



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

# Michigan's Labor Market News

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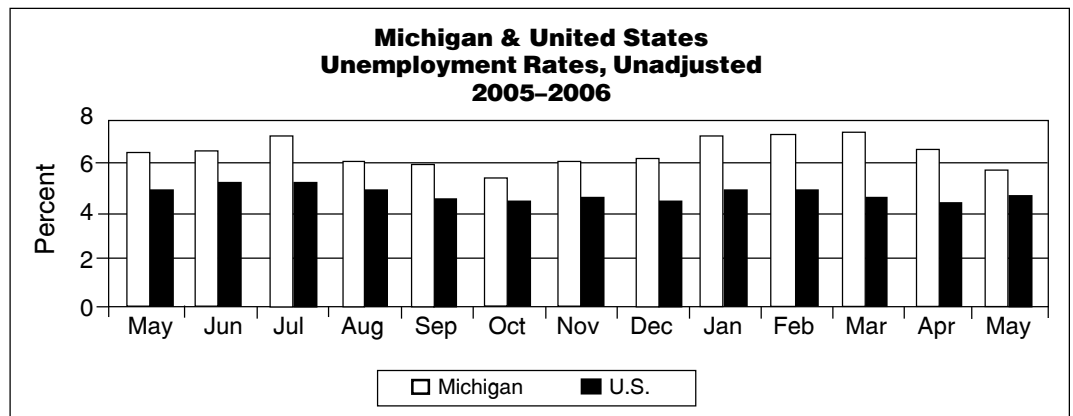
July 2006

## Michigan's Unemployment Rate Falls To 5.8 Percent in May

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) decreased by one full percentage point during the month of May, bringing the state's jobless rate down to 5.8 percent. The rate drop represents 51,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment contracted to 295,000. The state's civilian labor force showed little change, increasing by 3,000 to 5,089,000, while employment jumped by 54,000 to 4,794,000. As expected, Michigan's labor market experienced seasonal patterns of employment growth during May. Many unemployed workers found seasonal jobs in

industries such as construction, leisure and hospitality, retail trade and administrative support services. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) decreased during May by 0.1 percentage points, dropping to 4.4 percent.

Compared to a year ago, May's labor force moved down by 22,000, employment increased by 28,000 and unemployment declined by 50,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year decrease of 0.9 percent in the state's jobless rate.



## May Brings Seasonal Advances in Michigan's Nonfarm Employment

Michigan's nonfarm employment moved up during the month of May, as industry jobs increased to 4,423,000. Employment opportunities expanded by 55,000 jobs, with gains recorded in both the service-providing and goods-producing sectors of the economy. Service-providing employment grew by 40,000 positions during the month, mainly due to seasonal increases in several sectors. These included leisure and hospitality services, up by 19,000 jobs, with gains in entertainment, recreation and amusement, as well as food services and drinking places. Jobs in professional and business services rose by 9,000, mainly in administrative and support services, and gains in retail trade were widespread among several industries. Goods-producing jobs increased by 15,000 during May, chiefly due to seasonal gains in the construction industry (up by 14,000), most noticeably among specialty trade contractors. Manufacturing employment remained flat, adding 1,000 jobs.

In May, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries advanced to 42.8 hours from 40.7 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings increased by 13 cents to \$21.97. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved up to \$940.32, a gain of \$51.43 from the previous month's total.

Michigan Hours and Earnings May & April 2006				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2006		2006	
	May	Apr.	May	Apr.
Manufacturing	\$21.97	\$21.84	42.8	40.7
Durables	23.69	23.48	43.9	41.4
Transport Equipment	29.51	29.13	44.4	42.5
Nondurables	15.36	15.63	39.2	38.1

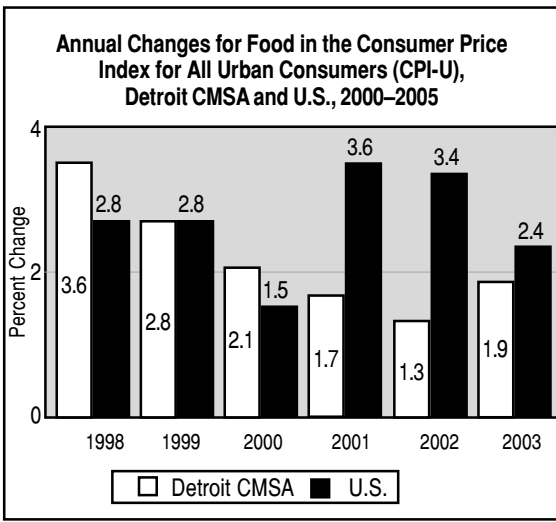
## Michigan's Food and Beverages Inflation Higher in 2005

Food and beverages is one of the major item groups within the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This group consists of three main sectors: food at home, food away from home, and alcoholic beverages. Food at home, the dominant component, is organized into the following expenditure categories: cereals and bakery goods; meat, poultry, fish and eggs; dairy products; fruits and vegetables; and other food at home.

The rate of food and beverages inflation in the Detroit CMSA (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, including the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Ann Arbor, and Flint MSAs), increased by 1.9 percent, but remained below the national rate of gain. During the year, food prices moved up by 1.9 percent, compared with the 1.3 percent recorded in 2004. The food at home index (mainly grocery store food) advanced by 1.2 percent, while the food away from home index (restaurant food) expanded by 2.5 percent. Alcoholic beverages increased by 1.3 percent.

Nationally, food and beverage inflation stood at 2.4 percent in 2005, a significant moderation when compared with the 3.4 percent recorded in the prior year. Increases in the nation's prices of food were reported in all the major categories, and were higher than all the comparable categories in the Detroit CMSA. Food at home moved up by 1.9 percent while food away from home advanced by 3.1 percent, and alcoholic beverages increased by 2.0 percent.

Source: Consumer Expenditure Report, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2006.



## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

May 2006    Apr 2006    May 2005

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,089	5,086	5,111
Employment	4,794	4,740	4,766
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	295	346	345
	5.8	6.8	6.7

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,423	4,368	4,444
Goods-Producing	867	852	890
Nat Resources & Mining	9	8	9
Construction	197	183	195
Manufacturing	662	661	686
Durable Goods	514	514	536
Fabricated Metals	84	84	85
Machinery Manufact.	74	74	75
Transportation Equip.	230	230	245
Nondurable Goods	148	146	149
Service-Providing	3,556	3,516	3,554
Trade, Transport & Util.	798	787	808
Wholesale Trade	172	170	172
Retail Trade	497	489	508
Motor Vehicle Dealers	61	60	62
Food & Beverage Stores	85	82	86
General Merchandise	108	108	112
Transp, Warehousing & Util	129	128	128
Information	67	67	68
Financial Activities	221	219	219
Finance & Insurance	165	164	162
Real Estate & Rental	56	55	57
Prof & Business Services	601	592	595
Prof, Scientific & Technical	248	249	245
Management Scientific Services	20	20	19
Administrative Support	278	268	274
Education & Health Services	579	578	575
Education Services	81	82	80
Health Care & Social Asst	498	495	494
Leisure & Hospitality	421	402	419
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	70	63	69
Accommodation & Food	351	339	350
Other Services	180	178	180
Government	689	694	690
Federal	55	54	55
State	162	175	162
Local	473	465	473

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	191,400	193,900	191,200	74,200	73,700	73,500	56,600	56,900	57,000
Employment	183,700	185,700	182,500	69,800	68,800	68,700	53,000	52,700	52,900
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	7,700 4.0	8,200 4.2	8,700 4.6	4,400 6.0	5,000 6.7	5,000 6.8	3,600 6.3	4,200 7.4	4,100 7.2
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	202,100	205,200	203,200	63,700	62,700	63,400	39,600	39,200	40,000
Nat Resources & Construction	6,900	6,500	6,800	2,400	2,200	2,400	1,600	1,500	1,600
Manufacturing	20,500	20,700	22,300	13,900	13,800	14,200	4,200	4,200	4,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,000	26,800	27,200	9,900	9,800	9,900	8,900	8,900	9,100
Wholesale Trade	5,300	5,300	5,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Retail Trade	17,900	17,800	18,100	6,800	6,700	6,900	6,200	6,200	6,400
Information	3,700	3,600	3,700	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	5,900	5,800	5,900	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Professional & Business Services	28,300	28,000	27,900	5,500	5,500	5,600	3,500	3,500	3,500
Educational & Health Services	24,000	24,100	23,300	10,300	10,300	10,200	5,900	5,900	5,700
Leisure & Hospitality	15,100	14,700	15,200	6,300	6,000	6,100	4,700	4,500	4,800
Other Services	6,200	6,200	6,200	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,200
Government	64,500	68,800	64,700	10,800	10,600	10,800	6,500	6,400	6,700

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	2,158	2,162	2,193	216,300	217,200	216,500	417,600	414,800	413,700
Employment	2,033	2,012	2,039	200,500	199,400	199,300	396,000	390,900	388,600
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	125 5.8	150 6.9	154 7.0	15,800 7.3	17,800 8.2	17,200 8.0	21,600 5.2	24,000 5.8	25,100 6.1
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,056	2,030	2,076	156,400	155,100	157,300	399,900	395,200	397,800
Nat Resources & Construction	85	79	87	6,800	6,400	6,600	19,300	18,600	18,900
Manufacturing	277	275	291	20,200	20,800	22,000	73,300	73,600	73,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	378	374	382	31,500	31,100	31,500	76,500	75,800	75,900
Wholesale Trade	92	93	93	6,400	6,400	6,500	22,900	22,700	22,200
Retail Trade	221	218	223	21,600	21,300	21,500	43,100	42,700	43,200
Information	35	34	35	2,400	2,400	2,400	5,600	5,600	5,600
Financial Activities	120	119	119	6,600	6,600	6,500	22,100	22,300	21,900
Professional & Business Services	374	368	373	15,300	15,100	15,100	54,900	53,600	54,400
Educational & Health Services	270	269	265	24,800	24,600	24,700	57,000	56,800	55,500
Leisure & Hospitality	190	183	189	16,200	15,800	16,100	32,900	31,800	33,500
Other Services	90	90	91	7,000	6,900	6,800	17,900	17,800	18,200
Government	239	238	244	25,600	25,400	25,600	40,400	39,300	40,200

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	140,300	138,400	138,100	79,600	79,600	80,600	175,400	176,300	174,400
Employment	133,900	131,600	130,900	74,700	74,200	75,200	166,700	166,900	164,300
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	6,400 4.5	6,900 5.0	7,200 5.2	4,900 6.1	5,400 6.8	5,500 6.8	8,700 4.9	9,400 5.3	10,100 5.8
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	119,000	116,800	118,000	61,100	60,400	62,700	146,100	146,200	145,900
Nat Resources & Construction	6,800	6,500	6,700	2,300	2,200	2,600	6,600	6,300	6,600
Manufacturing	38,000	37,500	37,700	10,100	10,100	10,400	23,600	23,400	24,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	19,000	18,600	18,400	12,500	12,400	12,800	25,200	25,000	25,100
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,900	4,800	1,600	1,600	1,700	4,400	4,400	4,300
Retail Trade	11,300	11,000	10,900	7,900	7,800	8,000	16,700	16,500	16,800
Information	900	900	900	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,600
Financial Activities	3,200	3,200	3,300	2,300	2,300	2,400	7,600	7,600	7,600
Professional & Business Services	11,400	11,100	11,400	4,700	4,700	4,700	15,600	15,300	15,300
Educational & Health Services	10,300	10,300	10,300	9,700	9,600	10,000	20,400	20,400	20,200
Leisure & Hospitality	8,400	8,100	8,500	5,900	5,600	6,000	15,700	15,200	15,700
Other Services	4,500	4,400	4,400	2,900	2,900	3,000	6,600	6,500	6,600
Government	16,500	16,200	16,400	10,200	10,100	10,300	23,300	25,000	23,100
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	251,200	255,800	249,700	79,100	78,500	78,800	92,400	91,000	92,100
Employment	237,800	240,800	234,300	74,800	73,900	74,000	86,800	84,900	85,600
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	13,400 5.3	15,000 5.9	15,400 6.2	4,300 5.4	4,600 5.9	4,800 6.1	5,600 6.0	6,100 6.7	6,500 7.1
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	227,000	229,500	226,700	44,500	43,900	44,400	67,700	66,400	67,900
Nat Resources & Construction	8,900	8,400	8,900	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,400	2,600
Manufacturing	21,700	21,400	21,300	7,900	7,900	8,300	13,400	13,400	13,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,400	36,500	36,500	9,700	9,600	9,600	14,000	14,000	14,100
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	5,700	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,400
Retail Trade	24,500	24,500	24,700	5,600	5,600	5,600	11,200	11,200	11,400
Information	3,100	3,100	3,200	*	*	*	1,000	900	1,000
Financial Activities	15,600	15,500	15,400	1,600	1,600	1,600	2,000	2,000	2,000
Professional & Business Services	20,400	20,400	20,700	3,900	3,800	3,600	4,200	4,200	4,000
Educational & Health Services	27,600	27,500	26,900	4,800	4,800	4,600	10,400	10,300	10,400
Leisure & Hospitality	19,700	19,300	19,900	4,700	4,500	5,100	7,700	6,900	7,700
Other Services	11,000	10,900	11,100	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,700	2,700	2,700
Government	62,600	66,600	62,800	7,100	6,900	6,800	9,700	9,600	10,000

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

### Niles-Benton Harbor

### Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>						
Labor Force	80,600	80,400	80,400	99,900	100,700	100,900
Employment	75,600	75,000	74,800	93,100	92,900	92,800
Unemployment	5,000	5,400	5,700	6,800	7,700	8,100
Rate (Percent)	6.2	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.7	8.0

### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	65,700	64,900	65,900	92,700	92,500	93,500
Nat Resources & Construction	2,200	2,100	2,400	4,000	3,800	4,000
Manufacturing	14,700	14,700	15,000	12,800	13,100	14,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,200	11,900	12,100	17,000	16,800	17,200
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,700	2,700	2,600
Retail Trade	7,500	7,300	7,500	11,800	11,600	12,000
Information	900	900	900	2,100	2,100	2,100
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,200	5,100	5,100	5,100
Professional & Business Services	5,000	4,900	5,200	9,300	9,300	9,200
Educational & Health Services	10,000	10,200	9,600	15,600	15,500	15,400
Leisure & Hospitality	6,900	6,600	6,800	9,500	9,300	9,400
Other Services	2,900	2,900	3,000	4,200	4,200	4,100
Government	8,600	8,400	8,700	13,100	13,300	13,000

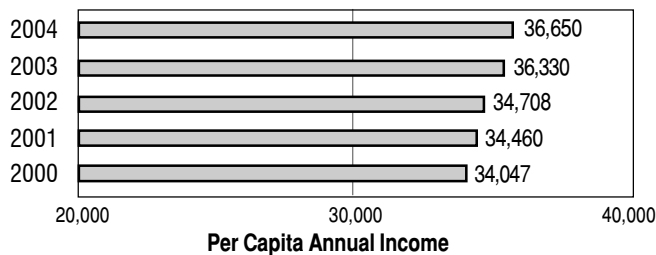
### Upper Peninsula

### Northeast Lower Michigan

### Northwest Lower Michigan

	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005	May 2006	Apr 2006	May 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	162,800	161,400	160,800	101,300	98,900	101,000	162,400	158,400	160,300
Employment	152,600	147,900	149,700	94,000	89,100	93,200	152,900	146,200	149,900
Unemployment	10,200	13,500	11,200	7,300	9,700	7,800	9,500	12,200	10,400
Rate (Percent)	6.3	8.4	6.9	7.2	9.9	7.7	5.9	7.7	6.5

### Per Capita Personal Income Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA, 2000-2004



### Regional Focus

#### Per Capita Personal Income, 2000 - 2004 Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA

During 2004 per capita personal income in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) stood at \$36,650, an increase of \$2,603 or 7.6 percent from the per capita income recorded in the area during 2000. In comparison, average per capita income of Michigan's 14 MSA's in 2004 stood at \$33,609, an increase of \$2,528 or 8.1 percent over 2000. The state's per capita income reached \$32,079 during this period, an increase of \$2,527 or 8.6 percent from the average income recorded in 2000.

## May Jobless Rates Contracted in All of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

May's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates decreased in all of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas. Jobless rate declines over the month were wide ranging from 0.2 percent to almost three full percentage points. The median decline for the 17 regions was 0.7 percent. The largest rate decreases were seasonal and were recorded in Michigan's three northernmost labor market areas, the Northeast Lower Michigan Region, the Upper Peninsula and the Northwest Lower Michigan Region. These areas displayed significant jobless rate downward movements of around two full percentage points or higher. The next largest decreases of a little over one percent took place in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Bay City MSA. From April to May, total employment increased in 14 areas with an average gain of more than one percent. The state's three northernmost regions registered large seasonal employment increases due to the arrival of the summer

tourism season. Combined, the three areas' total employment count advanced by 16,000 over the previous month.

From May 2005 to May 2006, unemployment rates fell in all 17 major labor market areas, with an average drop of 0.8 percentage points. Three regions: the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSA, the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA and the Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA, experienced rate reductions of more than a full percentage point since May 2005.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor MSA had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.0 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 4.5 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 4.9 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of May was recorded by the Flint MSA, at 7.3 percent.

## Most of Michigan's Metro Areas Report Seasonal Increases in Payroll Jobs

Total nonfarm employment advanced in 11 of Michigan's 14 MSAs, as seasonal factors revealed a somewhat mixed picture that is typical for the month of May. On one hand most areas reported seasonal employment increases in construction (specialty trade contractors, construction of buildings, and heavy and civil engineering construction), leisure and hospitality (accommodation and food services, arts entertainment and recreation, and amusement and gambling), and professional and business services (administrative and support services). On the other hand, many higher education facilities released staff with the arrival of summer vacation, causing employment levels in state government to decline. This was most evident in the Ann Arbor, Lansing and Kalamazoo MSAs, the three areas to report nonfarm job reductions for the month. Among the MSAs showing employment gains during May, nine areas had gains of one full percentage point or more. Leading the way were the Muskegon-Norton Shores, Holland-Grand Haven, and Battle Creek MSAs, with increases of 2.0, 1.9 and 1.6 percentage points, respectively. Noteworthy was the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA with an increase of 26,000 jobs or 1.3 percent job growth over the previous month.

Employment increases in the service-providing industries in most areas occurred mainly due to seasonal factors, with the largest gains reported in leisure and hospitality services. All the major areas showed gains in this sector, led by the Muskegon

MSA, up by 11.6 percent. Other sectors followed with smaller gains, including professional and business services (Detroit MSA up by 6,000), and retail trade, scattered in several areas including the Grand Rapids-Wyoming, Detroit, Niles-Benton Harbor, and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSAs.

In the goods-producing sector employment advances were reported mainly in construction. All the MSAs experienced seasonal increases in this sector, led by Muskegon with 8.3 percent, followed by the Detroit and Flint MSAs with 7.3 and 6.3 percent, respectively. Jobs in the manufacturing sector remained basically flat, with small fluctuations observed in several areas caused mainly by temporary production adjustments.

During May, average weekly hours in manufacturing increased in four of the five major areas for which data is currently available. In the remaining area, the Kalamazoo MSA, average weekly hours remained unchanged. The increases were minor and were due mostly to gains in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings moved up in three areas during the month, with small gains also reported in the durable goods sector. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings increased in all five of the major areas. The largest advances in weekly earnings were reported in the Flint MSA, up by \$97.18. The other four areas showed only minor gains, ranging from \$9.83 (Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA), to \$6.31 (Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA).

## Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas\* May and April 2006

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	May	Apr	May	Apr	May	Apr
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>21.84</b>	<b>\$940.32</b>	<b>\$888.89</b>
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	43.4	42.8	24.95	25.07	1,082.83	1,073.00
Flint	44.1	41.9	30.27	29.54	1,334.91	1,237.73
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	41.9	39.3	17.09	18.06	716.07	709.76
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.3	39.3	15.08	14.91	592.64	585.96
Lansing-East Lansing	40.9	40.6	24.23	24.21	991.01	982.93

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

## Employment in Married-Couple Families in the U.S., 2005

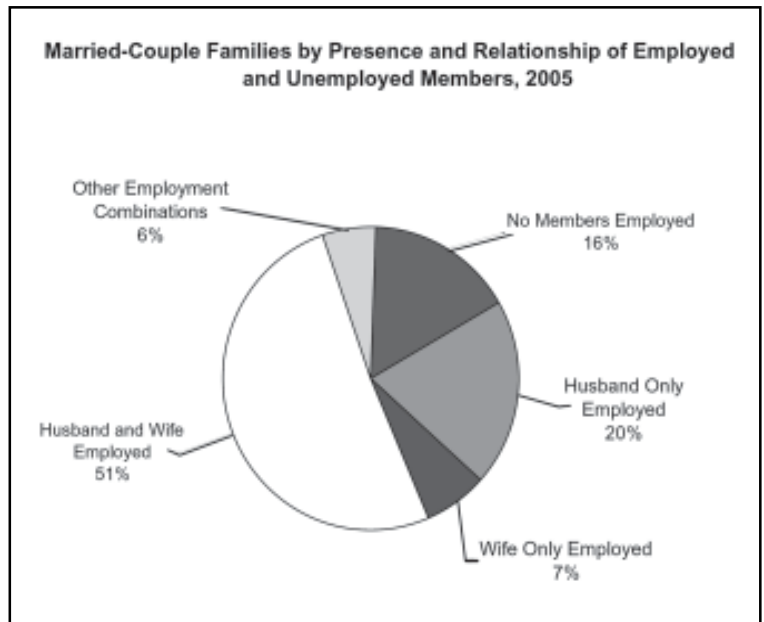
The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reports that in 2005, 7.0 percent of families in the nation had an unemployed member, down by 0.4 percent from the prior year. Since 2003, the portion of families with an unemployed member has fallen by 1.1 percentage point. Of the nation's 76.4 million families, 82.3 percent had at least one employed member in 2005.

In 2005, the share of all families with at least one employed member (82.3 percent), remained unchanged from the prior year. There was little or no change over the year in the proportions with employed members among whites (82.5 percent), blacks (78.0 percent), Asian (89.8 percent), and Hispanic families (86.6 percent). Among married-couple families, 83.8 percent had an employed member in 2005, up from 83.5 percent in 2004. For families maintained by men or women (no spouse present), the proportions with an employed member were 84.5 percent and 75.6 percent, respectively. Both proportions were little changed from the prior year. The proportion of married-couple families in which only the

husband worked (20.2 percent) moved down in 2005, as did the portion of married-couple families in which only the wife worked (6.5 percent).

Among the 35.4 million families with children under 18, 90.2 percent had an employed parent in 2005, down by 0.3 of a percentage point from 2004. This proportion has been dropping since its most recent peak of 92.0 percent in 2000. Among married-couple families, 97.1 percent had an employed parent in 2005.

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 2006



## Introducing Michigan's New Labor Market Information Website

Michigan's Department of Labor & Economic Growth (DLEG), Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives has recently unveiled a new website. The site will provide superior access to information on the state's workforce and its regional labor markets. Whether it is information on jobs, unemployment, high demand careers, or wage rates, this site provides valuable information and analysis on the state's job market. Business, workforce professionals, job seekers, educators, economic developers, researchers, and the general public will find economic data, analytical tools, and valuable articles and publications. There are five major components that provide enhanced access to information:

- 1) **MICHIGAN FAST FACTS** displays on the home page Michigan's most recent unemployment rate, the level of Michigan payroll jobs, Detroit Consumer Price Index (CPI), and total nonfarm employment by Michigan's metropolitan areas.
- 2) The **DATA EXPLORER** tool provides a complete access to many of the labor market and economic variables produced by DLEG or by the Federal government. Access is provided to a significant amount of historical trend data, as well as the most recent monthly, quarterly, or annual measures. Users can completely customize the data they select, by data element, geographic area, and time period. The available data types include occupational wages, labor force levels and unemployment rates, employment forecasts, job data by industry, income information, and much more. Information can be viewed, printed, or files can be downloaded for use in spreadsheets or databases.
- 3) The **LOCAL AREA INFORMATION** component enables users to examine economic indicators for specific geographic areas, or make comparisons of regions or occupations. These include: Local Area Profile, Occupation Explorer, Compare Occupations, Find Employer, Find Training Providers, and Training Programs.
- 4) The **CAREER CENTER** module provides relevant occupational information that can be use to help individuals make more informed decisions and career choices. These include: Find Occupations by Skills and by Interest Areas, and Find Occupations by Matching Current Occupations. The user can produce reports and export/download data as desired.
- 5) In the **MY SITE** component, users may obtain user name and password, and customize their home page. This will enable users to save key data queries for their specific region in their home personal page, as well as their favorite articles and publications. These saved data queries can be accessed in the future and take the user to the desired site location.
- 6) **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**. In addition, [www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi) provides web pages with information and links of interest to specific customers such as business, workforce development, educators, and economic development. Analytical articles on a variety of labor market topics, as well as DLEG publications are also available.

The new DLEG Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives website address is <http://www.michigan.gov/lmi>  
For more information please call (313) 456-3090.

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Michigan Dept. Labor & Economic Growth  
Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives  
Cadillac Place  
3032 W. Grand Boulevard, Suite 9-100  
Detroit, Michigan 48202

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