



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

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Michigan's January Unemployment Rate Increases

Michigan's unemployment rate moved up by 0.8 percentage points during the month of January, bringing the state's unadjusted rate to 7.9 percent (December's rate was revised upward by 0.2 percentage points to 7.1 percent). The state's civilian labor force contracted by 47,000 during the month to 5,043,000, while employment declined by 86,000 to 4,643,000. Unemployment totals expanded by 39,000 to 400,000. *NOTE: Beginning with the data released for January 2005, changes in the methodology for producing state labor force estimates were implemented by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with*

all the states. All statewide historical data for 1976-2004 was replaced with re-estimated series. One of the improvements of the upgraded process is that over-the-year changes now will be more directly comparable than was possible with the previous methodology.

Compared to a year ago, January's labor force increased by 18,000, employment advanced by 5,000 and unemployment added 13,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.2 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



Nonfarm Employment Declines Seasonally During January

Michigan's nonfarm employment contracted during the month of January, as industry jobs slipped to 4,294,000. Employment opportunities fell by 129,000 jobs, with losses recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing employment decreased by 33,000 during the month, due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry (most notably in the specialty trade contractors). The manufacturing industries also lost ground during the month, mainly in the durable goods sector following cutbacks in transportation equipment (down by 13,000). Service-providing industries declined by 95,000 positions in January, due to seasonal losses in retail trade (general merchandise stores), professional and business services (administrative and support services), educational and health services, and leisure and hospitality (accommodation and food services). Government employment also declined in January, due to temporary seasonal reductions in state and local educational facilities.

In January, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries decreased to 42.0 hours from 43.2 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved down by 17 cents to \$21.72. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing contracted to \$912.24, a loss of \$33.41 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2005 Jan.	2005 Dec.	2005 Jan.	2005 Dec.
Manufacturing	\$21.72	\$21.89	42.0	43.2
Durables	23.30	23.43	42.7	44.0
Transport Equipment	29.18	29.17	44.1	45.0
Nondurables	15.05	15.06	39.2	39.9

New Population Estimates for Michigan, 2000-2004

According to new estimates released by the U.S. Census Bureau, Michigan's population rose to 10,112,620 in mid-2004. This figure is 0.3 percent higher than Michigan's estimated population for 2003, and 1.8 percent higher than its population in the 2000 Census. The 30,000 residents added to Michigan's estimated population in the past year represent continuation of a pattern of slow, but steady growth dating back to the mid-1980s. Michigan continues to be the 8th largest state in the U.S., with nearly 1.3 million more residents than 9th ranked Georgia.

The nation as a whole grew by an estimated 1.0 percent from mid-2003 to mid-2004. The fastest growing state in percentage terms have been Nevada, Arizona, Florida, Texas and Georgia. States growing slower than Michigan from 2000 to 2004 include New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Ohio.

Michigan's share of the U.S. population peaked at 4.4 percent in 1970, and then dropped rapidly in the 1970s and even more rapidly in the early 1980s. However, since the mid-1980s it has dropped by only about two hundredths of a percentage point per year. There are three reasons why Michigan has grown more slowly than the U.S. as a whole since 2000:

- Net loss of residents to other states (46 percent)
- Lower rate of immigration from other countries (33 percent)
- Lower rate of natural increases (21 percent).

This lower rate of natural increases is largely an indirect effect of the fact that Michigan receives less than its share of international immigrants, since first generation immigrants tend to have somewhat higher birth rates than the native born population. Thus, direct and indirect effects of lower rates of immigration from abroad may account for roughly half of the gap between Michigan's growth and that of the U.S. as a whole.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, December 2004..

Year	Michigan's Population	Annual Increase
July 2000	9,956,091	-
July 2001	10,004,710	48,619
July 2002	10,042,495	37,785
July 2003	10,082,364	38,869
July 2004	10,112,620	30,256

Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Jan 2005 Dec 2004 Jan 2004

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,043	5,090	5,025
Employment	4,643	4,729	4,638
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	400	361	387
	7.9	7.1	7.7

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,294	4,423	4,299
Goods-Producing	854	887	873
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	7
Construction	169	184	167
Manufacturing	677	695	699
Durable Goods	531	547	552
Fabricated Metals	83	84	83
Machinery Manufact.	76	76	76
Transportation Equip.	243	256	263
Nondurable Goods	146	148	147
Service-Providing	3,441	3,536	3,426
Trade, Transport & Util.	805	832	797
Wholesale Trade	169	172	167
Retail Trade	512	536	508
Motor Vehicle Dealers	63	64	61
Food & Beverage Stores	88	91	86
General Merchandise	112	121	118
Transp, Warehousing & Util	124	124	122
Information	66	67	69
Financial Activities	217	218	215
Finance & Insurance	161	162	160
Real Estate & Rental	55	57	55
Prof & Business Services	560	581	563
Prof, Scientific & Technical	246	248	245
Management Scientific Services	19	19	18
Administrative Support	234	253	239
Education & Health Services	552	558	546
Education Services	65	69	67
Health Care & Social Asst	487	489	479
Leisure & Hospitality	381	393	375
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	51	55	51
Accommodation & Food	330	339	325
Other Services	176	177	176
Government	686	709	686
Federal	55	55	56
State	169	175	171
Local	462	478	460

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Jan 2005	Dec 2004	Jan 2004	Jan 2005	Dec 2004	Jan 2004	Jan 2005	Dec 2004	Jan 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	188,400	188,400	183,100	78,000	78,000	75,500	57,200	57,000	55,700
Employment	179,000	179,900	175,000	72,400	72,900	70,000	52,200	52,700	51,000
Unemployment	9,300	8,500	8,100	5,600	5,100	5,500	5,000	4,300	4,700
Rate (Percent)	5.0	4.5	4.4	7.2	6.5	7.3	8.8	7.5	8.5

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	199,600	205,500	199,100	62,600	64,700	61,700	38,600	40,200	38,500
Nat Resources & Construction	5,300	5,700	5,000	2,100	2,300	1,900	1,400	1,600	1,300
Manufacturing	21,900	22,900	23,600	14,400	14,600	14,000	4,400	4,600	4,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,600	28,300	27,100	10,300	10,700	10,300	8,900	9,300	8,900
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,400	5,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,200
Retail Trade	19,000	19,800	18,800	7,800	8,200	7,800	6,300	6,700	6,500
Information	3,700	3,700	4,000	*	*	*	600	600	600
Financial Activities	5,600	5,700	5,800	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,400	1,400	1,400
Professional & Business Services	26,900	27,000	26,300	6,500	6,600	6,100	3,600	3,700	3,600
Educational & Health Services	22,600	22,600	22,100	9,000	9,200	9,000	5,400	5,400	5,400
Leisure & Hospitality	13,800	14,200	13,300	5,600	5,700	5,000	4,600	4,700	4,400
Other Services	6,100	6,100	6,200	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,400	2,500	2,300
Government	66,100	69,300	65,700	10,500	10,800	10,500	5,900	6,400	5,900

Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)

Flint

Grand Rapids-Wyoming

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Jan 2005	Dec 2004	Jan 2004	Jan 2005	Dec 2004	Jan 2004	Jan 2005	Dec 2004	Jan 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,153	2,208	2,189	217,900	217,200	213,600	397,300	396,000	392,100
Employment	1,984	2,053	2,029	198,100	199,800	193,500	368,000	368,800	361,400
Unemployment	169	155	160	19,800	17,500	20,100	29,300	27,100	30,700
Rate (Percent)	7.9	7.0	7.3	9.1	8.0	9.4	7.4	6.8	7.8

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,995	2,059	2,019	158,200	163,800	157,900	378,700	388,900	378,600
Nat Resources & Construction	80	85	75	6,000	6,900	5,700	17,600	19,100	17,400
Manufacturing	288	299	299	21,700	22,700	24,100	75,000	75,100	74,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	378	393	380	31,700	33,200	30,800	73,200	74,500	72,700
Wholesale Trade	93	95	93	6,500	6,600	6,300	19,600	19,700	19,600
Retail Trade	221	234	223	21,700	23,100	21,200	43,400	44,500	43,400
Information	36	36	36	2,100	2,100	2,100	5,600	5,700	5,600
Financial Activities	115	117	116	6,600	6,600	6,400	20,600	21,100	20,700
Professional & Business Services	342	355	350	19,300	19,700	18,800	50,200	53,900	50,000
Educational & Health Services	256	258	253	24,300	24,700	23,300	50,600	51,900	51,300
Leisure & Hospitality	170	178	173	14,800	15,700	14,500	30,800	31,600	30,000
Other Services	94	96	98	6,800	6,900	7,000	16,600	17,000	17,000
Government	236	243	239	24,900	25,300	25,200	38,500	39,000	39,200

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan
	2005	2004	2004	2005	2004	2004	2005	2004	2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	133,400	133,900	130,300	82,300	81,900	80,600	177,500	175,200	173,200
Employment	125,000	126,200	122,000	75,900	76,100	73,900	165,500	164,100	161,800
Unemployment	8,400	7,700	8,300	6,400	5,700	6,700	11,900	11,000	11,300
Rate (Percent)	6.3	5.8	6.4	7.8	7.0	8.3	6.7	6.3	6.5

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	112,300	116,900	110,900	60,700	62,500	60,300	143,600	145,800	143,100
Nat Resources & Construction	5,800	6,300	5,800	2,300	2,600	2,200	5,900	6,400	5,900
Manufacturing	36,300	36,500	38,000	10,000	10,300	10,100	24,500	24,500	24,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	16,900	17,500	16,900	12,600	12,900	12,500	25,500	26,300	25,000
Wholesale Trade	3,900	3,900	3,700	1,700	1,700	1,600	4,200	4,200	4,100
Retail Trade	10,300	10,900	10,700	7,800	8,000	7,900	17,500	18,200	17,200
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	1,400	1,400	1,500
Financial Activities	3,300	3,300	3,100	2,300	2,300	2,300	7,800	7,700	7,500
Professional & Business Serv	11,500	11,700	9,500	4,700	4,800	4,500	13,900	14,200	13,500
Educational & Health Serv	10,500	10,600	10,000	9,200	9,400	9,100	19,500	19,900	19,500
Leisure & Hospitality	7,200	7,500	6,800	5,400	5,600	5,100	14,200	14,400	14,500
Other Services	4,400	4,400	5,100	2,700	2,800	2,900	6,500	6,600	6,700
Government	15,400	18,100	14,700	11,000	11,300	11,100	24,400	24,400	24,400

	Lansing-East Lansing			Monroe			Muskegon-Norton Shores		
	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan
	2005	2004	2004	2005	2004	2004	2005	2004	2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	247,700	249,800	246,800	79,200	78,800	78,100	91,000	89,700	88,100
Employment	231,200	234,900	231,600	73,600	74,000	72,900	83,600	83,000	80,000
Unemployment	16,500	15,000	15,200	5,700	4,800	5,200	7,300	6,700	8,000
Rate (Percent)	6.7	6.0	6.2	7.2	6.1	6.7	8.1	7.5	9.1

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	223,800	233,500	229,400	42,800	43,900	43,500	65,100	65,900	63,500
Nat Resources & Construction	7,900	9,000	8,000	2,300	2,400	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,000
Manufacturing	19,900	22,600	23,900	9,000	9,000	9,400	13,300	13,800	13,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,200	37,900	37,200	9,800	10,100	9,800	13,400	13,900	13,100
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,600	5,400	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,400	1,400	1,400
Retail Trade	24,200	25,700	25,300	5,800	6,100	5,800	10,700	11,200	10,400
Information	3,100	3,100	3,200	*	*	*	900	900	900
Financial Activities	15,200	15,300	15,300	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,900	1,900	1,900
Professional & Business Services	20,600	21,100	20,800	3,200	3,300	3,000	4,000	4,100	3,700
Educational & Health Services	25,600	25,900	25,700	4,500	4,500	4,400	10,600	10,000	9,900
Leisure & Hospitality	19,100	19,900	18,800	4,100	4,200	4,600	6,800	7,100	6,500
Other Services	10,600	10,700	10,700	2,200	2,200	2,000	2,600	2,600	2,500
Government	65,600	68,000	65,800	6,300	6,500	6,400	9,700	9,800	9,800

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

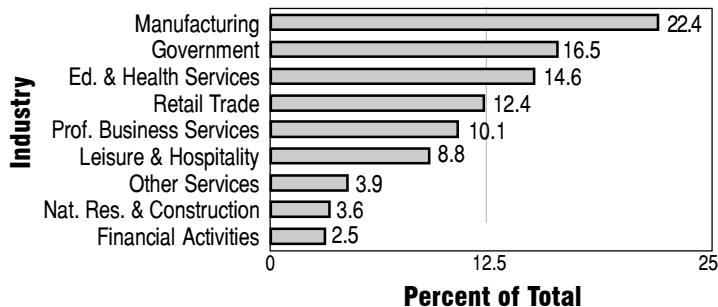
	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw-Sag. Township North		
	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan
	2005	2004	2004	2005	2004	2004
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	80,200	79,100	77,900	101,200	101,300	100,200
Employment	73,400	72,900	70,900	91,500	92,900	90,600
Unemployment	6,800	6,200	7,000	9,700	8,400	9,500
Rate (Percent)	8.5	7.8	9.0	9.6	8.3	9.5

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	63,200	64,300	62,100	90,600	94,600	91,900
Nat Resources & Construction	2,100	2,300	2,000	3,500	4,000	3,500
Manufacturing	14,800	15,000	14,800	13,100	14,500	14,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,400	12,700	11,600	17,700	18,300	17,400
Wholesale Trade	2,500	2,500	2,200	2,700	2,700	2,600
Retail Trade	7,700	8,000	7,200	12,400	13,000	12,300
Information	800	800	900	2,000	2,000	2,000
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,100	5,000	5,100	5,200
Professional & Business Services	4,600	4,700	4,700	8,300	8,900	8,200
Educational & Health Services	9,700	9,400	9,600	14,800	15,100	14,600
Leisure & Hospitality	5,800	5,900	5,600	8,800	9,200	8,700
Other Services	2,700	2,800	2,800	4,300	4,400	4,500
Government	8,000	8,400	8,000	13,100	13,100	13,500

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan		
	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan	Jan	Dec	Jan
	2005	2004	2004	2005	2004	2004	2005	2004	2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	163,200	163,300	159,700	98,700	98,600	96,200	155,800	156,400	152,000
Employment	148,300	150,100	145,500	87,000	88,500	84,400	141,400	143,400	138,000
Unemployment	14,900	13,200	14,200	11,600	10,100	11,800	14,500	12,900	14,000
Rate (Percent)	9.1	8.1	8.9	11.8	10.2	12.2	9.3	8.3	9.2

Percent Share of Total Jobs Battle Creek MSA, 2004



Regional Focus Percent Share of Total Employment By Industry in 2004, Battle Creek MSA

During 2004, nonfarm employment in the Battle Creek MSA stood at 63,600, a drop of 100 from the previous year's total. The manufacturing industry recorded the largest number of jobs for the year at 14,200, or 22.4 percent, followed by government (including state and local educational facilities) with 10,500 jobs or 15.5 percent of the total. The education and health services, and retail trade industries followed with 14.6 and 12.4 percent, respectively.

Michigan's Regional January Jobless Rates Increase Seasonally

January seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates moved up in all of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas. However, the rate increases were not unusual. January labor force data generally depicted seasonal workforce patterns, with job reductions in the construction, retail trade and services industries. Typically, Michigan experiences employment reductions in January, as seasonal factors such as weather conditions and the post-holiday period push up the number of the unemployed. From December to January, the jobless rate increases were normal for the season, with the median hike for the 17 areas reaching 0.8 percentage points. Seven regions recorded jobless rate advances of a full percentage point or more, while five areas registered gains of around half of a percentage point. Employment levels declined in 14 areas over the month and increased slightly in three areas. The employment reductions were moderate and seasonal in most regions. The three areas to register employment gains between December and January were

Kalamazoo-Portage, Muskegon-Norton Shores, and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs.

From January 2004 to January 2005, jobless rates increased slightly in nine major labor market areas, advancing by 0.6 percentage points or less. Eight areas recorded modest unemployment rate declines since January 2004, with most of the rates in these regions falling by half of a percentage point or less. The Muskegon-Norton Shores Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) reported the largest decrease of a full percentage point.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 5.0 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 6.3 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs both with 6.7 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of January was recorded by the North-east Lower Michigan area at 11.8 percent, followed by the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSA with 9.6 percent.

All Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Show Seasonal Losses in Nonfarm Employment

Total nonfarm employment decreased in all of Michigan's 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) during the month of January, with the Lansing-East Lansing and the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North areas showing the largest drop at 4.2 percent, followed by the Bay City and Holland-Grand Haven MSAs with decreases of 4.0 and 3.9 percent, respectively. Employment losses were seasonal and in most areas were recorded in both the service-providing and goods-producing industries.

Losses in the service-providing industries occurred as the holidays ended and many employers reduced staff for the winter season. The reductions were most evident in retail trade (general merchandise stores, food and beverage stores, and building material and garden equipment stores); professional and business services (employment placement agencies, and temporary help services); and leisure and hospitality (arts, entertainment and recreation, amusement and gambling, as well as accommodation, food and drinking services). Temporary employment reductions were also recorded in state and local government throughout the state, as

primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities released staff for winter break.

In the goods-producing sector, employment fell due to seasonal layoffs in the construction industry, mainly in specialty trade contractors and construction of buildings. Additionally, manufacturing industries also experienced losses for the month, chiefly in the durable goods sector, as transportation equipment and related industries temporarily reduced employment for production adjustments.

During January, average weekly hours in manufacturing decreased in all five major areas for which data is currently available. The losses were due to reductions in overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings also moved down in the five areas during the month, with declines reported mainly in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings contracted in all five of the major areas. The largest losses in weekly earnings were reported in the Flint area, down by \$118.50, followed by the Lansing and Grand Rapids-Wyoming areas with decreases of \$78.09 and \$74.52, respectively.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings* Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas January 2005 and December 2004

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec	Jan	Dec
Michigan	42.0	43.2	21.72	21.89	912.24	945.65
Detroit	44.0	44.6	24.92	25.21	1,096.48	1,124.37
Flint	45.0	47.5	30.68	31.56	1,380.60	1,499.10
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	38.9	42.0	17.40	17.89	676.86	751.38
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.7	39.8	15.86	16.35	629.64	650.73
Lansing-East Lansing	41.5	43.3	25.10	25.86	1,041.65	1,119.74

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

Michigan's Labor Surplus Areas, Fiscal Year 2005

Alcona County	Emmet County	Mackinac County	Otsego County
Alpena County	Flint City	Manistee County	Pontiac City
Antrim County	Gladwin County	Mason County	Port Huron City
Arenac County	Gogebic County	Menominee County	Presque Isle County
Baraga County	Grand Rapids City	Bal of Midland County	Roscommon County
Battle Creek City	Highland Park City	Missaukee County	Roseville City
Bay City	Huron County	Montcalm County	Saginaw City
Benzie County	Inkster City	Montmorency County	Sanilac County
Burton City	Iosco County	Mount Morris Twp	Schoolcraft County
Charlevoix County	Jackson City	Muskegon City	Shiawassee County
Cheboygan County	Kalamazoo City	Bal of Muskegon County	Bal of St. Clair County
Chippewa County	Kalkaska County	Newaygo County	St. Joseph County
Clare County	Keweenaw County	Oceana County	Tuscola County
Crawford County	Lake County	Ogemaw County	Van Buren County
Delta County	Lapeer County	Ontonagon County	Warren City
Detroit City	Luce County	Osceola County	Wexford County
		Oscoda County	

Notice For Fiscal Year 2005:

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued the Labor Surplus Area listings for Fiscal Year 2005. The new Fiscal Year 2005 list for Michigan is printed above and **is in effect from October 1, 2004, until September 30, 2005**. The changes made to Michigan's new listings were the subtraction of three counties: **Hillsdale, Iron and Marquette**; and the addition of three areas: **Van Buren County, the city of Warren and the balance of Midland County**.

The qualifying rate for a labor surplus area classification for Fiscal Year 2005 was calculated at 7.1 percent for the base years including January 2002 through December 2003. (The calculation of the qualifying rate is done by multiplying the nation's average jobless rate of those two years, 5.9 percent, by a factor of 1.2).

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area Annual Average 2003

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

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

Consumer prices (CPI-U) in the Detroit CMSA, rose from an average of 182.5 index points in 2003 to an average of 185.4 in 2004. The 1.6 percent annual increase was primarily due to higher costs for fuels and utilities, energy, medical care and transportation. Price increases for motor fuel and energy in general were the highest during 2004, moving up by 17.0 and 12.4 percent, respectively.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Detroit Metropolitan Area Annual Averages 2004

	Index No. Annual Average 2004	Percent Change From 2003 To 2004
1982-84=100		
Detroit Metro All Items	185.4	+1.6
Food And Beverages	177.2	+1.3
Food At Home	176.7	+1.2
Food Away From Home	177.8	+1.9
Housing	176.1	+1.3
Shelter	203.3	+0.9
Fuels & Utilities	169.0	+8.3
Apparel	123.6	-1.2
Transportation	177.4	+2.4
Motor Fuel	160.6	+17.0
Medical Care	303.6	+3.9
Education & Communicat.	118.0	+2.7
Energy	149.7	+12.4
Recreation	119.9	-0.6

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

For more information, please contact: Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, (313) 456-3090

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