52,300	52,000	52,200	300	0.6%	100	0.2%
State Government	195,400	195,100	189,600	300	0.2%	5,800	3.1%
Local Government	361,500	361,800	359,600	-300	-0.1%	1,900	0.5%

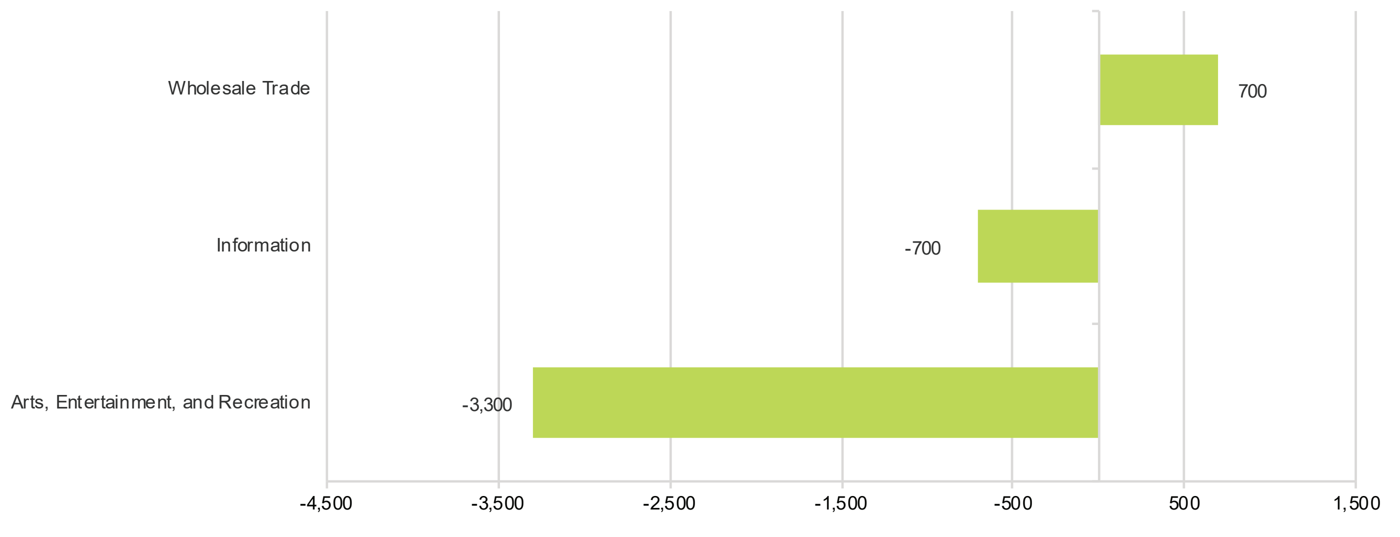
MICHIGAN OVER THE MONTH PAYROLL JOB CHANGE (IN THOUSANDS)



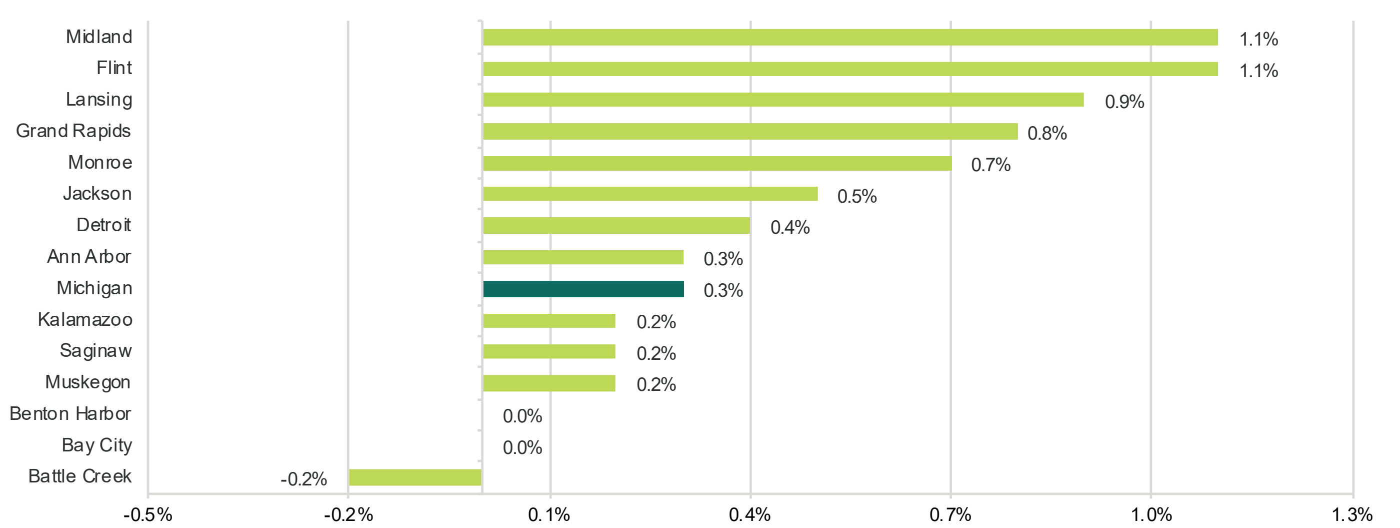
MICHIGAN JOB CHANGE BY INDUSTRY SECTOR (JANUARY TO APRIL 2018)



MICHIGAN OVER THE MONTH JOB CHANGE BY SELECT INDUSTRY (MARCH 2018 TO APRIL 2018)



METROPOLITAN AREA JOB CHANGE MARCH TO APRIL 2018 (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



REGIONAL LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS

ANN ARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- The Ann Arbor jobless rate declined by a third of a percentage point over the month, down to 2.8 percent in April 2018.
- Ann Arbor demonstrated the second largest increase in labor force over the year (behind Grand Rapids), advancing by 1.6 percent since April 2017.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm employment increased by 600 jobs over the month, or 0.3 percent, mainly due to small increases in the *Leisure and hospitality* and *Mining, logging and construction* industries.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- On a percentage basis, Ann Arbor demonstrated the second largest over-the-year increase in payroll jobs out of all Michigan metro regions (behind Grand Rapids), advancing by 1.4 percent since April 2017.

BATTLE CREEK METROPOLITAN AREA

- The unemployment rate in the Battle Creek MSA inched down by five tenths of a percent in April. Employment was stable, while unemployment decreased (-400), leaving the labor force down 500.
- Since April 2017, employment fell by 400, while unemployment edged up 100. The jobless rate was stable.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- April nonfarm payroll jobs in the Battle Creek MSA were virtually flat at a total of 58,100. Minor seasonal job gains were recorded in *Construction,* and *Leisure and hospitality* but were partially offset by employment cuts in *Government,* and *Manufacturing.*
- Since April 2017, the sectors of *Manufacturing* and *Professional and business services* each added 200 jobs.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2009, jobs in the Battle Creek MSA grew at less than half the statewide average (5.8 vs. 15.6 percent).

BAY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

- Unemployment in Bay City decreased by 0.9 percentage points over the month, to 5.2 percent in April.
- The region exhibited the largest over-the-month decline in labor force out of all Michigan metro areas, edging down by one percent since March; a decline over double that of the state.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll employment in Bay City remained unchanged over the month, staying at a level of 35,300 jobs since March.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Bay City was one of only two Michigan metro areas which did not exhibit any change in total nonfarm employment over the month (the other one being Niles Benton-Harbor).

DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN METRO AREA

- Detroit's unemployment rate declined by seven-tenths of a percentage point over the month, to 3.6 percent.
- Total unemployment advanced by 8.6 percent over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm employment advanced by 8,400 jobs over the month (+0.4 percent).
- Broad industry sectors demonstrating the largest over-the-month increases included *Mining, logging and construction* (+3,300), *Leisure and hospitality* (+2,300), and *Trade, transportation and utilities* (+1,800).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- *Clothing and clothing accessories stores* in the Detroit region reached a new all-time low level in April, edging down to 16,600 jobs.

FLINT METROPOLITAN AREA

- The jobless rate in Flint declined by 0.8 percentage points over the month, to 5.0 percent.
- The region's civilian labor force advanced by 0.5 percent over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll employment in Flint edged up by 1,500 jobs since March, an increase of 1.1 percent over the month, primarily due to a 700-job advancement in *Trade, transportation, and utilities.*

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- On a percentage basis, Flint demonstrated the largest over-the-year decline in *Manufacturing* out of all Michigan regions, decreasing by 2.4 percent since April 2017.

GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING METROPOLITAN AREA

- Unemployment in the Grand Rapids region fell by half a percentage point over the month, down to 3.0 percent.
- The region exhibited the largest over-the-year increase in total employment out of all Michigan metro areas, edging up by 2.2 percent since April 2017.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Nonfarm jobs in Grand Rapids rose by 4,400 jobs over the month, or 0.8 percent, with large increases seen in *Professional and business services* (+2,000) and *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (+1,000).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Grand Rapids' *Professional and business services* sector demonstrated a new all-time high level of 82,800 jobs in April.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	ANN ARBOR			BATTLE CREEK			BAY CITY		
	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	196,800	196,600	193,700	63,300	63,800	63,600	50,700	51,200	50,800
Employment	191,200	190,600	188,600	60,500	60,600	60,900	48,100	48,000	48,200
Unemployment	5,600	6,000	5,100	2,800	3,200	2,700	2,600	3,100	2,600
Rate (percent)	2.8	3.1	2.6	4.4	4.9	4.2	5.2	6.1	5.1
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	225,300	224,700	222,200	58,100	58,200	58,600	35,300	35,300	35,500
Mining, Logging, and Construction	4,400	4,200	4,100	1,500	1,300	1,700	1,100	900	1,000
Manufacturing	14,700	14,900	14,400	12,400	12,500	12,200	4,400	4,500	4,100
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	25,600	25,500	26,000	9,000	9,100	9,000	7,600	7,600	7,600
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,000	5,800	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	15,800	15,800	16,500	5,600	5,600	5,500	5,100	5,200	5,100
Information	5,100	5,100	5,000	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,100	7,100	7,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Professional and Business Services	29,900	29,800	29,600	6,300	6,300	6,100	2,600	2,600	2,800
Educational and Health Services	28,200	27,900	28,300	10,900	10,900	10,900	6,600	6,600	6,700
Leisure and Hospitality	17,600	17,300	17,900	4,300	4,200	4,600	4,200	4,300	4,400
Other Services	6,300	6,300	6,400	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,300	1,400	1,400
Government	86,400	86,600	83,500	10,600	10,700	10,700	5,700	5,600	5,700

	DETROIT-WARREN-DEARBORN			FLINT			GRAND RAPIDS-WYOMING		
	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	2,092,700	2,106,800	2,076,200	182,900	183,100	182,000	581,700	580,500	567,900
Employment	2,016,700	2,016,700	2,006,400	173,700	172,500	173,100	564,200	560,400	552,200
Unemployment	75,900	90,000	69,800	9,200	10,600	8,900	17,500	20,100	15,700
Rate (percent)	3.6	4.3	3.4	5.0	5.8	4.9	3.0	3.5	2.8
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,010,200	2,001,800	1,993,100	141,100	139,600	140,600	563,900	559,500	551,100
Mining, Logging, and Construction	72,500	69,200	68,500	5,200	5,000	5,000	24,400	23,700	23,000
Manufacturing	252,500	253,300	252,800	12,200	12,100	12,500	116,300	116,000	114,500
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	369,800	368,000	364,600	29,900	29,200	29,600	96,700	95,700	96,200
Wholesale Trade	88,100	88,000	86,000	5,900	5,700	5,900	31,600	31,300	31,500
Retail Trade	210,300	208,800	210,100	20,100	19,600	19,900	49,700	49,100	49,500
Information	26,500	26,800	27,200	3,900	3,900	4,000	5,400	5,400	5,600
Financial Activities	115,300	115,000	114,600	6,000	6,000	6,100	25,900	25,900	26,000
Professional and Business Services	392,500	391,800	391,500	15,800	15,500	15,100	82,800	80,800	78,300
Educational and Health Services	312,300	311,600	312,500	28,400	28,600	28,600	93,700	93,200	89,700
Leisure and Hospitality	203,600	201,300	197,800	15,100	15,000	15,100	47,500	47,400	47,600
Other Services	75,500	75,400	75,300	5,300	5,300	5,400	22,500	22,400	22,300
Government	189,700	189,400	188,300	19,300	19,000	19,200	48,700	49,000	47,900

* Data Not Available

JACKSON METROPOLITAN AREA

- In April, the unemployment rate in the Jackson MSA was down by six-tenths of a percentage point. Labor force was stable. Employment was up 300, but unemployment fell by 400.
- Since April 2017, labor force advanced by 1.1 percent (+800), due to an employment growth of 800, while unemployment remained stable.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- April jobs in the Jackson MSA rose moderately by 300, mainly due to seasonal job gains in *Construction* and *Leisure and hospitality*.
- Since April 2017, payroll jobs in the Jackson MSA rose by 500 (+1.2 percent), all of it in *Good producing* industries.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2009, jobs in the Jackson MSA grew by 6.4 percent (+3,500); less than half the statewide expansion rate of 15.6 percent.

KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE METROPOLITAN AREA

- April jobless rate in the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA was down by seven tenths of a percentage point. Employment inched up 300, but unemployment dropped by 1,200.
- Since April 2017, labor force expanded by nine tenths of a percentage point. The unemployment rate was stable.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Jobs in the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA inched up by 300 to a total of 149,000, mainly in *Construction* and *Retail trade* (+300 each). However, *Manufacturing* and *State education* cut 200 jobs each.
- Since April 2017, jobs rose by 0.9 percent, mostly in *Construction, Health care*, and *Professional and business services.*

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2009, jobs in the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA advanced by less than half the statewide expansion rate (6.8 vs. 15.6 percent statewide).

LANSING-EAST LANSING METROPOLITAN AREA

- Lansing's jobless rate fell by four-tenths of a percentage point over the month, to 3.5 percent in April.
- Total employment rose by 1.0 percent over the year, an increase slightly larger than that of the state.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll employment in Lansing advanced by 2,100 jobs over the month, or 0.9 percent, with large industry increases seen in the *Government* and *Mining, logging, and construction* sectors.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Lansing's *Transportation, warehousing, and utilities* sector demonstrated an all-time high of 10,300 jobs in April.

MIDLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

- The jobless rate in the Midland region declined by eight-tenths of a percentage point over the month, to 4.4 percent in April.
- The region exhibited the largest advancement in total employment over the month out of all Michigan metro areas, increasing by 1.0 percent since March.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total payroll employment in Midland rose by 400 jobs, or 1.1 percent, between March and April of 2018.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- On a percentage basis, Midland tied with Flint in demonstrating the largest over-the-month advancement in nonfarm jobs, edging up by 1.1 percent since March 2018.

MONROE METROPOLITAN AREA

- Monroe's unemployment rate decreased by half a percentage point over the month, to 3.7 percent.
- The civilian labor force remained unchanged over the month and edged up by 0.7 percent over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Payroll jobs in Monroe increased by 300 jobs, or 0.7 percent, in April, with small employment gains seen in *Mining, logging, and construction*, and *Trade, transportation, and utilities.*

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Monroe's *Service-providing* jobs have been edging up over the year. The MSAs total employment for April 2018 of 35,100 jobs is up 600 jobs since last year.

MUSKEGON METROPOLITAN AREA

- The jobless rate in Muskegon declined by 0.7 percentage points since March, to 4.7 percent in April.
- Total employment was reduced slightly over the year, edging down 0.1 percent since April 2017.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm employment in the Muskegon region edged up by 100 jobs, or 0.2 percent, in April.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- On a percentage basis, the region exhibited the largest over-the-year decline in payroll employment, declining by 1.2 percent since April 2017.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	JACKSON			KALAMAZOO-PORTAGE			LANSING-EAST LANSING		
	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	74,800	74,900	74,000	168,900	169,700	167,400	253,400	252,300	250,200
Employment	71,800	71,500	71,000	162,500	162,200	161,300	244,500	242,500	242,000
Unemployment	3,000	3,400	2,900	6,300	7,500	6,100	8,900	9,800	8,200
Rate (percent)	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.8	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.3
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	58,600	58,300	57,900	149,000	148,700	147,700	239,900	237,800	237,500
Mining, Logging, and Construction	1,900	1,800	1,700	6,900	6,600	6,100	7,400	7,000	7,200
Manufacturing	10,400	10,300	9,900	21,500	21,700	21,800	20,800	20,600	20,800
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	12,300	12,400	12,500	26,800	26,500	26,900	38,400	38,100	37,900
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	7,400	7,400	7,200	5,900	5,900	5,900
Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,600	15,800	15,500	16,100	22,200	22,000	22,100
Information	300	300	300	800	800	900	2,600	2,600	3,000
Financial Activities	2,000	2,000	2,000	8,400	8,400	8,300	16,500	16,500	16,200
Professional and Business Services	5,100	5,100	4,900	17,400	17,500	17,000	23,700	23,600	22,800
Educational and Health Services	10,800	10,800	10,600	24,300	24,300	23,700	32,500	32,600	32,100
Leisure and Hospitality	5,400	5,300	5,400	15,600	15,500	15,700	18,600	18,400	19,500
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,200	5,200	5,300	10,000	10,000	10,100
Government	7,900	7,800	8,100	22,100	22,200	22,000	69,400	68,400	67,900

	MIDLAND			MONROE			MUSKEGON		
	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	40,400	40,300	40,300	76,600	76,600	76,100	77,500	77,800	77,400
Employment	38,600	38,200	38,700	73,700	73,300	73,200	73,800	73,600	73,900
Unemployment	1,800	2,100	1,700	2,800	3,200	2,900	3,700	4,200	3,500
Rate (percent)	4.4	5.2	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.7	5.4	4.5
PLACE OF WORK									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	37,100	36,700	37,300	42,500	42,200	42,300	63,600	63,500	64,400
Mining, Logging, and Construction	*	*	*	2,000	1,900	2,200	2,200	2,000	2,300
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,400	5,400	5,600	13,700	13,700	13,600
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	*	*	*	11,100	11,000	11,000	13,100	13,100	13,700
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,800	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,300	5,200	5,200	10,500	10,500	11,100
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	800
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	900	1,700	1,700	1,700
Professional and Business Services	*	*	*	5,500	5,500	5,500	3,700	3,700	3,900
Educational and Health Services	*	*	*	5,100	5,100	5,100	12,000	12,000	11,900
Leisure and Hospitality	*	*	*	4,600	4,600	4,400	7,100	7,100	7,000
Other Services	*	*	*	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,100	2,100	2,100
Government	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,600	5,600	5,400	7,200	7,300	7,400

* Data Not Available

NILES-BENTON HARBOR METROPOLITAN AREA

- April jobless rate in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA declined by eight tenths of a percent. Labor force was down 500. Employment was stable, but unemployment dropped by 600.
- Since April 2017, labor force, employment, and unemployment were all stable.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA were flat in April at a total of 61,500. Job gains were seen in *Leisure and hospitality, Construction,* and in *Manufacturing.* But, there were job cuts in *Retail trade* and *Business services.*
- Since April 2017, jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA inched down 200, mostly because of deep employment cuts in *Professional and business services*.

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Since 2009, jobs in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA advanced by 2.5 percent (compared to 15.6 percent statewide).

SAGINAW METROPOLITAN AREA

- Joblessness in the Saginaw region decreased by eight-tenths of a percentage point over the month to 5.0 percent; a rate one full percentage point higher than that of the state.
- Total unemployment in the region edged up by 2.4 percent over the year.

MONTHLY INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

- Total nonfarm jobs in Saginaw advanced by 200 jobs in April, or 0.2 percent.
- Small increases in several industry sectors were offset by declines in *Trade, transportation, and utilities* (-200), and *Educational and health services* (-100).

INDUSTRY TRENDS

- Saginaw's *Retail trade* sector has been declining in employment over the year. The April total of 11,400 jobs is 500 jobs lower than the total from last year.

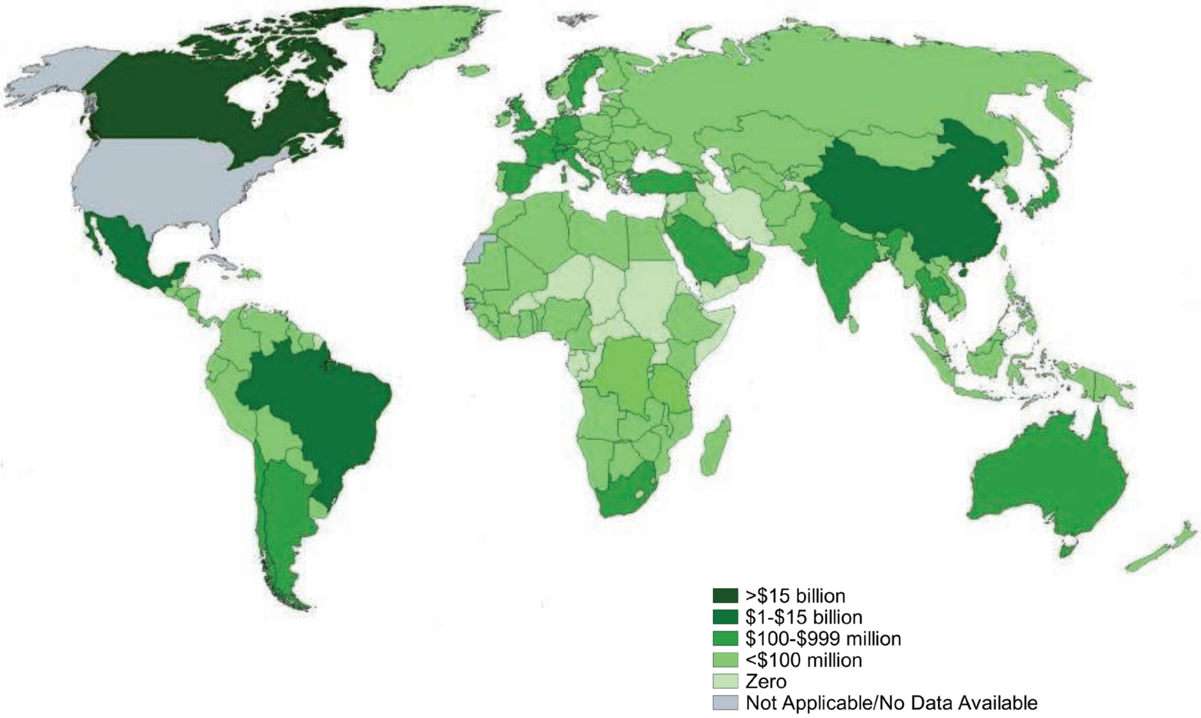
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

	NILES-BENTON HARBOR			SAGINAW		
	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Labor Force	73,100	73,600	72,900	87,000	87,700	87,100
Employment	69,900	69,800	69,900	82,700	82,700	82,900
Unemployment	3,200	3,800	3,000	4,300	5,100	4,200
Rate (percent)	4.4	5.2	4.1	5.0	5.8	4.8
PLACE OF WORK						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	61,500	61,500	61,700	87,300	87,100	87,500
Mining, Logging, and Construction	1,800	1,700	1,800	2,700	2,600	2,800
Manufacturing	13,500	13,400	13,100	12,400	12,400	12,300
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	10,700	10,900	10,800	16,300	16,500	16,600
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,300	2,200	2,200
Retail Trade	6,700	6,700	6,600	11,400	11,700	11,900
Information	500	500	500	1,200	1,200	1,400
Financial Activities	2,500	2,500	2,400	3,700	3,700	3,700
Professional and Business Services	4,800	5,000	5,500	11,500	11,400	11,300
Educational and Health Services	9,500	9,500	9,500	16,000	16,100	16,000
Leisure and Hospitality	7,000	6,700	7,100	8,600	8,500	8,900
Other Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	3,400	3,300	3,200
Government	8,900	9,000	8,700	11,500	11,400	11,300

	UPPER PENINSULA			NORTHEAST MICHIGAN			NORTHWEST MICHIGAN		
	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017
PLACE OF RESIDENCE									
Labor Force	138,100	139,100	137,300	82,000	82,400	81,000	147,600	147,800	144,800
Employment	128,900	128,600	128,300	75,400	74,100	74,700	139,200	137,900	137,100
Unemployment	9,200	10,500	9,000	6,600	8,300	6,200	8,400	10,000	7,700
Rate (percent)	6.7	7.5	6.5	8.0	10.1	7.7	5.7	6.7	5.3

MAP OF THE MONTH:

TOP RECIPIENTS OF MICHIGAN'S TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT EXPORTS



The map displays Michigan exports of *Transportation equipment.*

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

Michigan's Biggest Export Category

Transportation equipment manufactures include equipment for transporting people and goods. Products from this sector have a great significance in the Michigan and U.S economies. Nearly 50 percent of total manufactured goods exports from Michigan are from *Transportation equipment*. Exports from this sector were up by ten percent in 2017 to a total of $29.17 billion. They increased 107 percent since reaching a low in 2009 during the Great Recession. Michigan ranked second in the total value of exports in this sector after Washington, which recorded a reduction of eight percent in export value in 2017.

Countries Recording Continuous Growth in Demand

The map shows the countries across the globe that demand *Transportation equipment* goods. Michigan's exported products from this sector went to nearly 146 countries in 2017. Though Canada and Mexico top the ranks in terms of value of goods exported (due in large part to their close proximity), there are other countries that have shown a continuous increase in demand over the past three years. These countries are: India, averaging growth of 134 percent; Sri Lanka, 109 percent; Macedonia, 103 percent; Brazil, 99 percent; Sweden, 62 percent; Turkey, 43 percent; United Kingdom, 26 percent; Thailand, 19 percent; and El Salvador, 14 percent.

Product Breakdown

Additionally, the *Transportation equipment* sector has a break down for each mode of transport. The largest share of exports were from *Motor vehicle parts* (45 percent) going to Canada, Mexico, Brazil, and China. *Motor vehicles* (42 percent) were also important exports, with Australia and South Korea being the recipients along with Canada, Mexico, and China. Though *Aerospace products and parts* had only a 3.7 percent share in terms of value, global demand grew by 39 percent in 2017 with Canada, United Kingdom, and Germany being the top recipients. *Exports of ships and boats* grew by 24 percent with Australia recording an increase of 239 percent, Belgium (44 percent), and Germany (49 percent) along with Canada

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MICHIGAN'S EXPORT PROFILE AND EXPORT-RELATED EMPLOYMENT

Exports represent foreign demand for domestic goods and services. They have a major impact on economic activity and employment and have been shown to lead to higher earnings. Exports also give domestic businesses access to the many consumers in large, growing foreign markets and may even stabilize economies and labor markets in cases of domestic instability.

This article looks at Michigan's exports, exported-related employment, and other important topics like Michigan's leading exported goods and its major trading partners.

This article uses information from two sources:

- Data on exports comes from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Trade and Economic Analysis (OTEA). Among other indicators, OTEA provides data for all 50 states on the value of state merchandise exports and the value of exports from a state's major metropolitan areas. The most current annual data for the value of exports of goods is for 2017.
- Data on export-related employment comes from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Trade Policy and Analysis (TPA) and includes estimates for all 50 states. The data sources used for their calculations are the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the United States Department of Agriculture, and United States Census Bureau. The most current data on export related jobs is available for 2016.

It is important to note that because data on exports of services by state is not available, these estimates are limited to exports of goods, and the number of jobs supported by the export of goods. (Goods exports include manufactured products, agricultural products, and natural resources, and used/second hand products.) Services-related export data is available nationally. In 2016, exports of goods and services supported an estimated 10.7 million jobs with nearly 60 percent (6.3 million) supported by goods exports and the remaining 40 percent (4.4 million jobs) supported by services exports.

Michigan's Exports

In 2017, the value of goods exported from Michigan reached $59.8 billion, an increase of $5.1 billion or nine percent over 2016. Nationally, the value of goods exports measured $1.5 trillion, an increase of $95.7 billion or seven percent over the year. Since 2010, Michigan export growth averaged 8.5 percent and outpaced the rate of expansion in U.S. exports, which averaged 5.3 percent. Among the top ten manufactured goods exports, Michigan's growth rate exceeded the nation in eight products, was the same in one (food manufacturing), and was less in one (primary metal manufacturing).

There are several factors that affect Michigan exports and cause fluctuations in demand, among them are:

- The value of the dollar – an increase in the dollar will make Michigan goods more expensive and reduce demand for exports.

- Economic growth – if GDP falls globally, then demand for Michigan goods will fall, as evidenced by the decline in exports during the Great Recession.
- Commodity prices – a fall in commodity prices leads to less revenue and income from exports for many nations, which, in turn, causes demand for Michigan exports to decline.
- Free trade agreements – the presence of which reduce barriers to trade and costs and help increase exports.

After a strong rebound in 2010 following the Great Recession, U.S. exports grew at a slower pace from 2011 to 2014 and declined in 2015. Michigan exports followed the same trend but saw a higher rebound in 2010 (up 37 percent) and turned negative in both 2014 and 2015. A large part of the decline in exports was due to the fall in commodity prices, the appreciation of the dollar, and a decline in global demand.

Among all states, Michigan ranked sixth in both value of total goods exports and value of manufactured goods exports. Since 2016, Michigan recorded the largest average state growth rate of six percent, with Indiana and Louisiana tied for second with growth of five percent. Michigan manufactured exports represented 95 percent of total goods export from the state, a higher share than in all other states. The nation's share was 86 percent.

Michigan's *Transportation equipment manufacturing* sector accounted for 49 percent of the state's goods exports compared to only 18 percent for the nation, highlighting Michigan's competitive advantage in the auto industry and the highly global, integrated nature of the sector. Within this sector, *Aerospace products and parts*, though of much less value ($1.1 billion) than *Motor vehicle parts* ($13.0 billion), grew by 39 percent, faster than the 11 percent for *Motor vehicle parts.*

Michigan ranked first in the export of *Non-metallic mineral products* and second in the export of *Transportation equipment manufacturing*. (Washington out-ranked Michgian in T*ransportation equipment manufacturing,* driven by a large *Aerospace products and parts* sector.) Export trends in both these products have been stable in Michigan over the past ten years.

The top ten manufactured exports (in terms of value) are shown below with the ranking among all states, percent change over the year and over the past 10 years, and the top five destinations for those exports.

Just five percent of Michigan's total goods exports were in non-manufactured goods. Three sectors, *Oil and gas, Minerals and ores*, and *Agricultural products*, accounted for 80 percent of all non-manufactured goods exports.

MICHIGAN'S MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

In 2017, the top five destinations for exported manufactured goods from Michigan were, in order, Canada, Mexico, China, Brazil and Germany. These five countries were the destination for 80 percent of all manufactured goods from Michigan. Manufactured goods constituted nearly 100 percent of the exports going to Mexico and Brazil. Though Michigan ranks number one among all states in the value of manufactured goods exported to Canada, the growth of these exports is stable, with the average annual growth from 2007 to 2017 coming in at two percent. Over the same period, the state's average annual growth in exports to China and Brazil had much higher growth rates, measuring 15 percent and 22 percent, respectively. Over the same period, Michigan's exports to Mexico and Germany grew by 11 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

The U.S. currently has 14 free trade agreements with 20 countries, and Michigan benefits from these agreements. Nationally, 47 percent of goods exports go to these trading partners, compared to 68 percent of Michigan's good exports. Michigan's exports to these countries totaled $40.7 billion in 2017 of which 90 percent were manufactured goods. Michigan ranked third, after Texas and California, with respect to the value of goods exported to these trading partners. Since 2007, Michigan exports to these counties have increased by 24 percent.

METROPOLITAN AREA CONTRIBUTION TO EXPORTS

In 2016, one of Michigan's 17 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) ranked in the top ten nationally in terms of exports, and one state MSA led the country in a particular category of goods exported. In terms of all exports, the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn MSA ranked sixth among all metro areas nationally. It also ranked first in the export of *Electrical equipment manufacturing* and *Plastics and rubber products* and second in both *Transportation equipment manufacturing* and *Fabricated metal manufacturing,* reflecting the state's strong auto and related industries. The Grand Rapids-Wyoming area ranked 52nd overall and first in the export of *Non-metallic mineral manufacturing*.

Michigan's Export-Related Employment

In 2016, Michigan's goods exports supported an estimated 271,337 jobs, known as "export-related employment." Nationally, Michigan ranked sixth in terms of export-related employment, behind Texas, California, Washington, Illinois, and New York.

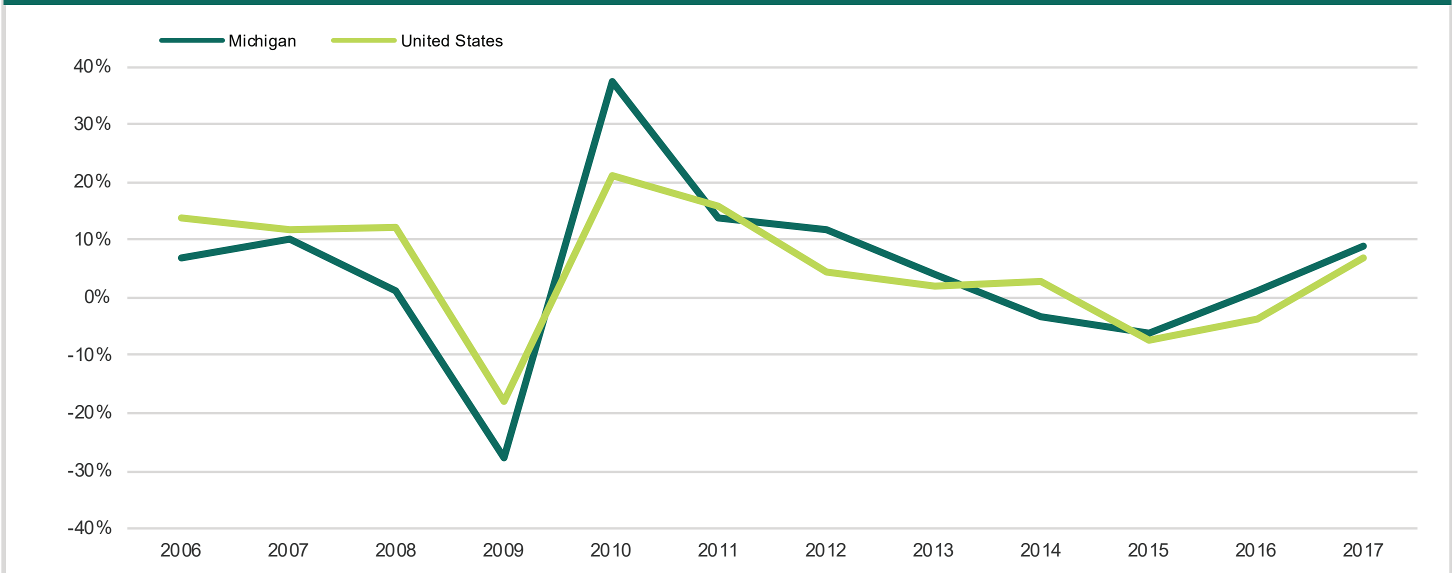
Since 2015, Michigan recorded the largest increase among all states in export-related employment, with these jobs climbing by 8,500 jobs or 3.2 percent. Growth in export-related employment in Michigan's manufacturing goods category also ranked first, as export-related employment and grew by 10,000 jobs or four percent since 2015.

Over the long-term, export-related employment rebounded by 64,527 jobs or 33 percent since 2009, a year associated with the fallout from Great Recession and restructuring in the state's automotive sector. While manufacturing export-related employment has shown strong gains, the level is still 19 percent below the 318,000 jobs supported by trade in 2000.

MICHIGAN'S STATE RANKING IN EXPORT-RELATED EMPLOYMENT

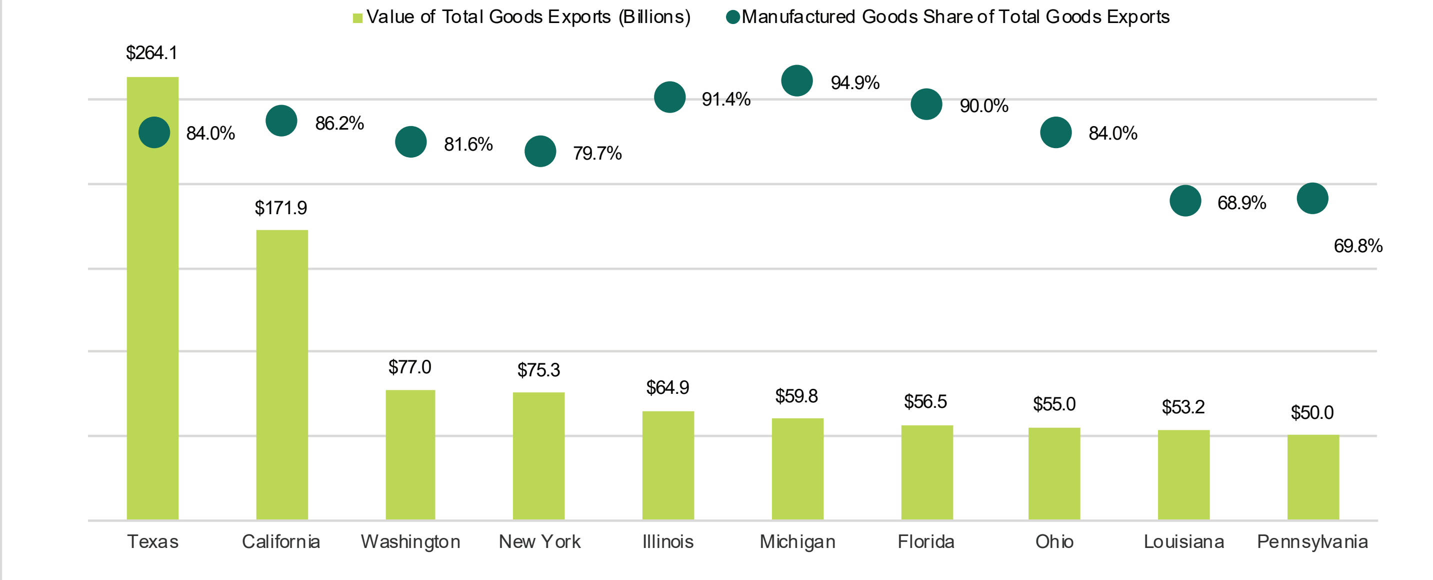
While Michigan ranked first in the number of new export-related jobs, the state ranked 12th in terms of percent growth in export-related employment from all goods and was behind eight other states in percent growth in manufacturing export-related employment. The largest increase was seen in Nevada, with export-related employment up by 16.4 percent. The largest decreases in export-related employment were in Texas (-43,000) and Washington (-36,000). Exports of goods from Texas, California, and Washington supported the most jobs in their respective state, together accounting for 1.9 million jobs, or nearly a third of all export-related employment nationally.

MICHIGAN - NATIONAL TOTAL GOODS EXPORTS, PERCENT CHANGE (2006-2017)



Source: Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

TOTAL GOODS EXPORTS AND PERCENT SHARE OF MANUFACTURED GOODS



Source: Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

Nationally, 6.3 million jobs were supported by goods exports in 2016, a decline of approximately 100,000 or 1.9 percent over 2015. The reduction in jobs supported by the export of goods resulted from a 3.6 percent drop in the value of goods exported. Since 2015, 28 states saw their exports support fewer jobs, 23 saw more jobs supported, and two were flat.

WAGES AND OUTLOOK IN LEADING EXPORT INDUSTRIES

Behind Michigan's top manufactured goods exports are a number of high-wage, moderate-demand industries. Nine of these top ten industries reported earnings above the statewide average weekly wage of $954, led by C*hemical manufacturing* at $1,585. *Transportation equipment manufacturing* came in at $1,264.

However, only half of these industries were at or slightly above the employment growth expected this year and next (2.3 percent). *Computer and electronic products manufacturing* (3.4 percent), *Food manufacturing* (2.5 percent), and *Plastics and rubber products manufacturing* (2.3 percent) topped the list.

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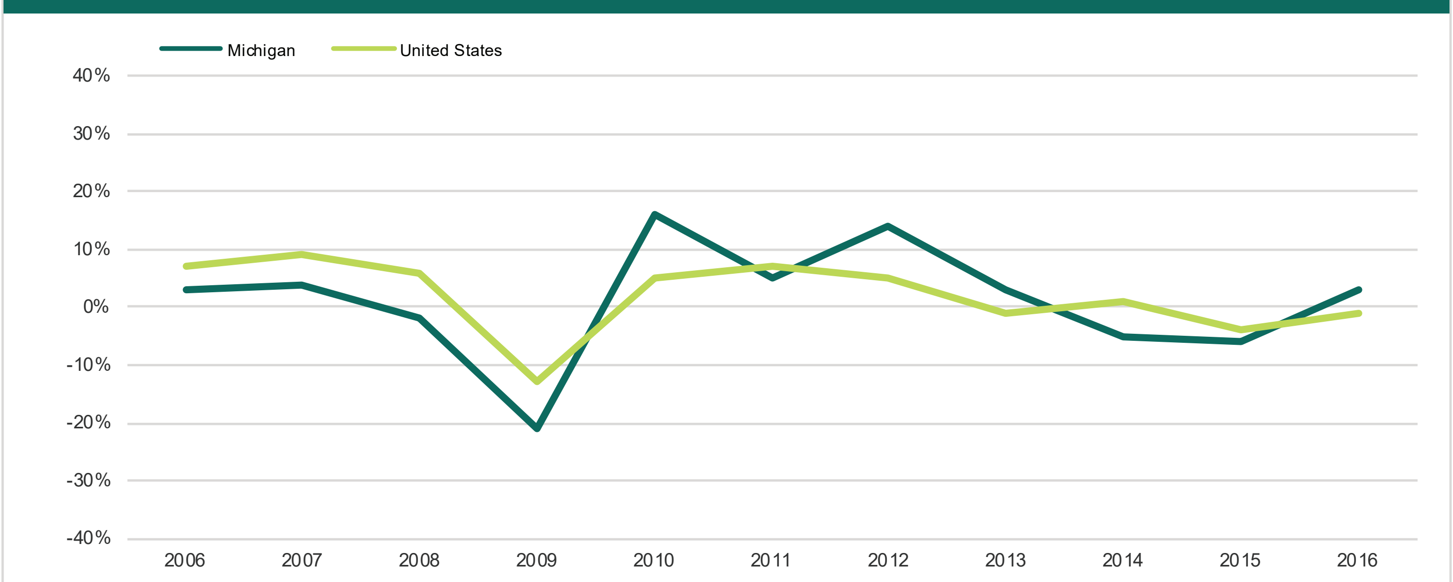
MICHIGAN - NATIONAL EXPORT RELATED EMPLOYMENT, PERCENT CHANGE (2006-2016)



Source: Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

TOP TEN MANUFACTURED GOODS EXPORTS 2017						
	DOLLARS	% CHANGE 2016 - 2017		% CHANGE 2010 - 2017		
PRODUCTS	(BILLIONS)	NATIONAL	MICHIGAN	NATIONAL	MICHIGAN	TOP TRADE COUNTRIES
Transportation equipment	$29.2	7%	10%	7%	11%	Canada Mexico China Brazil Italy
Chemicals	$4.9	5%	9%	3%	5%	Mexico Canada Belgium China South Korea
Machinery, except electrical	$4.9	7%	0%	3%	6%	Mexico Canada China Germany Italy
Computer and electronic products	$3.3	3%	6%	3%	9%	Mexico Canada China Hong Kong Japan
Electrical equipment, appliances and components	$2.8	4%	14%	9%	21%	Mexico Canada China Brazil Germany
Fabricated metal products	$2.7	2%	12%	6%	14%	Mexico Canada Brazil China Germany
Primary metal manufacturing	$2.6	9%	11%	6%	4%	Canada Japan Mexico Taiwan South Korea
Nonmetallic mineral products	$1.5	6%	15%	6%	13%	Germany Canada Mexico China Japan
Plastics and rubber products	$1.4	4%	2%	6%	10%	Mexico Canada China South Korea Japan
Food manufacturing	$1.0	4%	-7%	5%	5%	Canada Mexico Thailand China Japan

Source: Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

SIZEABLE INCREASE IN APRIL SEASONALLY ADJUSTED JOB ADS

Michigan saw its largest March-April jump in seasonally adjusted job advertisements since 2011. Ads were up 3.2 percent (+4,300) to 140,162. Not since 2015 has an advance in job ads occurred in April. The increase in job ads breaks a string of three consecutive months of decline.

The April surge in job ads was also much higher in Michigan than in neighboring states. Illinois and Wisconsin posted marginal gains of two-tenths and one-tenth of a percent, respectively. Both Indiana and Ohio saw job ads drop 1.7 and 3.7 percent, respectively. The nation overall also posted a reduction in ads of 1.4 percent.

Increased Job Ads Push Up Ad Rate

The ad rate, or the number of job advertisements per 100 labor force participants, increased in April from 2.77 to 2.86 due to job advertisements expanding faster than the Michigan labor force. An ad rate gain is common in April, occurring in seven of the last nine years in Michigan. Although the Michigan ad rate remains lower than the national rate, Michigan's ad rate growth in April reduced that margin to 0.08.

The number of seasonally-adjusted unemployed persons in Michigan edged down marginally in April while job advertisements posted a sizeable increase. The combination of these trends led to a decrease in the supply/demand rate - the number of unemployed persons per job advertisement - from 1.69 to 1.64. This reduced rate broke a trend of three straight months of supply/demand rate hikes. Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin posted reductions in supply/demand rates with Indiana and Ohio showing increases.

Non-Seasonally Adjusted Ads

Information is available on advertised jobs by broad occupational group from the Help Wanted Online Data Series, but the data is <u>not seasonally adjusted</u>.

All Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in Michigan registered non-seasonally adjusted online job ad gains in April, with an average advance of 9.4 percent. The Lansing-East Lansing MSA experienced the largest percentage growth in job ads at 16.8 percent or 1,321 ads, followed by the Kalamazoo-Portage, Niles-Benton Harbor, and Monroe MSAs at 15.6, 15.4, and 14 percent, respectively. Detroit-Warren-Dearborn posted an additional 5,542 ads (+8.7 percent) during April.

Non-seasonally adjusted job ads for April were also up among major Michigan occupational categories. Among total available ads, many occupational categories recorded sizeable monthly gains with the top three in *Professional, Transportation,* and *Service* jobs (+4,200, +1,700, and +1,400 ads respectively).

The total number of new ads were up 15.5 percent (+8,100 ads) for April. Jobs in *Transportation, Professional, Service, Healthcare,* and *Administrative Support* categories all rose by more than 15 percent.

The duration that job ads were online fluctuated marginally from the previous month. About 41 percent of job ads were online less than 30 days, 24.6 percent 30 to 59 days, 16.0 percent 60 to 119 days, and 18.3 percent were posted online for 120 days or more.

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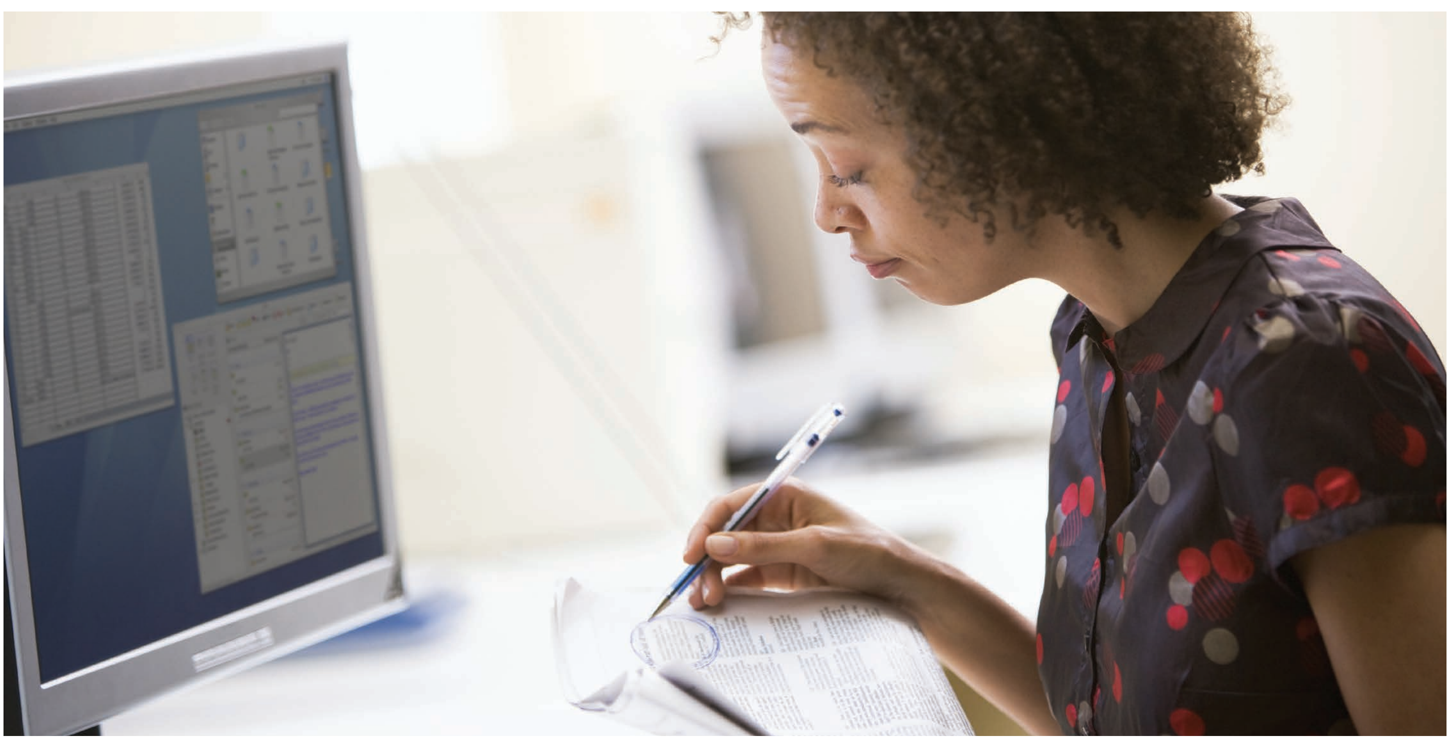
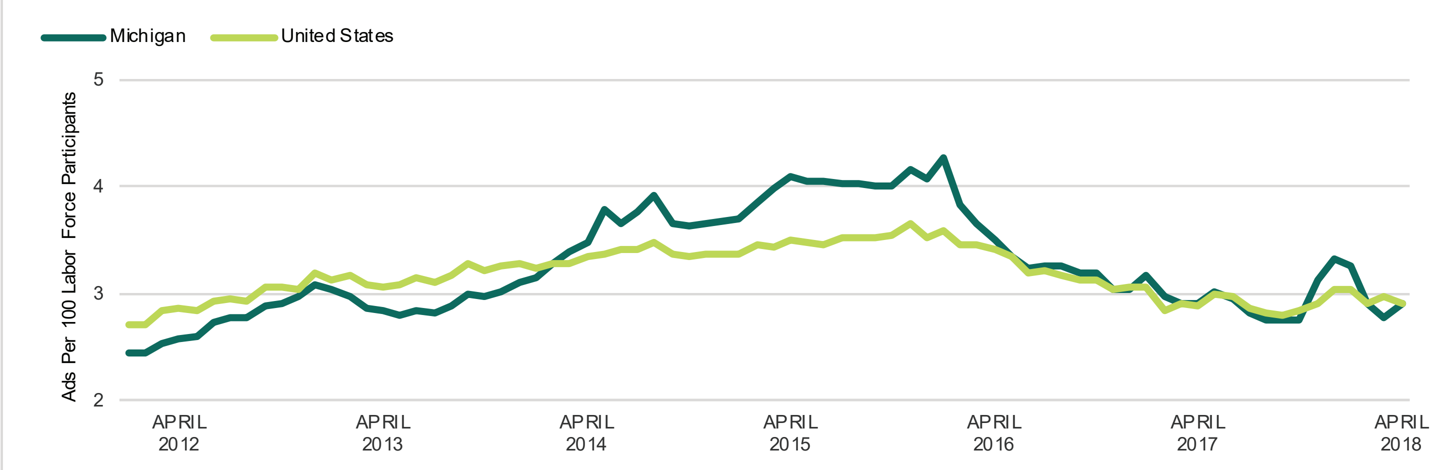
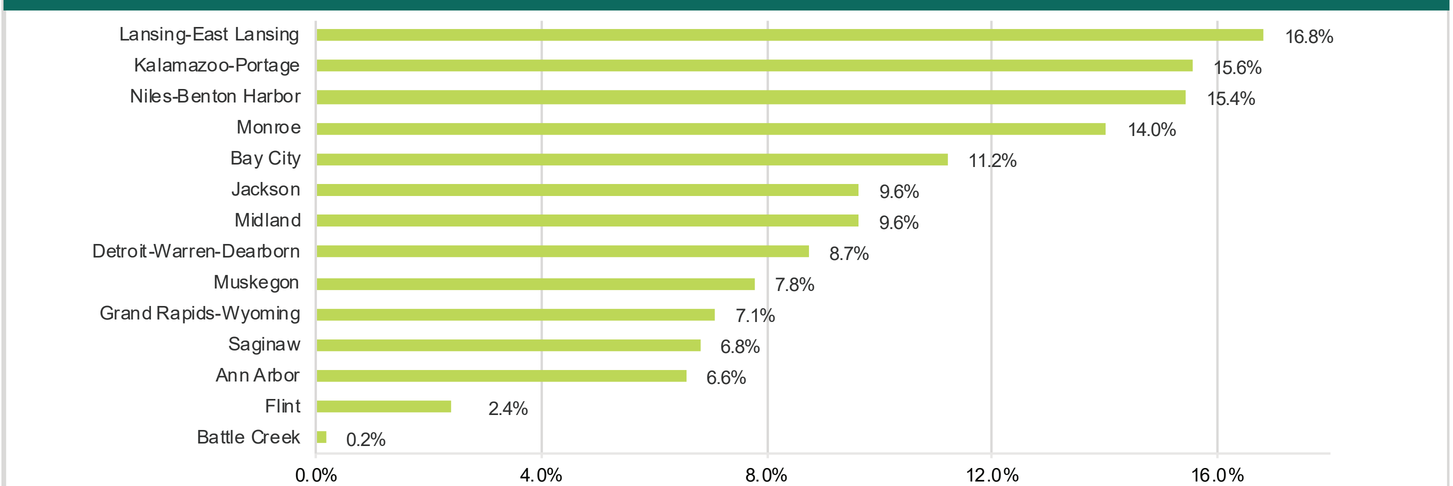


ADVERTISEMENT RATES FOR MICHIGAN AND UNITED STATES (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Source: The Conference Board, Help Wanted Online® (HWOL)

PERCENT CHANGE IN JOB ADS BY METRO AREA MARCH 2018 TO APRIL 2018



Source: The Conference Board, Help Wanted Online® (HWOL)

TOTAL AVAILABLE ADS (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

OCCUPATION CATEGORIES	APR 2018	MAR 2018	APR 2017	OVER THE MONTH	
				LEVEL	PERCENT
TOTAL	**143,600**	**131,400**	**145,300**	**12,200**	**9.3%**
Professional	43,900	39,700	43,650	4,200	10.6%
Healthcare	19,450	18,250	22,550	1,200	6.6%
Sales	14,100	13,300	14,050	800	6.0%
Administrative Support	13,600	12,450	13,550	1,150	9.2%
Service	12,500	11,100	14,800	1,400	12.6%
Transportation	12,300	10,600	8,800	1,700	16.0%
Management	10,350	9,600	9,850	750	7.8%
Construction and Repair	9,750	9,100	10,650	650	7.1%
Production	7,250	6,950	7,050	300	4.3%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	400	350	350	50	14.3%

Source: The Conference Board, Help Wanted Online® (HWOL)

RELEVANT RANKINGS

TOP MICHIGAN GOODS TRADE PARTNERS 2017

COUNTRY	DOLLARS (BILLIONS)	SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS
Canada	$24.8	41.5%
Mexico	$12.5	20.9%
China	$3.7	6.2%
Brazil	$2.3	3.8%
Germany	$2.0	3.3%
Japan	$1.6	2.6%
Republic of Korea	$1.3	2.1%
Italy	$1.1	1.9%
United Kingdom	$1.0	1.6%
Australia	$0.9	1.4%
Belgium	$0.7	1.3%
France	$0.5	0.9%
Thailand	$0.5	0.8%
United Arab Emirates	$0.5	0.8%
India	$0.5	0.8%

Source: Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

TOP MICHIGAN EXPORTED MANUFACTURED GOODS 2017

MANUFACTURED GOODS	DOLLARS (BILLIONS)	SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS
Motor Vehicle Parts	$13.0	22.9%
Motor Vehicles	$12.2	21.5%
Motor Vehicle Bodies and Trailers	$2.7	4.8%
Other General Purpose Machinery	$1.7	3.0%
Resin, Synthetic Rubber, and Artificial Synthetic Fibers and Filaments	$1.6	2.9%
Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, and Control Instruments	$1.6	2.8%
Other Electrical Equipment and Components	$1.4	2.4%
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy	$1.2	2.2%
Glass and Glass Products	$1.2	2.1%
Other Fabricated Metal Products	$1.2	2.0%
Aerospace Products and Parts	$1.1	1.9%
Plastics Products	$1.1	1.9%
Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Production and Processing	$1.0	1.8%
Basic Chemicals	$1.0	1.8%
Engine, Turbine, and Power Transmission Equipment	$1.0	1.7%

Source: Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration

Technology, Management & Budget

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Department of Technology, Management & Budget

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DATA SPOTLIGHT: TEEN (AGE 16-19) LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION TRENDS

Summer jobs are an important way for teens in Michigan to gain work experience and obtain earnings. Trends in the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) are important to track, as this rate illustrates whether young people are engaged in the labor market. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older that is working or actively looking for work. Data on labor force participation for teens aged 16-19, as well as other labor force information, is provided by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics through the Current Population Survey (CPS).

The Downward Trend

A clear trend nationally and in Michigan has been the long-term, steady decline in the share of the 16-19 teen population that is active in the labor market. Despite this, it remains true that the labor force participation rate among teens in Michigan remains higher than in the nation. Labor force participation among Michigan teens fell from 59.7 percent in 2001 to 45.3 percent in 2007, and bottomed out following the Great Recession to 37.5 percent in 2011. Since then, Michigan teen participation has inched up very slowly to 41 percent in 2017.

Teen labor force participation reached a peak both nationally and in Michigan in 1979. Since that year there has been a steady downward trend in the teen LFPR both nationally and in Michigan. This downward movement started in the 1980s with only modest reductions. The teen LFPR remained consistent with 1980s levels during the 1990s.

The start of the new millennium, however, saw sharp reductions in teen labor force participation. By 2000, the LFPR for teens nationally was 52 percent and 61.9 percent in Michigan. Participation rates for teens have generally declined since then. By 2017, the annual teen labor force participation rate was 35.2 percent nationally and 41.0 percent in Michigan.

This trend is also evident during the summer months (June-August) when even teens that did not work during the school year sought summer jobs. Available summer data for Michigan (1980-2017) shows the peak summer labor force participation rate of 76.7 percent occurred in 1989. Since that time, teen summer labor force participation has dropped sharply; reaching a low of 44.1 percent in 2010. During the following years the teen summer LFPR moved somewhat higher and was 54.5 percent in 2015 before moving lower in 2016 (52.5 percent) and 2017 (51.0 percent).

Reasons for the Rate Decline

Several factors appear to be contributing to the downward trend nationally in teen labor force participation. Morisi (2017) of the Bureau of Labor Statistics discusses many of the potential explanations for the national long-term decline in teen participation such as an increased emphasis toward school and attending college, more summer school attendance, and more strenuous coursework. College tuition costs have continued to rise substantially, and teen earnings are often low and now pay little towards the overall costs of college. Additionally, teens increasingly face competition for jobs from older workers, college graduates, and foreign-born workers. Teens increasingly pursue other activities such as after school activities, volunteering, and unpaid internships.

Due to the availability of comparable data for Michigan, the following analysis will focus on school enrollment, college tuition costs and income, and loan financing.

School Enrollment

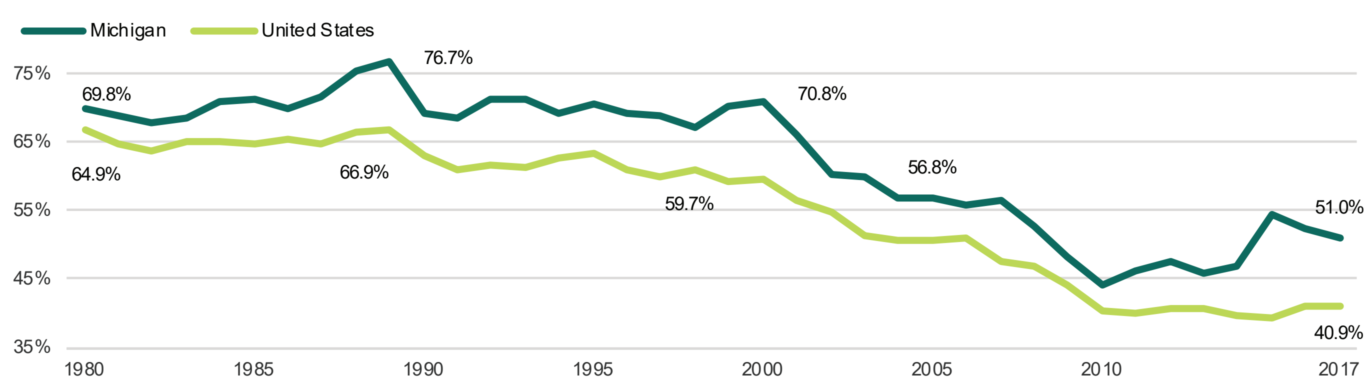
Traditionally, teens have sought summer employment even if they did not work during the school year, leading to a sharp rise in teen labor force participation starting in May during most years. While this summer increase in labor force participation continues to occur, a significant decline in this participation is apparent. Part of the reason is an increase in school enrollment during the summer.

Data on school enrollment is only available at the national level and clearly shows that the proportion of teens enrolled in summer school has risen dramatically since the mid-1980s. In 1985, the percentage of 16-19-year-olds enrolled in school during July was 10.4 percent. Ten years later this proportion had more than doubled to 21.9 percent in 1995 and continued to rise to the current rate of 44.6 percent in 2017. The proportion of teens enrolled in summer school is now more than four times higher than it was 32 years ago.

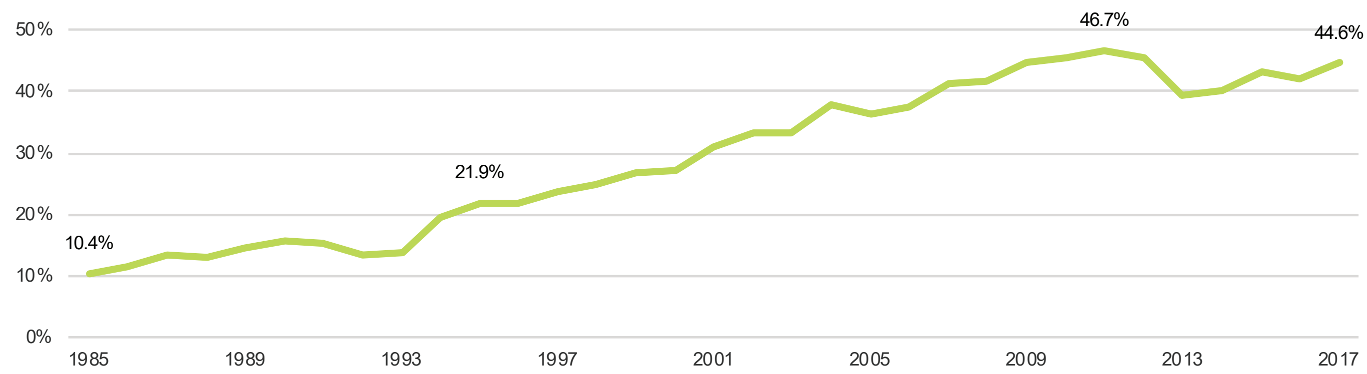
Rising Tuition Costs, Slow Increase in Earnings, and Loans

An additional factor often cited as contributing to the declining labor force participation among 16-19-year-olds is the rising cost of college tuition coupled with relatively low and stagnant income among young people. This has led to an increase in student loans as opposed to employment to finance a college education.

TEEN SUMMER LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES



TEEN (AGE 16-19) JULY ENROLLMENT (1985 TO 2017)



Data on average in-state tuition and required fees for a public four-year institution show a sharp increase both nationally and in Michigan. Between the years 2000 and 2015, this cost rose 150 percent nationally and 153 percent in Michigan. During this period, national data show median annualized part-time income growth for young persons ages 16-24 did not keep pace with tuition costs, as income rose by only 44 percent. A result was fewer teens active in the job market, as earnings from jobs accounted for significantly less of the cost of college.

Data available on the percent of full-time, full year undergraduates receiving loans to finance their education shows that the proportion of students with loans increased by 11.1 percentage points from 45.6 percent in the 1999-2000 school year to 56.7 percent in the 2011-2012 school year.

Michigan Teen Summer Forecast

The Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget's summer teen employment forecast for 2018 predicts that while Michigan labor market conditions are positive in 2018, competition will continue to exist for summer job openings. As a result, the teen labor market situation will likely remain competitive during the summer of 2018.

Starting in May, the number of teens entering the labor force increases sharply and reaches a peak in July and August. The number of Michigan teens in the job market, either employed or looking for work, usually rises sharply in the summer months by 30 to 50 percent.

In addition to the overall large influx of teens in the spring, new youth entrants will compete for jobs with older teens with prior work experience. Over the past decade, teens have also faced elevated competition for jobs from unemployed adults. This year, as in previous years, teens will continue to face this traditional competition from their peers and likely continued additional competition from adults for available jobs.

Approximately 240,600 teens are projected to be in the Michigan job market during the summer of 2018 (June-August). Nearly 195,000 are expected to be employed, and 46,000 are projected to be unemployed and seeking work. Michigan's teen summer jobless rate has been around 20 percent for the last four years, and a slightly lower projected rate of 19.1 percent is expected for the summer of 2018. This would be a 0.4 percentage point reduction from the summer teen rate during 2017.

SOURCES

Morisi, Teresa L. 2017. "Teen Labor Force Participation Before and After the Great Recession and Beyond." Monthly Labor Review. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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TUITION, INCOME AND TEEN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

YEAR	TUITION MICHIGAN	TUITION UNITED STATES	MEDIAN ANNUAL INCOME, PART TIME HOURS, AGES 16-24	MICHIGAN AGES 16-19 ANNUAL LFPR
2000	$4,626	$3,506	$6,858	61.9%
2001	$5,042	$3,735	$7,196	59.7%
2002	$5,494	$4,059	$7,456	52.5%
2003	$5,994	$4,587	$7,391	52.1%
2004	$6,189	$5,027	$7,605	49.9%
2005	$6,938	$5,351	$7,755	48.1%
2006	$7,505	$5,666	$7,833	46.5%
2007	$8,471	$5,950	$8,255	45.3%
2008	$9,075	$6,312	$8,457	42.5%
2009	$9,638	$6,695	$8,691	40.4%
2010	$9,839	$7,136	$8,827	40.8%
2011	$10,527	$7,701	$9,009	37.5%
2012	$11,027	$8,070	$9,074	39.1%
2013	$11,295	$8,312	$9,432	37.7%
2014	$11,507	$8,543	$9,549	39.9%
2015	$11,708	$8,778	$9,874	41.8%