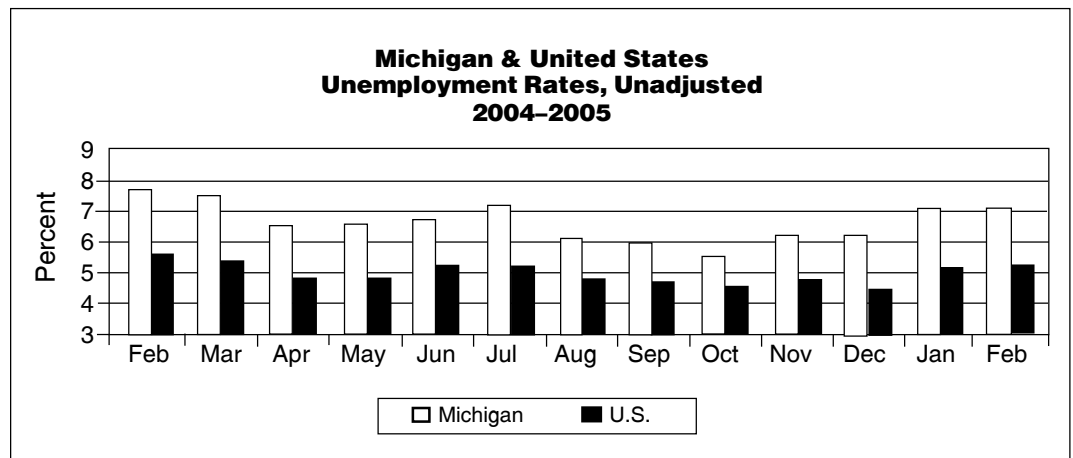


Minor Change in Michigan's Jobless Rate During February

Michigan's unemployment rate increased by one tenth of a percentage point during the month of February, bringing the state's unadjusted rate to 7.2 percent. The increase in the unemployment rate represents 7,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment edged up to 364,000. The state's civilian labor force advanced by 14,000 during the month, to 5,070,000, while employment edged up by 7,000 to 4,706,000. In general, the monthly labor force trends were typical for February. Small seasonal reductions occurred in the construction industry, along with production adjustments in

manufacturing (mostly in the automotive sector). Some seasonal downward adjustments were also reported in retail trade. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) remained unchanged during February, holding steady at 5.1 percentage points.

Compared to a year ago, February's labor force edged up by 12,000, employment advanced by 41,000, while unemployment fell by 29,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year drop of 0.6 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



Seasonal Increases in Nonfarm Employment During February

Michigan's nonfarm employment edged upward during the month of February, as industry jobs increased to 4,293,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 15,000, with gains recorded in the service-providing sector. Service-providing jobs moved up by 23,000 during the month, as state and local educational facilities recalled teachers, as well as non-faculty staff members following the end of winter vacation. Private colleges and universities also increased their staff during the month. Goods-producing employment declined by 7,000 jobs during February, due to seasonal cutbacks in the construction industry (specialty trade contractors), as well as employment reductions in manufacturing. Most of the employment decreases in this sector were in durable goods, mainly in transportation equipment and related industries (motor vehicle parts manufacturing). Minor losses in non-durable goods were recorded mostly in the food manufacturing sector.

In February, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries increased to 41.3 hours from 40.8 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved up by 28 cents to \$21.83. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing expanded to \$901.58, a gain of \$22.34 from the previous month's total.

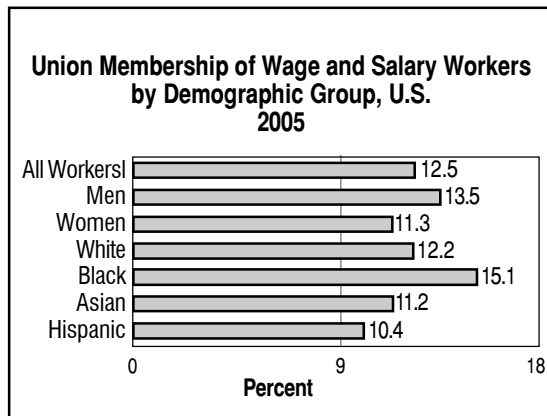
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2006		2006	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
Manufacturing	\$21.83	\$21.55	41.3	40.8
Durables	23.51	23.10	42.1	41.7
Transport Equipment	29.71	29.24	43.8	42.0
Nondurables	15.54	15.52	38.5	37.7

Union Membership in 2005

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in 2005, 12.5 percent of wage and salary workers were union members, unchanged from 2004 totals. However, the union membership rate has declined from a high of 20.1 percent in 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available. Some highlights from the 2005 data are:

- Nearly 15.7 million wage and salary workers were union members in 2005.
- Men were more likely to be union members than women, 13.5 percent compared with 11.3 percent in 2005.
- Blacks (15.1 percent) were more likely to be union members than were whites (12.2 percent), Asians (11.2 percent) and Hispanics (10.4 percent).
- Workers in the public sector had a union membership rate more than four times that of private-sector employees.
- In 2005, full-time wage and salary workers who were union members had median usual weekly earnings of \$801, compared with a median of \$622 for wage and salary workers who were not represented by unions.
- Among occupational groups, education, training and library occupations (38.5 percent) and protective service workers (37.0 percent) had the highest unionization rates in 2005.
- Five states had union membership rates above 20 percent in 2005: New York (26.1 percent), Hawaii (25.8 percent), Alaska (22.8 percent), and Michigan and New Jersey (both with 20.5 percent).
- Michigan's union membership totals decreased from 930,000 in 2004 to a total of 880,000 in 2005. The number of individuals represented by unions in Michigan fell from 966,000 (22.4 percent of total employed) in 2004 to 916,000 (21.4 percent) in 2005.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2006.



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Feb 2006 Jan 2006 Feb 2005

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,070	5,056	5,058
Employment	4,706	4,699	4,665
Unemployment	364	357	393
Rate (Percent)	7.2	7.1	7.8

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,293	4,278	4,317
Goods-Producing	829	836	859
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	8
Construction	165	168	165
Manufacturing	656	660	686
Durable Goods	510	514	538
Fabricated Metals	84	85	84
Machinery Manufact.	75	75	76
Transportation Equip.	229	231	249
Nondurable Goods	146	146	148
Service-Providing	3,465	3,442	3,459
Trade, Transport & Util.	778	786	785
Wholesale Trade	168	168	168
Retail Trade	484	491	492
Motor Vehicle Dealers	59	59	60
Food & Beverage Stores	82	82	83
General Merchandise	107	110	110
Transp, Warehousing & Util	126	127	125
Information	67	67	67
Financial Activities	217	217	216
Finance & Insurance	163	163	162
Real Estate & Rental	54	54	55
Prof & Business Services	577	576	574
Prof, Scientific & Technical	249	247	249
Management Scientific Services	19	19	19
Administrative Support	253	254	249
Education & Health Services	572	566	568
Educational Services	79	74	79
Health Care & Social Asst	493	492	489
Leisure & Hospitality	380	380	376
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	52	52	50
Accommodation & Food	328	328	325
Other Services	176	175	175
Government	697	675	697
Federal	54	55	55
State	174	170	175
Local	468	451	468

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	194,400	193,100	191,400	73,700	72,800	72,700	57,000	56,500	55,800
Employment	185,600	185,000	182,800	68,400	68,100	67,500	52,600	52,500	51,100
Unemployment	8,800	8,100	8,600	5,300	4,700	5,300	4,400	4,000	4,700
Rate (Percent)	4.5	4.2	4.5	7.1	6.5	7.2	7.8	7.1	8.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	202,100	201,200	202,400	61,300	61,100	61,700	38,700	38,500	38,100
Nat Resources & Construction	6,100	6,200	5,700	1,800	1,900	1,600	1,300	1,300	1,400
Manufacturing	21,000	21,600	22,300	13,600	13,800	14,100	4,200	4,200	4,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	26,600	27,100	26,500	9,700	9,700	10,000	8,800	8,900	8,600
Wholesale Trade	5,200	5,200	5,200	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,200
Retail Trade	17,800	18,300	17,900	6,700	6,700	7,000	6,200	6,300	6,200
Information	3,700	3,700	3,600	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	5,600	5,600	5,800	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,400
Professional & Business Services	27,100	27,200	26,900	5,400	5,300	5,500	3,400	3,400	3,300
Educational & Health Services	23,500	23,400	23,100	10,400	10,300	10,000	5,900	5,900	5,700
Leisure & Hospitality	13,900	13,900	13,900	5,400	5,300	5,200	4,300	4,300	4,300
Other Services	6,200	6,200	6,100	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,200
Government	68,400	66,300	68,500	10,700	10,500	10,800	6,500	6,200	6,600
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,150	2,145	2,186	217,500	216,200	214,700	413,900	416,000	405,500
Employment	1,999	1,982	2,011	198,700	199,400	196,300	388,200	392,700	377,700
Unemployment	151	164	176	18,800	16,900	18,400	25,800	23,200	27,700
Rate (Percent)	7.0	7.6	8.0	8.7	7.8	8.5	6.2	5.6	6.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,997	1,990	2,023	152,800	152,700	153,600	388,700	389,200	384,400
Nat Resources & Construction	73	74	75	5,700	5,700	5,600	16,700	17,200	16,600
Manufacturing	274	271	292	20,500	21,100	21,900	73,600	74,000	73,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	372	375	374	30,800	31,000	30,900	74,700	75,400	73,600
Wholesale Trade	91	92	93	6,400	6,400	6,500	21,600	21,900	21,700
Retail Trade	216	219	217	21,000	21,200	21,000	42,700	43,200	41,900
Information	35	35	35	2,400	2,400	2,300	5,600	5,600	5,600
Financial Activities	118	118	118	6,500	6,500	6,400	22,300	22,000	21,800
Professional & Business Services	363	363	364	14,600	14,600	14,900	50,200	52,200	50,600
Educational & Health Services	266	264	263	24,800	24,500	24,500	55,500	54,900	54,800
Leisure & Hospitality	173	173	173	15,200	15,200	15,200	31,700	31,700	30,800
Other Services	88	89	88	6,900	6,800	6,800	17,600	17,500	17,400
Government	237	230	241	25,400	24,900	25,100	39,000	38,700	39,300

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	137,200	138,300	134,600	80,100	79,400	79,500	176,300	175,200	173,400
Employment	129,500	131,300	126,600	74,300	74,100	73,600	165,700	165,600	162,300
Unemployment	7,700	7,000	8,000	5,800	5,300	5,900	10,600	9,600	11,000
Rate (Percent)	5.6	5.1	5.9	7.2	6.6	7.4	6.0	5.5	6.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	113,800	114,000	113,400	59,800	59,600	60,400	143,900	143,300	143,700
Nat Resources & Construction	5,900	6,000	5,800	2,100	2,100	2,200	5,800	5,900	5,900
Manufacturing	37,100	37,300	37,800	10,100	10,100	10,200	23,200	23,500	23,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	17,800	17,900	17,300	12,300	12,300	12,400	24,400	24,500	24,400
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,800	4,500	1,600	1,600	1,600	4,400	4,300	4,200
Retail Trade	10,300	10,400	10,200	7,700	7,700	7,800	16,000	16,200	16,200
Information	1,000	900	1,000	500	500	500	1,500	1,600	1,500
Financial Activities	3,200	3,200	3,100	2,300	2,400	2,300	7,500	7,500	7,500
Professional & Business Services	10,900	10,900	10,300	4,600	4,600	4,700	14,700	14,900	14,000
Educational & Health Services	10,300	10,200	10,200	9,500	9,600	9,600	20,300	20,100	20,100
Leisure & Hospitality	7,400	7,600	7,100	5,200	5,300	5,200	14,500	14,500	14,400
Other Services	4,400	4,400	4,400	2,900	2,900	2,900	6,500	6,500	6,600
Government	15,800	15,600	16,400	10,300	9,800	10,400	25,500	24,300	25,400

	Lansing-East Lansing			Monroe			Muskegon-Norton Shores		
	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	256,300	254,700	252,300	78,400	78,100	77,500	92,400	92,500	90,000
Employment	240,300	239,800	236,800	73,200	73,100	72,400	85,800	86,600	83,100
Unemployment	16,000	14,900	15,400	5,300	5,100	5,000	6,600	5,900	6,900
Rate (Percent)	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.5	7.1	6.4	7.7
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	227,200	225,900	228,100	42,400	42,600	43,100	66,300	66,400	65,400
Nat Resources & Construction	7,600	7,700	7,700	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,300	2,300	2,300
Manufacturing	21,700	21,700	22,400	7,600	8,100	8,400	13,900	13,900	13,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,200	36,500	36,200	9,200	9,400	9,500	13,700	13,900	13,700
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,600	5,500	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,400	1,400	1,400
Retail Trade	24,400	24,800	24,500	5,200	5,400	5,500	11,000	11,200	11,000
Information	3,100	3,100	3,200	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
Financial Activities	15,400	15,400	15,300	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,900	2,000	1,900
Professional & Business Services	19,700	19,600	20,300	3,600	3,600	3,600	4,000	4,000	3,900
Educational & Health Services	27,300	26,900	26,900	4,800	4,700	4,500	10,300	10,300	10,500
Leisure & Hospitality	18,500	18,500	18,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	6,800	6,700	6,200
Other Services	10,900	10,800	11,100	2,000	1,900	2,000	2,700	2,700	2,500
Government	66,800	65,700	66,700	6,900	6,600	6,800	9,700	9,600	9,800

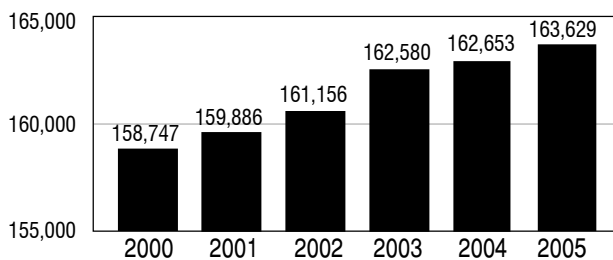
* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw-Sag. Township North		
	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	80,000	80,000	78,500	100,700	100,400	100,100
Employment	74,000	74,600	72,200	92,400	92,800	91,200
Unemployment	6,000	5,400	6,300	8,300	7,600	9,000
Rate (Percent)	7.5	6.7	8.0	8.3	7.5	8.9
Place of Work						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	63,500	63,600	63,200	90,700	90,800	91,300
Nat Resources & Construction	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,400	3,400	3,400
Manufacturing	14,700	14,800	15,100	12,800	13,100	13,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,600	11,800	11,600	16,700	16,900	17,000
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,600	2,600	2,600
Retail Trade	7,100	7,300	7,200	11,600	11,800	11,800
Information	900	900	900	2,100	2,100	2,100
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,200	5,100	5,200	5,000
Professional & Business Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	9,100	9,000	9,000
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,000	10,000	15,300	15,200	15,100
Leisure & Hospitality	5,800	6,100	5,500	8,800	8,800	8,900
Other Services	2,900	2,900	2,800	4,000	4,000	3,800
Government	8,400	8,000	8,400	13,400	13,100	13,200

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan		
	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005	Feb 2006	Jan 2006	Feb 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	160,800	159,500	157,700	97,900	97,400	96,100	157,400	156,200	154,200
Employment	146,900	147,200	143,600	86,800	87,500	84,900	143,800	144,000	140,400
Unemployment	13,900	12,200	14,100	11,100	9,900	11,200	13,500	12,100	13,800
Rate (Percent)	8.6	7.7	8.9	11.3	10.2	11.7	8.6	7.8	8.9

**Population Changes in Jackson MSA
2000-2005**



**Regional Focus
Population Changes in Jackson MSA
2000-2005**

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that on July 1, 2005, the total population of the Jackson MSA stood at 163,629. This was a gain of 4,882 individuals, or 3.1 percent over the population estimates recorded on July 1, 2000. In comparison, during this period Michigan's population increased by only 1.7 percent. During 2004, the most recent year offering demographic data, the population distribution of the Jackson MSA was estimated at 87.2 percent whites, 8.0 percent blacks, 2.2 percent Hispanics, 0.6 percent Asians, and 0.4 percent American Indians.

February Jobless Rates Increase in Most of Michigan's Major Areas

February seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates moved up in 16 of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas. The only area to experience a decline in February was the Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), falling from 7.6 to 7.0 percent for the month. Rate increases in the 16 areas ranged from 0.2 to 1.1 percent, averaging a gain of 0.6 of a percentage point. The largest increases for the month occurred in the Northeast Lower Michigan region, the Flint MSA and the Upper Peninsula. The smallest rate hikes were reported by the Monroe and Ann Arbor MSAs. Most of the shifts in Michigan's regional labor markets were seasonal in nature, caused by a combination of seasonal drop in employment levels (construction, retail trade and manufacturing), along with advances in the number of individuals seeking employment. From January to February, labor force levels were up in 13 regions, down slightly in three (Grand Rapids-Wyoming, Holland-Grand Haven and Muskegon-Norton Shores MSAs), and remained unchanged in one (Niles-

Benton Harbor MSA). Employment levels were mixed in February, falling in nine areas and increasing slightly in eight.

From February 2005 to February 2006, jobless rates moved down in 13 major labor market areas. Slight jobless rate increases of 0.2 percentage points occurred in three areas, Flint, Lansing and Monroe. During this period, the majority of regional unemployment rates exhibited only minor changes, moving up or down in 11 areas by 0.4 of a percentage point or less.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.5 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.6 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 6.0 percent. The highest jobless rates in the month of February were recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan region and the Flint MSAs, with 11.3 and 8.7 percent, respectively.

Mixed Picture in Nonfarm Employment During February

Total nonfarm employment advanced in eight of Michigan's 14 MSAs during February. The six areas that showed small declines were the Grand Rapids, Holland-Grand Haven, Monroe, Muskegon-Norton Shores, Niles-Benton Harbor and Saginaw Saginaw-Township North MSAs. Job gains in most MSAs were seasonal and in most areas were concentrated in the service-providing industries. Among the MSAs, the Lansing area had the largest percentage jobs increase at 0.6 percent, followed by the Bay City MSA, up by 0.5 percent, and the Ann Arbor, Detroit-Warren-Livonia and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs, all with an increase of 0.4 of a percentage point. Employment gains in the Lansing, Detroit, Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo areas were mainly the result of resumption of classes in their respective educational facilities, following the end of winter break. The largest advances in government employment were recorded in the Jackson and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs, up by 5.1 and 5.0 percent respectively, followed by the Kalamazoo MSA, up by 4.9 percent. In most areas, employment gains in education were more than enough to make up for seasonal reductions in retail trade and leisure and hospitality services. Most other major sectors (information, financial activities, professional and business, and other services) exhibited only small employment changes in the MSAs during the month of February.

In the goods-producing sector, payroll jobs fell in nine areas, and the Battle Creek and Detroit MSAs reported small gains. Job reductions in most areas were mainly due to production adjustments in durable goods, particularly in the automotive industry and its suppliers. The largest reductions in manufacturing were recorded in the Monroe MSA, down by 6.2 percent, followed by the Ann Arbor and Flint MSAs, down by 2.8 percentage points. The construction industry exhibited minor declines in some areas during February, while other areas remained flat.

During February, average weekly hours in manufacturing increased in four of the five major areas for which data is currently available. The gains were due to additional hours worked in the durable and non-durable goods sectors. Average hourly earnings increased in all five areas during the month, with gains reported mainly in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings expanded in all five major areas. The largest increases in weekly earnings were reported in the Lansing-East Lansing MSA, up by \$44.86, followed by the Detroit-Warren-Livonia and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs with increases of \$39.56 and \$9.76, respectively. In the remaining two areas, the Flint and Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSAs, average weekly wages increased by only \$1.28 and \$0.95, respectively.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas* February and January 2006

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
Michigan	41.3	40.8	21.83	21.55	\$901.58	\$879.24
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	42.9	42.6	25.34	24.59	1,087.09	1,047.53
Flint	43.8	43.0	30.09	30.62	1,317.94	1,316.66
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	39.4	39.9	18.06	17.81	711.56	710.62
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.3	38.8	14.86	14.80	584.00	574.24
Lansing-East Lansing	40.6	39.6	24.27	23.75	985.36	940.50

* Hours and earnings data for the manufacturing sector is currently available only in the above MSAs.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area February 2006

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes CPI's for two population groups: 1) a CPI for all urban consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 87 percent of the total population, and 2) a CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers (CPI-W) which covers 32 percent of the total population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial and technical workers, the unemployed, retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected in 87 urban areas across the country, including the Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The Detroit CPI is published every other month.

Consumer prices (CPI-U) in the Detroit CMSA, rose from an average of 192.4 index points in December 2005 to an average of 194.8 points in February 2006. The 1.2 percent increase was primarily due to higher costs for motor fuel, energy, housing and medical care. Price increases for motor fuel, and energy in general continued to show the highest increases during this period, moving up by 3.7 and 2.8 percent, respectively.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Detroit Metropolitan Area February 2006

	Index Number for February 2006	Percent Change from Dec to Feb 2006
Detroit Metro All Items	194.8	+1.2
Food and Beverages	182.6	+0.2
Food at Home	179.6	-0.3
Food Away From Home	186.1	+0.5
Housing	188.5	+2.4
Shelter	212.4	+2.5
Fuels & Utilities	219.1	+1.6
Apparel	108.6	-3.0
Transportation	192.9	+1.0
Motor Fuel	200.2	+3.7
Medical Care	323.6	+0.8
Education & Communication	122.2	+0.6
Energy	193.8	+2.8
Recreation	118.0	+0.4

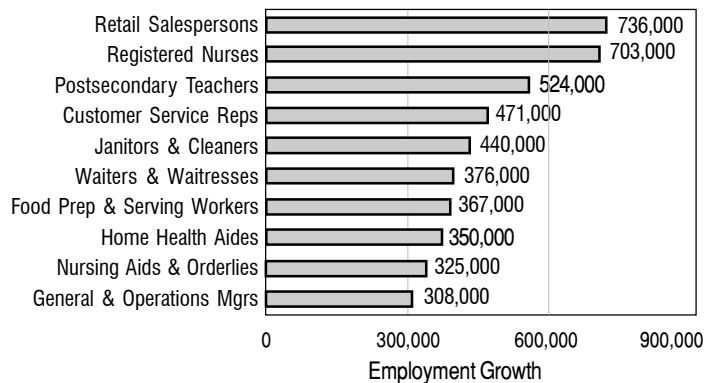
Occupations With the Largest Job Growth U. S., 2004–2014

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, published the occupational job changes in the nation for the years 2004-2014. The 30 occupations with the largest job growth will account for 8.8 million new jobs from 2004 to 2014, or 47 percent of total growth. The top 10 of these occupations (see chart) will account for 4.6 million new jobs or about one quarter of total job growth. The occupation of retail sales persons, the largest observed in 2004, is projected to have the most new jobs, 736,000. The category of registered nurses, the largest health care occupation in 2004, is expected to have 703,000 new jobs. Employment of postsecondary teachers (requiring doctoral degree) is projected to increase by 524,000. Following are some additional highlights of the report:

- Professional and related occupations (up by 6 million), and service occupations (up by 5.3 million) - two groups on opposite ends of the educational and earning ranges - are projected to add the most jobs, accounting for six out of every 10 new jobs created over the 2004–2014 period.
- Business and financial occupations (up by 19.1 percent), professional and related occupations (up by 21.2 percent) and service occupations (up by 19.0 percent), are projected to grow faster than the 13.0 percent average for all occupations.
- Production occupations, and farming, fishing and forestry occupations are projected to lose employment over the period (down by 78,600 or 0.7 percent, and 12,900 or 1.3 percent, respectively).
- Nine of the 10 fastest growing occupations are in the health and computer occupational categories.
- The fastest growing occupations listed are health care support occupations, up by 33.3 percent, followed by computer and mathematical science occupations, up by 30.7 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; December 2005.

Occupations With the Largest Projected Job Growth U. S., 2004–2014



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