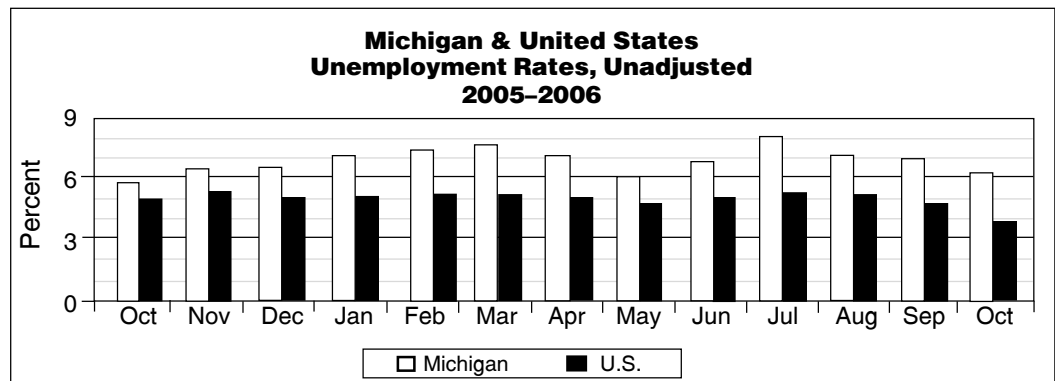


Michigan's Unemployment Rate Down Seasonally To 6.1 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate decreased by six tenths of a percentage point during the month of October, bringing the state's unadjusted rate down to 6.1 percent. The decline in the jobless rate represents 26,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment contracted to 314,000. The state's civilian labor force advanced by 6,000 during the month, to 5,112,000, while employment moved up by 32,000 to 4,798,000. The increase in labor force and employment during the month of October was primarily seasonal, and was concentrated mainly in regions containing higher education facilities. Many colleges and universities continued to recall support personnel such

as student assistants, and staff support workers for the fall semester. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) also fell during October, moving down by 0.3 percentage points to 4.1 percent.

Compared to a year ago, Michigan's October labor force advanced by 9,000, employment contracted by 21,000, while unemployment moved up by 30,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.5 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



Small Seasonal Gains In Michigan Nonfarm Jobs

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased slightly during the month of October, edging up to 4,412,000. Employment opportunities moved up by 10,000, with gains recorded in the service-providing sector of the economy. Payroll job advances were concentrated mainly in the government sector, up by 25,000, as state and local educational facilities recalled nonfaculty staff for the fall semester. Seasonal gains were also reported in private educational services (up by 6,000). Small job advances were also reported by retail trade, up by 4,000. Leisure and hospitality was one sector to show seasonal employment reductions for the month (down by 14,000), while financial activities, and professional and business services remained flat. The goods-producing sector contracted by 8,000 jobs during October, mainly due to production adjustments in durable goods, particularly the automotive industry and its suppliers. Construction employment reported a small seasonal decline (-2,000) for the month.

In October, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries decreased to 42.7 hours from 43.5 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved down by 11 cents to \$22.04. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing contracted to \$941.11, a loss of \$22.42 from the previous month's total.

Michigan Hours and Earnings October & September 2006				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2006		2006	
	Oct	Sep	Oct	Sep
Manufacturing	\$22.04	\$22.15	42.7	43.5
Durables	23.90	24.03	43.7	44.6
Transport Equipment	28.90	29.49	43.5	44.7
Nondurables	15.52	15.38	39.5	40.1

University of Michigan Economic Outlook Forecast Update 2006–2008

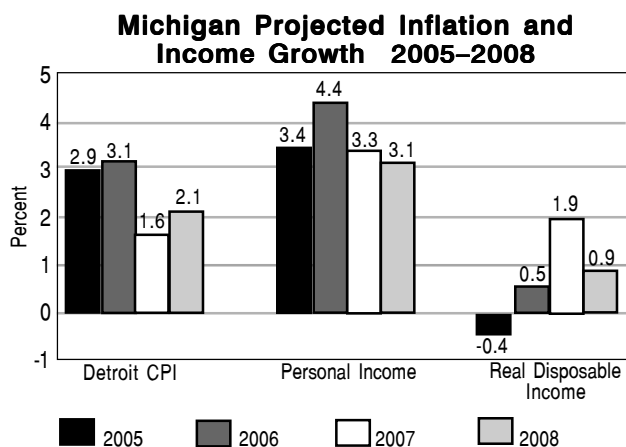
Periodically the University of Michigan's forecasting group (Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics — RSQE) prepares projections for the development of the state's economy. In November 2006 a new forecast was published projecting Michigan's inflation and income growth for 2006 through 2008.

The report suggests that consumer price inflation, as measured by the Detroit Consumer Price Index (CPI), will edge upward from the 2.9 percent increase recorded for 2005 to 3.1 percent in 2006. Much of the higher inflation of the past two years is attributed to sharp increases in oil and gas prices. However, energy prices are expected to moderate, and inflation will move down to 1.6 percent in 2007. Consumer prices are forecast to rise 2.1 percent in 2008, roughly equal to the average price increase over the period 2001-2004.

Personal income growth will move up to 4.4 percent in 2006, up from 3.4 percent in 2005. The gains in 2006 will reflect a temporary strengthening of manufacturing earnings, as well as an acceleration in dividends, interest, and rental income throughout the state. However, personal income growth will fall to 3.3 percent in 2007, and will continue at 3.1 percent during 2008.

Real disposable income is projected to advance from 0.5 percent during 2006, to 1.9 percent in 2007. This improvement will come despite a slow down in personal income growth, as the rate of inflation will be cut in half and the growth in federal taxes will diminish. However, real disposable income growth will moderate to 0.9 percent in 2008, following a projected easing of personal income growth, and pickup in taxes and inflation.

Source: Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics (RSQE), University of Michigan, November 2006.



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Oct 2006 Sep 2006 Oct 2005

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,112	5,106	5,103
Employment	4,798	4,766	4,819
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	314	340	284
	6.1	6.7	5.6

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,412	4,402	4,440
Goods-Producing	855	863	891
Nat Resources & Mining	9	9	9
Construction	204	206	203
Manufacturing	642	649	679
Durable Goods	492	498	529
Fabricated Metals	85	85	85
Machinery Manufact.	74	74	75
Transportation Equip.	212	218	238
Nondurable Goods	150	151	151
Service-Providing	3,558	3,539	3,548
Trade, Transport & Util.	792	788	805
Wholesale Trade	171	171	170
Retail Trade	491	487	505
Motor Vehicle Dealers	60	60	61
Food & Beverage Stores	84	83	85
General Merchandise	109	107	113
Transp, Warehousing & Util	130	130	130
Information	66	67	67
Financial Activities	219	220	218
Finance & Insurance	164	164	163
Real Estate & Rental	56	56	56
Prof & Business Services	616	617	600
Prof, Scientific & Technical	252	251	246
Management Scientific Services	20	20	20
Administrative Support	290	291	279
Education & Health Services	582	576	573
Education Services	81	75	78
Health Care & Social Asst	501	501	495
Leisure & Hospitality	410	424	407
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	65	71	65
Accommodation & Food	345	353	343
Other Services	178	179	180
Government	694	669	698
Federal	54	55	55
State	174	171	178
Local	466	444	466

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	193,400	193,200	193,700	72,600	73,200	72,600	56,000	56,400	56,300
Employment	185,500	184,200	187,300	68,100	68,200	68,900	52,800	52,800	53,500
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8,000 4.1	8,900 4.6	6,400 3.3	4,500 6.2	5,000 6.8	3,700 5.1	3,200 5.7	3,600 6.4	2,800 5.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	206,900	204,600	207,800	62,300	62,500	62,900	39,800	39,700	40,200
Nat Resources & Construction	7,100	7,200	7,100	2,400	2,400	2,500	1,700	1,700	1,700
Manufacturing	20,200	20,300	22,100	13,500	13,700	13,700	4,300	4,300	4,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,500	27,100	27,800	9,900	9,900	10,000	8,900	8,800	9,100
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,300	1,400	1,300
Retail Trade	18,100	17,900	18,500	6,700	6,700	6,900	6,300	6,100	6,500
Information	3,600	3,600	3,700	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	5,700	5,700	5,700	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,600
Professional & Business Services	28,100	28,300	27,600	5,400	5,500	5,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Educational & Health Services	24,200	24,000	23,400	10,300	10,200	10,300	6,000	6,000	5,900
Leisure & Hospitality	14,800	14,900	14,700	5,800	6,000	5,700	4,600	4,700	4,700
Other Services	6,100	6,100	6,200	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,300	2,300
Government	69,600	67,400	69,500	10,600	10,400	10,800	6,400	6,300	6,400
	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,202	2,176	2,201	212,000	212,900	212,800	411,900	415,200	411,500
Employment	2,054	2,023	2,057	196,500	195,600	200,100	390,000	390,100	392,800
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	147 6.7	153 7.0	144 6.5	15,500 7.3	17,300 8.1	12,700 6.0	22,000 5.3	25,100 6.0	18,800 4.6
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,031	2,021	2,058	154,300	153,700	156,500	398,800	397,500	399,100
Nat Resources & Construction	86	87	88	7,100	7,200	7,000	19,000	19,300	19,300
Manufacturing	262	266	282	19,200	19,400	21,600	73,600	73,800	73,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	375	372	380	31,300	31,100	31,500	76,700	76,000	76,300
Wholesale Trade	91	92	93	6,400	6,400	6,500	22,900	22,800	22,100
Retail Trade	219	216	222	21,400	21,200	21,500	43,200	42,700	43,600
Information	34	34	35	2,400	2,400	2,400	5,500	5,500	5,500
Financial Activities	118	118	118	6,400	6,500	6,400	21,900	21,800	21,900
Professional & Business Services	381	380	376	15,200	15,200	14,900	54,800	55,100	55,800
Educational & Health Services	270	268	266	24,600	24,400	24,500	57,700	57,100	55,900
Leisure & Hospitality	181	183	182	15,800	16,000	15,800	32,200	32,800	32,800
Other Services	90	89	92	6,900	6,900	6,900	17,700	17,700	17,800
Government	235	224	239	25,400	24,600	25,500	39,700	38,400	39,900

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	137,700	139,000	137,100	79,000	79,400	79,700	174,400	175,300	174,700
Employment	131,400	131,800	131,900	73,900	73,600	75,600	166,100	165,800	167,200
Unemployment	6,300	7,200	5,300	5,100	5,800	4,100	8,400	9,500	7,400
Rate (Percent)	4.6	5.2	3.8	6.5	7.3	5.2	4.8	5.4	4.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	118,400	118,500	118,000	60,600	60,600	62,000	147,200	146,900	147,800
Nat Resources & Construction	6,800	6,900	6,700	2,300	2,400	2,600	6,700	6,800	6,700
Manufacturing	37,700	38,000	37,300	9,700	9,800	10,300	23,300	23,400	23,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,600	18,700	18,200	12,400	12,400	12,700	25,100	25,000	25,000
Wholesale Trade	5,000	5,000	4,800	1,600	1,700	1,700	4,500	4,500	4,400
Retail Trade	10,800	10,900	10,700	7,900	7,800	7,900	16,500	16,500	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	7,500	7,500	7,500
Professional & Business Services	11,600	11,700	11,600	4,800	4,900	4,800	15,300	15,300	15,500
Educational & Health Services	10,400	10,300	10,400	9,800	9,700	9,800	20,300	20,300	20,200
Leisure & Hospitality	8,200	8,500	8,300	5,700	5,800	5,700	15,600	15,900	15,500
Other Services	4,400	4,400	4,400	2,900	2,900	3,000	6,400	6,500	6,600
Government	16,600	15,900	16,900	10,200	9,900	10,200	25,500	24,700	25,500
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	252,800	253,000	253,400	78,200	79,000	78,100	90,700	91,300	91,100
Employment	240,200	238,500	241,400	73,200	73,600	74,400	85,000	85,000	86,200
Unemployment	12,600	14,500	12,000	5,000	5,400	3,700	5,700	6,300	4,900
Rate (Percent)	5.0	5.7	4.7	6.3	6.8	4.7	6.3	6.9	5.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	231,800	230,200	231,900	43,400	43,600	44,200	66,700	66,700	67,600
Nat Resources & Construction	9,200	9,300	9,200	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,700	2,700	2,600
Manufacturing	21,600	21,200	21,400	7,300	7,700	8,300	13,200	13,300	13,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	37,000	36,700	37,100	9,700	9,700	9,500	13,800	13,700	14,000
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	5,800	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,400
Retail Trade	24,900	24,600	25,000	5,500	5,500	5,500	11,000	10,900	11,300
Information	3,100	3,100	3,100	*	*	*	900	900	1,000
Financial Activities	15,600	15,600	15,500	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,900	1,900	2,000
Professional & Business Services	20,300	20,200	20,200	4,000	4,000	3,800	4,200	4,200	4,100
Educational & Health Services	27,100	26,900	27,300	4,800	4,700	4,700	10,300	10,200	10,400
Leisure & Hospitality	19,600	20,200	19,700	4,600	4,700	4,800	7,400	8,000	7,300
Other Services	11,000	10,900	11,100	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,600	2,600	2,700
Government	67,300	66,100	67,300	6,600	6,400	6,700	9,700	9,200	9,800

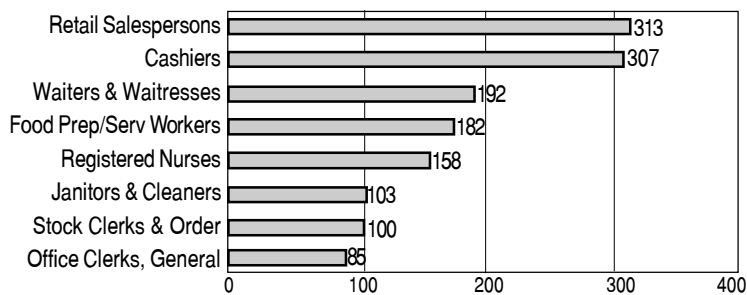
* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw-Sag. Township North		
	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	80,200	80,400	79,900	98,800	100,000	100,000
Employment	75,400	74,900	75,800	92,600	92,900	94,200
Unemployment	4,900	5,500	4,100	6,200	7,100	5,900
Rate (Percent)	6.1	6.8	5.1	6.3	7.1	5.9
Place of Work						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	65,900	65,500	66,300	93,100	93,300	94,500
Nat Resources & Construction	2,300	2,300	2,400	4,200	4,200	4,100
Manufacturing	14,600	14,600	15,000	13,000	13,500	13,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,100	12,000	12,200	16,900	16,900	17,800
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,600	2,700	2,600
Retail Trade	7,500	7,400	7,600	11,800	11,700	12,600
Information	900	900	900	2,100	2,100	2,100
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	5,100	5,100	5,200
Professional & Business Services	5,100	5,100	5,200	9,500	9,500	9,300
Educational & Health Services	10,300	10,100	10,200	15,700	15,700	15,500
Leisure & Hospitality	6,800	7,100	6,800	9,200	9,500	9,300
Other Services	2,900	2,900	3,000	4,100	4,100	4,200
Government	8,600	8,200	8,300	13,300	12,700	13,300

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan		
	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005	Oct 2006	Sep 2006	Oct 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	163,400	165,200	161,700	100,500	102,300	99,200	160,000	163,200	158,800
Employment	155,000	155,600	145,400	93,800	95,000	93,800	150,900	153,300	151,400
Unemployment	8,500	9,600	7,300	6,700	7,300	5,400	9,000	9,900	7,400
Rate (Percent)	5.2	5.8	4.5	6.7	7.1	5.4	5.6	6.1	4.7

Selected Occupations With the Largest Number of Projected Annual Openings, Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSA, 2002-2012



Regional Focus

Selected occupations with the largest projected number of annual openings in the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSA, 2002-2012

The total number of annual openings by occupation in the Saginaw MSA between 2002 and 2012, is projected to average 6,010. Only 25 percent of the annual openings will come from employment growth, while the rest will come from the need to replace current workers. The occupation with the largest number of annual openings is retail salespersons with 313, followed by cashiers (307), and waiters and waitresses (192). Noteworthy are registered nurses with 158 annual openings.

October Jobless Rates Drop Seasonally in All Major Areas

Seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates moved down in all of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas during the month of October. Unemployment rate reductions over the month were seasonal and ranged from 0.3 percent to 0.8 percent, with a median drop of 0.6 of a percentage point. The largest over-the-month jobless rate decreases were recorded in the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, Jackson, and Flint Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). From September to October, labor force decreased in 15 regions, and increased in two: the Ann Arbor, and the Detroit MSAs. Employment changes during October were minor, with eight regions posting declines, seven areas reporting gains, and the remaining two areas (Bay City, and Muskegon-Norton Shores MSAs), showing no change for the month. October jobless rate reductions were not unexpected, as summer and seasonal workers continued withdrawing from the labor market with the end of the tourism season.

From October 2005 to October 2006, unemployment rates advanced in all 17 of the state's major labor market areas.

Over-the-year rate increases were wide ranging, averaging a fairly significant 0.8 percent. The largest rate hikes since October 2005 were recorded in the Monroe, Flint, and Jackson MSAs, along with the Northeast Lower Michigan Region. The jobless rates in these regions increased by at least 1.3 percentage points. Over-the-year employment levels decreased in 15 of the state's major labor market areas. In the remaining two areas, total employment moved up slightly in the Upper Peninsula, and remained unchanged in the Northeast Lower Michigan Region.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.1 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 4.6 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 4.8 percent. The highest jobless rates in the month of October were recorded by the Flint MSA at 7.3 percent, followed by the Detroit MSA and the Northeast Lower Michigan Region, both with 6.7 percent.

Payroll Employment Mixed in Michigan's Major Areas

Total nonfarm employment increased in eight out of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of October, while four areas reported small declines, and two areas, the Jackson and Muskegon MSAs, remained unchanged for the month. Among the MSAs showing job gains in October, Ann Arbor had the largest percentage gain at 1.1 percent, followed by the Lansing, and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs, up by 0.7 and 0.6 percentage points, respectively. Employment gains were seasonal, and were concentrated in the services-providing industries.

Job additions in the service-providing industries were most evident in state and local government, as educational facilities continued recalling their staff and support personnel for the fall semester. Many areas also recorded seasonal gains in private education and health services, mostly in higher educational facilities. Among the areas experiencing strong gains in government employment were the Detroit MSA, up by 11,700 jobs, or 5.2 percent, the Ann Arbor MSA, up by 2,200 jobs, or 3.3 percent, and the Grand Rapids and Lansing MSAs, up by 1,300 and 1,200 jobs, respectively. Most other major sectors (retail trade, information, financial activities, professional and business, and other services) remained basically flat, exhibiting small job changes during the month. The sector recording seasonal job reductions throughout the state was leisure and hospitality, mainly

in amusement, gambling and recreation, as well as accommodation and food services, following the conclusion of the tourism and recreation season.

In the goods-producing sector, employment declined in most areas mainly due to production adjustments in the durable goods sector, particularly the automotive industry and its suppliers. The largest reductions were recorded in the Monroe, Saginaw, and Detroit MSAs, down by 3.9, 2.8 and 1.4 percent, respectively. The construction industry experienced only minor changes in October.

During October, average weekly hours in manufacturing declined in three of the five major areas for which data is currently available. The losses were due to less overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings fell in all five areas during the month, with reductions reported mainly in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings contracted in four major areas. The largest decreases in weekly earnings were reported in the Detroit MSA, down by \$47.53, and the Lansing MSA down by \$35.58. These areas were followed by the Kalamazoo and the Flint MSAs, with decreases of \$9.39 and \$4.14, respectively. In the remaining area, the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA, average weekly wages increased by \$3.64.

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

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Oct	Sep	Oct	Sep	Oct	Sep
Michigan	42.7	43.5	22.04	22.15	\$941.11	\$963.53
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	41.6	42.9	25.34	25.68	1,054.14	1,101.67
Flint	44.2	44.0	29.90	30.13	1,321.58	1,325.72
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	42.7	42.3	18.63	18.72	795.50	791.86
Kalamazoo-Portage	40.1	40.3	14.69	14.85	589.07	598.46
Lansing-East Lansing	41.6	41.3	23.18	24.21	964.29	999.87

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area October 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, fell from an average of 198.6 index points in August 2006 to an average of 196.6 points in October 2006. The 1.0 percent decline was primarily due to lower costs for fuels and utilities. Price decreases for motor fuel, and energy in general showed the highest reductions during this period, moving down by 26.2 and 16.4 percent, respectively.

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

	Index Number For October 2006	Percent Change From Aug To Oct 2006
Detroit Metro All Items	196.6	-1.0
Food And Beverages	186.5	+2.0
Food At Home	184.0	+3.1
Food Away From Home	189.7	+0.7
Housing	188.7	-0.3
Shelter	214.1	+0.1
Fuels & Utilities	208.2	-4.0
Apparel	113.1	+0.1
Transportation	190.4	-7.6
Motor Fuel	188.3	-26.2
Medical Care	329.3	-0.1
Education & Communicat.	126.6	+3.9
Energy	182.1	-16.4
Recreation	123.8	+1.0

Michigan's Hot 50 Jobs

Michigan's Department of Labor & Economic Growth (DLEG), Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives has published a brochure "Michigan's HOT 50 Jobs". These occupations are projected to record positive long-term job growth through 2012, generate significant numbers of annual job openings, and offer positive average wages. The levels of education and training required are also provided for each occupation. Following is a list of some of the occupations listed in the "Michigan's HOT 50 Jobs" brochure.

Michigan's Demand Occupations	Average Hourly Wage	Projected Annual Job Openings	Percent Job Growth 2002-2012	Education and Training Beyond High School
General & Operation Mgrs	\$45.25	1,248	12.3	Bachelor's degree plus work experience
Computer Systems Analysts	\$31.57	740	31.5	Bachelor's degree or higher
Comp. Software Engineers Applic	\$34.40	446	36.5	Bachelor's degree or higher
Registered Nurses	\$25.30	3,132	18.9	Bachelor's or associate's degree
Police & Sheriff's Officers	\$21.63	790	17.4	Specialized On the Job Training (OJT)
Electricians	\$25.72	1,065	20.5	Apprenticeship, postsecondary technical training or long term OJT, state license.
Plumbers, Pipefitters, Steamfitters	\$24.08	734	15.9	Apprenticeship, postsecondary technical training or long term OJT, state license.
Carpenters	\$18.93	1,175	14.5	Apprenticeship, postsecondary technical training, or long term OJT
Cost Estimators	\$26.31	324	16.6	Bachelor's degree plus work experience
Truck Drivers, Heavy	\$17.24	1,908	18.2	Apprenticeship or moderate OJT
Sheet Metal Workers	\$22.89	255	17.4	Apprenticeship or moderate OJT
Maintenance & Repair Workers	\$17.17	1,367	14.2	Moderate OJT

NOTE: The forecasts above highlight positive long-term growth occupations. They do not necessarily reflect current hiring demand.

For more information, or copies of the "Michigan's 50 HOT Jobs" brochure, please visit your local Michigan Works! office, or call DLEG at (313) 456-3090. The brochure is also available on our website (www.michigan.gov/lmi) under Publications.

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