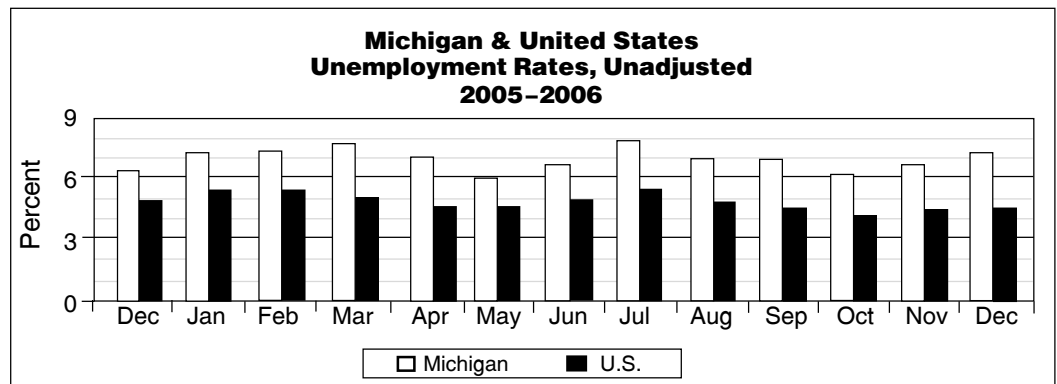


Michigan's Unemployment Rate Moves Up in December

Michigan's jobless rate advanced by four tenths of a percentage point during the month of December, bringing the state's unadjusted rate up to 6.9 percent. The increase in the unemployment rate represents 22,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment expanded to 351,000. The state's civilian labor force moved up by 24,000 during the month, to 5,114,000, while employment edged upward by 1,000 to 4,762,000. The hike in the jobless rate was caused by a large seasonal increase in the number of unemployed entrants to Michigan's labor force in December. Michigan's 2006 preliminary **annual average**

unemployment rate was 6.8 percent, similar to the 6.7 percent annual jobless rate recorded in 2005. Total employment statewide in 2006 averaged 4,764,000 while unemployment averaged 346,000. The state's annual labor force level in 2006 reached 5,110,000.

Compared to a year ago, December's labor force edged upward by 11,000, employment moved down by 20,000, and unemployment rose by 30,000. This resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.6 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



Seasonal Decline In Michigan's December Nonfarm Employment

Michigan's nonfarm employment decreased during the month of December, as industry jobs moved down to 4,409,000. Employment opportunities fell by 10,000, with small losses recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing jobs contracted by 8,000 during the month, mostly due to seasonal declines in the construction industry, down by 9,000 (mainly in specialty trade contractors, and heavy civil engineering). The transportation equipment sector countered some of these losses, advancing by 2,000 jobs during the month, mainly due to worker recalls in the Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Service-providing employment dipped by 3,000 during December, mainly as a result of small seasonal reductions in local government education, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality services. These scattered losses erased seasonal gains in retail trade (up by 6,000), as local merchants hired last minute help for the holiday season.

In December, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries increased to 43.6 hours from 42.2 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved up by 40 cents to \$22.31. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing expanded to \$972.72, a gain of \$48.12 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2006 Dec.	2006 Nov.	2006 Dec.	2006 Nov.
Manufacturing	\$22.31	\$21.91	43.6	42.2
Durables	24.20	23.76	44.6	42.9
Transport Equipment	29.59	29.30	45.0	42.8
Nondurables	15.69	15.55	40.6	40.1

New Estimates of Michigan Population 2000-2006

Population estimates recently released by the U.S. Census Bureau show that Michigan's population has been essentially unchanged at 10.1 million for the past two years. The estimated increase of 7,000 individuals from 2004 to 2005, and the estimated decrease of 5,000 from 2005 to 2006, are both well within the margin of error allowed for these estimates.

The biggest factor holding back Michigan's population growth has been net migration out of the state, which has been increasing gradually since 1999. However, it needs to be clarified that Michigan's current level of out-migration is lower than in the early 1960's, the mid-1970's, or the early 1980's. According to new estimates by the Census Bureau, Michigan lost an estimated net total of 115,000 residents through migration from April 2000 through July 2006. That is considerably less than the 158,000 residents lost through migration from 1981 to 1982 alone.

One reason why Michigan is not losing more population is that there has been a considerable convergence of unemployment rates among the states. As a result, 38 states with 86 percent of the nation's population have unemployment rates within 3 percentage points of Michigan's rate in 2006, based on data for the first 10 months of the year. Michigan has a slower rate of net out-migration to other states than several areas with less unemployment. Although Michigan has the third highest jobless rate in the U.S. (based on the first 10 months of 2006), the Census Bureau estimates that Michigan has only the 10th highest rate of net domestic out-migration from 2000 to 2006.

Source: Michigan Department of History Arts and Libraries, Census and Statistical Data; December 2006.

Estimated Population Totals For Michigan 2000-2006

Year	Population	Percent Share of the U.S.
2000	9,956,689	3.53%
2001	10,003,243	3.51%
2002	10,038,165	3.48%
2003	10,068,311	3.46%
2004	10,093,398	3.44%
2005	10,100,833	3.41%
2006	10,095,643	3.37%

Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Dec 2006 Nov 2006 Dec 2005

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,114	5,090	5,103
Employment	4,762	4,761	4,782
Unemployment	351	329	321
Rate (Percent)	6.9	6.5	6.3

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,409	4,419	4,429
Goods-Producing	840	847	882
Nat Resources & Mining	8	9	8
Construction	188	197	191
Manufacturing	643	642	683
Durable Goods	493	491	533
Fabricated Metals	85	85	85
Machinery Manufact.	75	74	76
Transportation Equip.	215	213	245
Nondurable Goods	150	150	150
Service-Providing	3,569	3,572	3,548
Trade, Transport & Util.	812	806	825
Wholesale Trade	171	170	171
Retail Trade	511	505	524
Motor Vehicle Dealers	59	59	60
Food & Beverage Stores	85	84	87
General Merchandise	116	115	120
Transp, Warehousing & Util	131	130	130
Information	67	67	67
Financial Activities	219	219	219
Finance & Insurance	164	164	164
Real Estate & Rental	55	55	55
Prof & Business Services	612	615	595
Prof, Scientific & Technical	254	252	249
Management Scientific Services	20	20	20
Administrative Support	283	288	272
Education & Health Services	585	585	574
Education Services	80	83	78
Health Care & Social Asst	504	502	497
Leisure & Hospitality	399	400	395
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	58	59	56
Accommodation & Food	342	341	339
Other Services	179	178	179
Government	696	702	694
Federal	54	54	55
State	174	176	175
Local	468	472	464

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	194,900	193,600	194,700	72,900	72,400	73,200	56,500	55,900	56,700
Employment	186,400	185,500	187,400	68,200	67,800	68,900	52,700	52,400	53,200
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8,500 4.4	8,100 4.2	7,400 3.8	4,800 6.5	4,600 6.3	4,300 5.9	3,800 6.8	3,500 6.2	3,600 6.3
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	207,500	207,900	208,000	62,500	62,300	63,100	39,500	39,800	39,800
Nat Resources & Construction	6,600	6,900	6,700	2,100	2,300	2,200	1,600	1,700	1,600
Manufacturing	20,000	19,900	21,900	13,700	13,500	14,000	4,300	4,300	4,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	28,300	28,000	28,700	10,300	10,200	10,400	9,000	9,000	9,200
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300
Retail Trade	18,900	18,600	19,400	7,100	7,000	7,300	6,400	6,400	6,600
Information	3,700	3,700	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	28,100	27,600	5,300	5,300	5,400	3,500	3,600	3,500
Educational & Health Services	24,400	24,600	23,600	10,300	10,300	10,400	6,000	6,000	5,900
Leisure & Hospitality	14,200	14,400	14,200	5,100	5,100	5,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Other Services	6,200	6,100	6,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,300	2,300
Government	70,200	70,400	69,700	10,700	10,700	10,800	6,400	6,400	6,500
	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,193	2,186	2,190	214,700	212,600	215,800	416,500	412,600	415,900
Employment	2,035	2,038	2,044	197,900	196,400	200,900	392,300	389,600	393,900
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	157 7.2	148 6.8	146 6.7	16,700 7.8	16,300 7.7	14,900 6.9	24,200 5.8	22,900 5.6	22,000 5.3
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,040	2,040	2,062	155,100	154,800	157,400	400,700	400,300	401,600
Nat Resources & Construction	81	84	84	6,700	7,000	6,700	18,300	18,700	18,500
Manufacturing	267	264	287	19,200	18,700	21,600	73,600	73,500	74,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	389	383	391	32,300	31,800	32,600	78,200	77,600	78,500
Wholesale Trade	92	91	93	6,400	6,300	6,500	22,800	22,800	22,200
Retail Trade	232	227	232	22,400	22,100	22,600	44,800	44,200	45,600
Information	34	34	35	2,400	2,400	2,400	5,700	5,600	5,600
Financial Activities	117	117	118	6,500	6,500	6,400	22,000	21,900	22,200
Professional & Business Services	378	380	377	14,900	15,200	14,700	55,200	55,500	55,600
Educational & Health Services	270	271	265	24,800	24,800	24,700	58,300	58,100	56,200
Leisure & Hospitality	179	179	178	15,600	15,800	15,700	32,400	32,500	33,000
Other Services	89	89	91	6,900	6,900	6,900	17,700	17,600	17,800
Government	235	237	237	25,800	25,700	25,700	39,300	39,300	39,700

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	139,000	138,000	138,000	79,700	79,000	80,200	175,300	174,500	174,500
Employment	131,500	131,100	131,500	73,900	73,600	75,400	165,400	165,500	165,500
Unemployment	7,400	6,800	6,500	5,800	5,500	4,900	9,900	9,100	9,000
Rate (Percent)	5.3	5.0	4.7	7.3	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	118,300	118,600	117,900	60,500	60,600	61,900	146,700	147,300	146,700
Nat Resources & Construction	6,300	6,600	6,500	2,100	2,200	2,400	6,300	6,500	6,300
Manufacturing	37,600	37,600	37,700	9,700	9,700	10,300	23,400	23,200	23,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,900	18,900	18,500	12,600	12,500	13,000	25,600	25,500	25,700
Wholesale Trade	5,000	5,000	4,800	1,600	1,700	1,700	4,500	4,500	4,400
Retail Trade	11,100	11,100	11,000	8,100	8,000	8,200	17,000	16,900	17,200
Information	900	900	900	500	500	500	1,600	1,500	1,600
Financial Activities	3,100	3,100	3,200	2,300	2,300	2,400	7,600	7,500	7,600
Professional & Business Services	11,800	11,800	11,500	4,700	4,800	4,800	15,300	15,500	15,200
Educational & Health Services	10,500	10,500	10,400	9,900	9,900	9,900	20,400	20,400	20,300
Leisure & Hospitality	8,000	8,000	7,900	5,500	5,500	5,500	15,000	15,200	14,900
Other Services	4,500	4,500	4,400	2,900	2,900	2,900	6,500	6,500	6,600
Government	16,700	16,700	16,900	10,300	10,300	10,200	25,000	25,500	24,700
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	255,000	253,700	254,000	78,300	78,000	78,400	91,700	91,200	91,800
Employment	240,800	240,500	240,200	73,600	73,400	74,300	85,600	85,200	86,100
Unemployment	14,200	13,200	13,800	4,700	4,600	4,100	6,100	6,000	5,700
Rate (Percent)	5.6	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.2	6.6	6.6	6.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	231,900	233,100	231,200	43,500	43,700	44,200	67,100	67,100	67,700
Nat Resources & Construction	8,400	8,900	8,500	2,400	2,500	2,200	2,500	2,600	2,500
Manufacturing	21,400	21,500	21,500	7,600	7,500	8,500	13,500	13,400	13,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	37,700	37,400	38,200	9,900	9,800	9,700	14,000	14,000	14,500
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	5,800	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,500
Retail Trade	25,600	25,300	26,100	5,700	5,600	5,700	11,200	11,200	11,700
Information	3,200	3,100	3,200	*	*	*	1,000	900	1,000
Financial Activities	15,700	15,700	15,700	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,900	1,900	2,000
Professional & Business Services	20,300	20,400	20,100	3,900	4,000	3,700	4,200	4,200	4,100
Educational & Health Services	27,400	27,500	27,200	4,800	4,800	4,800	10,400	10,400	10,300
Leisure & Hospitality	19,300	19,500	19,300	4,400	4,500	4,500	7,300	7,300	7,100
Other Services	10,900	10,800	11,000	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,600	2,600	2,700
Government	67,600	68,300	66,500	6,700	6,800	6,700	9,700	9,800	9,700

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	79,700	79,300	79,800	99,300	98,600	100,700
Employment	74,100	74,200	74,800	92,400	92,100	93,900
Unemployment	5,600	5,200	5,000	6,900	6,600	6,800
Rate (Percent)	7.0	6.5	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.8

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,800	65,200	65,500	92,500	93,000	94,200
Nat Resources & Construction	2,100	2,200	2,300	3,800	4,000	3,900
Manufacturing	14,600	14,600	15,000	12,800	12,800	13,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,100	12,100	12,200	17,600	17,400	18,200
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,600	2,600	2,600
Retail Trade	7,500	7,500	7,600	12,500	12,300	13,000
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	4,900	5,000	5,100	9,300	9,400	9,100
Educational & Health Services	10,200	10,300	10,000	15,800	15,800	15,500
Leisure & Hospitality	6,500	6,600	6,500	9,100	9,100	9,300
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,900	4,100	4,100	4,200
Government	8,400	8,400	8,300	12,800	13,200	13,400

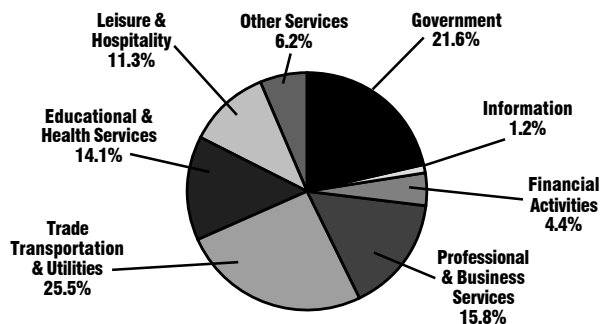
Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

Northwest Lower Michigan

	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Nov 2006	Dec 2005
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	162,300	161,500	160,100	99,400	99,100	98,300	159,500	157,900	158,400
Employment	149,800	150,600	149,100	89,500	90,600	89,600	147,200	146,900	147,500
Unemployment	12,500	10,900	11,000	10,000	8,500	8,700	12,400	11,000	10,900
Rate (Percent)	7.7	6.7	6.9	10.0	8.6	8.9	7.8	7.0	6.9

Service-Providing Industries Percent Distribution of Jobs, Holland-Grand Haven MSA, Preliminary Annual Averages 2006



Regional Focus

Percent Distribution of Service-Providing Industries, Holland-Grand Haven MSA, 2006

Total preliminary 2006 annual average nonfarm employment in the Holland-Grand Haven MSA stood at 117,000. Sixty-two percent of the jobs in the area (72,800) were in the service-providing industries, while the remaining 38 percent (44,300) were in the goods-producing sector. The largest number of jobs among the service industries were in trade, transportation & utilities, accounting for 25.5 percent (18,600) of the total. In comparison, Michigan's share of service industries was much higher, reaching 81 percent of total employment, while the goods producing sector accounted for 19 percent.

December Jobless Rates Up In Most of Michigan's Major Areas

December seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates increased in all but one of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas, while labor force and employment edged upward in most regions over the month. From November to December, regional unemployment rate increases were minor in Michigan's southern areas and seasonally large in the northern regions. In the state's southern metropolitan areas, jobless rate gains were limited to 0.6 percent or less, averaging 0.3 percent. In the state's three northernmost labor market areas, the Upper Peninsula, the Northeast Lower Michigan and the Northwest Lower Michigan Regions, jobless rate increases ranged from 0.8 to 1.4 percentage points. The jobless rate in the Muskegon-Norton Shores Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was unchanged for the month. Preliminary **annual average** data show unemployment rate increases in 12 of the state's 17 regional labor market areas from 2005 to 2006. The rate increases were minor in most of the 12 regions, ranging from 0.1 to 0.5 percentage points.

Two areas (Detroit and Saginaw) experienced reduced jobless rates, and three areas (Bay City, Kalamazoo, and Lansing) reported no change over the year.

From December 2005 to December 2006, total employment levels decreased in 14 of the state's regional labor markets. The decreases were wide ranging, but averaged less than one percent. In the Upper Peninsula and Lansing MSA employment moved up slightly since December 2005, and remained essentially unchanged in the Holland-Grand Haven MSA.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.4 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.3 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 5.6 percent. The highest jobless rates in the month of December were recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region, with 10.0 percent, and the Northwest Lower Michigan Region, and the Flint MSA, with 7.8 percent.

Payroll Employment Down in Most of Michigan's Regions During December

Total nonfarm employment fell in 10 out of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of December, three areas (Battle Creek, Flint and Grand Rapids MSAs) reported small increases, and one area, the Muskegon MSA remained unchanged. Among the regions, the Battle Creek MSA had the largest decline at 0.8 percent, followed by the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA with a drop of 0.6 percent, and the Lansing, Monroe and Saginaw MSAs, all moving down by 0.5 percent. In general, job reductions were minor in most areas, and were recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors.

Employment decreases in the service-providing industries were observed in most areas. The reductions were generally small, and were often recorded in professional and business services (mostly in the administrative support sector), and private educational services. Employment reductions were also recorded in state and local government, affecting mainly areas with universities and other large educational facilities. The largest percentage drops in government were reported by the Saginaw MSA, down by 3.0 percent, followed by the Kalamazoo and Lansing MSAs, down by 2.0, and 1.0 percent, respectively. One industry that made up for some of the losses in the service-providing sector was retail trade, as many merchants continued hiring additional help for the holiday season. The Detroit area showed the stron-

gest gains in this sector, up by 2.3 percent (+5,200 jobs), followed by the Ann Arbor and Saginaw MSAs with increases of 1.6 percent.

In the goods-producing sector, employment fell in most areas mainly due to seasonal losses in the construction industry, mainly in specialty trade contractors, and heavy and civil engineering. Jobs in the manufacturing sector held their own, moving forward in eight MSAs, during the month. The metropolitan areas with the highest upward rates of job gain in manufacturing were Flint, Battle Creek, Monroe, Kalamazoo, and Detroit.

During December, average weekly hours in manufacturing increased in all the five major areas for which data is currently available. The gains were due to more overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings fell slightly in three areas during the month, with reductions reported mainly in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings expanded in three major areas. The increases in weekly earnings were reported in the Detroit MSA, up by \$66.62, and the Lansing and the Grand Rapids MSAs, up by \$33.40 and \$28.42, respectively. The two areas to show small earnings reductions for December were the Flint and Kalamazoo MSAs, down by \$3.30 and \$5.35, respectively.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas* December and November 2006

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Dec	Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec	Nov
Michigan	43.6	42.2	22.31	21.91	\$972.72	\$924.60
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	42.3	40.9	26.26	25.52	1,110.80	1,044.18
Flint	45.5	44.7	29.96	30.57	1,363.18	1,366.48
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	44.3	42.6	18.98	19.07	840.81	812.38
Kalamazoo-Portage	40.1	40.0	14.50	14.67	581.45	586.80
Lansing-East Lansing	41.7	41.4	24.42	23.79	1,018.31	984.91

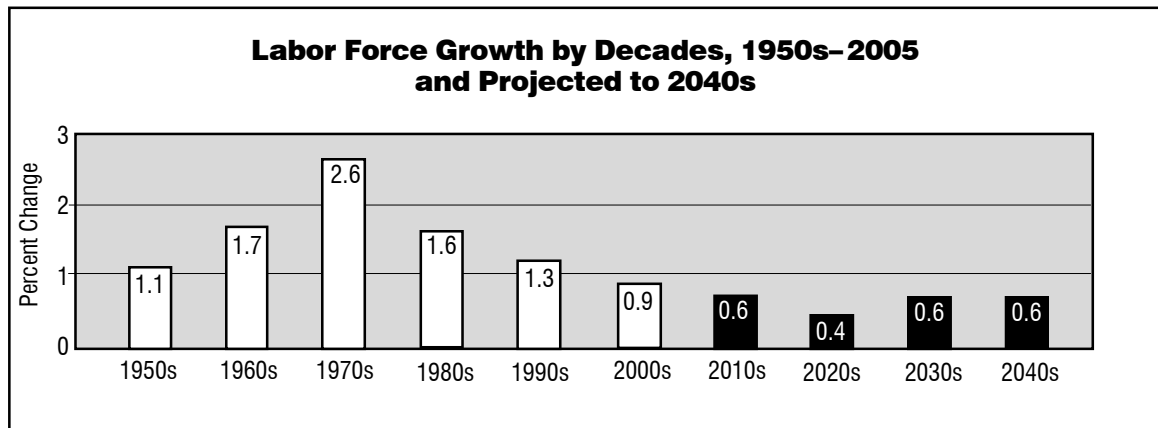
* Hours and earnings data for the manufacturing sector is currently available only in the above MSAs.

A New Look at Long-term Labor Force Projections to 2050

Because labor force growth is one of the major determinants of long term economic growth, projections of the labor force shed light on the future path of the national economy and its ability to create goods and services. The U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently released long-term projections of labor force growth, including the decades of 2010s through 2040s. Several key factors are expected to continue to affect the composition and growth of the labor force in the next 40 years:

- ◆ *The impact of the aging of the baby-boom generation on the labor force.* As the baby-boom generation ages, the increase in the older labor force, and eventually, the exit of the baby-boom group from the work force will be the main factor in lowering the growth of the labor force.
- ◆ *The stabilization of women's labor force participation rates after years of remarkable increases.* The growth rate of the labor force was much affected by strong increase in the labor force participation of women during the 1970s and 1980s. However, women's labor force participation rate appears to have peaked at 60 percent in 1990. Every year since then the participation rate of women decreased, reaching 59.3 percent in 2005.
- ◆ *Increasing in racial and ethnic diversity.* The labor force is expected to become even more diverse than it is now. Minorities with higher population growth through immigration, higher fertility rates, and higher labor force participation rates are expected to considerably expand their share of the future workforce.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review; January 2007.



Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area Annual Average 2005

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

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

Consumer prices (CPI-U) in the Detroit CMSA, rose from an average of 190.8 index points in 2005 to an average of 196.6 in 2006. The 3.0 percent annual increase was primarily due to higher costs for fuels and utilities, energy, transportation and medical care. Price increases for motor fuel and energy in general continued to be the highest during 2006, both moving up by an average annual rate of 13.5 percent.

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

	Index No. Annual Average 2006	Percent Change From 2005 To 2006
1982-84=100		
Detroit Metro All Items	196.6	+3.0
Food And Beverages	183.4	+1.6
Food At Home	180.4	+0.8
Food Away From Home	187.7	+3.0
Housing	188.5	+3.8
Shelter	213.4	+3.2
Fuels & Utilities	214.3	+10.7
Apparel	109.3	-6.3
Transportation	198.3	+4.8
Motor Fuel	221.4	+13.5
Medical Care	327.1	+4.0
Education & Communicat.	123.4	+3.3
Energy	201.3	+13.5
Recreation	121.3	+1.7

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