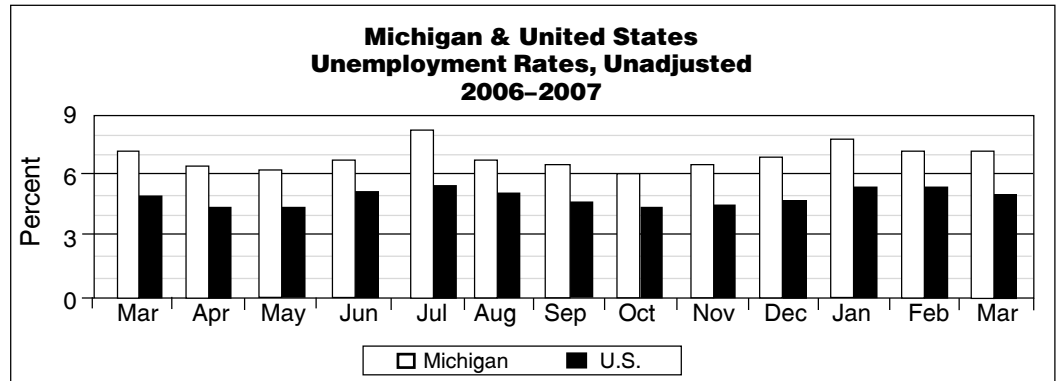


Michigan's March Unemployment Rate Remains at 7.2 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained unchanged during the month of March, holding steady at 7.2 percent. Although the unemployment rate did not change, labor force, employment, and unemployment levels all increased during the month. The state's civilian labor force moved up by 18,000 to 5,046,000, while employment expanded by 17,000 to 4,684,000. Unemployment was flat, edging up by 1,000, to 361,000. Although Michigan's labor market situation was relatively stable during the month, seasonal factors began influencing the state's economy, bringing workers into the labor market seeking jobs. Most of the workers joining the

labor force were absorbed by employers in seasonal industries such as construction and leisure and hospitality services, causing March's jobless rate to remain unchanged. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) decreased during March by 0.4 of a percentage point, dropping to 4.5 percent.

Compared to a year ago, March's labor force fell by 9,000, employment increased by 3,000 and unemployment contracted by 13,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year drop of 0.2 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Nonfarm Employment Moves Up Seasonally During March

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of March, as industry jobs expanded to 4,263,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 28,000 jobs, with gains recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Good-producing jobs moved up by 6,000 during the month, due to seasonal gains in the construction industry (up by 3,000), most notably in specialty trade contractors. The manufacturing industries also advanced during March, mainly in the durable goods sector, following recalls of workers in transportation equipment and related industries (up by 2,000). Service-providing jobs moved up by 23,000 positions during the month, due to seasonal gains in leisure and hospitality services, mostly in accommodation and food services, up by 5,000 jobs. Minor gains were also recorded by retail trade (general merchandise stores), and education and health services. Government employment also moved up during March, mainly due to seasonal recalls in local educational facilities.

In March, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries expanded to 42.4, from 41.8 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings increased by 19 cents to \$21.93. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved up to \$929.83, a gain of \$21.10 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2007 Mar.	2007 Feb.	2007 Mar.	2007 Feb.
Manufacturing	\$21.93	\$21.74	42.4	41.8
Durables	23.60	23.41	43.8	43.4
Transport Equipment	28.59	28.54	43.1	43.0
Nondurables	15.58	15.30	37.7	36.7

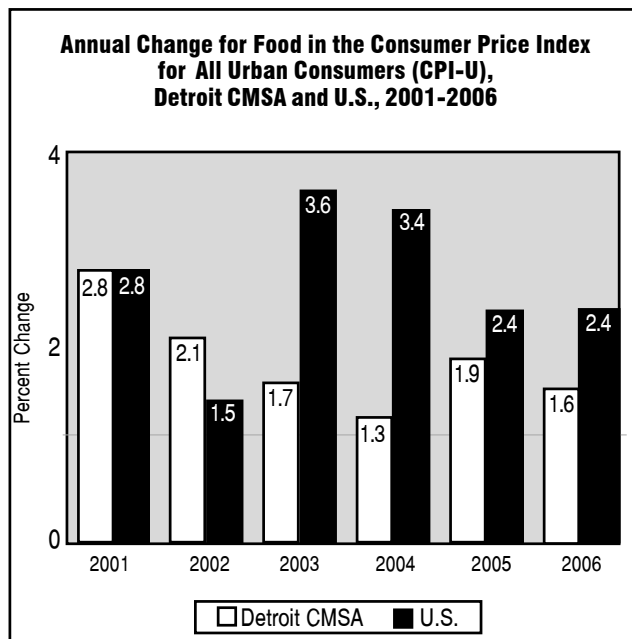
Michigan's Food and Beverage Inflation Declines in 2006

Food and beverages is one of the major item groups within the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This group consists of three main sectors: food at home, food away from home, and alcoholic beverages. Food at home, the dominant component, is organized into the following expenditure categories: cereals and bakery goods; meat, poultry, fish and eggs; dairy products; fruits and vegetables; and other food at home.

The rate of food and beverage inflation in the Detroit CMSA (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, including the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Ann Arbor and Flint MSAs), moved up by 1.6 percent during 2006 and continued holding below the national rate of gain. During the year, food prices moved up by 1.6 percent, compared with the 1.9 percent recorded in 2005. The food at home index (mainly grocery store food) advanced by 0.8 percent, while the food away from home index (restaurant food) expanded by 3.0 percent. Alcoholic beverages increased by 1.5 percent.

Nationally, food and beverage inflation stood at 2.4 percent during 2006, unchanged from the percent increase recorded in the prior year. Advances in the nation's prices of food were reported in all the major categories, and were higher than all the comparable categories in the Detroit CMSA. Food at home moved up by 1.7 percent, while food away from home advanced by 3.1 percent, and alcoholic beverages increased by 2.5 percent.

Source: Consumer Expenditure Report, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 2007.



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Mar 2007 Feb 2007 Mar 2006

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,046	5,028	5,055
Employment	4,684	4,667	4,681
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	361	360	374
	7.2	7.2	7.4

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,263	4,235	4,304
Goods-Producing	790	784	825
Nat Resources & Mining	8	7	8
Construction	153	150	162
Manufacturing	630	627	656
Durable Goods	488	485	511
Fabricated Metals	83	83	84
Machinery Manufact.	73	73	75
Transportation Equip.	209	207	226
Nondurable Goods	143	142	145
Service-Providing	3,473	3,450	3,479
Trade, Transport & Util.	771	768	780
Wholesale Trade	169	168	169
Retail Trade	478	476	485
Motor Vehicle Dealers	56	56	58
Food & Beverage Stores	80	80	80
General Merchandise	108	107	109
Transp, Warehousing & Util	124	124	127
Information	67	66	66
Financial Activities	214	213	215
Finance & Insurance	161	161	161
Real Estate & Rental	53	52	54
Prof & Business Services	572	571	572
Prof, Scientific & Technical	246	247	246
Management Scientific Services	20	20	19
Administrative Support	265	262	263
Education & Health Services	592	589	585
Education Services	81	79	80
Health Care & Social Asst	511	509	505
Leisure & Hospitality	390	384	387
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	52	51	52
Accommodation & Food	338	333	335
Other Services	177	176	178
Government	691	684	695
Federal	53	53	54
State	179	178	177
Local	459	452	465

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	191,600	191,000	193,500	71,000	71,100	72,400	54,600	54,900	55,700
Employment	182,600	182,100	184,300	65,900	66,000	67,200	50,500	50,600	51,200
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8,900 4.7	9,000 4.7	9,200 4.8	5,100 7.2	5,200 7.3	5,200 7.2	4,100 7.5	4,300 7.8	4,500 8.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	203,900	202,300	203,700	60,100	59,800	61,000	37,600	37,400	38,000
Nat Resources & Construction	5,100	5,000	5,400	1,800	1,700	1,800	1,200	1,100	1,200
Manufacturing	19,200	19,200	20,500	13,500	13,500	13,700	4,100	4,100	4,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,100	27,000	27,100	9,700	9,600	10,000	8,300	8,300	8,700
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,700	5,800	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	17,600	17,500	17,700	6,600	6,500	6,900	5,900	5,900	6,200
Information	3,700	3,700	3,800	*	*	*	700	700	500
Financial Activities	6,000	6,000	5,900	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500
Professional & Business Services	26,900	26,800	27,000	4,900	4,800	5,100	3,500	3,500	3,400
Educational & Health Services	24,000	23,900	23,300	9,700	9,700	9,700	5,700	5,700	5,700
Leisure & Hospitality	14,200	13,900	13,800	5,400	5,300	5,400	4,400	4,300	4,400
Other Services	6,700	6,600	6,500	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,100
Government	71,000	70,200	70,400	10,500	10,500	10,700	6,000	6,000	6,200
	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,172	2,150	2,156	209,100	210,400	213,900	408,600	409,000	409,500
Employment	2,023	2,007	1,997	190,800	190,700	195,300	383,000	383,000	383,900
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	150 6.9	143 6.7	159 7.4	18,300 8.8	19,700 9.4	18,700 8.7	25,600 6.3	26,100 6.4	25,600 6.3
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,974	1,961	2,005	149,700	148,400	152,100	389,800	387,600	388,500
Nat Resources & Construction	65	64	71	5,500	5,300	5,500	16,400	16,100	16,500
Manufacturing	266	265	276	17,400	16,900	19,900	72,600	72,500	73,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	361	360	369	31,200	31,100	30,900	73,500	73,700	73,100
Wholesale Trade	90	89	92	6,300	6,300	6,300	21,900	22,000	22,000
Retail Trade	210	209	213	20,800	20,700	20,700	41,500	41,500	41,000
Information	34	34	34	2,600	2,600	2,400	5,700	5,700	5,700
Financial Activities	113	113	115	7,200	7,200	7,300	22,800	22,800	22,400
Professional & Business Services	352	351	358	14,000	13,900	13,900	53,200	52,900	53,000
Educational & Health Services	277	277	275	23,900	23,900	24,200	58,500	57,600	56,700
Leisure & Hospitality	180	176	179	15,700	15,600	15,700	32,300	32,100	32,200
Other Services	91	90	90	6,300	6,200	6,500	16,600	16,400	16,400
Government	234	231	238	25,900	25,700	25,800	38,200	37,800	39,200

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	137,300	137,700	137,400	77,900	77,800	79,200	176,000	175,900	176,800
Employment	129,300	129,500	129,700	71,700	71,600	73,300	165,600	165,200	166,300
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8,000 5.8	8,200 6.0	7,700 5.6	6,200 8.0	6,200 8.0	5,900 7.4	10,400 5.9	10,700 6.1	10,400 5.9
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	115,400	114,600	115,200	58,400	58,200	59,600	146,300	145,100	146,100
Nat Resources & Construction	5,600	5,500	5,700	1,800	1,800	2,000	5,600	5,500	5,900
Manufacturing	36,900	36,600	37,000	9,400	9,400	10,100	22,900	22,900	23,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	17,900	17,900	17,700	12,300	12,300	12,500	24,000	23,700	24,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,600	4,500	4,500
Retail Trade	10,100	10,100	10,300	7,600	7,600	7,800	15,600	15,400	15,900
Information	700	700	900	500	500	400	1,500	1,500	1,500
Financial Activities	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,800	7,800	7,700
Professional & Business Services	11,200	11,100	10,700	4,200	4,200	4,300	16,200	16,000	15,200
Educational & Health Services	10,600	10,600	10,700	9,800	9,700	9,900	22,000	21,800	21,300
Leisure & Hospitality	7,500	7,500	7,500	5,300	5,200	5,200	15,100	14,800	15,300
Other Services	4,900	4,800	4,800	2,900	2,900	2,900	6,600	6,500	6,800
Government	16,900	16,700	17,000	10,300	10,300	10,400	24,600	24,600	24,900
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	251,200	252,800	254,500	77,800	77,500	79,900	89,100	89,200	90,700
Employment	236,300	237,600	238,600	72,600	72,400	74,800	82,600	82,500	84,200
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	14,900 5.9	15,300 6.0	15,900 6.2	5,200 6.7	5,100 6.6	5,100 6.4	6,500 7.3	6,700 7.5	6,500 7.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	227,600	226,800	228,200	43,100	42,500	44,700	64,800	64,000	65,700
Nat Resources & Construction	7,400	7,300	7,500	2,800	2,400	3,100	2,100	2,000	2,200
Manufacturing	21,300	21,000	21,900	7,100	7,200	8,000	12,700	12,700	13,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,100	35,900	35,900	9,200	9,200	9,500	14,000	13,700	14,200
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,500	5,400	1,000	1,000	1,100	*	*	*
Retail Trade	24,300	24,100	24,100	5,200	5,200	5,400	11,300	11,200	11,500
Information	3,000	3,000	2,900	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
Financial Activities	15,300	15,300	15,100	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,900
Professional & Business Services	19,900	20,100	20,400	3,500	3,500	3,700	3,900	3,900	3,900
Educational & Health Services	28,800	28,600	28,300	4,800	4,800	4,800	11,200	11,100	10,500
Leisure & Hospitality	18,800	18,500	18,700	5,000	4,900	4,700	6,200	6,100	6,600
Other Services	11,000	11,000	11,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,400	2,400	2,400
Government	66,000	66,100	66,500	6,600	6,400	7,000	9,400	9,200	10,000

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	78,100	77,700	78,700	97,300	97,900	98,800
Employment	72,500	71,800	72,900	89,900	90,100	90,600
Unemployment	5,700	6,000	5,800	7,500	7,700	8,200
Rate (Percent)	7.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.3

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	62,800	62,000	63,000	89,800	89,800	90,000
Nat Resources & Construction	2,200	2,100	2,200	3,400	3,400	3,400
Manufacturing	14,400	14,400	14,800	12,600	12,700	13,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,200	11,000	11,400	17,200	17,200	17,100
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,400	2,400	2,500
Retail Trade	7,100	6,900	7,100	12,100	12,100	11,900
Information	900	900	900	1,800	1,800	2,000
Financial Activities	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,300	4,300	4,300
Professional & Business Services	4,800	4,700	4,900	10,100	10,000	9,700
Educational & Health Services	10,000	10,000	9,600	15,400	15,500	15,200
Leisure & Hospitality	5,900	5,600	5,600	8,500	8,400	8,500
Other Services	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,800	3,800	3,800
Government	8,200	8,100	8,300	12,700	12,700	13,000

Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

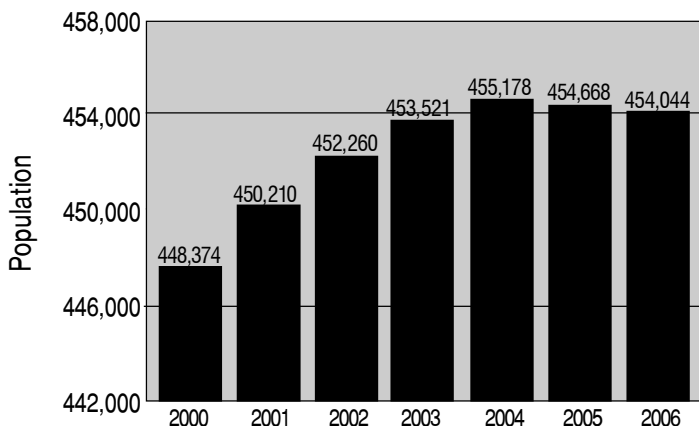
Northwest Lower Michigan

	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006	Mar 2007	Feb 2007	Mar 2006
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	159,300	160,000	159,800	96,700	96,900	97,600	156,200	156,400	155,900
Employment	145,200	145,700	145,500	85,000	84,900	86,100	141,900	141,800	142,100
Unemployment	14,100	14,300	14,300	11,600	12,000	11,500	14,300	14,500	13,800
Rate (Percent)	8.9	9.0	9.0	12.0	12.3	11.8	9.2	9.3	8.9

Population Changes in the Lansing-East Lansing MSA, 2000-2006



Regional Focus

Population Changes in the Lansing MSA, 2000-2005

The U.S. Census Bureau reports that on July 1, 2006 total population of the Lansing-East Lansing MSA stood at 454,044, an increase of 5,670 individuals, or 1.3 percent from the total of 448,374 recorded on July 1, 2000. In comparison, during this period Michigan's population increased by 1.4 percent. In July 2006, the Lansing-East Lansing MSA's population ranked third among Michigan's major regional labor market areas (4.5 percent of total population), following the Detroit and Grand Rapids MSAs with 44.3 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively.

March Jobless Rates Moved Down Slightly in Most of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

March seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates dipped in 13 of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas. The rate declines were minor, with an average drop of 0.2 of a percentage point. The largest over-the-month decreases of around one half of a percentage point were recorded in the Flint and Niles-Benton Harbor Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Jobless rates were up slightly in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia and Monroe MSAs, while the rates in the Ann Arbor and Jackson MSAs remained unchanged over the month. From February to March, total employment levels edged upward in 10 MSAs, with gains averaging 0.2 percent. Six areas reported minor decreases, while employment in the remaining area, the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA, was unchanged over the month.

From March 2006 to March 2007, jobless rates decreased in seven of the state's major labor market areas, increased in seven areas and were unchanged in the remaining three. Over-the-year rate changes were around one half of a

percentage point in either direction. The most significant jobless rate decreases since March 2006 were recorded in the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSA, down by 0.6 percent, and the Detroit-Warren-Livonia and Bay City MSAs, both dropping by 0.5 percent.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.7 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.8 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs, both with 5.9 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of March was recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan and Northwest Lower Michigan Regions with 12.0 and 9.2 percent, respectively.

Note: Data for all 12 months of 2006 have been recently revised. Estimates for March 2007 are not comparable to previously released 2006 data. For newly revised 2006 estimates, go to www.michigan.gov/lmi or contact DLEG at 313-456-3090.

Most Michigan Metropolitan Areas Show Seasonal Gains in Nonfarm Employment

Total nonfarm jobs expanded in 13 of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of March. Employment advances were moderate, and in most regions were reported in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Only one area, the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSA, showed no change in its job totals for the month. Among the MSAs showing employment advances, the Monroe area had the largest percentage job gain at 1.4 percent, followed by the Muskegon-Norton Shores and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs both up by 1.3 percent.

In the service-providing industries job gains took place mainly due to seasonal factors, with the largest increases recorded in leisure and hospitality services, mostly in arts, entertainment and recreation, and accommodation and food services. (Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA reported the largest increase at 4,000 jobs). Other service-providing industries remained basically flat, with minor upward movements in retail trade and professional and business services. Small seasonal gains were also reported in educational and health services along with local educational facilities, following recalls of non-faculty staff at the end of winter break.

Employment in the goods-producing sector increased in most MSAs, and was mainly due to seasonal gains in the construction industry, primarily in specialty trade con-

tractors and heavy and civil engineering. The manufacturing sector revealed a mixed picture, with seven areas showing no job change, two areas reporting reductions, and five areas, the Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Flint, Grand Rapids-Wyoming, Holland-Grand Haven, and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs reporting gains for the month. The Flint and the Lansing areas showed the strongest advances in this sector, moving up by 3.0 and 1.4 percentage points, mostly due to worker recalls in the automotive and related industries.

During March, average weekly hours in manufacturing moved up in three of the five major areas for which data is currently available. The gains were mainly due to increases in overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average weekly hours also expanded in three areas during the month, with advances reported in the durable goods and nondurable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings increased in three of the major areas. Weekly earnings gains were reported in the Detroit MSA, up by \$35.74, followed by the Grand Rapids-Wyoming and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs, up by \$18.19 and \$4.07, respectively. The areas to show reductions for the month were the Lansing-East Lansing MSA down by \$40.04, and the Flint MSA down by \$10.88.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings* Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas March and February 2007

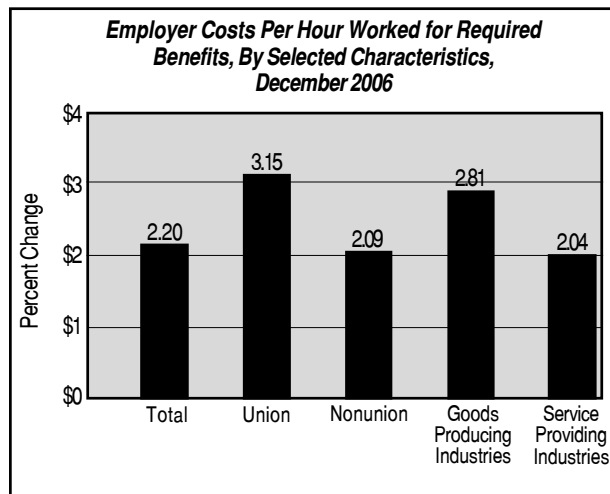
Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar	Feb
Michigan	42.4	41.8	21.93	21.74	\$929.83	\$908.73
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	43.2	42.2	24.77	24.51	1,070.06	1,034.32
Flint	43.3	42.8	29.61	30.21	1,282.11	1,292.99
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	41.4	40.7	17.85	17.71	738.99	720.80
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.5	39.6	14.77	14.63	583.42	579.35
Lansing-East Lansing	40.8	41.9	24.21	24.53	987.77	1,027.81

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

Employer Costs for Legally Required Benefits in the U.S. DECEMBER 2006

During December 2006, average employer costs for employee compensation stood at \$27.54. Wages and salaries, which averaged \$19.24 per hour, accounted for close to 70 percent of these costs, while benefits, which averaged \$8.30 per hour, accounted for the remaining 30 percent. Employer costs for insurance benefits – life, health, and disability – averaged \$2.26 per hour (8.2 percent of total compensation). *Legally required benefits*, including Social Security, Medicare, unemployment insurance, and workers' compensation, averaged \$2.20 per hour (8.0 percent of total compensation). Other employer costs calculated were: paid leave benefits (vacations, holidays, sick leave, and other leave) averaging \$1.94 (7.0 percent), and retirement and savings benefits averaging \$1.21 (4.4 percent) per hour worked.

Employer costs for *legally required benefits* were significantly higher for union workers, \$3.15 per hour, than nonunion workers, \$2.09 per hour. Costs for *legally required benefits* were higher in goods-producing industries (\$2.81 per hour, or 9.4 percent of total compensation) than in service-providing industries (\$2.04 per hour, or 8.3 percent).



Within the goods-producing sector, construction averaged \$3.30 per hour worked, higher than manufacturing, at \$2.55 per hour. In the service-providing sector, legally required benefits ranged from \$1.23 per hour in the leisure and hospitality sector, to \$2.71 for the information sector.

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

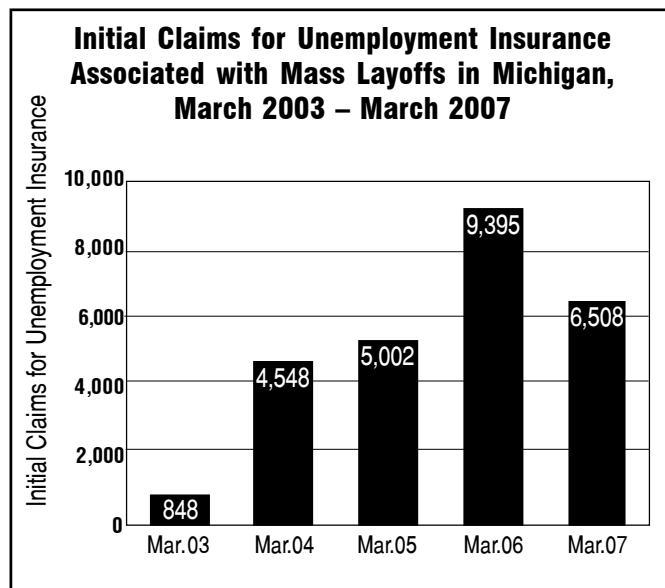
Mass Layoffs in Michigan; March 2007

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that employers initiated 51 mass layoff actions in Michigan during March 2007 (preliminary data), and the number of workers filing initial unemployment insurance claims totaled 6,508. Each mass layoff action involved at least 50 persons from a single establishment. Compared with March 2006, the number of events increased just by one, but the number of workers involved moved down by 2,887, almost 31 percent less than March of the previous year. The number of mass layoff events in February 2007 stood at 38, however the number of initial claims associated with them reached 6,507, almost identical to the number of claims reported in March of the same year. Among the states, California reported the largest number of mass layoff events at 333, and the highest number of initial claims totaling 33,172. California was followed by Illinois with 54 events and 8,754 initial claims.

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

Nationally, employers initiated 1,082 mass layoffs in March of 2007, and the number of associated initial claims of unemployment insurance totaled 123,974, an increase of 12,136, or 11 percent over March 2006. The manufacturing sector accounted for close to 34 percent of all mass layoffs events, and 40 percent of all associated initial claims filed in March 2007.

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



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