



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

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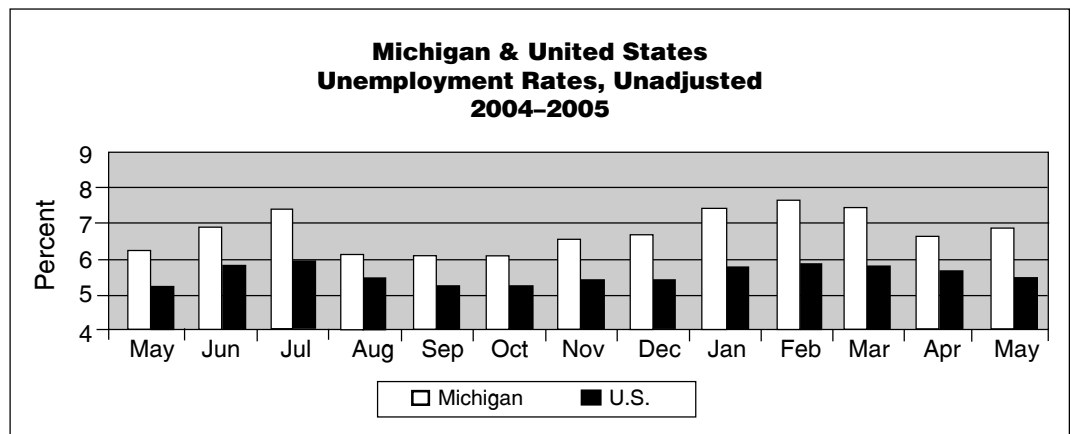
July 2005

May Jobless Rate in Michigan Increases to 6.9 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) moved up by 0.2 of a percentage point during the month of May, bringing the state's jobless rate to 6.9 percent. The jobless rate increase represents 19,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment moved up to 356,000. The state's civilian labor force increased by 63,000 during the month to 5,132,000, while employment advanced by 44,000 to 4,776,000. In May, Michigan experienced typical seasonal patterns of labor force and employment growth. Many workers, including college students, joined the labor force over the month in search of seasonal jobs

usually available with the approach of warmer weather. While a good number of individuals were successful in finding work during May, some others were not, pushing the unemployment rate slightly upward. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) remained unchanged at 4.9 percent during the month.

Compared to a year ago, May's labor force increased by 61,000, employment advanced by 51,000 and unemployment moved up by 9,000. The state's jobless rate has edged upward just 0.1 percentage points over the year.



Spring Brings Seasonal Gains in Nonfarm Employment

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of May, as industry jobs moved up to 4,422,000. Employment opportunities expanded by 59,000 jobs, with gains recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Service-providing employment climbed by 40,000 jobs during the month, due to seasonal advances in several sectors. These included leisure and hospitality, up by 21,000 jobs, with gains in arts, entertainment, recreation, amusement, and accommodation and food services; professional and business services (up by 6,000), mostly in administrative and support services; and retail trade, expanding by 8,000 jobs that were widespread among several industries. Goods-producing jobs increased by 19,000 during May, chiefly as a result of seasonal gains in the construction industry (up by 12,000), particularly among specialty trade contractors. Employment gains were also recorded in manufacturing, mainly in the durable goods sector, as the automotive

industry recalled workers from short-term layoffs.

In May, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries changed little at 41.2 hours, while average hourly earnings moved down by 9 cents to \$21.31. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing contracted to \$877.97, a loss of \$5.85 from the previous month's total.

Michigan Hours and Earnings May & April 2005				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2005		2005	
	May	April	May	April
Manufacturing	\$21.31	\$21.40	41.2	41.3
Durables	22.78	22.85	42.0	42.1
Transport Equipment	28.49	28.58	42.1	42.3
Nondurables	15.05	15.25	38.1	38.3

Differences in Women's Earnings by Educational Level

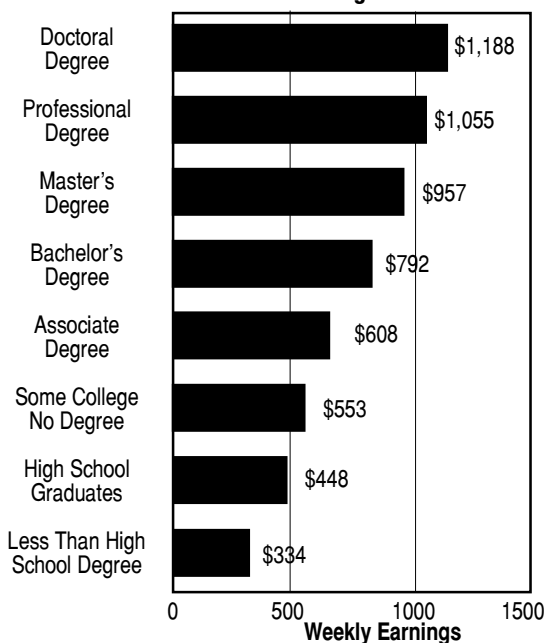
In a study released recently, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, reports that in 2004, female college graduates age 25 and over earned about 76 percent more than women with only a high school diploma. This difference in earnings by education has increased sharply since 1979, when female college graduates earned 43 percent more than female high school graduates. However, female college graduates who were full-time wage and salary workers had median weekly earnings that were only 75 percent of those of their male counterparts in 2004, \$860 versus \$1,143.

The educational attainment level of women age 25 to 64 rose substantially from 1970 to 2004. About three in 10 women in the labor force held college degrees in 2004, compared with about one in 10 in 1970. About eight percent of women in the labor force were high school dropouts in 2004, compared with 34 percent in 1970.

In 2004, about 1.3 million female workers paid at an hourly rate had earnings at or below the federal minimum wage of \$5.15 an hour; nearly half of these women were ages 16 to 24. Among workers age 25 years and over who were paid hourly wages, about two percent of women had earnings at or below the minimum wage, twice the percent rate of their male counterparts.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2005.

Women's Usual Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers 25 Years and Over. By Educational Attainment, 2004 Annual Averages



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

May 2005 Apr 2005 May 2004

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,132	5,069	5,071
Employment	4,776	4,732	4,725
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	356	337	347
	6.9	6.7	6.8

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,422	4,363	4,448
Goods-Producing	886	867	908
Nat Resources & Mining	9	8	9
Construction	193	181	196
Manufacturing	684	678	704
Durable Goods	536	532	556
Fabricated Metals	83	83	83
Machinery Manufact.	76	76	75
Transportation Equip.	247	244	264
Nondurable Goods	148	146	148
Service-Providing	3,537	3,497	3,540
Trade, Transport & Util.	813	802	813
Wholesale Trade	173	172	172
Retail Trade	513	505	516
Motor Vehicle Dealers	65	64	64
Food & Beverage Stores	88	86	89
General Merchandise	108	108	114
Transp, Warehousing & Util	127	125	126
Information	65	65	69
Financial Activities	220	217	219
Finance & Insurance	163	162	162
Real Estate & Rental	56	56	57
Prof & Business Services	575	569	590
Prof, Scientific & Technical	243	246	245
Management Scientific Services	20	20	19
Administrative Support	253	244	265
Education & Health Services	560	559	559
Education Services	69	70	74
Health Care & Social Asst	492	489	485
Leisure & Hospitality	419	398	416
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	70	61	68
Accommodation & Food	349	337	347
Other Services	180	179	179
Government	704	708	696
Federal	55	55	55
State	163	176	163
Local	487	477	478

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May
	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	192,000	194,100	186,900	75,400	74,100	73,800	57,500	56,800	57,400
Employment	183,000	186,200	178,400	70,200	69,500	68,600	53,200	52,800	53,000
Unemployment	9,100	7,900	8,500	5,200	4,600	5,300	4,300	4,000	4,400
Rate (Percent)	4.7	4.1	4.6	6.9	6.2	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.6

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	201,500	204,600	201,400	64,600	63,400	64,900	40,000	39,100	40,900
Nat Resources & Construction	5,900	5,500	5,600	2,400	2,200	2,400	1,600	1,500	1,700
Manufacturing	22,700	22,400	23,500	14,500	14,600	14,200	4,400	4,300	4,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,600	27,300	27,300	10,500	10,300	10,500	9,200	9,000	9,100
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,500	5,200	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300
Retail Trade	18,900	18,600	18,900	8,000	7,800	8,000	6,500	6,300	6,500
Information	3,700	3,700	3,900	*	*	*	600	600	600
Financial Activities	5,600	5,500	6,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,400	1,400
Professional & Business Services	27,500	26,900	26,800	6,700	6,500	6,600	3,700	3,600	3,800
Educational & Health Services	23,100	23,100	22,700	9,200	9,200	9,700	5,500	5,400	5,600
Leisure & Hospitality	14,600	14,300	14,900	6,200	5,900	5,900	4,900	4,700	5,000
Other Services	6,100	6,100	6,300	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Government	64,700	69,800	64,400	10,600	10,600	10,900	6,200	6,100	6,500

Detroit-Warren-Livonia

(Data in Thousands)

	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May
	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004

Place of Residence

Labor Force	2,192	2,161	2,192	218,200	216,200	214,400	411,100	407,700	403,000
Employment	2,035	2,007	2,046	200,300	199,800	196,600	385,000	384,600	374,700
Unemployment	157	154	146	17,900	16,400	17,800	26,100	23,000	28,300
Rate (Percent)	7.2	7.1	6.7	8.2	7.6	8.3	6.3	5.7	7.0

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,068	2,036	2,080	161,500	160,000	162,800	389,900	387,000	389,000
Nat Resources & Construction	91	85	87	6,900	6,300	6,600	19,800	18,800	19,600
Manufacturing	294	290	302	22,300	22,400	23,500	74,500	74,800	74,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	382	378	385	31,700	31,500	31,700	73,900	73,500	73,600
Wholesale Trade	95	94	95	6,600	6,600	6,500	21,000	20,900	20,100
Retail Trade	221	219	225	21,500	21,300	21,600	43,100	42,700	43,300
Information	36	36	37	2,000	2,000	2,100	5,700	5,700	5,600
Financial Activities	118	117	118	6,800	6,600	6,600	21,100	21,000	20,900
Professional & Business Services	358	351	362	18,900	18,900	19,200	50,900	51,100	53,200
Educational & Health Services	259	258	259	24,700	24,500	24,600	54,100	54,300	52,500
Leisure & Hospitality	187	182	188	15,600	15,300	15,900	32,500	31,800	32,500
Other Services	96	96	99	6,800	6,800	7,000	16,900	16,800	17,100
Government	247	244	244	25,800	25,700	25,600	40,500	39,200	40,000

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May
	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	137,900	135,400	134,400	80,900	79,600	80,000	176,100	175,200	172,400
Employment	130,400	128,800	126,800	75,200	74,600	73,800	165,600	166,100	161,700
Unemployment	7,500	6,600	7,600	5,700	4,900	6,200	10,500	9,200	10,800
Rate (Percent)	5.4	4.8	5.6	7.0	6.2	7.8	6.0	5.2	6.2
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	116,600	114,200	116,100	63,000	61,600	63,300	145,700	145,000	145,800
Nat Resources & Construction	6,600	6,300	6,600	2,600	2,500	2,600	6,600	6,200	6,600
Manufacturing	36,500	36,000	38,000	10,200	10,100	10,300	24,500	24,400	24,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	17,200	17,100	17,700	12,500	12,400	12,800	26,000	25,600	25,700
Wholesale Trade	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,700	1,700	1,700	4,300	4,200	4,300
Retail Trade	10,400	10,300	10,900	7,700	7,600	8,100	17,800	17,600	17,500
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	1,400	1,400	1,500
Financial Activities	3,400	3,300	3,100	2,300	2,300	2,300	7,800	7,800	7,600
Professional & Business Services	12,100	11,700	10,200	4,800	4,700	4,800	14,300	14,400	14,300
Educational & Health Services	9,800	9,700	10,400	9,500	9,400	9,600	20,200	20,200	19,900
Leisure & Hospitality	8,300	7,800	8,200	6,100	5,600	5,800	15,300	14,500	15,300
Other Services	4,400	4,400	4,600	2,800	2,700	2,900	6,600	6,600	6,700
Government	17,300	16,900	16,300	11,700	11,400	11,700	23,000	23,900	23,800
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	254,900	257,300	249,300	79,800	78,600	77,900	91,700	89,900	90,400
Employment	238,900	244,100	235,100	74,800	74,100	73,000	85,000	83,900	83,100
Unemployment	16,000	13,300	14,300	5,000	4,500	4,900	6,800	6,000	7,200
Rate (Percent)	6.3	5.2	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.3	7.4	6.7	8.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	229,300	232,900	231,700	45,100	43,900	45,100	66,600	65,200	67,000
Nat Resources & Construction	9,900	9,100	9,500	2,500	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,300	2,600
Manufacturing	21,300	22,400	23,800	8,800	8,700	9,300	13,600	13,600	13,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,800	36,300	37,200	9,900	9,700	9,800	13,700	13,500	13,600
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,600	5,700	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,400	1,400	1,400
Retail Trade	24,500	24,100	25,100	5,800	5,700	5,900	10,900	10,800	10,900
Information	3,000	3,000	3,200	*	*	*	900	900	1,000
Financial Activities	15,700	15,500	15,900	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,900
Professional & Business Services	21,100	21,500	21,400	3,300	3,300	3,400	4,100	4,000	4,200
Educational & Health Services	26,200	26,300	25,900	4,600	4,500	4,400	10,200	10,100	10,300
Leisure & Hospitality	20,300	20,200	20,100	4,400	4,200	5,100	7,500	7,200	7,500
Other Services	10,800	10,800	10,800	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,600	2,600	2,500
Government	64,200	67,800	63,900	6,800	6,600	6,700	10,000	9,600	9,800

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	May 2005	Apr 2005	May 2004	May 2005	Apr 2005	May 2004
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	79,600	79,100	78,800	102,800	101,600	101,200
Employment	73,700	74,000	72,600	94,400	93,800	92,300
Unemployment	5,900	5,100	6,100	8,400	7,800	8,900
Rate (Percent)	7.4	6.5	7.8	8.2	7.7	8.8

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,200	63,900	65,100	94,700	93,700	95,000
Nat Resources & Construction	2,400	2,300	2,400	4,200	3,900	4,300
Manufacturing	14,600	14,500	15,400	14,200	14,200	14,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,800	12,600	12,200	17,900	17,800	17,600
Wholesale Trade	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,700
Retail Trade	7,800	7,800	7,500	12,500	12,400	12,300
Information	800	800	900	2,000	2,000	2,100
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	5,100	5,100	5,000
Professional & Business Services	4,700	4,700	5,000	8,600	8,600	9,000
Educational & Health Services	9,300	9,800	9,100	15,100	15,000	14,600
Leisure & Hospitality	6,100	5,900	6,500	10,100	9,600	9,900
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,900	4,400	4,400	4,500
Government	8,400	8,200	8,400	13,100	13,100	13,200

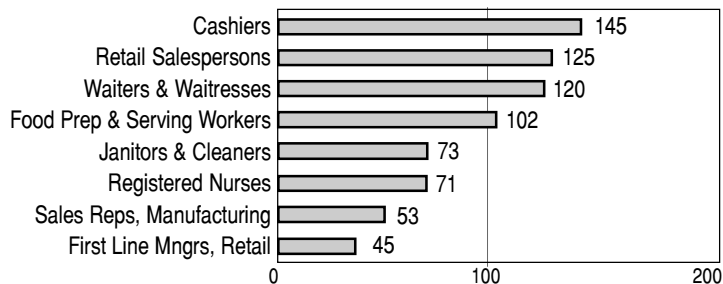
Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

Northwest Lower Michigan

	May 2005	Apr 2005	May 2004	May 2005	Apr 2005	May 2004	May 2005	Apr 2005	May 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	162,800	160,100	158,600	103,200	99,700	100,000	162,800	157,200	158,100
Employment	151,200	147,700	147,100	95,100	90,500	91,700	152,000	146,000	147,000
Unemployment	11,600	12,500	11,500	8,100	9,100	8,300	10,900	11,200	11,200
Rate (Percent)	7.1	7.8	7.3	7.9	9.2	8.3	6.7	7.1	7.1

Selected Occupations with the Largest Number of Projected Annual Openings, Benton Harbor MSA, 2002—2012



Regional Focus

Selected Occupations With the Largest Projected Number of Annual Openings in the Benton Harbor MSA, 2002—2012

The total number of annual openings by occupation in the Benton Harbor MSA between 2002 and 2012, is projected to average 3,553. Only 20 percent of the annual openings will come from employment growth, while the rest will come from replacements. The occupation with the largest number of annual openings is cashiers with 145, followed by retail sales persons (125), and waiters and waitresses (120). Noteworthy are registered nurses with 71 annual openings.

May Jobless Rates Increase in Most of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas with the Entry of Seasonal Workers

May seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates moved up in 14 of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas. From April to May, the rate advances were moderate in most of the 14 areas, averaging a little over a half percentage point. The largest over-the-month area jobless rate increase was recorded in the Lansing-East Lansing Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), due to the combination of temporary layoffs in the automotive sector and a seasonal decline in state government education employment. The smallest over-the-month jobless rate increase in the state's major areas was in the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA, with its rate edging upward by only 0.1 percentage points. Michigan's three northern labor market areas (the Upper Peninsula, and the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan regions), were the areas to display seasonal drops in their respective jobless rates from April to May. Over the month employment levels expanded in 13 areas with an average gain of one percent.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.7 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.4 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 6.0 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of May was recorded by the Flint and the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSAs, with 8.2 percent, followed by Northeast Lower Michigan, with 7.9 percent.

NOTE: With the release of the May 2005 local area labor force estimates, data for all of 2004 and January through May 2005 for all substate areas in Michigan, as well as nationwide, have been fully revised and finalized. The revised data for 2004 and 2005 is available on www.michlmi.org/LMI/lmadata/laus/lausindx.htm. This replaces all data previously published in 2005.

Most of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Experienced Seasonal Gains in Nonfarm Employment During May

Total nonfarm employment moved up 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 employment gains in construction (construction of buildings, specialty trade contractors and heavy and civil engineering construction), professional and business services (administrative and support services), and leisure and hospitality (arts 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 government to drop. This was most evident in the Ann Arbor and Lansing MSAs, the only two areas to exhibit nonfarm job reductions for the month. Among the MSAs showing employment advances in May, the Monroe, Jackson, Bay City, Holland-Grand Haven, and Muskegon-Norton Shores MSAs had employment gains of more than two percentage points. Leading the way was the Monroe area with a 2.7 percent gain.

Job growth in the service-providing industries in most areas occurred mostly due to seasonal factors, with the most noticeable gains reported in leisure and hospitality services. Other sectors remained basically flat in many areas, with minor upward movement in financial activities (Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA, up by 1,000),

and professional and business services (scattered in several areas including the Flint, Lansing-East Lansing and Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSAs).

In the goods-producing sector employment growth was reported mainly in construction. All the MSAs experienced seasonal advances, led by Flint with an increase of 9.5 percent followed by the Battle Creek and Lansing MSAs with 9.1 and 8.8 percent, respectively. Some employment gains in manufacturing were recorded in several areas, (including Detroit, Bay City, Ann Arbor and Holland-Grand Haven), as local automotive plants recalled workers from short-term layoffs experienced in the past several months.

During May, average hourly earnings in manufacturing fell in three of the five major areas for which data is currently available. The losses were due to reductions in the durable goods and non-durable goods sectors. Average weekly hours moved down in four areas during the month, with small declines reported in the durable and non-durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings contracted in four of the major areas. The largest losses in weekly earnings were reported in the Lansing-East Lansing MSA, down by \$27.62, followed by the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA with a drop of \$17.36. The only area to show an increase in its average weekly earnings during May was the Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA, up by \$23.31.

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

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	May	April	May	April	May	April
Michigan	41.2	41.3	21.31	21.40	877.97	883.82
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	42.5	43.1	24.62	24.68	1,046.35	1,063.71
Flint	44.0	44.3	30.53	30.45	1,343.32	1,348.94
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	40.7	39.8	17.06	16.86	694.34	671.03
Kalamazoo-Portage	38.9	39.0	14.99	15.16	583.11	591.24
Lansing-East Lansing	40.0	40.6	24.38	24.70	975.20	1,002.82

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

New and Emerging Occupations at the Start of the 21st Century

According to a survey published in the Monthly Labor Review of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, most New and Emerging (N&E) occupations in 2001 were in firms with fewer than 100 employees, while the largest establishments accounted for the smallest percentage of N&E occupations.

No single industry dominated in the creation and growth of these occupations; more than half of these were distributed among human services, transportation, communication, businesses and personal services, and a wide variety of wholesale and retail trade activities. Slightly more than half of all N&E occupations were paid in a range of \$8.50 to \$17.00 per hour. Health care, management, and production occupations were the three most frequent occupational classifications observed. Some of the occupations that are new and emerging are listed below.

Educational Services

- School diagnosticians
- Adaptive physical ed. specialist
- Distance learning coordinators
- Poison information specialists
- Poison information technicians
- Homeschool liaison
- Technology infusion specialist
- Athletic compliance coordinator

Construction Field

- Metal stud farmer
- Epoxy floor installer

Health Services

- Monitor technicians
- Medical specimen couriers
- Patient care technicians
- Urine sample collectors
- Polysomnographic technicians

Health Services (cont.)

- Tissue process technicians
- CRN anesthesiologist
- Tissue & eye bank technicians
- Generic counselor
- Medical certification clerk
- Plasma processors

Social Service

- Bill review nurse
- Adult protective services
- Energy auditor
- Hazmat drivers
- Weatherization director
- Disaster preparedness staff

Services

- Surveillance person
- Producer-Internet provider
- Psychic counselors

Services (cont.)

- Chief software architect
- Web analyst
- Bar-proof checker
- Digital imagers & modelers
- Customer insight analyst
- Interactive media planner
- Televideo engineers
- Divers-underwater inspectors

Engineering Serv & Mfg.

- Hazardous material engineer
- Neon glass benders
- Cultured marble caster
- Laser engineer
- Glue mixer
- Optical design engineer
- Perfumers
- Roof truss designers
- Pharmacokineticist

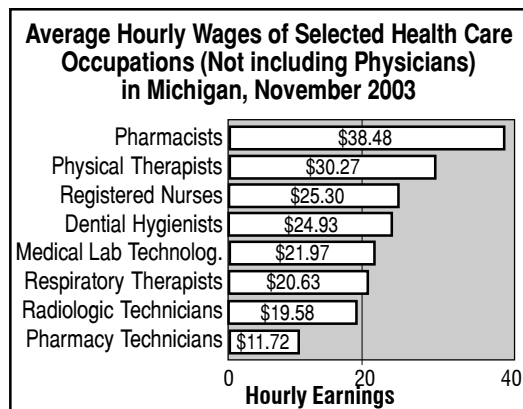
Health Care Is One of Michigan's Largest Single Employers

The Minnesota IMPLAN Group Inc., in an article published recently, reports that eight of every 100 Michigan jobs are directly in health care, and 12 of every 100 Michigan jobs are directly or indirectly related to or induced by health care. In 2004, with more than 428,000 direct jobs, the health care industry was one of Michigan's largest single employers.

Among the report's findings are:

- Health care jobs provide relatively high salaries and are frequently held by people with advanced skills and training.
- Because health care is more stable and not as cyclical as other economic sectors, health care jobs stabilize local economies.
- Health care jobs tend to stay in Michigan, providing economic stability to local communities during economic downturns.
- Projected elevated demand for health care will continue to bring job growth to this industry, securing its place as a future major employer across the state.

Source: Minnesota IMPLAN Group Inc., and Michigan Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives



Selected Health Care Occupations With the Largest Projected Average Number of Annual Openings, Michigan 2002-2012

Occupation	Total Openings	Growth	Replacement
Registered Nurses	3,132	1,487	1,645
Nurses Aides & Orderlies	1,222	661	562
Home Health Aides	997	712	285
Medical Assistants	990	699	291
Dental Assistants	520	242	279
Pharmacists	301	156	146
Pharmacy Technicians	284	174	111
Dental Hygienists	272	203	70
General Practitioners	272	138	134
Respiratory Therapists	201	95	106

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ADDRESS CHANGE:
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 Please send this form and attached label to the Employment Service Agency;
 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