



*The*  
**Economic  
Impact**  
*of Health Care in*  
**Michigan**



**Third Edition**

June 2006

**A Study Using IMPLAN® Data & Modeling**

*Presented by*



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*The Partnership for Michigan's Health*

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# INTRODUCTION

For the third consecutive year, *The Economic Impact of Health Care in Michigan* quantifies and explains the substantial economic impact of health care in the state. This year's study again demonstrates that:

1. Michigan's health care sector is the state's largest creator of direct, private-sector jobs.
2. Michigan's health care sector will generate significant new job opportunities in the future, even as other Michigan employment sectors continue to pare workers.
3. Underfunded government health care programs stifle health care job growth and threaten the ability of doctors, hospitals, long-term-care facilities and other providers to care for Michigan's aging population and skyrocketing Medicaid patient population.

Using data compiled by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc., this study presents statewide, county and regional economic impact data showing:

- ◆ the total number of **direct health care jobs** in Michigan, including people who work as physicians, dentists, nurses, nurse assistants, physician assistants, medical technicians, physical therapists, hospital and practice administrators, support staff and more
- ◆ the wages, salaries and benefits paid to Michigan citizens who work directly in health care
- ◆ the total number of indirect and induced health care jobs in Michigan: **Indirect jobs** are those that are created to support a larger employer or industry (for example, a laundry that cleans the linens for a hospital). **Induced jobs** are those created by the spending of people who work in the indirect jobs (for example, a restaurant waiter who serves the laundry workers).
- ◆ the wages, salaries and benefits paid to Michigan citizens who work in the indirect and induced jobs
- ◆ the taxes paid by health care workers and their employers

In addition, this study references a 2004 state government report, *Health Care Workforce Development in Michigan*, which affirms that health care will be a significant source of new jobs in Michigan for years to come. This study also draws on another report released in 2005 by the Michigan State University (MSU) Institute for Health Care Studies and the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research. The MSU report quantifies the job losses that occur in Michigan when state government cuts and underfunds Medicaid.

## *New in This Year's Study*

Because Michigan's health care sector is in need of so many workers today and will generate so many new jobs in the future, an extensive new section in this year's study can help residents pursue training, education and careers in health care. Starting on page 99, in a new section titled "Pursuing a Health Care Career in Michigan," high school and college students and others who are considering health care careers in Michigan will find:

- ◆ Information about many of the health care jobs available in the state. Each job is described in some detail, including curricula and training needed, job duties, and expected salary ranges.

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- ◆ Lists of the various Michigan public and private universities, community colleges and teaching hospitals where students can complete education and training for health care jobs. Contact information for each university, college and teaching hospital is provided, as well as the specific health care curricula or training available at each institution. Students considering careers as nurses, physicians, medical technologists and more can find a list of each university, college or teaching hospital that offers education or training in the field.

Finally, the 2006 edition of *The Economic Impact of Health Care in Michigan* explores the major sources of government funding for health care services — Medicaid and Medicare. If Medicaid and Medicare are not adequately funded, the results will be fewer health care jobs and significant threats to the ability of Michigan citizens and employers to affordably access health care's basic products — preventive, emergency and acute health care services.

## **IMPLAN® AND OTHER DATA SOURCES**

IMPLAN® was founded in 1993 by two former University of Minnesota researchers and is an outgrowth of their work at the university that began in 1984. IMPLAN is an economic impact assessment modeling system that allows users to build economic models to estimate the impacts of economic activities and changes in their states, counties and local communities. IMPLAN data files are compiled from many sources, but mostly from federal government sources, including the:

- ◆ U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
- ◆ U.S. Bureau of Labor
- ◆ U.S. Census Bureau

There are more than 1,500 active users of IMPLAN databases and software in the United States and internationally. IMPLAN provided the data used in this report to the Partnership for Michigan's Health, an organization made up of the Michigan Health & Hospital Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Michigan Osteopathic Association. The partnership is working to improve Michigan's health status, to reform the state's Medicaid system, and to keep health care accessible and affordable for all citizens.

In addition to IMPLAN data, this study uses data and information provided by Health Management Associates of East Lansing; the state of Michigan; the Michigan Economic Development Corporation; Altarum Institute, an Ann Arbor-based research center; the *American Journal of Health Promotion*; the Michigan Health & Hospital Association; the American Hospital Association; the Michigan State University Institute for Health Care Studies and the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research; the Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth; Web sites of various health care professional associations and societies; various public and private university and community college Web sites; and other sources.

### ***About the Data***

Hospital-sector data used in this report are derived from the American Hospital Association 2004 Annual Survey; all other data are derived from IMPLAN 2003. In addition, for ease of reading, numbers in this report are generally rounded.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY/KEY FINDINGS

Health care remains Michigan's largest single private-sector employer and will be a significant source of new jobs in the state for many years to come.

About 10 of every 100 Michigan jobs are directly in health care, and nearly 16 of every 100 Michigan jobs are directly or indirectly related to or induced by health care. In many Michigan counties and communities, health care is the largest employer by far. Fifty-seven of Michigan's 83 counties have more than 1,000 health care jobs each.

Health care jobs provide relatively high salaries and benefits that can comfortably support a family and are generally held by people with advanced education, skills and training. Because health care is more stable and less cyclical than other economic sectors, health care jobs stabilize local economies. Health care jobs tend to stay in Michigan, providing economic strength and certainty to hundreds of local communities during economic downturns. Relatively strong job growth and demand continues in Michigan's health care sector, securing its place as a future major employer across the state. For example, a 2004 study prepared for the Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth projects that the state will need to fill more than 100,000 professional and technical health care jobs between 2004 and 2015.

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*A strong health care sector  
improves quality of life  
and helps Michigan attract  
and retain businesses and jobs.*

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The most substantial economic impact of health care in Michigan is in direct jobs, salaries and wages.

However, the purchasing power of this sector and its employees ripples throughout the economy. When Michigan's direct health care workers purchase cars and houses, food and clothing, and other products and services, they help local economies grow in many ways. Health care spending creates thousands of additional indirect and induced jobs. In addition, the taxes paid by direct, indirect and induced health care employment support schools, police, fire departments, culture and arts programs, and amenities such as parks and community centers.

A strong health care sector improves quality of life and helps Michigan attract and retain businesses and jobs. Major employers from other economic sectors will neither locate nor stay in communities that lack strong health care systems and infrastructures. Following are the key findings of the IMPLAN data.

### ***Michigan's Direct Health Care Jobs*** (as defined on page 2)

- ◆ With more than 478,000 direct jobs, health care is Michigan's largest single private-sector employer. As a sector, total direct health care employment exceeds Michigan's agricultural, educational and automotive manufacturing sectors.
- ◆ Michigan's direct health care workers earn about \$22.6 billion a year in wages, salaries and benefits.
- ◆ U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics show that each health care job contributes about \$55,000 to the local community's economy.

### ***Indirect & Induced Jobs*** (as defined on page 2)

- ◆ More than 258,300 Michigan citizens work in jobs that are indirectly related to health care or induced by the health care sector.
- ◆ Michigan’s indirect and induced health care workers earn about \$9 billion a year in wages, salaries and benefits.

### ***Total Direct, Indirect & Induced Health Care Jobs***

- ◆ Direct, indirect and induced health care jobs total more than 736,700 in Michigan.
- ◆ Wages, salaries and benefits for direct, indirect and induced health care jobs total nearly \$31.6 billion in Michigan.

### ***Taxes Paid by Michigan Health Care Workers & Employers***

- ◆ Michigan health care workers and their employers pay nearly \$8.6 billion annually in taxes.
- ◆ State and federal taxes paid include Social Security, income, motor vehicle, sales, real property, personal property, corporate and more.
- ◆ Health care workers and their employers pay more than \$10 million in taxes in 56 Michigan counties, and more than \$100 million in taxes in 16 Michigan counties.

### ***Michigan Counties with at Least 1,000 Health Care Jobs***

- ◆ 57 Michigan counties have more than 1,000 total health care jobs.
- ◆ 20 Michigan counties have more than 5,000 total health care jobs.
- ◆ 14 Michigan counties have more than 10,000 total health care jobs.

### ***Michigan Counties with the Most Direct Health Care Jobs***

Here are the top 10 Michigan counties in terms of direct health care jobs:

<b>County</b>	<b>Direct Health Care Jobs</b>	<b>Wages, Salaries and Benefits</b>
1. Wayne County	91,335	\$4.5 billion
2. Oakland County	82,858	\$4.0 billion
3. Kent County	35,375	\$1.7 billion
4. Washtenaw County	29,601	\$1.7 billion
5. Macomb County	27,761	\$1.4 billion
6. Genesee County	22,652	\$1.1 billion
7. Kalamazoo County	16,000	\$790 million
8. Ingham County	15,871	\$828 million
9. Saginaw County	14,749	\$650 million
10. Muskegon County	8,378	\$387 million

## Health Care Employment by Region

Health care is a major employer in all Michigan geographic regions:

Region	Direct Jobs	Indirect and Induced Jobs	Regional Total Jobs	Wages & Salaries Direct	Wages & Salaries Total
E. Central Michigan	38,500	17,642	56,142	\$1.58 billion	\$2.05 billion
Southwest Michigan	40,237	19,919	60,156	\$1.87 billion	\$2.45 billion
N. Central Michigan	20,776	10,188	30,964	\$961 million	\$1.24 billion
Mid-Michigan	45,551	23,176	68,727	\$2.12 billion	\$2.88 billion
Upper Peninsula	15,189	6,098	21,287	\$668.8 million	\$812.4 million
Southeast Michigan	245,379	120,408	365,787	\$12.1 billion	\$16.8 billion
W. Central Michigan	72,708	37,780	110,488	\$3.20 billion	\$4.34 billion

Once income has flowed out of a region, it cannot generate any additional multiplier effects in the original region. Adding the numbers in the table above will result in different statewide totals due to the change in boundaries used in the economic model.

### Regions (regional data begins on page 15)

<b>Upper Peninsula:</b>	Grand Traverse	<b>West Central:</b>	<b>Southwest:</b>
Alger	Kalkaska	Allegan	Branch
Baraga	Leelanau	Barry	Calhoun
Chippewa	Manistee	Berrien	Cass
Delta	Missaukee	Ionia	Hillsdale
Dickinson	Montmorency	Kent	Jackson
Gogebic	Oscoda	Lake	Kalamazoo
Houghton	Otsego	Mason	Lenawee
Iron	Presque Isle	Mecosta	St. Joseph
Keweenaw	Wexford	Montcalm	
Luce		Muskegon	<b>Southeast:</b>
Mackinac	<b>East Central:</b>	Newaygo	Livingston
Marquette	Arenac	Oceana	Macomb
Menominee	Bay	Osceola	Monroe
Ontonagon	Clare	Ottawa	Oakland
Schoolcraft	Gladwin	Van Buren	St. Clair
	Gratiot	<b>Mid-Michigan:</b>	Washtenaw
<b>North Central:</b>	Huron	Clinton	Wayne
Alcona	Iosco	Eaton	
Alpena	Isabella	Genesee	
Antrim	Midland	Ingham	
Benzie	Ogemaw	Lapeer	
Charlevoix	Roscommon	Shiawassee	
Cheboygan	Saginaw		
Crawford	Sanilac		
Emmet	Tuscola		

# AN EXAMINATION OF HEALTH CARE EMPLOYMENT IN MICHIGAN

We think of Michigan with unabashed pride in terms of its splendid natural resources, its world-renowned industrial and manufacturing sectors, its revered tourism and agricultural industries, and its fine schools and public universities. In terms of economic impact, no sector is more important to Michigan than health care.

## *Largest Single Private-Sector Employer*

Health care is Michigan’s largest single direct private-sector employer, with more than 478,300 direct jobs. In addition, the health care sector has created another 258,300 indirect and induced jobs in the state. In total, more than 736,700 Michigan jobs are directly in health care or exist to serve its needs.

As a result, about 10 of every 100 Michigan jobs are directly in health care, and nearly 16 of every 100 Michigan jobs are directly or indirectly related to or induced by health care. In many cities and counties, a hospital or nursing facility is the area’s largest employer. Health care jobs tend to be stable and provide good salaries. They attract people with advanced skills and training.

Type of Health Care Jobs	Direct Jobs		
Hospitals	200,308		
Offices of Physicians, Dentists & Other Health Care Providers	132,154		
Nursing & Residential Care	88,729	<b>Indirect and Induced Jobs</b>	<b>Total Health Care Jobs</b>
Home Health Services	30,690		
Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	26,456		
<b>Total Health Sector Direct Jobs</b>	<b>478,337</b>		
		<b>258,390</b>	<b>736,727</b>

## *Total Direct Health Care Jobs in Michigan*

As a private-sector employer, health care exceeds Michigan’s agricultural, educational and automotive manufacturing sectors in total direct jobs.

Industry	Direct Jobs
Health Care	478,337
Education	464,440
Auto Manufacturing	253,904
Agriculture	79,314

## *Economic Impact of Health Care Jobs in Michigan*

Health care jobs tend to provide relatively high salaries and generous benefits that can comfortably support a family. The taxes paid by health care workers support schools, police, fire departments and amenities such as parks and community centers. When there are cutbacks in health care, the negative effects ripple through local economies.

Because health care is more stable and less cyclical than other economic sectors, health care jobs stabilize local economies. Michigan health care jobs tend to stay in Michigan, providing economic strength and certainty to hundreds of local communities during economic downturns. Relatively strong job growth continues in Michigan's health care sector, securing its place as a major employer of the future across the state.

Health care is critically important to the economic and business viability of Michigan. Health care helps to assure a healthy workforce and gets sick and injured workers back to their jobs as soon as possible. Our children stay healthy, learn effectively and achieve academic success when they have access to quality health care. A strong health care sector improves quality of life and helps Michigan attract and retain businesses and jobs. Major employers from other economic sectors will neither locate nor stay in communities that lack strong health care systems and infrastructures.

## WAGES AND SALARIES FOR HEALTH CARE JOBS IN MICHIGAN

The economic impact of health care is in jobs, salaries and wages, and in purchasing power that ripples through the rest of the economy.

Michigan's more than 478,300 direct health care workers earn about \$22.6 billion annually in wages and salaries. When these workers buy cars and homes, food and clothing, and other goods and services, this spending contributes to local economies across the state, generating more than 258,300 additional jobs, whose workers earn about \$9 billion annually in wages and salaries.

Type of Health Care Jobs	Direct Jobs	Direct Wages, Salaries & Benefits	Indirect and Induced Jobs	Indirect and Induced Wages, Salaries & Benefits	Total Jobs	Total Wages, Salaries and Benefits
Hospitals	200,308	\$10,035,239,936	144,281	\$5,278,803,971	344,589	\$15,314,043,907
Offices of Physicians, Dentists & Other Health Care Providers	132,154	\$7,981,630,464	86,126	\$2,966,323,324	218,280	\$10,947,953,788
Nursing & Residential Care	88,729	\$2,310,803,456	29,420	\$988,436,079	118,149	\$3,299,239,535
Home Health Services	30,690	\$897,208,128	11,061	\$393,538,251	41,751	\$1,290,746,379
Other Ambulatory Health Care Services	26,456	\$1,377,766,656	26,931	\$1,015,901,048	53,387	\$2,393,667,704

*Adding the numbers in the four right columns above will result in different statewide totals than those mentioned elsewhere in the report due to the division of the sectors used in the health care economic model. The numbers above are viable for the independent purposes they serve in this chart but should not be added.*

# TAXES PAID BY MICHIGAN HEALTH CARE WORKERS & EMPLOYERS

Michigan’s nonprofit community hospitals do not pay certain taxes, such as real property taxes. In return, Michigan hospitals provide care to anyone and everyone, regardless of ability to pay. In 2004 (the most recent year for which data is available), for example, Michigan hospitals provided more than \$1 billion in uncompensated care and offered more than \$327 million in free or reduced-fee, community-based programs to hundreds of thousands of citizens.

However, like all other employers, hospitals and long-term-care facilities do pay some taxes. In addition, hospital workers, physicians, dentists, nurses, and all other health care employees and their employers pay all required local, state and federal taxes.

Michigan health care employers, and the Michigan residents who hold the more than 736,700 direct, indirect and induced health care jobs, pay about \$8.6 billion annually in taxes. Taxes paid include Social Security, income, motor vehicle, sales, real property, personal property, federal and state corporate, and more.

In 56 Michigan counties, health care workers and their employers pay more than \$10 million in taxes. In 16 Michigan counties, health care workers and their employers pay more than \$100 million in taxes. The top 10 Michigan counties in terms of taxes from Michigan health care jobs and employers are:

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*Michigan health care employers,  
and the Michigan residents  
who hold the more than  
736,700 direct, indirect and induced  
health care jobs, pay about  
\$8.6 billion annually in taxes.*

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County	Taxes from Health Care Employees/Employers
1. Wayne County	\$1.55 billion
2. Oakland County	\$1.4 billion
3. Kent County	\$565 million
4. Washtenaw County	\$534 million
5. Macomb	\$445 million
6. Genesee County	\$366 million
7. Kalamazoo County	\$264 million
8. Ingham County	\$242 million
9. Saginaw County	\$205 million
10. Muskegon County	\$131 million

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# MEDICAID AND MEDICARE PROGRAMS SUPPORT HEALTH CARE JOBS

Funds that pay for health care services come from Michigan employers (particularly manufacturers), employees, the state Medicaid program and the federal Medicare program. In 2005, Medicaid health care spending in Michigan totaled about \$7.5 billion and Medicare health care spending totaled about \$7.5 billion. These programs support virtually every health care job in Michigan.

A 2005 study by Michigan State University researchers concluded that cutting Medicaid spending would eliminate health care jobs across the state and further slow Michigan's already slumping economy. The study, by MSU's Institute for Public Policy and Social Research and the Institute for Health Care Studies, concluded that if the legislature reduces state Medicaid spending by \$100 million, Michigan would lose an additional \$131 million in federal revenues, resulting in a total loss to Medicaid providers of \$231 million, and a loss of 6,300 Michigan jobs.

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*“It is fair to say that, until reasonably full employment can be reached, cutting Medicaid as a way to balance the state budget contributes to higher unemployment.”*

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“It is fair to say that, until reasonably full employment can be reached, cutting Medicaid as a way to balance the state budget contributes to higher unemployment,” the MSU researchers concluded. “Lawmakers need to weigh these issues carefully as they consider different budget-balancing options.” Titled *Effects of Changes in Medicaid on Incomes and Jobs in Michigan*, the MSU report quantifies

the unique role that Medicaid plays in stimulating the state's economy and labor market and is based on a review of national and regional data developed by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. The complete study is available at <http://ippsr.msu.edu/Publications/MedicaidAnalysis.pdf>.

Underscoring the findings of the MSU study is a 2004 analysis published by Families USA, which measured the stimulus that Medicaid spending has on state economies during a recession or economic downturn. The Families USA report found that, on average, every \$1 million a state invests in Medicaid would generate 33.76 new jobs in fiscal year 2005 and nearly \$1.23 million in new wages.

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# THE FACE OF MEDICAID IN MICHIGAN

Medicaid is the largest and, many would say, the most significant health care program in the United States.

- ◆ 1 in 7 Michigan residents — a record — were enrolled in Medicaid in January 2006.
- ◆ Michigan's Medicaid caseload has increased 44 percent since January 1999, from roughly 1.1 million to 1.5 million. In other words, Michigan's Medicaid caseload has grown by roughly the populations of Grand Rapids, Lansing and Kalamazoo **combined**.
- ◆ 777,725 of Michigan's Medicaid enrollees are infants and children ages 0-18 (includes disabled children).
- ◆ 581,040 of Michigan's Michigan enrollees are ages 19-64 including:
  - 275,020 disabled adults
  - 49,130 pregnant women
  - 256,020 parents and caretaker relatives
- ◆ 85,060 of Michigan's Medicaid enrollees are senior citizens ages 65 and older.
- ◆ Two-thirds of Michigan nursing home patients are covered by Medicaid.
- ◆ More than one-third of all births in Michigan are covered by Medicaid.
- ◆ Nearly 70 percent of the state's mental health costs are covered by Medicaid.
- ◆ Michigan's Medicaid program provides much of the health care for people with HIV and AIDS.

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*Six of the seven Great Lakes states have higher per-patient Medicaid costs than Michigan, where the cost per patient is \$5,500.*

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## *The Value of Medicaid in Michigan*

- ◆ Medicaid provides good jobs in Michigan. Every \$1 million of state funds in Medicaid generates about 34 new jobs (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis).
- ◆ Michigan's spending on Medicaid supports about 99,000 jobs. Each health care job adds about \$55,000 to a local community's economy.
- ◆ Six of the seven Great Lakes states have higher per-patient Medicaid costs than Michigan, where the cost per patient is \$5,500.
- ◆ In 2004, Michigan Medicaid spending increased only 1.5 percent per patient (Medicare spending was up 7.1 percent, and private health insurance rates averaged 12.6-percent increases).

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## ***Medicaid Spending in Michigan***

- ◆ Michigan's 2005 Medicaid budget was \$7.5 billion. Because Medicaid is a shared program with the federal government, more than 56 percent of that total was new federal dollars coming into Michigan.
- ◆ Excluding mental health, average Medicaid costs for fiscal year 2005 were:
  - \$1,500 per child
  - \$3,400 per adult
  - \$8,800 per blind and disabled person
  - \$23,500 per elderly person (acute and long-term care)

## ***Improving Medicaid in Michigan***

Michigan's Medicaid system is in desperate need of a massive overhaul. The Partnership for Michigan's Health has proposed a 10-point plan to reform Medicaid to improve the way the system works. In part, the plan would:

- ◆ reduce administrative costs of Medicaid HMOs and redirect the savings to patient care
- ◆ establish "care systems" to manage and deliver health care in communities that currently are not served by HMOs
- ◆ adequately fund Medicaid. A record number of Michigan citizens — roughly 1.5 million — currently rely on Medicaid for health care, a staggering 37 percent increase since 1999. Yet, Michigan's Medicaid health care program has been slashed by more than \$621 million since 1996.
- ◆ work with government to rebuild Medicaid payments so the state is paying its fair share for health care and stops shifting significant costs to Michigan employers and their employees.

The complete listing of the 10 Concepts for Medicaid Reform is available by visiting [www.mha.org](http://www.mha.org) and clicking on "Resources."

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## OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES

The following sources of information were broadly referenced in assembling this report, especially in the upcoming Appendix B section titled “Pursuing a Health Care Career in Michigan.”

### **For information on expected shortages in the medical profession**

*Health Care Workforce Development in Michigan*

Prepared for the Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Prepared by Public Policy Associates Inc.

[http://www.michigan.gov/documents/Healthworkforcereport\\_109249\\_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/Healthworkforcereport_109249_7.pdf)

### **For job descriptions, salary ranges and education requirement**

*Scope of Practice of Health Professionals in the State of Michigan*

Michigan State Medical Society & the Michigan Osteopathic Association

Prepared by Public Sector Consultants

<http://msms.org/grpa/scope/ScopePracBook.pdf>

American Medical Association (AMA) Web site

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/14598.html>

Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Labor market information

<http://www.michlmi.org/>

Health Professions.com

[www.healthprofessions.com](http://www.healthprofessions.com)

### **For a list of higher education institutions in Michigan**

*The Michigan Manual*

[http://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(p5g1ntis2fhwvp2vkl2k3ie\)/mileg.aspx?page=MM2003-2004&chapter=7](http://www.legislature.mi.gov/(p5g1ntis2fhwvp2vkl2k3ie)/mileg.aspx?page=MM2003-2004&chapter=7)