



**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, LABOR & ECONOMIC GROWTH
BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES**

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES – JUNE 2010
(By Place of Residence – Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLMT	TOTAL UNEMPL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		
				JUNE 2010	MAY 2010	JUNE 2009
Jackson MSA	75,968	66,002	9,966	13.1	13.0	14.1
Hillsdale Co.	19,914	16,850	3,064	15.4	15.5	18.8
Lenawee Co.	47,178	40,247	6,931	14.7	15.0	16.7
Michigan	4,891,879	4,250,761	641,118	13.1	12.8	14.5
United States	154,767,000	139,882,000	14,885,000	9.6	9.3	9.7

June jobless rates in Southwest Michigan were little changed over the month. Jobless rates in six counties in the region (Jackson, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Berrien, Barry, and Branch) edged up over the month, increasing by an average of 0.3 percentage points. Four counties (Cass, Hillsdale, Lenawee, and St. Joseph) posted minor over-the-month declines, ranging from 0.1 percentage points to 0.3 percentage points. Jobless rates for the remaining two counties, Allegan and Calhoun, were unchanged.

The Michigan seasonally unadjusted jobless rate recorded a slight increase of 0.3 percentage points to 13.1 percent. Only two regional counties, Hillsdale (15.4 percent) and Lenawee (14.7 percent), registered a jobless rate above the state rate. The jobless rate in Hillsdale County continued to be the highest in the region, while both Barry and Cass counties posted the lowest jobless rate at 10.4 percent.

Between June 2009 and June 2010, jobless rates for the majority of local counties registered reductions. St. Joseph County posted the largest over-the-year decline, falling by 3.7 percentage points. Jobless rate edged upward over the year for Van Buren (+0.5 percentage points) and Berrien (+0.1 percentage point) counties.

Changes in nonfarm payroll jobs were small among the four regional metro areas. Overall job gains were reported in the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA (+500), Kalamazoo MSA (+300), and Battle Creek MSA (+100). Total nonfarm jobs in the Jackson MSA inched down by 300. Seasonal employment growth occurred in Construction, Leisure and Hospitality, and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. However, those job gains were somewhat offset by education related cuts due to schools closing for the summer and job losses in Government due to the release of Census workers from temporary jobs.