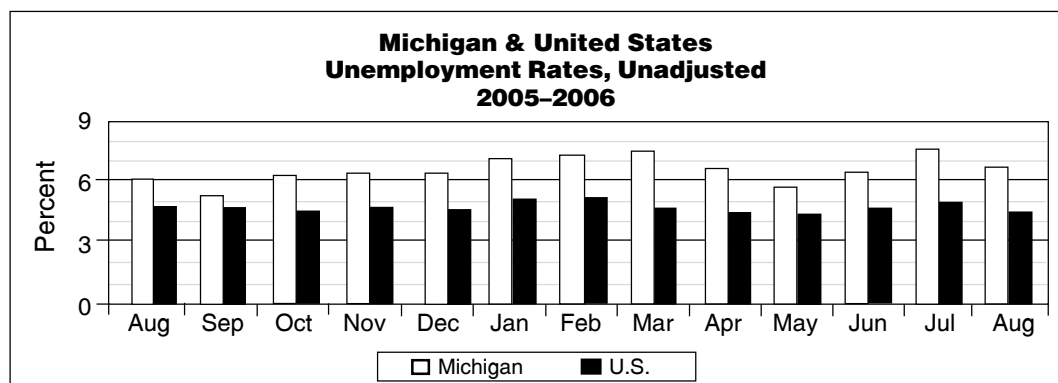


Michigan's August Jobless Rate Decreases Seasonally to 6.7 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate moved down by one full percentage point during the month of August, bringing the state's unadjusted rate down to 6.7 percent. The drop in the unemployment rate represents 57,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment dropped to 342,000. The state's civilian labor force declined by 56,000 during the month, to 5,129,000, while employment remained virtually unchanged (up by 1,000) at 4,787,000. The decrease in the unemployment rate during the month of August was primarily the result of local auto plants completing their annual model changeover activities and recalling workers who were on temporary layoffs. Additionally,

there was a seasonal drop in the state's labor force, as many temporary, seasonal and summer workers, most notably college and high school students left the summer job market. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) also fell during August, moving down by 0.4 percentage points to 4.6 percent.

Compared to a year ago, August's labor force increased by 1,000, employment contracted by 26,000, while unemployment moved up by 27,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.6 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



Model Changeover Ends, Auto Workers Return to Work

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of August, as industry jobs moved up to 4,334,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 33,000 jobs, with gains recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing employment increased by 23,000 jobs during the month with worker recalls following the annual retooling shutdowns in the automotive and auto supplier industries. Service-providing employment expanded by 10,000 positions during the month of August, as seasonal gains in professional and business services (mainly administrative and support services), more than made up for small seasonal reductions in local government, as educational facilities released staff with the end of the summer semester. The remaining service-providing industries, retail trade, financial activities, private educational and health services, and leisure and hospitality services, remained virtually unchanged for the month.

In August, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries increased to 43.3 hours from 41.5 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved up by 64 cents to \$21.94. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing expanded to \$950.00, a gain of \$66.05 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2006 Aug	2006 July	2006 Aug	2006 July
Manufacturing	\$21.94	\$21.30	43.3	41.5
Durables	23.84	23.13	44.4	42.4
Transport Equipment	29.40	28.77	45.1	41.9
Nondurables	15.20	15.28	39.8	38.9

Fatal Occupational Injuries in Michigan 2005

Fatal work injuries in Michigan totaled 110 in 2005, the lowest recorded in the last decade. This was a drop of 17 fatalities from 2004, and a considerable decrease from the 182 fatalities recorded in 1999. There were 40 fatalities associated with **transportation** incidents, accounting for more than one of every three occupational fatalities in Michigan. These included highway, non-highway, air, water, and rail incidences. There were also 16 deaths from **assaults and violent acts**, including violence by persons, self-inflicted injuries, and attacks by animals. Other common causes of work-related fatal injuries were **contact with objects and equipment** (20), **falls to a lower level** (19) as from ladder or roof, exposure to **harmful substances or environments** (10), and **fires and explosions** (5). The top four categories combined represented more than 86 percent or close to nine out of every 10 work-related fatalities in the state during 2005.

Some key characteristics of workplace fatalities in the U.S. during 2005:

- Men accounted for 93 percent of the work-related fatalities. Transportation incidents accounted for close to one-fourth of the deaths.
- Falls was the second leading cause of death among men, representing about 14 percent of fatalities. Among women, one of every three deaths in 2005 resulted from transportation incidents, and one of every four incidents were from assaults and violent acts.
- Workers 25-54 years old—the prime working age group—accounted for 64 percent of the state's work-related fatalities in 2005.
- Close to nine of every 10 workers (88 percent) killed on-the-job worked for wages and salaries. The remaining fatalities were among the self-employed.

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

Total Occupational Fatalities In Michigan By Selected Event Group, 1999—2005

Year	Total Fatalities	Transportation Incidents	Assault and Violence	Contact With Objects
1999	182	34	15	18
2000	156	32	17	24
2001	175	37	21	18
2002	151	31	23	19
2003	152	58	22	30
2004	127	45	27	24
2005	110	40	16	20

Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Aug 2006 Jul 2006 Aug 2005

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,129	5,185	5,128
Employment	4,787	4,786	4,813
Unemployment	342	399	315
Rate (Percent)	6.7	7.7	6.1

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,334	4,301	4,351
Goods-Producing	863	840	894
Nat Resources & Mining	9	9	9
Construction	209	209	208
Manufacturing	646	622	678
Durable Goods	494	474	526
Fabricated Metals	85	84	85
Machinery Manufact.	74	74	74
Transportation Equip.	214	194	235
Nondurable Goods	152	149	152
Service-Providing	3,471	3,461	3,456
Trade, Transport & Util.	796	794	808
Wholesale Trade	172	172	171
Retail Trade	494	492	507
Motor Vehicle Dealers	61	61	62
Food & Beverage Stores	83	85	85
General Merchandise	108	108	112
Transp, Warehousing & Util	130	130	130
Information	67	67	68
Financial Activities	223	223	221
Finance & Insurance	165	165	163
Real Estate & Rental	58	58	58
Prof & Business Services	615	604	600
Prof, Scientific & Technical	251	248	246
Management Scientific Services	20	20	20
Administrative Support	289	280	278
Education & Health Services	564	564	557
Educational Services	65	66	63
Health Care & Social Asst	499	498	494
Leisure & Hospitality	434	433	430
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	75	76	74
Accommodation & Food	359	358	355
Other Services	180	180	180
Government	592	598	593
Federal	55	56	55
State	154	154	156
Local	383	387	382

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	190,600	190,900	190,400	73,300	74,200	72,600	56,400	57,300	56,700
Employment	181,800	181,500	182,900	68,200	68,300	68,400	52,800	53,000	53,400
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8,800 4.6	9,500 5.0	7,500 3.9	5,000 6.8	5,900 7.9	4,200 5.7	3,700 6.5	4,300 7.6	3,300 5.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	198,800	196,200	199,400	61,600	60,900	61,600	38,800	38,800	39,500
Nat Resources & Construction	7,300	7,300	7,300	2,500	2,500	2,600	1,700	1,700	1,800
Manufacturing	20,300	17,500	21,800	13,700	13,500	14,000	4,100	4,100	4,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,100	26,900	27,100	9,800	9,900	10,100	8,800	8,800	9,100
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,400	5,400	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Retail Trade	17,800	17,700	18,000	6,700	6,700	7,000	6,100	6,100	6,400
Information	3,700	3,700	3,700	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	5,900	5,900	5,900	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,600
Professional & Business Services	28,600	28,200	28,100	5,600	5,500	5,500	3,600	3,500	3,600
Educational & Health Services	23,800	23,800	22,900	9,700	9,700	9,300	5,900	5,900	5,800
Leisure & Hospitality	14,900	15,100	15,000	6,300	6,300	6,100	4,800	4,800	4,800
Other Services	6,300	6,200	6,200	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Government	60,900	61,600	61,400	9,500	9,200	9,800	5,600	6,700	5,700

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,194	2,203	2,215	212,200	218,000	211,700	416,800	424,300	412,400
Employment	2,039	2,026	2,060	194,700	196,200	196,800	392,300	395,500	390,900
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	155 7.0	177 8.1	155 7.0	17,600 8.3	21,800 10.0	14,900 7.0	24,500 5.9	28,800 6.8	21,500 5.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,006	1,991	2,028	149,800	149,700	151,400	392,900	390,800	391,000
Nat Resources & Construction	90	90	91	7,500	7,500	7,400	20,000	19,700	19,700
Manufacturing	262	249	281	19,500	19,500	21,100	73,800	73,100	73,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	375	374	379	31,100	31,100	31,300	76,400	76,200	76,200
Wholesale Trade	92	92	93	6,500	6,500	6,500	23,000	23,000	22,200
Retail Trade	219	218	221	21,200	21,100	21,300	42,900	42,800	43,300
Information	34	34	35	2,400	2,400	2,400	5,500	5,500	5,500
Financial Activities	119	120	120	6,500	6,500	6,500	21,800	21,900	21,900
Professional & Business Services	380	375	375	15,300	15,000	15,000	55,400	54,500	56,000
Educational & Health Services	267	267	263	24,300	24,400	24,100	56,000	56,100	53,700
Leisure & Hospitality	188	187	188	16,100	16,100	16,100	33,200	32,900	33,500
Other Services	88	88	91	7,000	7,000	6,900	17,900	17,900	17,700
Government	203	207	205	20,100	20,200	20,600	32,900	33,000	32,900

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	140,100	142,200	137,600	79,900	80,300	80,100	175,100	175,300	173,900
Employment	133,100	134,100	131,700	74,000	73,900	75,300	165,600	164,000	165,400
Unemployment	7,000	8,100	5,900	6,000	6,400	4,800	9,600	11,200	8,500
Rate (Percent)	5.0	5.7	4.3	7.5	8.0	6.0	5.5	6.4	4.9
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	117,300	116,600	115,800	60,100	59,600	61,400	143,100	141,300	143,300
Nat Resources & Construction	7,000	7,000	7,000	2,400	2,400	2,700	6,900	6,900	7,000
Manufacturing	38,400	38,100	37,700	9,900	9,700	10,500	23,500	22,900	24,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,700	18,700	18,200	12,600	12,500	12,700	25,100	25,000	25,000
Wholesale Trade	5,000	5,000	4,800	1,700	1,700	1,700	4,500	4,500	4,400
Retail Trade	10,900	10,900	10,600	8,000	7,900	8,000	16,500	16,400	16,500
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	7,700	7,600	7,600
Professional & Business Services	11,800	11,900	11,700	4,900	4,800	4,800	15,200	14,700	14,900
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,100	10,000	9,500	9,500	9,600	20,200	20,200	20,300
Leisure & Hospitality	8,800	8,700	9,100	5,900	5,900	5,900	16,000	15,900	15,900
Other Services	4,500	4,400	4,400	2,900	2,900	3,000	6,600	6,600	6,700
Government	13,900	13,600	13,500	9,200	9,100	9,300	20,400	20,000	20,100
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	247,500	253,300	247,300	78,600	79,300	78,500	92,700	94,500	92,100
Employment	233,100	235,900	233,900	73,300	72,500	73,900	86,300	87,200	86,600
Unemployment	14,400	17,500	13,400	5,300	6,700	4,600	6,400	7,300	5,500
Rate (Percent)	5.8	6.9	5.4	6.8	8.5	5.8	6.9	7.8	5.9
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	221,000	220,900	221,400	42,600	41,400	43,300	66,800	66,700	67,300
Nat Resources & Construction	9,500	9,400	9,500	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,700	2,700	2,700
Manufacturing	21,300	21,200	21,200	7,300	6,200	8,600	13,400	13,300	13,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,400	36,400	36,700	9,600	9,800	9,600	13,800	13,800	14,100
Wholesale Trade	5,900	5,900	5,800	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,500
Retail Trade	24,300	24,100	24,700	5,500	5,600	5,500	11,000	11,000	11,300
Information	3,100	3,100	3,100	*	*	*	900	900	1,000
Financial Activities	15,900	15,800	15,700	1,600	1,600	1,600	2,000	2,000	2,000
Professional & Business Services	20,300	20,000	20,300	4,000	3,900	3,800	4,300	4,200	4,100
Educational & Health Services	26,500	26,400	26,400	4,700	4,700	4,600	10,100	10,200	10,000
Leisure & Hospitality	19,800	19,600	19,700	4,800	4,800	5,000	8,700	8,700	8,600
Other Services	11,000	11,100	11,000	2,000	1,900	2,000	2,800	2,800	2,800
Government	57,200	57,900	57,800	5,600	5,800	5,300	8,100	8,100	8,300

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles–Benton Harbor

Saginaw–Sag. Township North

	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	80,900	81,600	80,600	101,100	101,500	100,700
Employment	75,200	75,100	75,800	93,900	92,600	94,000
Unemployment	5,700	6,400	4,800	7,300	8,900	6,700
Rate (Percent)	7.0	7.9	6.0	7.2	8.7	6.6

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,700	64,200	65,300	93,200	90,800	93,100
Nat Resources & Construction	2,300	2,300	2,500	4,200	4,200	4,200
Manufacturing	14,600	14,300	15,100	13,500	11,900	13,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,200	12,100	12,300	17,000	16,900	17,600
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,800	2,800	2,600
Retail Trade	7,500	7,400	7,700	11,700	11,600	12,400
Information	900	900	900	2,100	2,100	2,100
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	5,200	5,200	5,200
Professional & Business Services	5,100	5,000	5,300	9,600	9,400	9,300
Educational & Health Services	9,800	9,800	9,600	15,800	15,500	15,300
Leisure & Hospitality	7,400	7,400	7,300	9,900	9,700	9,900
Other Services	2,900	2,900	3,000	4,200	4,100	4,200
Government	7,200	7,200	7,000	11,700	11,800	11,700

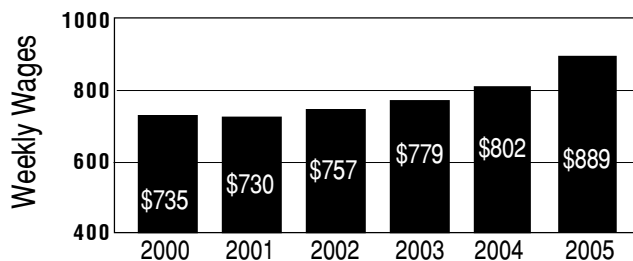
Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

Northwest Lower Michigan

	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	Jul 2006	Aug 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	166,800	169,600	164,000	102,600	104,900	102,100	169,400	173,900	167,100
Employment	156,800	158,900	155,400	95,300	96,400	96,100	159,600	162,700	158,800
Unemployment	10,000	10,700	8,600	7,400	8,600	6,000	9,900	11,200	8,300
Rate (Percent)	6.0	6.3	5.3	7.2	8.2	5.9	5.8	6.4	5.0

Average Weekly Wages Ann Arbor MSA
Annual Averages, 2000–2005



Regional Focus

Average Weekly Wages Ann Arbor MSA, Annual Averages 2000–2005

Average weekly wages (AWW) in the Ann Arbor MSA moved up to \$889 during 2005, an annual gain of \$87 or 10.8 percent. In 2004 the area's AWW stood at \$802, an increase of \$23 or 3.0 percent over 2003. Average weekly wages are calculated by dividing the total wages paid that period in the area by the average number of workers and by the number of weeks (52). The weekly wages contain all the area's earnings, including overtime wages.

August Jobless Rates Drop Seasonally in All of Michigan's Major Areas

August seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates fell in all of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas. Total employment levels were mixed, while labor force moved down in all the areas. Unemployment rate reductions were in the most part significant, but seasonal, ranging from 0.3 to 1.7 percentage points, with a median drop of 0.9 percent. The largest declines occurred in the Monroe, Flint, and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), with the rates in these regions dropping by at least 1.5 percent. The jobless rate declines in August reflected typical seasonal labor market patterns brought about by two factors. First, the number of the unemployed contracted in most areas with the recall of auto-related workers on temporary layoff due to model changeover activities. Second, many job seekers, particularly college and high school students, began leaving the job market either in preparation to resume classes, or simply gave up the search for summer employment, causing the labor force to drop.

From August 2005 to August 2006, unemployment rates moved up in 16 of the state's 17 major labor market areas. The average over-the-year rate hike was 0.8 of a percentage point, with almost all of the regional rates advancing by over half of a percentage point. The largest rate increases over this period were recorded in the Jackson and Flint MSAs along with the Northeast Lower Michigan Region. The unemployment rate in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA remained unchanged during this period, standing at 7.0 percent.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.6 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.0 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 5.5 percent. The highest jobless rates in the month of August were recorded by the Flint and Jackson MSAs, with 8.3 and 7.5 percent, respectively.

All But Two of Michigan's Major Areas Report Gains in August Nonfarm Employment

Total nonfarm employment increased in 12 out of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of August. The remaining two areas, the Bay City, and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs showed no changes in payroll jobs during the month. Among the major areas, two MSAs (Monroe and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North) reported job increases over two percent, while the remaining areas had employment gains ranging from 0.1 to 1.3 percentage points. Employment advances in most major areas were seasonal and were the result of automotive plants and their suppliers recalling workers from the annual model changeover and retooling layoffs.

The service providing industries remained basically flat in many areas. However, some minor gains were reported by 10 MSAs, while two areas (Ann Arbor and Lansing MSAs) experienced small losses caused chiefly by reductions in their state government education sectors. Employment in the remaining two areas, Bay City and Muskegon MSAs, was unchanged. The areas recording the strongest job gains for the month in the service-providing sector were the Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, and Saginaw MSAs, all advancing by 1.1 percentage points. The professional and business services sector (mainly administrative and support services) displayed gains in all but one MSA, with the largest gains reported by the Kalamazoo and Bay City MSAs up by 3.4 and 2.9 percent, respectively.

The goods-producing industries exhibited a positive picture in most of the MSAs during the month of August. Employment in 12 areas showed increases ranging from 0.7 to 12.5 percent, while in the remaining areas, the Bay City and Flint MSAs, employment stayed unchanged for the month. Job gains in most MSAs were attributed mainly to worker recalls in the manufacturing sector. The largest percentage advances in the goods-producing sectors were reported in the Monroe, Ann Arbor and Saginaw MSAs, up by 12.5, 11.3, and 9.9 percent. The Detroit MSA added 12,600 workers, or 3.7 percent.

During August, average weekly hours in manufacturing increased in four of the five major areas for which data is currently available. The gains were due mainly to more overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings also advanced in four areas during the month, with increases also reported primarily in the durable goods sector. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings expanded in four major areas. The largest increases in weekly earnings were reported in the Flint and Detroit MSAs, up by \$176.88 and \$86.72 respectively, followed by the Lansing MSA up by \$39.92, and the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA up by \$18.58. In the remaining area, the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA, average weekly wages stayed essentially flat, dipping by \$3.48.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas* August and July 2006

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	August	July	August	July	August	July
Michigan	43.3	41.5	21.94	21.30	\$950.00	\$883.95
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	42.8	41.6	25.12	23.76	1,075.14	988.42
Flint	45.9	40.2	28.35	27.97	1,301.27	1,124.39
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	43.8	43.0	17.31	17.20	758.18	739.60
Kalamazoo-Portage	38.7	38.7	15.03	15.12	581.66	585.14
Lansing-East Lansing	41.6	41.2	23.58	22.84	980.93	941.01

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area August 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, moved up from an average of 196.8 index points in June 2006 to an average of 198.6 points in August 2006. The 0.9 percent increase was primarily due to higher costs for apparel, transportation, and medical care. Price increases for motor fuel and energy in general continued to show high gains during this period, moving up by 3.9 and 1.7 percent, respectively.

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

	Index Number For August 2006	Percent Change From June To August 2006
Detroit Metro All Items	198.6	+0.9
Food And Beverages	182.9	+0.7
Food At Home	178.4	+0.6
Food Away From Home	188.3	+1.0
Housing	189.3	0
Shelter	213.9	0
Fuels & Utilities	216.8	-0.4
Apparel	113.0	+14.6
Transportation	206.0	+1.1
Motor Fuel	255.2	+3.9
Medical Care	329.5	+1.0
Education & Communicat.	121.8	-0.2
Energy	217.8	+1.7
Recreation	122.6	+0.5

Mass Layoffs in Michigan, August 2006

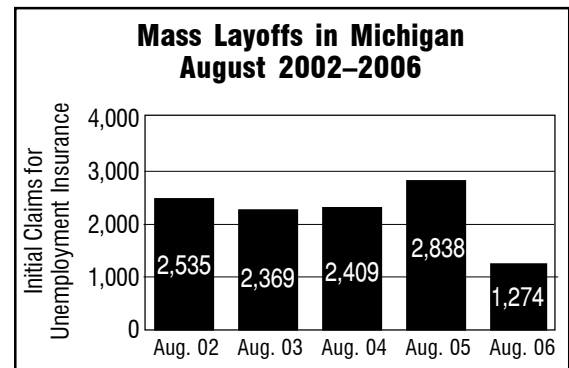
The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that employers initiated 14 mass layoff actions in Michigan during August 2006 (preliminary data), and the number of workers filing initial unemployment insurance claims totaled 1,274, the lowest since August of 2002. Each mass layoff action involved at least 50 people from a single establishment. Compared with August 2005, the number of events declined by 15 (less than half), and the number of workers involved fell by 1,564 (55 percent). The number of mass layoff events in the month of August tends to drop dramatically when compared to the number of events in July (228 in 2006), when many workers are temporarily laid off due to model changeover and retooling activities in the automotive and auto supplier industries. Among the states, California reported the largest number of initial claims (20,229), followed by New York with 7,042 and Kentucky with 5,785.

The monthly data releases cover mass layoffs of 50 or more workers beginning a given month, regardless of the duration of the layoffs. Information on the length of the layoffs is obtained later and is issued in a quarterly release that reports on mass layoffs lasting more than 30 days (referred to as "extended mass layoffs"). This report also provides more information on the industry classification and location of the

establishment and on the demographics of the laid-off workers.

Nationally, employers initiated 708 mass layoffs in August 2006, and the number of workers involved totaled 72,844, an increase of 5,262 or 7.8 percent from August 2005. The manufacturing sector accounted for 30 percent of all mass layoffs events and 46 percent of all initial claims filed in August 2006.

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



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