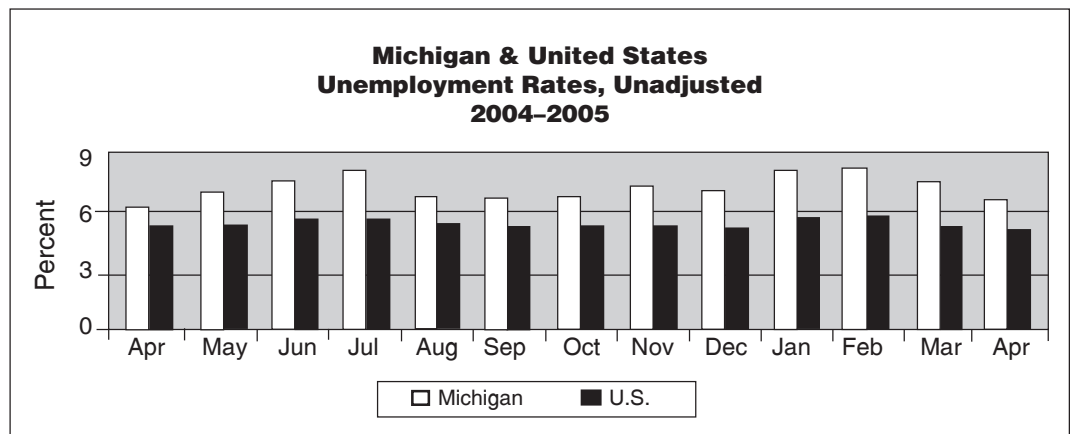


Michigan's Unemployment Rate Falls to 6.6 Percent in April

Michigan's unemployment rate moved down by one full percentage point during the month of April, bringing the state's unadjusted rate to 6.6 percent. The drop in the jobless rate represents 48,000 fewer individuals out of work, as unemployment decreased to 337,000. The state's civilian labor force remained virtually unchanged during the month, while employment expanded by 46,000 to 4,731,000. Although Michigan's labor force remained flat during April, there was noticeable economic activity in the job market caused mainly by seasonal factors. Workers

entering the labor force seeking employment with the approach of warmer weather found work in the construction industry, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) also declined during April, moving down by 0.5 percentage points to 4.9 percent.

Compared to a year ago, April's labor force increased by 78,000, employment jumped by 54,000 and unemployment added 24,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year drop of 0.3 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



Seasonal Gains in Nonfarm Employment During April

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of April, as industry jobs advanced to 4,361,000. Employment opportunities moved up by 41,000 jobs, with gains recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Service-providing employment expanded by 24,000 during the month, as seasonal increases in the leisure and hospitality sector (arts, entertainment and recreation, as well as, food and drinking places), and the professional and business services sector (administrative and support services), more than made up for seasonal losses in government (spring break in local educational facilities). Goods-producing employment moved up by 17,000 jobs in April, mostly due to seasonal growth in the construction industry, up by 14,000 (mainly in specialty trade contractors). The manufacturing industries also increased during the month, mainly in the durable goods sector following recalls of workers in the automotive and related industries (up by 3,000).

In April, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries increased to 41.4 hours from 41.0 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved up by 15 cents to \$21.47. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing expanded to \$888.86, a gain of \$14.74 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2005 Apr.	2005 Mar.	2005 Apr.	2005 Mar.
Manufacturing	21.47	21.32	41.4	41.0
Durables	22.90	22.81	42.2	41.7
Transport Equipment	28.67	28.73	42.7	41.9
Nondurables	15.27	15.13	38.2	38.4

Occupational Projections For Michigan, 2002-2012 Are Now Available

Detailed occupational employment forecasts for 2012 are now available from the Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives for Michigan and 18 regions in the state.

The 12 Occupations With The Most Annual Job Openings, 2002 - 2012

Occupations	Employment		Annual Open.
	2002	2012	
Cashiers	122,600	129,635	6,668
Retail Salespersons	149,245	161,270	6,627
Waiters & Waitresses	72,945	85,025	4,961
Food Prep & Serving Workers	75,580	86,215	4,339
Registered Nurses	78,600	93,470	3,132
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	61,540	63,895	2,512
Janitor/Cleaner, Ex Housekeep	74,850	85,550	2,490
Laborers Freight & Movers-Hand	68,860	69,260	2,290
Sales Reps, Wholesale & Mfct	50,610	59,825	2,250
Office Clerks, General	81,180	84,855	2,165
Customer Service Reps	57,155	68,095	1,943
Truck Drivers, Heavy	55,220	65,280	1,908

The 12 Fastest-Growing Occupations, 2002 - 2012

Occupations	Employment		Percent Change
	2002	2012	
Network Systems & Data Analyst	3,220	4,685	45.6
Comp Software Engnr, Systems	4,895	7,115	45.3
Medical Assistants	15,725	22,715	44.4
Fitness & Aerobics Trainers	4,945	6,950	40.6
Self-Enrichment Ed Teachers	5,325	7,365	38.3
Comp Software Engnr, Applic	9,605	13,115	36.5
Physician Assistants	2,690	3,670	36.4
Social & Human Service Assist	6,480	9,120	35.7
Database Administrators	2,265	3,070	35.3
Surveying & Mapping Techs	1,830	2,465	34.8
Physical Therapists Assist	1,950	2,605	33.6
Home Health Aides	21,715	28,835	32.8

Additional Labor Market Information (LMI) for Michigan and its metropolitan areas can be obtained from the DLEG-LMI Website at: www.michlmi.org

Source: Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, June 2005.



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Apr 2005 Mar 2005 Apr 2004

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,068	5,069	4,990
Employment	4,731	4,685	4,677
Unemployment	337	385	313
Rate (Percent)	6.6	7.6	6.3

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,361	4,320	4,394
Goods-Producing	865	848	893
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	8
Construction	181	167	183
Manufacturing	676	673	702
Durable Goods	531	527	556
Fabricated Metals	82	83	82
Machinery Manufact.	76	76	76
Transportation Equip.	243	240	265
Nondurable Goods	145	146	146
Service-Providing	3,496	3,472	3,501
Trade, Transport & Util.	802	797	801
Wholesale Trade	173	171	170
Retail Trade	504	502	506
Motor Vehicle Dealers	63	63	63
Food & Beverage Stores	86	87	87
General Merchandise	109	108	114
Transp, Warehousing & Util	125	124	124
Information	65	66	68
Financial Activities	217	216	217
Finance & Insurance	162	161	161
Real Estate & Rental	55	55	56
Prof & Business Services	569	561	582
Prof, Scientific & Technical	246	246	248
Management Scientific Services	20	19	19
Administrative Support	244	236	255
Education & Health Services	558	557	559
Education Services	70	71	77
Health Care & Social Asst	488	486	482
Leisure & Hospitality	399	385	395
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	61	52	62
Accommodation & Food	338	333	333
Other Services	178	177	177
Government	708	712	701
Federal	55	55	56
State	176	175	176
Local	477	482	470

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Apr	Mar	Apr	Apr	Mar	Apr	Apr	Mar	Apr
	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	191,400	190,700	184,800	78,500	78,100	75,800	56,900	57,000	56,500
Employment	183,400	181,800	178,000	73,900	73,000	71,200	52,800	52,400	52,500
Unemployment	7,900	8,800	6,800	4,600	5,200	4,600	4,000	4,600	4,000
Rate (Percent)	4.1	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.6	6.1	7.1	8.1	7.1
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	205,200	203,900	205,000	64,300	63,200	63,600	39,100	38,900	40,300
Nat Resources & Construction	5,500	5,300	5,300	2,200	2,100	1,900	1,500	1,400	1,500
Manufacturing	22,300	22,700	23,700	14,600	14,400	14,200	4,300	4,300	4,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,200	27,300	27,000	10,300	10,200	10,300	8,800	8,900	9,100
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,500	5,300	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300
Retail Trade	18,500	19,700	18,600	7,800	7,700	7,800	6,200	6,300	6,500
Information	3,700	3,700	3,900	*	*	*	600	600	600
Financial Activities	5,600	5,600	5,900	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,400	1,400
Professional & Business Services	27,000	26,800	27,100	6,500	6,500	6,400	3,600	3,600	3,800
Educational & Health Services	23,100	23,000	22,700	9,200	9,200	9,600	5,400	5,400	5,400
Leisure & Hospitality	14,400	14,200	14,400	6,000	5,600	5,500	4,800	4,600	4,800
Other Services	6,100	6,200	6,200	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,600
Government	70,300	69,100	68,800	10,700	10,700	10,700	6,200	6,200	6,400

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Apr	Mar	Apr	Apr	Mar	Apr	Apr	Mar	Apr
	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,160	2,164	2,168	216,100	217,100	211,000	402,300	403,500	387,300
Employment	2,007	1,992	2,038	199,800	198,100	195,200	379,300	377,000	362,500
Unemployment	154	172	130	16,400	19,000	15,800	23,000	26,500	24,800
Rate (Percent)	7.1	7.9	6.0	7.6	8.7	7.5	5.7	6.6	6.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,035	2,008	2,056	159,600	158,900	161,000	385,700	385,100	379,700
Nat Resources & Construction	84	80	82	6,200	5,700	6,200	18,800	17,000	19,000
Manufacturing	289	285	301	22,400	22,000	23,700	74,600	74,700	73,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	378	377	380	31,300	31,400	31,300	73,500	74,000	73,000
Wholesale Trade	94	93	94	6,600	6,600	6,500	20,900	21,200	19,900
Retail Trade	218	218	221	21,200	21,300	21,300	42,600	43,000	42,900
Information	35	36	36	2,000	2,100	2,100	5,600	5,500	5,600
Financial Activities	117	117	118	6,700	6,700	6,500	20,900	21,000	20,900
Professional & Business Services	351	344	357	18,800	19,100	19,200	50,600	50,900	51,800
Educational & Health Services	259	257	258	24,500	24,400	24,500	54,100	53,700	52,700
Leisure & Hospitality	182	173	182	15,400	15,000	15,200	31,600	31,800	31,200
Other Services	96	97	100	6,800	6,800	6,900	16,800	16,700	17,000
Government	244	244	243	25,500	25,700	25,400	39,200	39,800	39,200

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	135,200	135,200	130,100	81,800	82,400	81,100	175,800	177,100	171,000
Employment	128,700	127,400	123,700	76,800	76,600	75,600	166,700	166,300	161,600
Unemployment	6,500	7,700	6,500	4,900	5,700	5,400	9,100	10,800	9,400
Rate (Percent)	4.8	5.7	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.7	5.2	6.1	5.5
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	114,500	113,600	114,400	61,400	61,400	62,600	144,600	144,400	144,200
Nat Resources & Construction	6,200	5,900	6,300	2,400	2,300	2,500	6,100	5,800	6,400
Manufacturing	36,400	36,100	37,900	10,100	10,200	10,300	24,400	24,500	24,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	17,100	16,800	17,400	12,400	12,400	12,800	25,600	25,400	25,300
Wholesale Trade	4,000	3,900	4,000	1,700	1,700	1,700	4,300	4,200	4,200
Retail Trade	10,300	10,200	10,700	7,600	7,600	8,000	17,500	17,400	17,300
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	8,000	7,900	7,600
Professional & Business Services	11,600	11,900	9,800	4,700	4,700	4,800	14,200	14,000	14,100
Educational & Health Services	9,400	9,700	10,300	9,300	9,300	9,500	20,000	19,800	19,900
Leisure & Hospitality	7,800	7,300	7,700	5,600	5,500	5,600	14,400	14,100	15,000
Other Services	4,400	4,400	4,500	2,700	2,700	2,900	6,600	6,600	6,700
Government	17,300	17,200	16,400	11,400	11,500	11,400	23,900	24,900	23,400
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	252,700	252,600	246,100	79,900	79,100	77,600	89,600	90,600	88,300
Employment	239,500	237,200	233,900	75,300	74,100	73,400	83,600	83,800	81,900
Unemployment	13,200	15,400	12,200	4,500	5,000	4,300	6,000	6,800	6,400
Rate (Percent)	5.2	6.1	5.0	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.7	7.5	7.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	232,800	230,600	234,300	43,900	43,100	44,100	64,800	65,400	65,800
Nat Resources & Construction	8,800	8,200	8,900	2,300	2,200	2,300	2,300	2,200	2,400
Manufacturing	22,400	22,900	23,700	8,700	8,700	9,100	13,500	13,600	13,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,100	35,800	37,100	9,700	9,700	9,700	13,200	13,400	13,400
Wholesale Trade	5,600	5,600	5,600	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,400	1,400	1,400
Retail Trade	24,000	23,700	25,100	5,700	5,700	5,800	10,500	10,700	10,700
Information	3,000	3,100	3,200	*	*	*	900	900	1,000
Financial Activities	15,600	15,400	15,700	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,900
Professional & Business Services	21,500	21,100	21,500	3,200	3,200	3,300	4,000	4,000	4,200
Educational & Health Services	26,400	26,000	26,300	4,500	4,500	4,400	10,100	10,200	10,200
Leisure & Hospitality	20,300	19,500	19,600	4,300	4,100	4,900	7,200	7,000	7,100
Other Services	10,800	10,700	10,800	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,600	2,600	2,500
Government	67,900	67,900	67,500	6,600	6,700	6,500	9,600	9,900	9,700

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw-Saginaw Township North

	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	79,000	79,000	77,700	102,000	101,700	100,100
Employment	73,900	73,100	72,200	94,300	92,800	91,800
Unemployment	5,100	5,900	5,400	7,800	8,900	8,200
Rate (Percent)	6.4	7.5	7.0	7.6	8.7	8.2

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	63,700	63,200	64,200	94,000	92,400	94,200
Nat Resources & Construction	2,200	2,100	2,300	3,800	3,700	4,000
Manufacturing	14,500	14,600	15,400	14,500	14,000	14,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,500	12,400	12,000	17,900	17,500	17,500
Wholesale Trade	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,700
Retail Trade	7,700	7,600	7,300	12,500	12,200	12,200
Information	800	800	800	2,000	2,000	2,100
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,200	5,100	5,000	5,100
Professional & Business Services	4,600	4,600	4,900	8,500	8,700	9,000
Educational & Health Services	9,800	9,700	9,600	15,000	14,900	14,600
Leisure & Hospitality	5,900	5,600	6,000	9,700	9,000	9,500
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,800	4,300	4,300	4,400
Government	8,300	8,300	8,200	13,200	13,300	13,200

Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

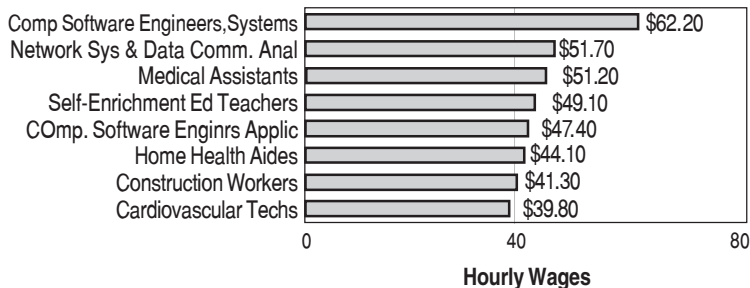
Northwest Lower Michigan

	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004	Apr 2005	Mar 2005	Apr 2004
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Place of Residence

Labor Force	164,100	163,600	158,300	99,700	98,600	96,300	157,000	155,600	150,800
Employment	151,700	149,800	145,900	90,500	87,500	87,100	145,900	142,100	139,500
Unemployment	12,400	13,900	12,400	9,100	11,100	9,200	11,200	13,500	11,300
Rate (Percent)	7.6	8.5	7.8	9.2	11.2	9.6	7.1	8.7	7.5

Selected Occupations with the Highest Projected Growth Ann Arbor MSA, 2002-2012



Regional Focus

Fastest-Growing Occupations in the Ann Arbor MSA, 2002-2012

The fastest-growing occupation projected in the Ann Arbor MSA between 2002 and 2012 is computer software engineers, systems software (up by 62.2 percent), followed by network systems and data communications analysts (up by 51.7 percent). Four out of the eight occupations projected to grow the fastest are in the computer industry. Five of the eight occupations listed require a bachelor's degree, two require work experience in a related occupation and one requires moderate term on-the-job training (OJT).

April Jobless Rates Decrease in All of Michigan's Major Areas

April seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates moved down in all of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas. Jobless rate decreases in the 17 areas were substantial, ranging from 0.5 of a percentage point to two full percentage points. The average rate decrease for all the areas was almost a full percentage point. Two areas, the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan regions displayed the largest unemployment rate declines (two percent and 1.6 percent, respectively). Over the month, labor force levels were mixed, increasing slightly in eight of the state's major regions, dropping somewhat in seven regions and essentially unchanged in the remaining two areas. Employment levels increased in 16 areas, with an average gain of one percent. Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA was the only area to show a small drop of 0.2 percent for the month. From April 2004 to April 2005, 11 regions reported minor jobless rates declines, falling by 0.4 percentage points or less. The largest decreases were recorded in the Jackson and Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSAs, down by 0.7 percent, followed by Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, with a drop of 0.6 percent.

NOTE: With the release of data for January 2005, and the release of revised data for 2004, the U.S. Department of Labor-Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in cooperation with all the states, introduced several changes to substate labor force estimation methodology. Subsequently, errors affecting employment inputs to substate estimation have been discovered at the national level. These nationwide errors affected substate employment level estimation previously published this year for 2004 and early 2005. Levels of unemployment are not affected, and there is little or no impact on unemployment rates. The size of the errors will vary by area; however, they are expected to be relatively minor. Michigan labor force estimates, as well as payroll (nonfarm) employment data were not impacted. With this release of the data for April 2005, an input impacting self-employment estimation was corrected for March and April 2005. Consequently, over-the-year comparisons are not strictly comparable. Michigan and all other states will generate corrected 2004 and 2005 estimates along with revised data for 2000-2003 according to BLS schedules.

Most of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Show Seasonal Gains in NonFarm Employment

Total nonfarm employment increased in 12 of Michigan's 14 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) during the month of April, with the Jackson MSA remaining unchanged and the Muskegon-Norton Shores area showing a small decline for the month. Among the MSAs, Monroe had the largest increase at 1.9 percent, followed by Battle Creek and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, both with 1.7 percent and Detroit-Warren-Livonia with 1.3 percent. Employment gains were seasonal and in most areas were recorded in both the service-providing and goods-producing industries.

Increases in the service-providing industries were most evident in two areas: the professional and business services (mostly the administrative support sector) and leisure and hospitality services. In both industries, employment gains were seasonal and were related to the approach of warmer weather. The area that recorded the strongest gains in the administrative support sector was the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA, with an increase of 1.9 percent or 6,600 jobs. Employment advances in leisure and hospitality (arts, entertainment and recreation, amusement and gambling, as well as accommodation, food and drinking services) were evident in all but one area. The largest percentage gains in this sector were recorded in the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North and Bay City MSAs, up by 7.8 and 7.1 percent, respectively.

In the goods-producing sector employment moved up in most areas due to seasonal gains in the construction industry, mainly in specialty trade contractors and construction of buildings. Employment in the manufacturing industries showed a mixed picture during April. The areas with the strongest upward adjustments in manufacturing were Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Flint, and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North.

During April, average weekly hours in manufacturing advanced in three major areas for which data is currently available. The gains were due to advances in overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings moved down in three areas during the month, with losses reported mainly in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings contracted slightly in three major areas. Reductions in weekly earnings were reported in the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA, down by \$12.83, followed by the Lansing-East Lansing and the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSAs, with decreases of \$9.05 and \$2.96, respectively. In the remaining two areas (Detroit-Warren-Livonia, and Flint MSAs) average weekly wages increased by \$33.11 and \$7.86, respectively.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas* April and March 2005

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Apr	Mar	Apr	Mar	Apr	Mar
Michigan	41.4	41.0	21.47	21.32	888.86	874.12
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	43.5	42.3	24.74	24.73	1,076.19	1,046.08
Flint	44.4	44.2	30.48	30.44	1,353.31	1,345.45
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	39.7	39.0	16.94	17.32	672.52	675.48
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.0	39.2	15.16	15.41	591.24	604.07
Lansing-East Lansing	40.8	41.0	24.73	24.83	1,008.98	1,018.03

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

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area April, 2005

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 CPIs 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 187.8 index points in February 2005 to an average of 189.8 in April 2005. The 1.1 percent increase was primarily due to higher costs for motor fuel, food and beverages, housing, transportation, and energy. Prices for motor fuel, and energy in general continued to increase during this period and are expected to continue this trend in 2005.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Detroit Metropolitan Area April, 2005

	Index No. for April 2005	Percent Change From Feb 2005 to Apr 2005
1982-84=100		
Detroit Metro All Items	189.8	+1.1
Food and Beverages	180.8	+1.1
Food at Home	180.8	+1.9
Food Away from Home	180.7	+0.3
Housing	179.9	+0.5
Shelter	205.7	-0.5
Fuels and Utilities	185.6	+6.9
Apparel	115.7	-3.9
Transportation	187.3	+4.2
Motor Fuel	193.4	+24.3
Medical Care	311.6	+0.4
Education & Communication	119.1	-0.3
Energy	172.8	+19.8
Recreation	121.0	+1.0

Teen (16 -19) Job Outlook, Michigan 2005

Michigan's recent employment trends, the national outlook, and normal seasonal patterns for June, July and August, indicate that the teen (ages 16-19) labor market situation will be relatively unchanged from the very competitive summer of 2004. The downward trend in teen labor force participation over the past several years is expected to continue in the summer of 2005. The number of teens in the job market should drop by 3,600 to 316,400 for the June - August 2005 period. The summer teen job market is expected to be very competitive with an anticipated teen unemployment rate of 18.1 percent, virtually unchanged from the 18.2 percent in the summer of 2004. The number of unemployed teens is expected to decrease nominally compared to summer levels a year ago. Historically, even in more favorable labor market conditions, teen jobless rates are relatively high compared to the overall unemployment rate. In total, 259,100 teens are expected to find jobs in the summer of 2005.

MICHIGAN'S TEEN JOB OUTLOOK, SUMMER 2005				
Summer	Teen Labor Force	Teen Employment	Teen Unemployment	Teen Unemployment Rate (%)
2004, Actual	320,000	261,800	58,200	18.2%
2005, Forecast	316,400	259,100	57,300	18.1%
Change	-3,600	-2,700	-900	-0.1%

Tips for a successful summer job search include:

- Start looking early.
- Keep looking.
- Visit establishments.
- Let friends/neighbors know you are looking.
- Think about self employment: lawn service, pet sitting, etc.

Job Opportunities By Occupation:

Delivery person, waiter/waitress, fast food worker, food market clerk, usher/attendant, golf course worker, camp counselor, sales clerk, cashier, receptionist, library aides, construction helper, stock clerk, car washer

Job Opportunities By Industry:

Agriculture, landscaping, fruit and vegetable stores, restaurants, camp and trailer parks, hotels and motels, grocery stores, department and retail stores, warehousing, amusement and recreation, museums, zoos, galleries

Source: Michigan DLEG, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, Labor Market Research & Forecasting Section.

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Michigan Dept. Labor & Economic Growth
 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives
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