



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

Vol. 63, Issue No. 5

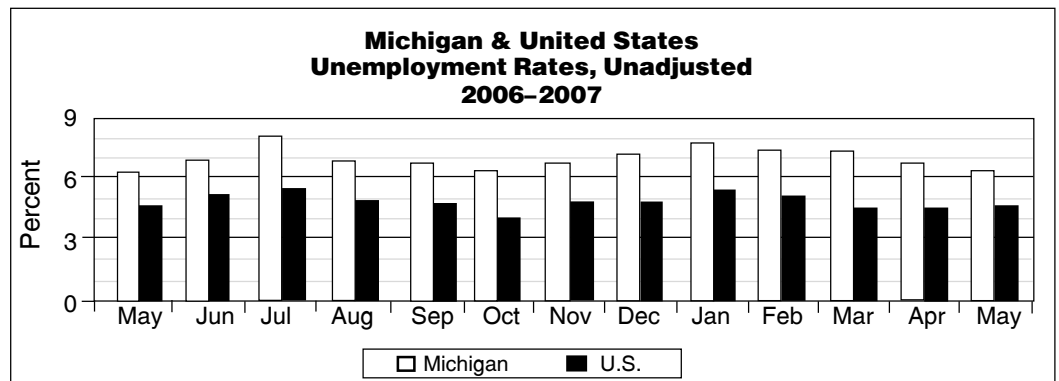
July 2007

Michigan's May Unemployment Rate Drops to 6.6 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell by two tenths of a percentage point during the month of May bringing the state's jobless rate down to 6.6 percent. The rate drop represents 6,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment contracted to 332,000. The state's civilian labor force jumped by 67,000 to 5,049,000, while employment expanded by 73,000 to 4,717,000. As expected, Michigan's labor market experienced seasonal patterns of employment growth during the month of May. Many Michigan residents, including college students, joined

the labor force and found seasonal jobs in industries such as construction, leisure and hospitality, retail trade, and administrative and support services. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) remained unchanged during May, holding steady at 4.3 percentage points.

Compared to a year ago, May's labor force declined by 9,000, employment decreased by 23,000, and unemployment moved up by 14,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.3 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Restaurant, Recreational Services, and Retail Jobs Up During May

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of May, as industry jobs moved up to 4,340,000. Employment opportunities expanded by 45,000 jobs, with gains recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Service-providing jobs moved up by 39,000 positions during the month, mostly due to seasonal gains in several sectors. These included leisure and hospitality services, up by 19,000 jobs, mostly in accommodation and food services, as well as entertainment, amusement, gambling and recreation; retail trade, up by 7,000 (building materials, and food and beverage stores); and professional and business services, up by 7,000 (administrative and support services). Good-producing jobs moved up by 5,000 during the month, primarily due to seasonal gains in the construction industry (up by 7,000), most notably in the specialty trade contractors. Manufacturing employment dipped by 2,000, following minor production adjustments in the automotive and related industries.

In May, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries increased to 42.5, from 42.0 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings dropped by 28 cents to \$21.88. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing contracted to \$929.90, a loss of 82 cents from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2007 May	2007 Apr.	2007 May	2007 Apr.
Manufacturing	\$21.88	\$22.16	42.5	42.0
Durables	23.68	23.85	43.8	43.4
Transport Equipment	28.35	28.54	43.2	42.9
Nondurables	15.27	15.63	38.4	37.4

STATE OF MICHIGAN Industry Employment Forecasts Percent Changes 2004–2014

Industry Title	Employment		Percent Change
	2004	2014	
Total Employment	4,394,360	4,743,180	7.9
Goods Producing	896,990	869,590	-3.1
Construction	191,540	208,620	8.9
Manufacturing	697,290	653,707	-6.3
Durable Goods	547,950	503,050	-8.2
Transport. Equip.	255,200	212,120	-16.9
Nondurable Goods	149,340	150,010	0.5
Plastics & Rubber	42,980	46,480	8.1
Service-Providing	3,497,370	3,873,590	10.8
Trade	684,280	724,400	5.9
Wholesale Trade	170,600	185,060	8.5
Retail Trade	513,680	539,340	5.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	153,680	162,160	5.5
Information	68,560	71,030	3.6
Finance & Insurance	161,320	172,080	6.7
Real Estate, Rental & Leasing	56,110	60,180	7.3
Profess. & Business	584,700	700,550	19.8
Education & Health*	950,610	1,070,320	12.6
Liesure & Hospitality	402,020	451,130	12.2
Other Services	178,000	195,840	10.0
Government	258,100	265,900	3.0

*Private & Public

Detailed occupational employment forecasts for 2014 were developed by the Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives for Michigan and 18 regions in the state.

Additional labor market information (LMI) for Michigan and its areas can be obtained from the DLEG-LMI website at: www.michigan.gov/lmi.

Source: Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, May 2007.

Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

May 2007 Apr 2007 May 2006

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,049	4,982	5,058
Employment	4,717	4,644	4,740
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	332	338	318
	6.6	6.8	6.3

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,340	4,295	4,392
Goods-Producing	806	799	854
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	8
Construction	170	163	185
Manufacturing	628	628	660
Durable Goods	484	486	513
Fabricated Metals	83	83	84
Machinery Manufact.	72	72	75
Transportation Equip.	204	206	228
Nondurable Goods	144	143	147
Service-Providing	3,534	3,495	3,538
Trade, Transport & Util.	785	775	798
Wholesale Trade	171	170	172
Retail Trade	488	481	496
Motor Vehicle Dealers	57	57	60
Food & Beverage Stores	81	79	82
General Merchandise	108	107	110
Transp, Warehousing & Util	126	125	130
Information	67	66	67
Financial Activities	214	214	218
Finance & Insurance	161	161	162
Real Estate & Rental	53	53	55
Prof & Business Services	587	580	588
Prof, Scientific & Technical	243	246	243
Management Scientific Services	20	20	20
Administrative Support	282	273	282
Education & Health Services	596	594	586
Education Services	81	82	79
Health Care & Social Asst	515	512	507
Leisure & Hospitality	424	405	420
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	69	61	68
Accommodation & Food	355	344	352
Other Services	178	177	179
Government	683	684	684
Federal	54	53	54
State	167	177	163
Local	462	454	467

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	188,000	188,900	189,100	71,700	70,300	72,500	55,200	54,200	55,900
Employment	179,500	180,500	180,800	67,000	65,500	67,800	51,700	50,400	52,200
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8,500 4.5	8,400 4.5	8,400 4.4	4,700 6.5	4,800 6.8	4,700 6.4	3,600 6.5	3,800 7.0	3,800 6.7
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	200,900	203,900	201,000	61,600	60,800	62,300	38,700	38,000	39,300
Nat Resources & Construction	5,800	5,500	6,100	2,200	2,000	2,300	1,400	1,300	1,500
Manufacturing	19,000	19,000	20,300	13,400	13,500	13,700	4,100	4,100	4,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,600	27,300	27,700	9,900	9,700	10,100	8,700	8,500	8,900
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,700	5,800	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	17,900	17,700	18,100	6,800	6,700	6,900	6,100	6,000	6,300
Information	3,700	3,700	3,800	*	*	*	700	700	700
Financial Activities	6,100	6,000	5,900	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Professional & Business Services	27,700	27,400	27,700	4,900	4,900	5,000	3,600	3,500	3,500
Educational & Health Services	24,000	24,100	23,600	9,800	9,800	9,600	5,700	5,700	5,800
Leisure & Hospitality	14,900	14,500	14,900	6,000	5,700	6,100	4,700	4,500	4,600
Other Services	6,600	6,600	6,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,100	2,100	2,200
Government	65,500	69,800	64,600	10,600	10,400	10,800	6,100	6,000	6,300
	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,157	2,132	2,149	208,000	206,500	212,700	414,200	407,200	413,900
Employment	2,009	1,989	2,012	191,700	189,700	196,300	390,800	383,400	391,300
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	148 6.9	144 6.7	137 6.4	16,300 7.8	16,800 8.1	16,400 7.7	23,400 5.6	23,700 5.8	22,700 5.5
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,007	1,988	2,038	151,300	150,700	154,800	400,600	394,600	389,800
Nat Resources & Construction	71	68	80	6,100	5,900	6,300	18,500	17,700	18,800
Manufacturing	267	267	279	16,800	17,100	20,000	73,600	72,600	73,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	364	362	374	31,600	31,300	31,600	75,100	74,300	74,300
Wholesale Trade	90	90	93	6,400	6,300	6,500	22,400	22,100	22,400
Retail Trade	212	210	216	21,100	20,900	21,100	42,300	42,000	41,600
Information	34	34	35	2,600	2,600	2,500	5,700	5,700	5,700
Financial Activities	113	113	116	7,200	7,200	7,400	22,900	22,800	22,600
Professional & Business Services	364	359	363	14,200	14,200	14,000	56,900	55,500	56,600
Educational & Health Services	280	279	275	24,400	24,100	24,100	58,700	59,000	57,000
Leisure & Hospitality	190	185	189	16,600	16,200	16,600	33,800	32,500	33,800
Other Services	91	91	90	6,300	6,300	6,600	16,600	16,500	16,600
Government	234	233	239	25,500	25,800	25,700	38,800	38,000	39,700

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	138,800	136,100	139,700	78,100	77,200	78,900	174,900	172,900	175,100
Employment	131,700	128,900	132,800	72,500	71,400	73,700	165,700	163,400	165,900
Unemployment	7,000	7,200	6,900	5,600	5,800	5,200	9,200	9,500	9,200
Rate (Percent)	5.1	5.3	4.9	7.2	7.5	6.6	5.3	5.5	5.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	117,800	116,300	118,700	59,800	58,900	61,000	147,000	146,300	146,700
Nat Resources & Construction	6,200	5,900	6,300	2,100	2,000	2,300	6,200	5,900	6,500
Manufacturing	36,800	36,800	37,000	9,400	9,400	10,000	22,900	22,800	23,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,200	18,000	18,400	12,600	12,400	12,800	24,600	24,200	24,800
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,700	4,600	4,600
Retail Trade	10,300	10,200	10,600	7,800	7,700	7,900	16,000	15,800	16,300
Information	700	700	900	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Financial Activities	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,800	7,800	7,900
Professional & Business Services	11,700	11,400	11,700	4,300	4,300	4,400	16,700	16,400	15,700
Educational & Health Services	10,700	10,600	10,800	9,900	9,800	9,900	22,200	22,100	21,300
Leisure & Hospitality	8,500	7,900	8,600	5,900	5,600	5,900	16,000	15,400	15,800
Other Services	4,900	4,900	4,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	6,600	6,500	6,600
Government	16,900	16,900	16,900	10,300	10,100	10,400	22,500	23,700	23,100
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	247,800	249,400	248,900	78,100	77,000	78,900	90,900	88,500	91,800
Employment	234,300	235,300	234,700	73,700	72,400	74,400	84,600	82,400	85,900
Unemployment	13,400	14,100	14,200	4,400	4,600	4,500	6,200	6,100	5,900
Rate (Percent)	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	226,900	229,200	226,400	44,800	43,700	44,900	66,900	65,300	67,800
Nat Resources & Construction	8,400	7,900	8,500	3,100	2,900	2,700	2,400	2,300	2,300
Manufacturing	21,000	21,200	22,000	7,300	7,200	8,000	12,700	12,700	13,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,300	36,200	36,400	9,600	9,300	9,500	14,300	14,100	14,400
Wholesale Trade	5,600	5,500	5,500	1,100	1,000	1,100	*	*	*
Retail Trade	24,300	24,300	24,400	5,400	5,300	5,400	11,600	11,400	11,700
Information	3,000	3,000	2,900	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
Financial Activities	15,500	15,300	15,200	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,900	1,900	2,000
Professional & Business Services	20,200	20,300	20,700	3,600	3,500	3,500	4,000	3,900	4,000
Educational & Health Services	28,800	28,800	28,100	4,900	4,800	4,800	11,300	11,300	10,800
Leisure & Hospitality	19,900	19,400	19,800	5,600	5,400	5,400	7,500	6,600	7,700
Other Services	11,100	11,100	11,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,400	2,500
Government	62,700	66,000	61,600	6,700	6,500	6,900	9,300	9,100	10,000

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	78,400	77,200	79,600	97,900	96,100	98,800
Employment	73,300	72,100	74,400	91,300	89,200	91,700
Unemployment	5,000	5,200	5,200	6,600	6,900	7,200
Rate (Percent)	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.3

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,300	63,400	64,900	92,000	90,500	92,300
Nat Resources & Construction	2,500	2,400	2,500	3,700	3,500	3,800
Manufacturing	14,400	14,400	14,900	12,200	12,400	12,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,600	11,300	11,900	17,700	17,300	17,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,700	2,500	2,600
Retail Trade	7,200	7,000	7,400	12,300	12,100	12,100
Information	900	900	900	1,700	1,700	1,900
Financial Activities	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,300	4,300	4,400
Professional & Business Services	5,000	4,900	5,000	10,500	10,500	10,200
Educational & Health Services	9,900	10,000	9,700	15,600	15,400	15,300
Leisure & Hospitality	6,600	6,300	6,500	9,800	8,900	9,800
Other Services	3,100	3,000	3,100	3,900	3,800	3,900
Government	8,100	8,000	8,200	12,600	12,700	12,700

Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

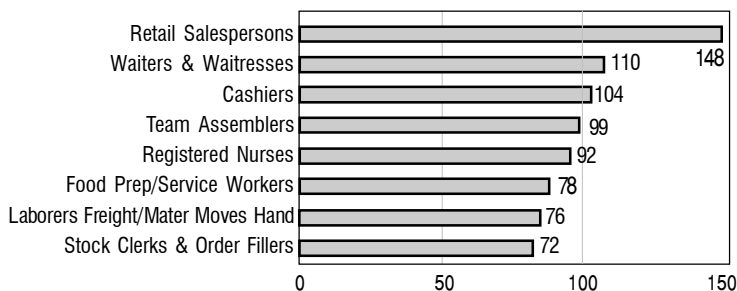
Northwest Lower Michigan

	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006	May 2007	Apr 2007	May 2006
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	161,600	158,400	161,500	100,800	96,700	101,000	161,700	156,000	161,200
Employment	150,000	144,700	150,500	92,300	86,500	93,100	150,400	142,900	151,000
Unemployment	11,600	13,600	11,000	8,500	10,200	7,900	11,300	13,200	10,300
Rate (Percent)	7.2	8.6	6.8	8.4	10.5	7.8	7.0	8.4	6.4

Selected Occupations With the Largest Number of Projected Annual Openings, Battle Creek MSA, 2004—2014



Regional Focus

Projected Number of Annual Openings of Selected Occupations in the Battle Creek MSA, 2004—2014

The average number of annual openings by occupation in the Battle Creek MSA between 2004 and 2014 is projected to reach 3,366. Among the major occupational groups, the office & administrative support occupations will take the lead with 455 annual openings, followed by production occupations with 435, and food preparation occupations with 398. Within the individual occupations, the ones with the largest number of annual openings are: retail salespersons (148), followed by waiters & waitresses (110), and cashiers (104). Noteworthy are registered nurses, with 92 annual openings.

May Jobless Rates Decline in Most of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

May seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 14 of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas. In the state's southern areas the rate declines were moderate, ranging from 0.2 to 0.5 percentage points. However, the northern areas experienced a substantial decline in their jobless rates, in preparation for the upcoming recreational and tourism season. The highest decreases in the jobless rate during May were recorded in the Northeast Lower Michigan Region, down by 2.1 percent, followed by the Northwest Lower Michigan Region and the Upper Peninsula, both down by 1.4 percent. Unemployment rates remained unchanged over the month in the Ann Arbor and Muskegon-Norton Shores Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The rate in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA edged upward during the month, expanding by 0.2 percentage points. From April to May, total employment levels advanced seasonally in 15 MSAs. The smallest increase was 1.0 percent, with several areas reporting gains of two percent or more.

From May 2006 to May 2007, jobless rates increased in 12 regional labor markets areas by 0.1 to 0.6 of a percentage point. Six of these areas recorded only marginal gains of 0.1 or 0.2 percent, while the other six showed gains of around one half of a percentage point. In the remaining five regions, jobless rates declined modestly with the largest drop of 0.6 of a percent recorded by the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSA.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.5 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.1 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 5.3 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of May was recorded in Northeast Lower Michigan and the Flint MSA with 8.4 and 7.8 percent, respectively.

Most of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Show Seasonal Gains in Non-Farm Employment

Total nonfarm employment increased in 12 of Michigan's 14 MSAs, as seasonal factors revealed a somewhat mixed picture that is typical for the month of May. On one hand most areas reported seasonal job gains in construction (specialty trade contractors, construction of buildings, and heavy and civil engineering construction); professional and business services (administrative support services); and leisure and hospitality (entertainment and recreation, amusement and gambling, and accommodation and food services). On the other hand, several higher educational facilities reduced staff with the arrival of summer vacation, causing employment levels in state and local government to decline. This was most evident in the Ann Arbor and Lansing MSAs, the only two areas to report nonfarm job reductions for the month. Among the MSAs showing employment increases during May, the Monroe and Muskegon MSAs had gains of 2.5 percentage points, while the Bay City and Saginaw MSAs followed with advances of 1.8 and 1.7 percent, respectively.

In the service-providing industries employment increased mainly due to seasonal factors, with the largest gains recorded in leisure and hospitality services, up by 19,000 (the Muskegon and Saginaw MSAs led the way with increases of 13.6 and 10.1 percent, respectively), followed by retail trade and professional and business services, both up by 7,000 jobs. The remaining major sectors such as information, financial activities, educational and health

services and government, remained basically flat in many areas for the month.

In the goods-producing sector employment advances were reported mainly in construction. All the MSAs experienced seasonal increases, led by the Battle Creek MSA up by 10.0 percent, followed by Bay City with 7.7 percent, and Monroe with 6.9 percent. Jobs in the manufacturing sector revealed a mixed picture, with six areas showing no change, five areas reporting minor reductions, and three areas, the Grand Rapids-Wyoming, Kalamazoo-Portage, and Monroe MSAs reporting small gains for the month.

During May, average weekly hours in manufacturing moved up in four 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 hourly earnings contracted in four areas during the month, with losses 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 Flint MSA, up by \$66.50, followed by the Lansing – East Lansing and Kalamazoo-Portage MSAs, up by \$7.71 and \$1.27, respectively. The areas to show reductions for the month were the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA down by \$19.22, and the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA down by \$6.60.

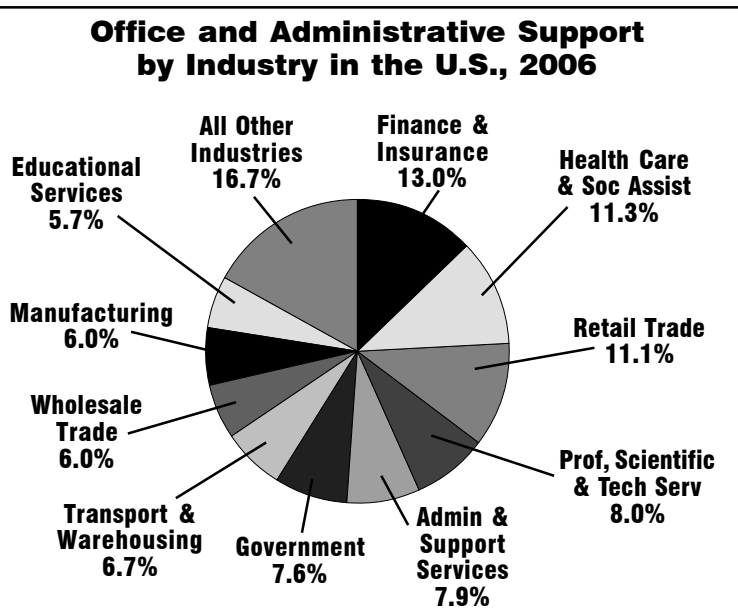
Manufacturing Hours and Earnings* Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas May and April 2007

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	May	Apr	May	Apr	May	Apr
Michigan	42.5	42.0	21.88	22.16	\$929.90	\$930.72
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	43.5	43.0	24.33	25.06	1,058.36	1,077.58
Flint	45.2	43.1	29.82	29.73	1,347.86	1,281.36
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	41.2	41.2	18.02	18.18	742.42	749.02
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.9	39.6	14.79	14.87	590.12	588.85
Lansing-East Lansing	41.0	40.5	24.34	24.45	997.94	990.23

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

Employment of the Office and Administrative Support Occupations by Industry in the U.S., 2006

Office and administrative support workers had the highest total employment of any occupational group in the U.S., more than 23 million in 2006. Employment in this occupational group was widely distributed among various industries. The industry with the largest number of administrative support workers was the finance and insurance sector, employing 2,994,960, followed by health care and social assistance with 2,609,770 workers, and retail trade with 2,574,000. In the remaining seven industries: professional, scientific and technical services; administrative and support and waste management and remediation services; federal state and local government; transportation and warehousing; wholesale trade; manufacturing; and educational services, employment totaled between one and two million office and administrative support workers.



The average hourly wage in the office and administrative and support occupations during 2006 stood at \$14.60. The occupation with the largest hourly wages during this period was first-line supervisors/managers of office administrative support workers with \$22.37, followed by postal service clerks and postal service mail carriers with \$21.13 and \$21.03, respectively.

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

University of Michigan's Economic Outlook, Forecast Update 2006-2008

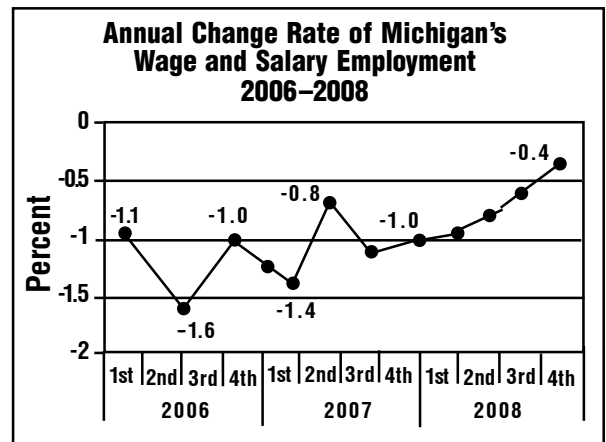
Every year the University of Michigan's forecasting group (Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics – RSQE) prepares projections for the development of the state's economy. In May, 2007, a new forecast was published projecting Michigan's economic growth for 2006 through 2008.

In this article the RSQE economists forecast that the difficulties experienced by Michigan's economy during 2006 will persist over the next two years, although the rate of job loss will slow down during 2008. The forecasting group points out that the state's economic development continues to be heavily influenced by the domestic automotive industry which has been restructuring in recent years. The RSQE economists suggest that the pace of job decline in Michigan will be about one percent for the balance of 2007 and early 2008, matching the levels observed during the second half of 2006. They also point out that in addition to the effects of the difficulties in the automotive industry on the private sector, the current budget crisis will limit employment levels in the government sector. The difficulties experienced in Michigan's housing market are expected to slow down job development in the construction industry.

The RSQE group forecasts that in the spring of 2008 the job losses in manufacturing, construction, and retail trade will ease, allowing Michigan's labor market to start improving. Thus, by the end of 2008, the rate of job reductions will drop to 0.4 percent. Total job losses will reach 48,600 during 2007 (4,700, fewer than 2006), and will drop to 32,200 in 2008. One industry that is projected to continue to do well is health services, providing most of the job gains during this period.

The gains in the Detroit's Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the last two years were caused by sharp increases in energy prices, which averaged 16 percent per year. In the next two years, energy prices are expected to ease and local inflation will slow steadily, reaching 2.2 percent in 2007 and 1.7 percent in 2008.

Source: Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics (RSQE), University of Michigan, May 2007.



Visit our website at www.michigan.gov/lmi



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