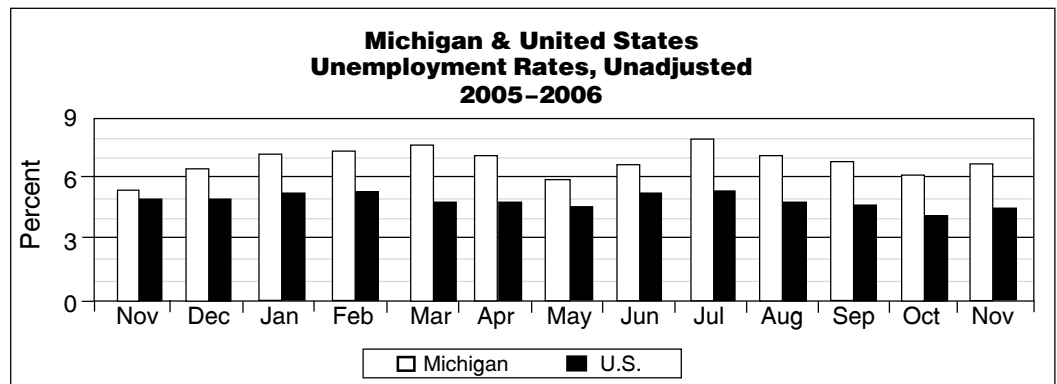


## Michigan's November Jobless Rate Increases To 6.5 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 0.4 percentage points during November, bringing the state's jobless rate to 6.5 percent, up from 6.1 percent recorded in October. The jobless rate increase represents 15,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment moved up to 329,000. The state's civilian labor force contracted by 22,000 and fell to 5,090,000, while employment fell by 37,000 to 4,761,000. Unemployment levels increased during November mainly for seasonal reasons, such as job reductions in construction and leisure and hospitality services.

This was most evident in the Northwest and Northeast Lower Michigan regions, where employment fell over the month by 4,000 and 3,200, respectively. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) increased during November by 0.2 of a percentage point, to 4.3 percent.

Compared to a year ago, November's labor force decreased by 33,000, employment fell by 42,000, and unemployment moved forward by 9,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.3 percent in the state's jobless rate.



## Michigan's Payroll Employment Remains Unchanged During November

Michigan's nonfarm employment remained unchanged during the month of November, holding steady at 4,418,000. However, although the total number of jobs recorded did not change, some limited movements were observed within the major sectors of the state's economy. Service-providing employment advanced by 8,000 jobs during the month, following seasonal gains in retail trade, mainly in general merchandise stores (up by 7,000), as store owners continued hiring additional personnel for the holiday season. Seasonal gains were also recorded in education and health services (up by 4,000), and government (up by 6,000). On the other hand, some of the gains in the service-producing industries were offset by seasonal reductions in leisure and hospitality (arts, entertainment, and recreation), with the conclusion of the tourism and recreation season. Good-producing jobs fell by 8,000 during November, mainly due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry, while manufacturing employment remained virtually flat, down by 2,000 jobs, mostly in durable goods.

In November, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries decreased to 42.0 hours from 42.8 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings increased by 31 cents to \$22.03. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing dipped to \$925.26, a loss of \$4.36 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2006 Nov.	2006 Oct.	2006 Nov.	2006 Oct.
Manufacturing	\$22.03	\$21.72	42.0	42.8
Durables	23.90	23.51	42.8	43.8
Transport Equipment	29.30	28.90	42.8	43.7
Nondurables	15.55	15.45	39.6	39.6

## Quality Changes In Domestic 2007 Model Vehicles

According to estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, the value of **quality changes** for a sample of 12 2007-model-year domestically-produced passenger cars that were included in the Producer Price Index (PPI), averaged \$139.96. The estimated **retail** equivalent value of these quality changes averaged \$150.91.

The \$150.91 estimated retail value of quality changes to domestic passenger cars includes:

- ◆ \$56.57 for safety improvements such as changes in airbags and tire pressure monitor systems;
- ◆ \$94.34 for other quality changes such as changes in audio systems, warranty changes, and changes in levels of standard or optional equipment.

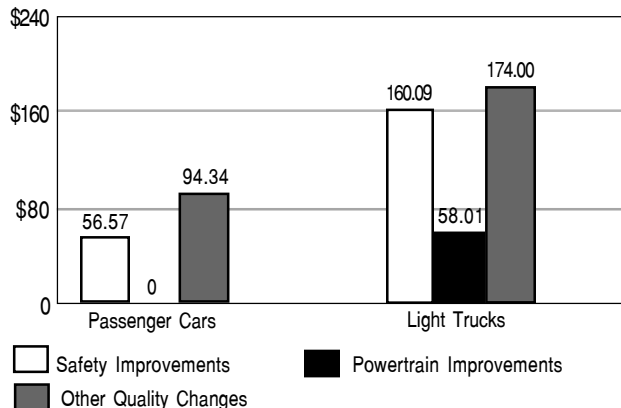
The value of quality changes for a sample of 20 2007-model-year domestically produced light trucks included in the PPI averaged \$361.76. The estimated retail equivalent value of quality changes for domestic light trucks averaged \$392.10.

The \$392.10 estimated retail value of quality changes includes:

- ◆ \$160.09 for federally mandated and non-mandated safety improvements, such as tire pressure monitor system, stability control, and airbag system improvements;
- ◆ \$58.01 for powertrain improvements;
- ◆ \$174.00 for other quality changes, such as emission improvements, warranty changes, changes to audio systems, and changes in levels of standard or optional equipment.

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

**Average Retail Equivalent Value Of Quality Changes, Passenger Cars and Light Trucks, 2007 Model Vehicles**



## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Nov 2006    Oct 2006    Nov 2005

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,090	5,112	5,123
Employment	4,761	4,798	4,803
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	329	314	320
	6.5	6.1	6.2

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,418	4,418	4,446
Goods-Producing	847	855	890
Nat Resources & Mining	9	9	8
Construction	197	203	200
Manufacturing	641	643	682
Durable Goods	491	493	531
Fabricated Metals	85	85	86
Machinery Manufact.	74	74	75
Transportation Equip.	213	212	240
Nondurable Goods	150	151	151
Service-Providing	3,572	3,564	3,556
Trade, Transport & Util.	804	793	819
Wholesale Trade	170	171	170
Retail Trade	503	492	519
Motor Vehicle Dealers	59	60	61
Food & Beverage Stores	82	84	85
General Merchandise	114	109	119
Transp, Warehousing & Util	130	130	130
Information	67	67	67
Financial Activities	219	220	218
Finance & Insurance	164	164	163
Real Estate & Rental	55	56	55
Prof & Business Services	615	616	598
Prof, Scientific & Technical	252	252	247
Management Scientific Services	20	20	20
Administrative Support	288	290	276
Education & Health Services	585	581	576
Education Services	83	81	80
Health Care & Social Asst	503	501	496
Leisure & Hospitality	401	412	396
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	59	66	58
Accommodation & Food	342	346	338
Other Services	178	178	178
Government	703	697	703
Federal	55	55	55
State	176	176	178
Local	473	467	471

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	193,600	193,400	195,800	72,400	72,600	73,200	55,900	56,000	56,800
Employment	185,500	185,500	188,300	67,800	68,100	68,900	52,400	52,800	53,400
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8,100 4.2	8,000 4.1	7,500 3.8	4,600 6.3	4,500 6.2	4,300 5.9	3,500 6.2	3,200 5.7	3,400 6.0
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	207,700	207,000	208,600	62,400	62,300	62,800	39,700	39,700	39,900
Nat Resources & Construction	6,900	7,100	7,000	2,300	2,400	2,400	1,600	1,700	1,700
Manufacturing	19,900	20,200	21,900	13,600	13,500	13,800	4,300	4,300	4,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,900	27,400	28,400	10,100	9,900	10,300	9,000	8,800	9,200
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300
Retail Trade	18,500	18,000	19,100	6,900	6,700	7,200	6,400	6,200	6,600
Information	3,700	3,600	3,700	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	5,800	5,800	5,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,500
Professional & Business Services	28,100	28,000	27,600	5,300	5,400	5,400	3,600	3,600	3,600
Educational & Health Services	24,600	24,300	23,700	10,300	10,300	10,300	6,000	6,000	5,900
Leisure & Hospitality	14,400	14,600	14,400	5,600	5,800	5,500	4,500	4,600	4,500
Other Services	6,100	6,100	6,200	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Government	70,300	69,900	70,100	10,700	10,600	10,800	6,400	6,400	6,400

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	2,186	2,202	2,199	212,600	212,000	216,700	412,600	411,900	416,100
Employment	2,038	2,054	2,048	196,400	196,500	201,700	389,600	390,000	394,500
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	148 6.8	147 6.7	152 6.9	16,300 7.7	15,500 7.3	14,900 6.9	22,900 5.6	22,000 5.3	21,600 5.2
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,040	2,032	2,067	154,500	154,600	157,600	400,200	398,800	400,000
Nat Resources & Construction	84	86	86	7,000	7,100	7,000	18,700	19,000	18,900
Manufacturing	264	262	285	18,700	19,200	21,400	73,500	73,600	73,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	384	375	387	31,800	31,300	32,300	77,600	76,800	77,300
Wholesale Trade	91	91	92	6,300	6,400	6,500	22,800	22,900	22,100
Retail Trade	228	220	229	22,100	21,400	22,300	44,100	43,300	44,500
Information	34	34	35	2,400	2,400	2,400	5,600	5,500	5,600
Financial Activities	117	117	118	6,500	6,400	6,400	21,900	21,800	22,000
Professional & Business Services	380	380	377	15,200	15,300	14,800	55,400	55,000	55,600
Educational & Health Services	271	270	267	24,600	24,600	24,800	58,000	57,600	56,500
Leisure & Hospitality	179	182	180	15,800	15,800	15,900	32,500	32,400	32,800
Other Services	90	90	91	6,900	6,900	6,900	17,700	17,700	17,700
Government	238	235	242	25,600	25,600	25,700	39,300	39,400	39,800

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	138,000	137,700	138,400	79,000	79,000	80,600	174,500	174,400	175,800
Employment	131,100	131,400	132,200	73,600	73,900	75,800	165,500	166,100	167,000
Unemployment	6,800	6,300	6,200	5,500	5,100	4,800	9,100	8,400	8,700
Rate (Percent)	5.0	4.6	4.5	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.2	4.8	5.0

### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	118,700	118,600	118,200	60,700	60,500	62,300	147,300	147,300	147,700
Nat Resources & Construction	6,600	6,800	6,700	2,200	2,300	2,500	6,500	6,700	6,600
Manufacturing	37,700	37,600	37,500	9,700	9,700	10,300	23,200	23,300	23,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,900	18,700	18,300	12,500	12,300	12,900	25,400	25,100	25,400
Wholesale Trade	5,000	5,000	4,800	1,600	1,600	1,700	4,500	4,500	4,400
Retail Trade	11,100	10,900	10,800	8,000	7,800	8,100	16,800	16,500	16,900
Information	900	900	900	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,600
Financial Activities	3,100	3,200	3,300	2,300	2,300	2,400	7,500	7,500	7,500
Professional & Business Services	11,800	11,700	11,500	4,900	4,800	4,900	15,400	15,500	15,400
Educational & Health Services	10,500	10,400	10,400	9,900	9,800	10,000	20,500	20,300	20,300
Leisure & Hospitality	8,000	8,200	8,200	5,500	5,700	5,600	15,300	15,600	15,100
Other Services	4,500	4,500	4,400	2,900	2,900	3,000	6,500	6,500	6,600
Government	16,700	16,600	17,000	10,300	10,200	10,200	25,500	25,300	25,600

	Lansing-East Lansing			Monroe			Muskegon-Norton Shores		
	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	253,700	252,800	255,600	78,000	78,200	77,900	91,200	90,700	92,200
Employment	240,500	240,200	241,700	73,400	73,200	73,800	85,200	85,000	86,500
Unemployment	13,200	12,600	13,900	4,600	5,000	4,100	6,000	5,700	5,700
Rate (Percent)	5.7	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.3	6.6	6.3	6.2

### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	233,200	232,700	232,000	43,800	43,600	43,300	67,100	66,800	67,800
Nat Resources & Construction	8,900	9,200	8,900	2,500	2,600	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,600
Manufacturing	21,500	21,600	21,000	7,700	7,300	7,900	13,400	13,300	13,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	37,300	37,000	37,900	9,800	9,800	9,500	14,000	13,800	14,300
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,800	5,800	1,100	1,200	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,400
Retail Trade	25,300	24,900	25,800	5,700	5,600	5,500	11,200	11,000	11,600
Information	3,100	3,100	3,200	*	*	*	900	900	1,000
Financial Activities	15,700	15,600	15,600	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,900	1,900	2,000
Professional & Business Services	20,500	20,300	20,000	4,000	4,000	3,700	4,200	4,200	4,100
Educational & Health Services	27,500	27,300	27,500	4,800	4,800	4,800	10,400	10,300	10,400
Leisure & Hospitality	19,500	19,600	19,500	4,500	4,600	4,600	7,300	7,500	7,200
Other Services	10,900	11,000	10,900	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,600	2,600	2,700
Government	68,300	68,000	67,500	6,800	6,800	6,700	9,800	9,700	9,800

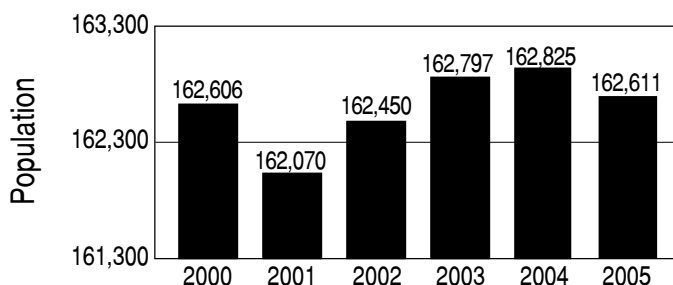
\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw-Sag. Township North		
	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>						
Labor Force	79,300	80,200	80,300	98,600	98,800	100,900
Employment	74,200	75,400	75,500	92,100	92,600	94,100
Unemployment	5,200	4,900	4,800	6,600	6,200	6,800
Rate (Percent)	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.3	6.8
<b>Place of Work</b>						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	65,000	65,500	65,900	92,800	92,900	94,100
Nat Resources & Construction	2,200	2,300	2,400	4,000	4,100	4,100
Manufacturing	14,500	14,500	15,000	12,800	13,000	13,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,000	12,000	12,200	17,300	16,900	18,100
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,600
Retail Trade	7,400	7,400	7,600	12,200	11,800	12,900
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	5,000	5,100	5,100	9,400	9,500	9,200
Educational & Health Services	10,300	10,300	10,200	15,800	15,700	15,500
Leisure & Hospitality	6,600	6,800	6,600	9,100	9,300	9,100
Other Services	2,800	2,900	2,900	4,100	4,100	4,100
Government	8,400	8,400	8,300	13,100	13,100	13,400

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan		
	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005	Nov 2006	Oct 2006	Nov 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	161,500	163,400	160,900	99,100	100,500	99,000	157,900	160,000	158,000
Employment	150,600	155,000	151,100	90,600	93,800	91,500	146,900	150,900	148,200
Unemployment	10,900	8,500	9,800	8,500	6,700	7,600	11,000	9,000	9,800
Rate (Percent)	6.7	5.2	6.1	8.6	6.7	7.6	7.0	5.6	6.2

**Population Changes In the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA 2000–2005**



### Regional Focus

#### Population Changes Niles-Benton Harbor MSA 2000–2005

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that on July 1, 2005 total population of the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA stood at 162,611, virtually unchanged from the 162,606 individuals, recorded on July 1, 2000. In comparison, during this period Michigan's population increased by 1.7 percent. During 2004, the most recent year offering demographic data, the population distribution of the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA was estimated at 78.1 percent white, 15.3 percent black, and 1.5 percent Hispanic.

## November Unemployment Rates Up Seasonally in Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

November seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates moved up in 16 of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas, following typical labor force changes for the month. From October to November, unemployment rate increases in the 16 regions were seasonal and minor in most areas, with median gains of 0.4 percent. The only significant increases in the jobless rates were in the state's three northernmost areas (the Upper Peninsula, the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan Regions), with seasonal advances ranging from 1.4 to 1.9 percentage points, following the conclusion of the tourism and recreation season. The Monroe Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was the only area to report a slight decline in its unemployment rate during November.

From November 2005 to November 2006, jobless rates increased in 14 of the state's major labor market areas.

The average over-the-year unemployment rate hike was 0.5 percent, with the highest rate increases of around one full percentage point recorded in the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan regions, as well as the Flint and Jackson MSAs. Since November 2005, unemployment rates dipped slightly in the Lansing-East Lansing, the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, and the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSAs.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.2 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.0 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage, and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs with 5.2 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of November was recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region at 8.6 percent followed by the Flint MSA with 7.7 percent.

## Most Michigan Metro Areas Experience Seasonal Gains in Payroll Jobs

November's total nonfarm employment revealed a mixed picture in Michigan's 14 MSAs. Nine of the major labor market areas reported payroll job increases, ranging from 0.5 percent (the Monroe MSA), to 0.1 percent (the Holland-Grand Haven MSA); in two areas (the Bay City and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs), employment remained unchanged; the remaining three (the Flint, Niles-Benton Harbor, and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSAs), experienced declines for the month. Job increases in most areas were seasonal, and were recorded in the service-providing industries, most notably in retail trade and local government.

Employment gains in the service-providing industries were reported in 12 MSAs. The remaining two areas, the Monroe and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSAs, reported service job reductions of 0.3 and 0.8 percent, respectively. Employment increases in this sector were seasonal and were primarily due to job gains in retail trade, most notably in general merchandise stores, as local merchants began increasing staff with the arrival of the holiday shopping season. Several areas also reported employment advances in government, as local educational facilities, primarily elementary schools, continued to recall their support personnel with the resumption of classes. The rest of the major service-providing industries remained basically flat in most MSAs, except for seasonal downward adjustments in leisure and hospitality.

In the goods-producing sector employment declines were experienced in most MSAs, chiefly due to seasonal losses in construction (mainly in specialty trade contractors). Only one area, the Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA experienced no job decreases in construction, remaining unchanged for the month. Employment in manufacturing was mixed, with six areas reporting reductions, five areas experiencing gains, and three areas (Jackson, Bay City, and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs), showing no changes for the month. The highest pace of job gain in the manufacturing sector was reported by the Monroe MSA, up by 5.5 percent for the month. The Detroit MSA had the largest numeric increase in manufacturing during November, up by 2,000 jobs, or 0.6 percent.

During November, average weekly hours in manufacturing declined in two of the five major areas for which data is currently available; two areas remained unchanged; and one area, the Flint MSA, reported a small gain. The losses were minor and were mainly due to reductions in the durable goods sector. Average hourly wages increased in three areas during the month, with gains also reported in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings fell in three major areas: the Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Kalamazoo MSAs, down by \$17.50, \$6.40, and \$1.87, respectively. The other two areas, the Flint and Lansing MSAs, showed wage gains for the month at \$42.25 and \$17.80, respectively.

## Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas\* November and October 2006

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>22.03</b>	<b>21.72</b>	<b>\$925.26</b>	<b>\$929.62</b>
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	40.9	41.8	25.48	25.35	1,042.13	1,059.63
Flint	44.7	44.2	30.57	29.96	1,366.48	1,324.23
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	42.7	42.7	19.07	19.22	814.29	820.69
Kalamazoo-Portage	40.0	40.1	14.67	14.68	586.80	588.67
Lansing-East Lansing	41.4	41.4	23.80	23.37	985.32	967.52

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

## Consumer Expenditures in the U.S., 2005

During 2005, average annual expenditures per consumer unit rose by 6.9 percent, compared to an increase of 6.3 percent in 2004. (A consumer unit is defined by members of a household consisting of a) occupants related by blood or legal arrangement; b) single person living alone or with others, but financially independent; c) two or more persons living together who share responsibilities for at least two thirds of all major expenses.

The increase in spending on housing (9.0 percent) and transportation (7.0 percent) were the largest components of spending in 2005, and the most statistically significant. Other statistically significant increases in spending during 2005 were in food (2.6 percent), and personal insurance and pensions (7.9 percent). Expenditure increases on other components such as apparel, health care and entertainment were not deemed statistically significant. Beginning in 2004, the consumer expenditure survey tables include for the first time, imputed income estimates. The imputed data provide more reliable income estimates because they allow the inclusion of households for which income data are not otherwise available. However, because of this change in methodology, income data from 2004 and 2005, are not strictly comparable to data from 2003 and earlier years.

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

### Average Annual Expenditures, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2003–2005

Item	2003	2004	2005	Percent Change	
				2003-2004	2004-2005
Average Annual Expenditures	\$40,817	\$43,395	\$46,409	6.3	6.9
Food	5,340	5,781	5,931	8.3	2.6
Housing	13,432	13,918	15,167	3.6	9.0
Apparel & Services	1,640	1,816	1,886	10.7	3.9
Transportation	7,781	7,801	8,344	0.3	7.0
Healthcare	2,416	2,574	2,664	6.5	3.5
Entertainment	2,060	2,218	2,388	7.7	7.7
Personal Insurance & Pensions	4,055	4,823	5,204	18.9	7.9
Other Expenditures	4,094	4,461	4,823	9.0	8.1

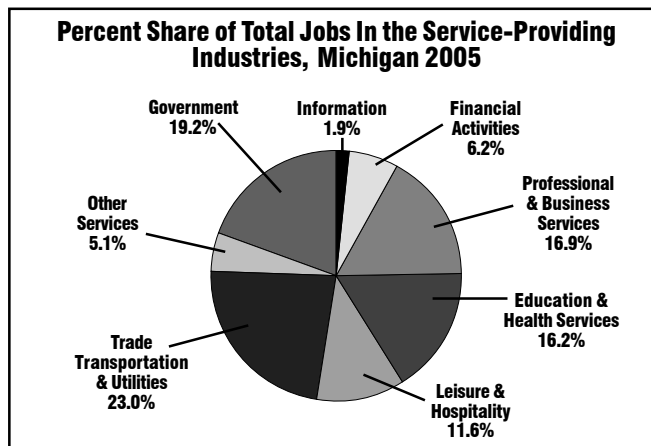
## Employment Changes in Michigan's Service-Providing Industries 2000-2005

Between 2000 (the year preceding the 2001 recession) and 2005, Michigan's total nonfarm employment has been dropping steadily, losing an annual average of 58,000 jobs. In 2005, the state's average job level stood at 4,384,000, a drop of 290,000, or 6.2 percent from 2000. In comparison, total employment in the service-providing industries in 2005 stood at 3,506,000, a decrease of 52,000 jobs, or a drop of 1.5 percent from 2000. As a result, Michigan's service-providing sector increased its share of total nonfarm employment. During 2000, Michigan's service-providing industries stood at 76.1 percent of total nonfarm employment, while in 2005 it moved up to 80.0 percent.

Although total jobs declined in the service industries between 2000 and 2005, not all major sectors moved equally during this period. Of the eight major industries comprising the service sector, only four reported employment declines: trade transportation and utilities; professional and business services; information services; and government. Total job reductions in these sectors during this period reached 142,400. In comparison, the remaining four service-providing industries showed gains during this period, totaling 90,100 jobs. The sector with the largest increase was education and health services, advancing by 66,300 or 13.2 percent, followed by other services, with a gain of 6.2 percent (+10,400); financial activities, up by 4.3 percent (+9,100); and leisure and hospitality, up by 1.3 percent (+4,300).

Noteworthy was the development of health care and social assistance service jobs in Michigan during this period. Between 2000 and 2005, employment in health care services advanced by 45,400 jobs, or 10.1 percent, a bright spot in an otherwise slow economy. Our projections also indicate that employment in this industry will continue to expand. Between 2002 and 2012, the number of jobs in health services is projected to increase from 494,700 to 580,240, a gain of 85,540 positions, or 17.3 percent.

Source: Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives; November 2006.



Visit our website at [www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi)



FIRST CLASS MAIL  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
PERMIT NO. 167

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

**Official Business**  
**Penalty For Private Use \$300**

### ADDRESS CHANGE:

Remove From Mailing List  Change As Shown   
Please send this form and attached label to DLEG; Labor Market Analysis Section  
Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives;  
Cadillac Place, 3032 W. Grand Boulevard, Suite 9-100; Detroit, Michigan 48202.  
For more information, please contact: Labor Market Analysis Section, (313) 456-3090