



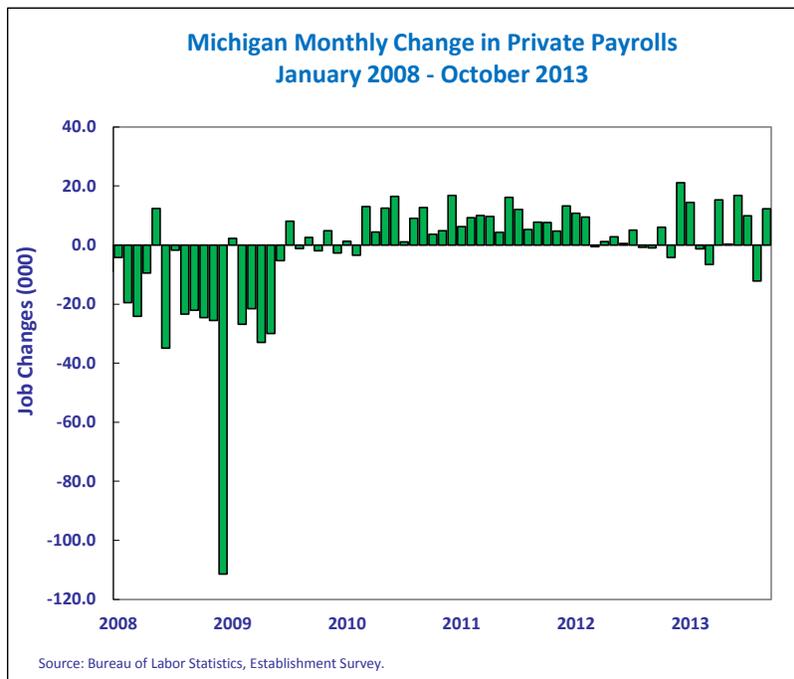
## Economic Overview And Outlook: Michigan

### JOBS

- Including October, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 44 consecutive months.
- In Michigan, private sector employment fell by 10.9 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 9.3 percent.
- In Michigan, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Michigan have experienced the greatest employment increases: manufacturing; professional and business services; and mining.\*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Michigan was 9.0 percent in October 2013, up 1.8 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 14.2 percent in August 2009.
- 423,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Michigan during October 2013.
- In Michigan, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 49,912 during October, up 30.2 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 160,020 in May 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 68.8 percent.



### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 2.8 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2013, total personal income is 5.8 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.
- Real per capita personal income (in 2009 \$) in Michigan was \$36,691.00 in the 2nd quarter of 2013, up from \$35,499.30 in the 2nd quarter of 2011.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 18.0 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the second quarter of 2013, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 4.1 percent.
- In Michigan, home prices fell by 28.2 percent over 23 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2005. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Michigan have risen by 7.2 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2013, 1.6 percent of all mortgages, including 3.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Michigan.
- Housing starts in Michigan totaled 14,570 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2013, a decrease of 0.2 percent from July.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Michigan, sales of new single-family homes totaled 61,000 units in August 2013, an increase of 19.6 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 1.7 percent to 1,140,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from September to October 2013.

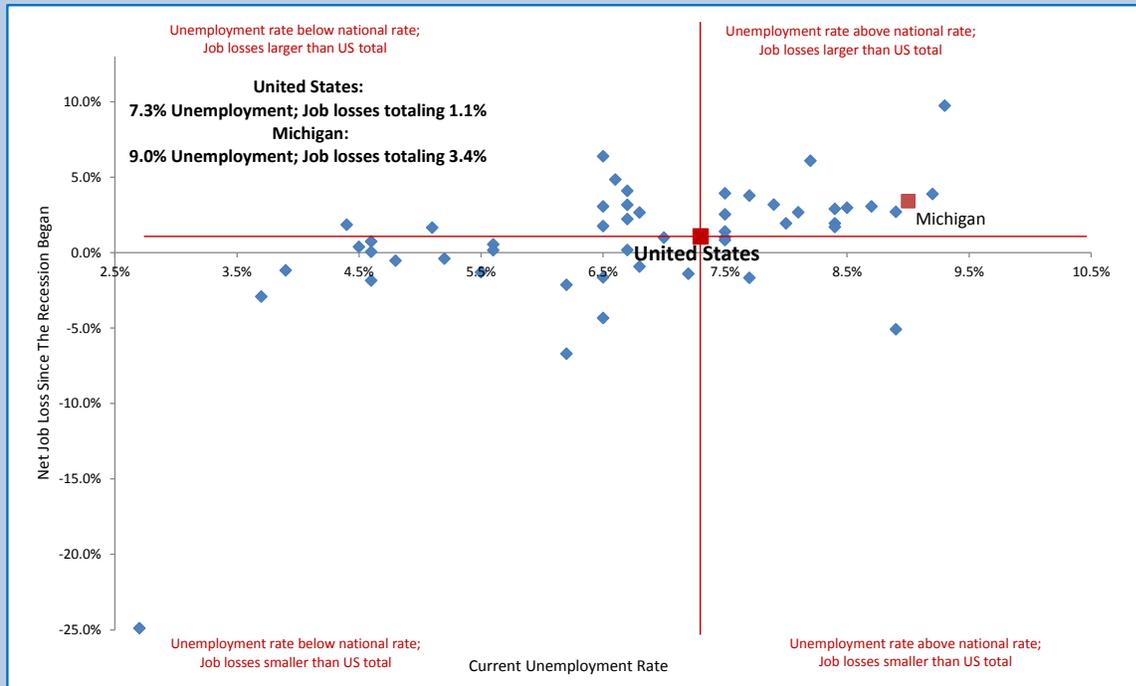
\* For Michigan-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Michigan office: <http://www.milmi.org/>

## How Does Michigan Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare Michigan to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Michigan since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Michigan.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Michigan	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	October 2010	11.9%	9.5%
	October 2011	10.0%	8.9%
	October 2012	9.1%	7.9%
	October 2013	9.0%	7.3%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2012	8.5%	9.0%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2012	7.9%	7.0%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2012	6.8%	9.9%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 54,672	\$ 55,627
	(2012 \$)	2012	\$ 50,015
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	10.8%	12.5%
	2012	13.7%	15.0%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	10.8%	14.7%
	2012	10.9%	15.4%