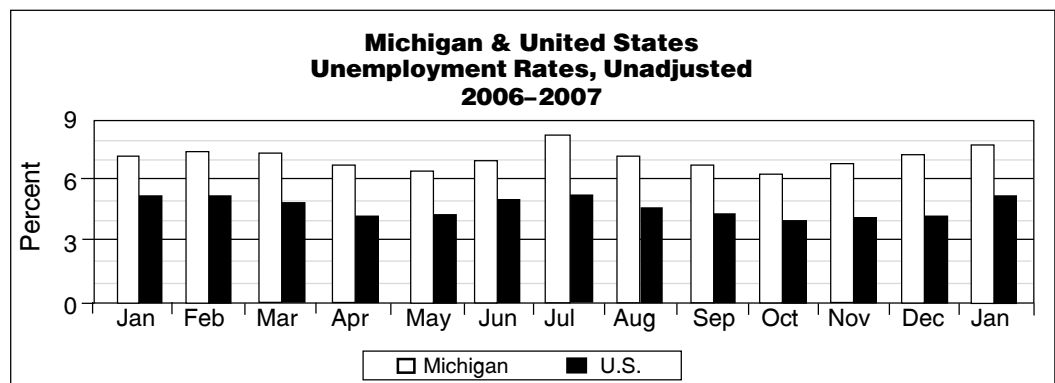


Seasonal Increase In Michigan's January Unemployment Rate

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 0.8 percentage points during the month of January, bringing the state's jobless rate to 7.7 percent, up from 6.9 percent in December. The rate increase represents 37,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment moved up to 388,000. The state's civilian labor force fell by 66,000 during the month to 5,034,000, while employment contracted by 104,000 to 4,645,000. The increase in the jobless rate during January was seasonal and was caused primarily by two reasons; a) employers releasing staff hired for temporary help during the holiday

season, and b) weather related reductions in the construction industry. Additionally, some cutbacks were experienced in manufacturing, following temporary production adjustments in the automotive industry. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) also increased during January, moving up by 0.7 of a percentage point to 5.0 percent.

Compared to a year ago, January's labor force increased by 12,000, employment fell by 11,000 and unemployment advanced by 22,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.4 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Nonfarm Employment Contracts Seasonally In January

Michigan's nonfarm employment moved down during the month of January, as industry jobs contracted to 4,210,000. Employment opportunities declined by 161,000 jobs, with losses recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing jobs decreased by 47,000 during the month, due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry, down by 21,000 (most notably in the specialty trade contractors). The manufacturing sector also lost ground during January, mainly in durable goods, following temporary cutbacks in transportation equipment (down by 20,000). Services-providing industries fell by 115,000 during the month, due to seasonal losses in retail trade (general merchandise stores), professional and business services (administrative and support services), leisure and hospitality (accommodation and food services), and education and health services. Government employment also moved down during January, due to temporary seasonal declines in state and local educational facilities.

In January, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries fell to 40.6, from 42.7 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings decreased by 44 cents to \$22.04. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved down to \$894.82, a loss of \$65.08 from the previous month's total.

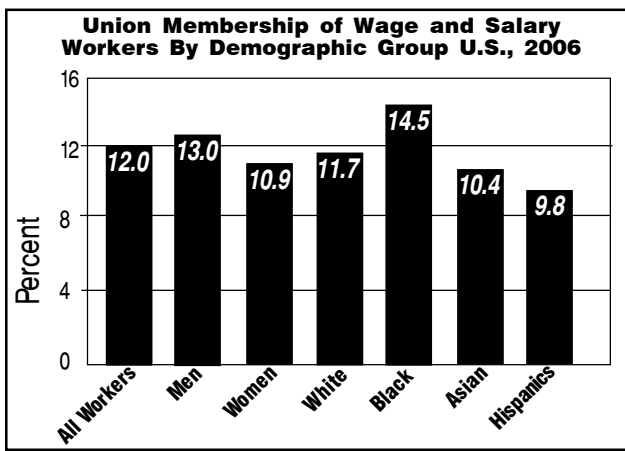
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2007 Jan.	2006 Dec.	2007 Jan.	2006 Dec.
Manufacturing	\$22.04	\$22.48	40.6	42.7
Durables	23.92	24.31	41.6	43.6
Transport Equipment	28.98	29.59	40.4	43.4
Nondurables	15.34	15.69	37.3	39.5

Union Members in 2006

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in 2006, 12.0 percent of wage and salary workers in the nation were union members, down from 12.5 percent recorded in 2005. The number of persons belonging to a union declined by 326,000 in 2006 to 15.4 million. The union membership rate has steadily dropped from 20.1 percent in 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available. Some highlights from the 2006 data are:

- ◆ Men are more likely to be union members than women, 13.0 percent compared with 10.9 percent in 2006.
- ◆ Blacks (14.5 percent) were more likely to be union members than were whites (11.7 percent), Asians (10.4 percent), and Hispanics (9.8 percent).
- ◆ The union membership rate for government workers (36.2 percent) was nearly five times higher than for private industry workers (7.4 percent).
- ◆ Among major private industries, transportation and utilities had the highest union membership rate at 23.2 percent, followed by construction with 13.0 percent.
- ◆ Among occupational groups, education, training and library occupations (37.3 percent) and protective service workers (34.7 percent) had the highest unionization rates in 2006.
- ◆ Four states had union membership rates above 20 percent in 2006. Hawaii (24.7 percent), New York (24.4 percent), Alaska (22.2 percent), and New Jersey (20.1 percent). **Michigan's** union membership rate fell from 20.5 percent in 2005 to 19.6 percent in 2006.
- ◆ **Michigan's** union membership totals decreased from 880,000 in 2005 to a total of 842,000 in 2006. The number of individuals *represented* by unions in Michigan fell from 916,000 (21.4 percent of total employed) in 2005 to 879,000 (20.4 percent) in 2006.

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



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Jan 2007 Dec 2006 Jan 2006

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,034	5,100	5,022
Employment	4,645	4,749	4,656
Unemployment	388	351	366
Rate (Percent)	7.7	6.9	7.3

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,210	4,371	4,266
Goods-Producing	775	822	827
Nat Resources & Mining	7	8	7
Construction	152	173	163
Manufacturing	616	641	657
Durable Goods	473	495	512
Fabricated Metals	83	84	84
Machinery Manufact.	73	74	75
Transportation Equip.	193	213	226
Nondurable Goods	143	146	146
Service-Providing	3,434	3,549	3,439
Trade, Transport & Util.	775	815	785
Wholesale Trade	167	171	168
Retail Trade	482	514	490
Motor Vehicle Dealers	56	57	58
Food & Beverage Stores	80	84	80
General Merchandise	112	120	112
Transp, Warehousing & Util	126	130	127
Information	67	67	67
Financial Activities	213	215	215
Finance & Insurance	161	161	162
Real Estate & Rental	52	54	54
Prof & Business Services	573	594	574
Prof, Scientific & Technical	247	249	247
Management Scientific Services	19	20	19
Administrative Support	264	283	264
Education & Health Services	585	596	575
Education Services	76	81	73
Health Care & Social Asst	509	515	502
Leisure & Hospitality	382	398	377
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	50	55	50
Accommodation & Food	331	342	327
Other Services	175	179	175
Government	666	687	672
Federal	53	54	54
State	172	178	170
Local	441	455	448

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	189,500	194,200	190,900	71,000	72,300	71,500	54,900	55,900	55,200
Employment	180,400	185,500	182,300	65,800	67,600	66,600	50,700	52,100	51,000
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	9,100 4.8	8,600 4.4	8,600 4.5	5,100 7.3	4,700 6.5	5,000 7.0	4,200 7.7	3,800 6.8	4,200 7.6
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	199,500	206,700	200,000	59,700	61,700	60,000	37,400	38,700	37,400
Nat Resources & Construction	5,100	5,600	5,400	1,800	2,100	1,700	1,200	1,400	1,200
Manufacturing	19,500	20,100	21,300	13,600	13,700	13,800	4,000	4,200	4,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,200	28,900	27,500	9,800	10,300	9,900	8,400	8,700	8,600
Wholesale Trade	5,700	6,000	5,700	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	17,700	18,900	18,100	6,700	7,200	6,800	6,000	6,200	6,200
Information	3,700	3,700	3,800	*	*	*	700	700	500
Financial Activities	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500
Professional & Business Services	26,700	27,600	26,900	4,700	5,000	5,100	3,400	3,500	3,400
Educational & Health Services	23,500	23,900	22,800	9,500	9,700	9,300	5,700	5,800	5,600
Leisure & Hospitality	13,700	14,000	13,300	5,300	5,400	5,300	4,300	4,500	4,300
Other Services	6,500	6,600	6,500	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,100
Government	67,600	70,300	66,500	10,300	10,500	10,200	6,000	6,200	5,800
	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,166	2,182	2,145	210,500	214,000	213,800	408,700	413,700	407,200
Employment	1,993	2,025	1,983	191,800	197,500	196,100	382,700	389,700	382,800
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	173 8.0	157 7.2	162 7.5	18,700 8.9	16,500 7.7	17,700 8.3	26,000 6.4	24,000 5.8	24,400 6.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,945	2,015	1,993	149,400	155,200	152,100	385,800	396,000	384,300
Nat Resources & Construction	66	75	72	5,400	6,100	5,600	16,200	18,000	16,500
Manufacturing	253	266	271	17,800	18,900	21,200	72,700	73,800	73,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	366	384	372	31,400	32,900	31,200	73,800	75,800	73,700
Wholesale Trade	89	91	92	6,300	6,400	6,300	21,900	22,200	22,000
Retail Trade	213	227	216	21,000	22,300	21,000	41,700	43,100	41,400
Information	34	34	35	2,600	2,600	2,400	5,700	5,700	5,700
Financial Activities	113	114	115	7,200	7,200	7,300	22,800	22,600	22,400
Professional & Business Services	349	358	362	13,900	14,300	13,800	52,100	55,300	52,400
Educational & Health Services	275	279	271	24,000	24,300	23,800	57,500	57,500	54,900
Leisure & Hospitality	175	181	175	15,500	16,200	15,300	31,800	33,100	31,200
Other Services	89	91	90	6,100	6,300	6,500	16,200	16,300	16,100
Government	227	233	231	25,500	26,400	25,000	37,000	37,900	37,800

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	137,400	139,600	136,300	77,400	79,000	78,100	173,900	177,000	174,500
Employment	129,300	132,100	128,900	71,300	73,200	72,500	163,200	167,200	164,500
Unemployment	8,100	7,500	7,400	6,100	5,800	5,600	10,700	9,800	10,700
Rate (Percent)	5.9	5.4	5.5	7.8	7.3	7.1	6.1	5.6	5.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	114,500	117,900	113,800	57,800	59,800	58,600	143,200	147,500	143,500
Nat Resources & Construction	5,600	6,000	5,600	1,800	2,200	2,000	5,600	6,100	5,800
Manufacturing	36,700	36,800	37,100	9,400	9,500	10,100	22,900	23,200	23,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,000	18,500	17,600	12,400	12,900	12,600	23,700	24,900	24,000
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,500	4,500	4,300
Retail Trade	10,200	10,600	10,200	7,700	8,100	7,800	15,400	16,400	15,900
Information	700	700	900	500	500	400	1,500	1,500	1,500
Financial Activities	3,200	3,200	3,100	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,800	7,900	7,600
Professional & Business Services	11,300	11,900	11,000	4,200	4,400	4,300	15,700	16,300	14,900
Educational & Health Services	10,200	11,000	10,200	9,600	9,800	9,600	21,600	21,700	20,900
Leisure & Hospitality	7,600	8,000	7,300	5,200	5,400	5,000	14,600	15,100	14,800
Other Services	4,800	4,900	4,700	2,800	2,900	2,800	6,400	6,500	6,600
Government	16,400	16,900	16,300	10,000	10,300	9,900	23,400	24,300	23,800
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	252,000	254,500	252,300	78,100	78,300	79,100	89,100	90,300	89,600
Employment	235,500	240,300	236,800	72,200	73,500	73,700	82,600	84,300	83,300
Unemployment	16,500	14,200	15,600	5,900	4,800	5,400	6,500	6,100	6,300
Rate (Percent)	6.5	5.6	6.2	7.5	6.1	6.8	7.3	6.7	7.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	225,100	231,100	225,200	42,700	43,500	43,500	64,100	65,800	64,600
Nat Resources & Construction	7,500	8,100	7,700	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,100	2,300	2,100
Manufacturing	20,700	21,700	21,900	7,200	7,400	8,000	12,900	13,000	13,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,100	37,600	36,000	9,200	9,400	9,400	13,700	14,400	13,900
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,600	5,300	1,000	1,000	1,100	*	*	*
Retail Trade	24,300	25,500	24,200	5,300	5,400	5,400	11,200	11,800	11,200
Information	3,000	3,000	3,000	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
Financial Activities	15,300	15,400	15,100	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,900	2,000	1,900
Professional & Business Services	20,300	20,500	19,900	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,900	4,000	3,800
Educational & Health Services	28,300	28,400	27,800	4,900	4,900	4,800	11,100	11,000	10,300
Leisure & Hospitality	18,300	19,300	17,700	4,900	5,100	4,500	5,900	6,400	6,300
Other Services	10,900	11,000	10,800	2,000	2,000	1,900	2,400	2,400	2,400
Government	64,700	66,100	65,300	6,300	6,500	6,600	9,200	9,300	9,800

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	77,600	79,600	78,000	97,800	99,500	98,600
Employment	71,600	74,000	72,300	90,200	92,700	90,700
Unemployment	6,000	5,600	5,700	7,600	6,900	7,900
Rate (Percent)	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.7	6.9	8.0

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	61,800	64,400	62,200	89,400	92,600	89,500
Nat Resources & Construction	2,100	2,400	2,100	3,400	3,800	3,300
Manufacturing	14,500	14,700	14,900	12,500	13,200	13,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,100	11,800	11,300	17,400	18,200	17,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,400	2,500	2,500
Retail Trade	7,000	7,400	7,100	12,300	12,900	12,200
Information	900	900	900	1,800	1,800	2,000
Financial Activities	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,300	4,300	4,200
Professional & Business Services	4,700	5,000	5,000	9,900	10,000	9,500
Educational & Health Services	9,900	10,000	9,600	15,400	15,700	15,200
Leisure & Hospitality	5,600	6,100	5,300	8,500	9,100	8,300
Other Services	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,700	3,900	3,700
Government	7,800	8,200	7,700	12,500	12,600	12,600

Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

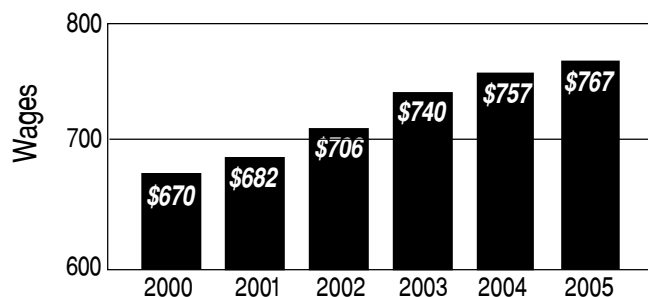
Northwest Lower Michigan

	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	Dec 2006	Jan 2006
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	159,300	162,500	158,700	96,300	99,600	96,600	156,300	160,200	155,700
Employment	145,600	149,800	145,600	85,000	89,500	85,900	142,300	147,600	142,700
Unemployment	13,700	12,700	13,100	11,300	10,200	10,700	13,900	12,600	13,000
Rate (Percent)	8.6	7.8	8.2	11.7	10.2	11.0	8.9	7.9	8.4

**Average Weekly Wages Monroe MSA
Annual Averages 2000-2005**



Regional Focus

Average Weekly Wages In The Monroe MSA, Annual Averages 2000-2005

Average weekly wages (AWW) in the Monroe MSA moved up to \$767 during 2005, an annual gain of \$10 or 1.3 percent over the previous year. In 2004, the area's AWW stood at \$757, an increase of \$17 or 2.3 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.

Unemployment Rates Move Up Seasonally In All of Michigan's Regional Labor Market Areas During January

January seasonally unadjusted jobless rates increased in all of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas. Labor market developments were typical throughout the state during the month, with the usual January unemployment rate hikes and job cutbacks. From December to January, regional unemployment rate increases ranged from 0.4 to 1.5 percent with an average hike of 0.8 of a percentage point. The largest jobless rate hikes over the month occurred in the Northeast Lower Michigan Region, the Monroe Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and the Flint MSA. The smallest over the month rate advances took place in the Ann Arbor MSA, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven, Jackson, and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs. During the month, total employment fell seasonally in all regions, with declines close to two percent in most areas. The largest downward shifts in the level of employment were recorded in the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan Regions.

From January 2006 to January 2007, jobless rates moved up in 16 of the state's 17 major labor market areas. Increases ranged from 0.1 to 0.7 percent, with an average over-the-year rate hike of 0.4 percent. The largest jobless rate gains took place in the Jackson and Monroe MSAs, along with the Northeast Lower Michigan Region. Saginaw-Saginaw Township North was the only area to show a jobless rate decline over the year, down by 0.3 percent.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.8 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.9 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 6.1 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of January was recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region with 11.7 percent.

All Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Show Seasonal Cuts in Nonfarm Jobs

Total nonfarm employment contracted in all of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of January. The Niles – Benton Harbor and Flint areas showing the largest declines at 4.0 and 3.7 percent respectively, followed by the Ann Arbor and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSAs, both with a decrease of 3.5 percent. Employment losses were seasonal, and in all areas job cuts occurred in both the service-providing and goods-producing sectors.

As expected, job losses in the service-providing industries took place as the holidays ended and many employers reduced staff for the winter season. Job reductions were most evident in retail trade (general merchandise stores, food and beverage stores, and clothing and clothing accessories stores); professional and business services (employment placement agencies, and temporary help services); and leisure and hospitality (amusement and gambling, arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation, food and drinking services). Temporary employment reductions were also recorded in state and local government throughout the state, as primary and secondary schools, as well as colleges and universities released staff for winter break.

In the goods-producing sector employment declined in all the major areas due to seasonal layoffs in the construction industry, mainly in construction of buildings, specialty trade contractors, and heavy and civil engineering construction. Additionally, manufacturing industries

also experienced losses for the month, as transportation equipment and related industries temporarily reduced employment for production adjustments. However, only five areas experienced auto related reductions higher than the state's average (3.9 percent). These included the Flint, Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Bay City, and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs. The Detroit area experienced one of the largest reductions in manufacturing during January, falling by 5.1 percent (-13,500). The areas with the smallest declines in this sector were the Holland-Grand Haven and Bay City MSAs, down by 0.3 and 0.7 percent, respectively.

During January, average weekly hours in manufacturing fell in three of the five major areas for which data is currently available. The losses were mainly due to reductions in overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average weekly hours also decreased in three areas during the month, with contractions also reported in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings fell in four of the major areas. The largest declines in weekly earnings were reported in the Detroit MSA, down by \$65.15, followed by the Lansing-East Lansing and Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSAs, down by \$34.00 and \$21.51, respectively. The Kalamazoo-Portage MSA lost only \$3.27. The only area to show a gain in January was the Flint MSA, up by \$29.14.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings* Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas January 2007 and December 2006

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec
Michigan	40.6	42.7	22.04	22.48	\$894.82	\$959.90
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	41.8	43.0	24.91	25.73	1,041.24	1,106.39
Flint	45.8	45.5	30.40	29.96	1,392.32	1,363.18
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	41.8	43.8	18.20	17.86	760.76	782.27
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.2	39.0	14.87	15.03	582.90	586.17
Lansing-East Lansing	41.1	41.7	24.00	24.47	986.40	1,020.40

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

Productivity in the U.S.

Preliminary Fourth Quarter and Annual Averages for 2006

Preliminary productivity data for the fourth quarter and the full year 2006 – as measured by output per hour of all persons – was recently released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The seasonally adjusted annual percentage rates of productivity change in the fourth quarter and the annual averages were as follows:

	Fourth Quarter 2006	Annual Average 2006
Business Sector	2.4	2.2
Nonfarm Business Sector	3.0	2.1
Manufacturing Sector	2.2	3.9

On an annual average basis, output per hour in manufacturing, which includes about 12 percent of the nation's business-sector employment, posted a 3.9percent increase during 2006, and a 2.2 percent gain for the fourth quarter of the year. When annual averages for 2006 were compared with annual averages for 2005, labor productivity increased 2.2 percent in the business sector, and 2.1 percent in the nonfarm business sector. These were the smallest annual increases in both sectors since 1997, when output per hour rose 1.9 percent and 1.6 percent in the business and nonfarm business sectors, respectively. From 2004 to 2005 productivity increases were only slightly higher, up by 2.3 percent rate in both sectors.

Between 1990 and 2000, productivity increases were similar to those recorded in 2006, advancing by approximately 2.1 percent per year in both sectors. However, from 2000 to 2004 output per hour had grown at an above-average rate, close to 3.4 percent in both sector.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2007.

Michigan's Labor Surplus Areas, Fiscal Year (FY) 2007

Alcona County	Emmet County	Lansing City	Otsego County
Alger County	Flint City	Lapeer County	Pontiac City
Alpena County	Flint Twp	Lenawee County	Port Huron City
Antrim County	Genesee County	Lincoln Park City	Presque Isle County
Arenac County	Gladwin County	Luce County	Roscommon County
Baraga County	Gogebic County	Mackinac County	Roseville City
Battle Creek City	Grand Rapids City	Macomb County	Saginaw City
Bay City	Gratiot County	Manistee County	Bal of Saginaw County
Bal of Bay County	Highland Park City	Mason County	Sanilac County
Benzie County	Hillsdale County	Mecosta County	Schoolcraft County
Berrien County	Holland City	Missaukee County	Shiawassee County
Branch County	Huron County	Montcalm County	Southfield City
Calhoun County	Inkster City	Montmorency County	St. Clair Shores City
Charlevoix County	Ionia County	Mount Morris Twp	Bal of St. Clair County
Cheboygan County	Iosco County	Muskegon City	St. Joseph County
Chippewa County	Iron County	Bal of Muskegon County	Taylor City
Clare County	Jackson City	Newaygo County	Tuscola County
Clinton Twp	Jackson County	Oak Park City	Van Buren County
Crawford County	Kalamazoo City	Oceana County	Warren City
Delta County	Kalkaska County	Ogemaw County	Waterford Township
Detroit City	Keweenaw County	Ontonagon County	Wayne County
East Lansing City	Lake County	Osceola County	Wexford County
Eastpointe City		Oscoda County	Wyoming City

NOTICE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2007:

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued the Labor Surplus Area listings for FY 2007. The new FY 2007 list for Michigan is printed above and **is in effect from October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007**, or until the new list for FY 2008 is published.

The qualifying rate for a labor surplus area classification for FY 2007 was calculated at 5.8 percent for the base years including January 2004 through December 2005. (The calculation of the qualifying rate is done by multiplying the nation's average unemployment rate of those two years by a factor of 1.2).

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For more information, please contact: Labor Market Analysis Section, (313) 456-3090