



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

Vol. 63, Issue No. 11

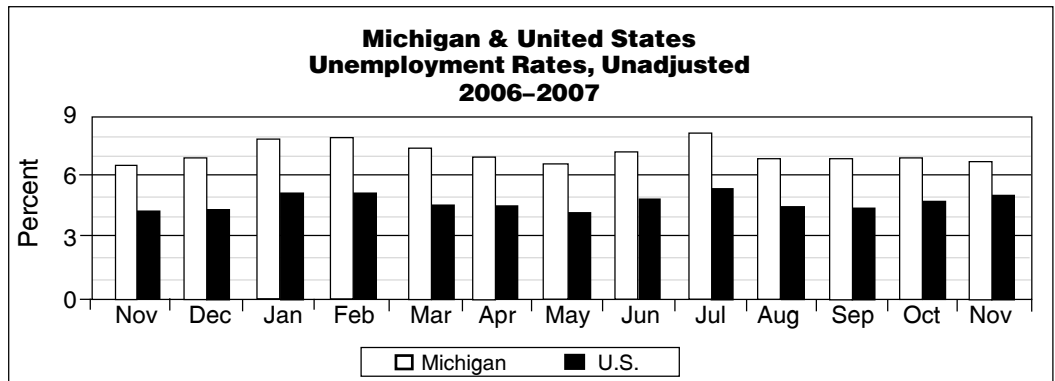
January 2008

Michigan's November Jobless Rate Dips to 6.9 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell by 0.1 percentage point during the month of November, bringing the state's jobless rate to 6.9 percent, down from the 7.0 percent recorded in October. The rate decrease represents 4,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment edged down to 347,000. The state's civilian labor force increased by 14,000 to 5,026,000, while employment expanded by 17,000 to 4,679,000. The slight gains in labor force and employment during November were caused mainly by seasonal job increases in retail trade, as merchants hired additional workers for the holiday season, and by small advances in edu-

cation and health services (up by 5,000). Government employment also exhibited small gains for the month, increasing by 3,000, all in local educational facilities. The nation's jobless rate (unadjusted) increased slightly during November, moving up by 0.1 of a percentage point to 4.5 percent.

Compared to a year ago, November's labor force declined by 75,000, employment dropped by 84,000 and unemployment moved up by 9,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.3 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Michigan's Payroll Employment Remains Flat During November

Michigan's nonfarm employment remained virtually unchanged during the month of November, as industry jobs inched upward to 4,305,000. Employment opportunities increased by 1,000 jobs, with small seasonal gains recorded in the service-providing sectors of the economy. Service-providing jobs moved up by 7,000, as seasonal gains in retail trade were offset somewhat by a seasonal decline in leisure and hospitality services. The strongest employment gains in retail trade were recorded in general merchandise stores (up by 6,000), due to store owners hiring additional personnel for the holiday season. Goods-producing jobs fell by 6,000 during the month, due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry, down by 6,000 (mainly in specialty trade contractors). Manufacturing employment remained unchanged in November, holding steady at 612,000, as both the durable goods and nondurable goods sectors showed little change for the month.

In November, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries declined to 42.6 hours, from 43.4 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings showed no change for the month, holding steady at \$21.98. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing contracted to \$936.35, a drop of \$17.58 from the previous month's total.

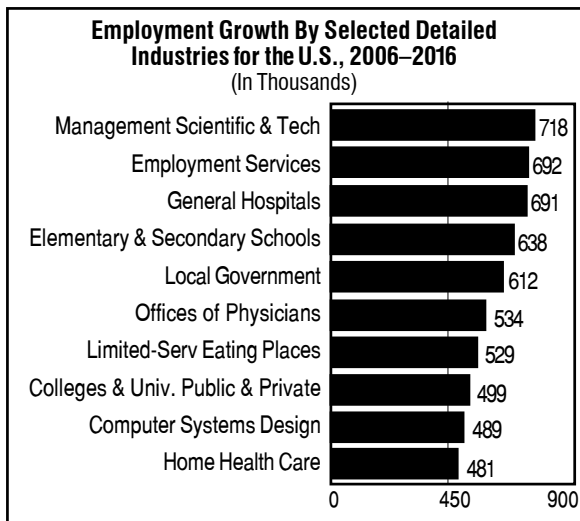
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2007 Nov	2007 Oct	2007 Nov	2007 Oct
Manufacturing	\$21.98	\$21.98	42.6	43.4
Durables	23.67	23.66	44.4	45.4
Transport Equipment	28.35	28.35	43.6	44.3
Nondurables	15.48	15.46	36.8	37.0

Industries With the Largest Projected Job Gains In the U.S., 2006–2016

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics has published forecasts of industrial job changes in the nation for the years 2006–2016. Over the 2006–2016 decade, total employment is projected to increase by 15.6 million jobs, or 10 percent, slightly less than the 15.9 million jobs during the 1996–2006 decade. The labor force filling these jobs is projected to grow more slowly than in the past, in part because of the aging and retiring of the baby boomers. As a result, the need to replace those workers is projected to create a significant number of additional job openings. Following are some highlights of the report:

- Employment growth will continue to be concentrated in the service-providing sector of the economy. Professional and business services, and health care and social assistance, the sectors with the largest employment growth, will add 8.1 million jobs, more than half of the projected increase in total employment.
- Within the goods-producing sector, construction is the only one projected to grow by 781,000, or 1.0 percent. Manufacturing employment however, will decline by 1.5 million jobs, or 1.1 percent.
- The 10 detailed industries with the largest projected wage and salary employment growth, are all in the service-providing sector.
- Four of the 10 industries with the largest wage and salary employment decreases are in the manufacturing sector, including motor vehicles parts manufacturing.

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



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Nov 2007 Oct 2007 Nov 2006

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,026	5,012	5,101
Employment	4,679	4,662	4,763
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	347	351	338
	6.9	7.0	6.6

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,305	4,304	4,383
Goods-Producing	786	792	829
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	8
Construction	166	172	181
Manufacturing	612	612	640
Durable Goods	470	469	493
Fabricated Metals	83	83	85
Machinery Manufact.	72	72	73
Transportation Equip.	191	189	211
Nondurable Goods	143	143	147
Service-Providing	3,519	3,512	3,554
Trade, Transport & Util.	795	784	808
Wholesale Trade	170	170	170
Retail Trade	499	487	508
Motor Vehicle Dealers	55	56	58
Food & Beverage Stores	81	80	82
General Merchandise	114	108	119
Transp, Warehousing & Util	127	127	129
Information	66	65	67
Financial Activities	209	210	214
Finance & Insurance	158	158	161
Real Estate & Rental	51	52	54
Prof & Business Services	594	594	597
Prof, Scientific & Technical	247	246	247
Management Scientific Services	20	20	20
Administrative Support	285	287	288
Education & Health Services	606	601	596
Education Services	85	82	83
Health Care & Social Asst	521	519	513
Leisure & Hospitality	399	410	398
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	56	62	57
Accommodation & Food	343	347	342
Other Services	175	176	178
Government	676	673	697
Federal	54	53	54
State	183	183	180
Local	440	437	463

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	191,400	188,700	193,800	70,600	69,900	72,100	53,600	53,100	55,800
Employment	182,400	179,600	185,600	66,000	65,300	67,500	50,000	49,700	52,300
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	9,000 4.7	9,100 4.8	8,200 4.2	4,600 6.6	4,600 6.6	4,600 6.3	3,600 6.8	3,400 6.3	3,500 6.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	205,700	204,500	206,800	60,700	60,800	61,500	37,400	37,500	39,000
Nat Resources & Construction	5,600	5,700	6,000	2,200	2,300	2,300	1,400	1,500	1,500
Manufacturing	17,700	17,700	20,000	13,400	13,400	13,600	3,900	3,900	4,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	28,200	27,700	28,300	10,000	9,800	10,200	8,300	8,200	8,700
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	5,800	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	18,400	17,900	18,600	7,000	6,800	7,000	6,000	5,900	6,200
Information	3,600	3,600	3,700	*	*	*	700	700	700
Financial Activities	6,100	6,100	6,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Professional & Business Services	27,400	27,400	27,600	4,900	5,000	5,000	3,500	3,500	3,600
Educational & Health Services	24,500	24,200	24,100	10,100	10,100	9,700	5,800	5,800	5,800
Leisure & Hospitality	14,200	14,400	14,100	5,300	5,500	5,400	4,400	4,500	4,500
Other Services	6,500	6,500	6,500	2,300	2,400	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,100
Government	71,900	71,200	70,500	10,100	10,100	10,500	5,700	5,700	6,300

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,141	2,148	2,182	206,300	203,300	212,600	411,400	406,400	413,300
Employment	1,986	1,981	2,025	189,300	186,800	196,600	387,200	382,700	390,500
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	155 7.2	167 7.8	157 7.2	17,100 8.3	16,500 8.1	16,100 7.6	24,200 5.9	23,600 5.8	22,800 5.5
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,983	1,974	2,017	149,500	149,300	154,300	398,000	397,700	397,100
Nat Resources & Construction	70	71	77	5,700	6,100	6,300	17,900	18,500	18,400
Manufacturing	256	254	265	16,100	16,200	18,100	72,500	72,700	73,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	371	364	378	32,100	31,500	32,600	75,900	75,000	75,200
Wholesale Trade	89	89	91	6,400	6,400	6,400	22,300	22,300	22,200
Retail Trade	219	212	223	21,600	20,900	22,100	43,200	42,200	42,500
Information	33	33	34	2,600	2,600	2,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
Financial Activities	111	110	114	7,000	7,000	7,200	22,800	22,800	22,500
Professional & Business Services	360	360	363	13,700	13,700	14,400	57,100	57,300	56,800
Educational & Health Services	283	282	278	24,600	24,600	24,300	59,200	58,500	57,400
Leisure & Hospitality	180	182	181	16,200	16,100	16,200	33,200	33,300	33,200
Other Services	90	90	90	6,200	6,200	6,300	16,300	16,300	16,200
Government	229	227	237	25,300	25,300	26,300	37,500	37,700	38,100

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	138,100	137,100	139,400	77,200	76,500	79,000	177,000	175,000	177,000
Employment	130,400	129,600	132,400	71,400	70,900	73,500	167,300	165,700	168,000
Unemployment	7,700	7,600	7,000	5,800	5,600	5,500	9,700	9,300	9,000
Rate (Percent)	5.6	5.5	5.0	7.5	7.3	6.9	5.5	5.3	5.1
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	117,200	117,400	118,100	58,800	58,800	60,000	149,300	149,100	147,800
Nat Resources & Construction	6,100	6,200	6,100	2,100	2,200	2,300	6,100	6,200	6,300
Manufacturing	36,400	36,400	36,800	9,000	9,000	9,500	22,500	22,500	23,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,000	17,900	18,300	12,500	12,300	12,800	24,900	24,600	24,800
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,700	4,700	4,500
Retail Trade	10,200	10,100	10,600	7,800	7,600	8,000	16,200	15,900	16,300
Information	700	700	700	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Financial Activities	3,200	3,300	3,200	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,800	7,800	7,800
Professional & Business Services	12,000	12,100	12,100	4,400	4,300	4,500	16,900	17,000	16,200
Educational & Health Services	10,900	10,800	11,000	10,000	9,900	9,900	22,600	22,400	21,700
Leisure & Hospitality	8,200	8,400	8,100	5,500	5,700	5,400	15,600	15,900	15,200
Other Services	4,800	4,800	4,900	2,900	2,900	2,800	6,500	6,500	6,500
Government	16,900	16,800	16,900	10,000	10,100	10,400	24,900	24,700	24,700
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	252,400	250,000	254,900	77,600	78,700	78,300	90,100	89,500	90,500
Employment	238,600	236,400	241,700	72,600	72,200	73,700	83,700	83,000	84,500
Unemployment	13,800	13,600	13,200	5,100	6,500	4,600	6,400	6,500	6,000
Rate (Percent)	5.5	5.4	5.2	6.5	8.2	5.9	7.1	7.2	6.6
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	231,900	231,800	232,300	43,500	43,600	43,600	66,000	65,900	66,000
Nat Resources & Construction	8,200	8,500	8,600	3,300	3,400	2,800	2,300	2,300	2,300
Manufacturing	20,300	20,400	21,700	6,800	6,700	7,400	12,800	12,700	12,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	37,100	36,600	37,100	9,500	9,400	9,300	14,500	14,300	14,400
Wholesale Trade	5,600	5,600	5,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	*
Retail Trade	24,800	24,300	25,100	5,500	5,400	5,300	11,600	11,400	11,900
Information	2,900	2,900	3,000	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
Financial Activities	15,500	15,500	15,500	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,900	1,900	2,000
Professional & Business Services	20,000	20,100	20,500	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,800	3,800	3,900
Educational & Health Services	29,300	29,100	28,500	4,900	4,900	4,900	11,400	11,400	11,000
Leisure & Hospitality	19,300	19,500	19,500	5,300	5,400	5,000	6,800	7,000	6,700
Other Services	11,000	11,100	11,000	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,400	2,400	2,400
Government	68,300	68,100	66,900	6,200	6,200	6,600	9,100	9,100	9,400

* Data Not Available

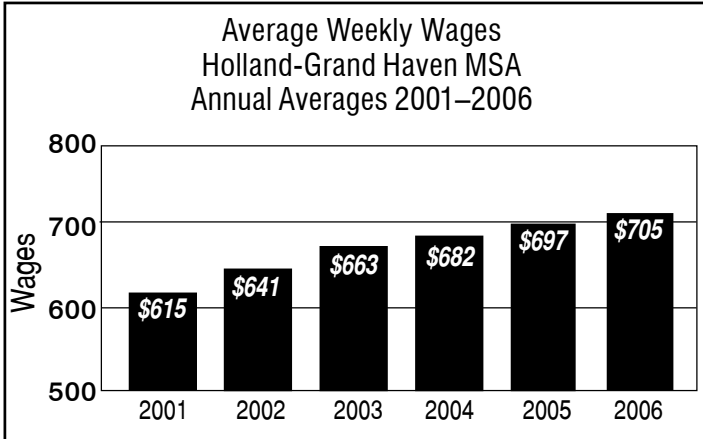
Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw-Sag. Township North		
	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	80,700	80,300	79,700	96,500	95,300	99,700
Employment	75,200	75,200	74,500	89,600	88,800	93,200
Unemployment	5,500	5,100	5,200	6,900	6,500	6,500
Rate (Percent)	6.8	6.3	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.5
Place of Work						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	66,100	66,400	64,600	90,500	90,400	93,200
Nat Resources & Construction	2,500	2,600	2,500	3,700	3,800	4,000
Manufacturing	14,300	14,300	14,600	12,000	12,000	13,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,700	11,600	11,800	17,800	17,400	18,000
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,600	2,500	2,500
Retail Trade	7,400	7,400	7,400	12,500	12,200	12,800
Information	900	900	900	1,700	1,700	1,800
Financial Activities	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,200	4,200	4,300
Professional & Business Services	5,100	5,200	5,100	10,500	10,500	10,100
Educational & Health Services	10,200	10,200	10,100	15,600	15,500	15,700
Leisure & Hospitality	6,200	6,400	6,200	8,900	9,200	9,300
Other Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,700	3,800	3,900
Government	10,000	10,000	8,200	12,400	12,300	13,100

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan		
	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006	Nov 2007	Oct 2007	Nov 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	160,700	160,800	162,300	99,200	99,200	100,000	158,800	159,100	159,600
Employment	149,200	151,000	151,200	89,800	91,600	91,200	146,700	148,600	148,300
Unemployment	11,500	9,800	11,100	9,400	7,600	8,800	12,200	10,400	11,200
Rate (Percent)	7.2	6.1	6.9	9.5	7.7	8.8	7.7	6.6	7.0

Regional Focus

Average Weekly Wages in the Holland-Grand Haven MSA, Annual Averages 2001–2006



Average weekly wages (AWW) in the Holland MSA moved up to \$705 during 2006, an annual gain of \$8 or 1.1 percent over the previous year. In 2005 the area's AWW stood at \$697, an increase of \$15 or 2.2 percent from 2004. 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.

November Jobless Rates Moved Up Seasonally in Most of Michigan's Major Labor Market Areas

November seasonally unadjusted jobless rates increased slightly over the month in 12 of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas, following typical labor force changes for the month. Four areas reported unemployment rate decreases, most notably in the Monroe and Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), due to recalls from October layoffs in the auto industry. The jobless rate in the Battle Creek MSA remained unchanged. From October to November, the majority of the state's 17 major labor markets reported only minor movements in their respective rates, with nine areas recording rate changes of 0.2 percent or less. With the exception of the state's three northernmost labor markets, increases were limited to half of a percentage point or less. Typical seasonal jobless rate hikes of more than a full percentage point occurred in both the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan Regions along with the Upper Peninsula.

From November 2006 to November 2007, jobless rates moved up in 16 major areas. These rate increases were moderate, ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 percent, with an average gain of one half of a percentage point. The largest over-the-year rate increases were recorded in the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan Regions. The jobless rate in the Detroit MSA was unchanged over the year.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate for the month of November at 4.7 percent, followed by the Kalamazoo-Portage and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs both with 5.5 percent. The highest jobless rate for the month was recorded in the Northeast Lower Michigan Region at 9.5 percent, followed by the Flint MSA at 8.3 percent.

Most of Michigan's Regional Labor Markets Report Minor Seasonal Gains in Payroll Jobs During November

November total nonfarm employment revealed a mixed picture in Michigan's 14 MSAs. Eight of the major labor market areas reported minor payroll job increases, ranging from 0.6 percent (the Ann Arbor MSA), to 0.1 percent (the Flint, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, and Saginaw MSAs). In one area, the Jackson MSA, payroll jobs remained unchanged; the remaining five areas experienced small reductions for the month. Job increases in most areas were seasonal and were recorded in the service providing industries, most notably in retail trade. Other sectors showing moderate job gains were education and health services, and local government.

Employment advances in the service-providing industries were reported in eight MSAs, with gains ranging from 0.2 percent to 0.7 percent. Among the remaining six areas, three MSAs (Battle Creek, Bay City, and Muskegon) recorded no changes in November, and three areas (Holland, Monroe, and Niles-Benton Harbor) reported service job reductions. Employment increases in this sector were seasonal and were primarily due to job gains in retail trade, most notably in general merchandise stores, as local merchants began increasing staff with the arrival of the holiday shopping season. Several areas also reported employment increases in government, as local educational facilities, primarily elementary schools continued to recall their support personnel with the resumption of classes. The rest of the major service-providing industries remained basically flat in most MSAs, except for seasonal downward adjustments in leisure and hospitality services.

In the goods-producing sector employment declines were reported in most areas, mainly due to seasonal reductions in construction (mostly in specialty trade contractors, and heavy civil engineering). Only one area, the Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA experienced no job decreases in construction, remaining unchanged for the month. Employment in manufacturing was mixed, with eight areas reporting no changes, three areas reporting small losses, and three areas (Detroit, Monroe, and Muskegon MSAs) showing gains for the month. The highest pace of job gain in manufacturing was reported by the Monroe MSA, up by 1.5 percent, while the Detroit MSA had the largest numeric increase, up by 2,000 jobs, or 0.8 percent.

During November, average weekly hours in manufacturing moved down in four major areas for which data is currently available, and one area reported a small gain. The losses were minor and were due to decreases in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings showed small reductions in four areas during the month, with minor losses also reported in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings declined in four of the major areas, and increased slightly in one. The largest drop in weekly earnings was reported in the Flint MSA, down by \$35.54, followed by the Detroit, Grand Rapids and Lansing MSAs, down by \$13.36, \$12.80, and \$4.09, respectively. The only area reporting minor gains in November was the Kalamazoo MSA, up by \$1.15.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings* Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas November and October 2007

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct
Michigan	42.6	43.4	21.98	21.98	\$936.35	\$953.93
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	44.3	44.5	24.53	24.72	1,086.68	1,100.04
Flint	45.2	45.8	33.14	31.93	1,497.93	1,462.39
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	42.3	42.7	18.11	18.24	766.05	778.85
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.7	39.3	14.66	14.78	582.00	580.85
Lansing-East Lansing	40.6	40.8	24.52	24.50	995.51	999.60

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

Differences in Men's and Women's Earnings By Education Level, 2006

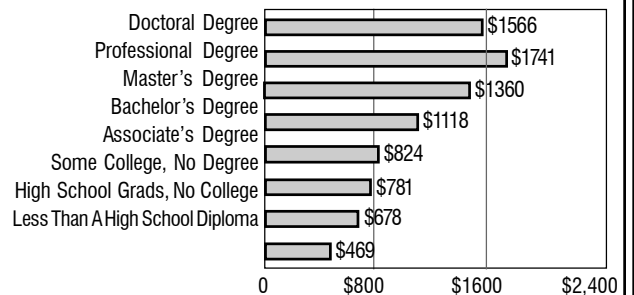
Men's and Women's Earnings By Education Level, 2006

Female college graduates age 25 and over who worked full time earned about 81 percent more than females with only a high school diploma in 2006. This difference in earnings by education among women has increased sharply since 1979, when female college graduates earned only 43 percent more than high school graduates. In comparison, male college graduates age 25 and over who worked full time earned about 78 percent more than men with only a high school diploma in 2006.

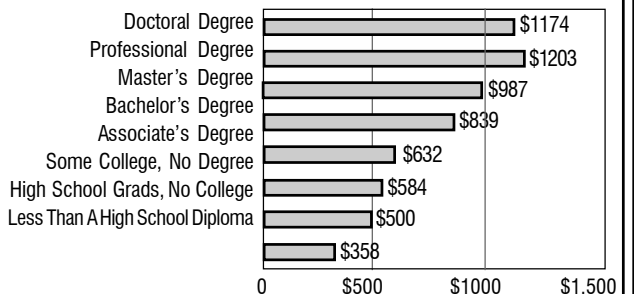
During 2006, men's total median usual weekly earnings reached \$797, compared to an average of \$627 recorded for women. Further comparison reveals that men's median usual weekly earnings were higher than women's by at least 30 percent for all levels of education. For example, men workers with only a high school diploma who worked full-time in 2006 had median usual weekly earnings of \$678, 36 percent higher than women's earnings of \$500. Among individuals holding associate's degrees, men's usual weekly earnings reached \$824 compared to women's \$632 (30 percent higher). The largest percent difference between men and women was recorded among individuals holding professional degrees, where the median weekly earnings for men stood at \$1,741, almost 45 percent higher than women's median earnings of \$1,203.

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

Men's Usual Weekly Earning, Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers 25 Years and Over by Educational Attainment, 2006 Annual Averages



Women's Usual Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers 25 Years and Over by Educational Attainment, 2006 Annual Averages



NEW Michigan Labor Market Information Resources

The environment facing Michigan's workers and businesses is more challenging than ever. Michigan competes for business establishments, capital, resources, and jobs with other U.S. states and nations around the world. It is important that state policymakers as well as businesses and workers have objective and up-to-date information on key economic indicators reflecting **Michigan** trends and comparative analyses. Several new information resources are now available to the public and can be accessed through our website www.michigan.gov/lmi. Some of the new reports available are:

- **Local Employment Dynamics** – A new tool that delivers county economic indicators not previously available with demographic detail. This includes Job Creations, Separations, New Hires, Turnover, New Hire Earnings, and more. The system also contains *On The Map* web-based mapping tool showing where people live in relation to where they work with reports on age, earnings, industry distribution, and local workforce indicators.
- **Business Employment Dynamics** – This program goes beyond traditional data on jobs gained and lost for Michigan and other states, and provides deeper analysis of the components of job change. It measures churning in the labor market, by estimating jobs gained by new firms opening versus existing business establishments, and jobs lost due to firms closing versus employment contractions at existing businesses.
- **Michigan Economic And Workforce Indicators** – This biannual report addresses key labor market indicators that impact Michigan's workforce and provides analysis beyond the hard data. These indicators are intended to assess the state's relative strength and position, and provide policy makers, economic developers and community leaders with concise updates of the state's position.
- **Michigan Innovation Indicators** – This report represents an overview of Michigan's performance on a series of measures related to economic innovation, including the educational level and percentage of scientists and engineers in the workforce, patents issued, industry investment in research and development, and venture capital investment.

For a direct reference to the above mentioned publications and many more, please go to www.michigan.gov/lmi and look under What's New.

Visit our website at www.michigan.gov/lmi



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

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

Official Business
Penalty For Private Use \$300

ADDRESS CHANGE:

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