Staffing The World

Kelly Services

2004 Summary Annual Report

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SUMMARY ANNUAL REPORT This is a summary annual report. Complete financial statements—including Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and Notes to Financial Statements—are contained in Kelly Services' Annual Report on Form 10-K. That report, along with a copy of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, is available on our Company's website, www.kellyservices.com, or through our Investor Relations office. Please see page 28 for contact information.

Our success was achieved by remaining true to our commitment to ethics, innovative solutions, and quality service for our customers in 27 countries throughout the world.

TERENCE E. ADDERLEY
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

STAFFING THE **WORLD**

Kelly Services, Inc., was established in 1946 by William Russell Kelly, the founder of the modern temporary help industry. Today, Kelly® is a leading global provider of staffing services. Over the past 58 years, Kelly's range of staffing solutions has grown steadily to match the needs of our global customers.

Kelly temporary employees work in a wide variety of businesses and disciplines, including office services, finance, engineering, law, science, healthcare, information technology, marketing, call centers, light industrial, homecare, and education.

Last year, the company operated 2,600 offices and assigned over 700,000 employees in 27 countries. Sales in 2004 totaled $4.98 billion. Kelly Services is headquartered in Troy, Michigan, U.S.A.

Our Vision: To be the world's best staffing services company and to be recognized as the best.

MISSION

To serve our customers, employees, shareholders, and society by providing a broad range of staffing services and products.

To achieve our Mission:

» We will develop innovative staffing services which meet the needs of our customers and contribute to their success.

» We will foster an environment which stimulates professional excellence and encourages contribution by all employees.

» We will provide our shareholders a fair return on their investment.

» We will demonstrate good corporate citizenship through the ethical conduct of our business.

SHARED **VALUES**

» Integrity, Honesty, and Ethical Behavior

» Commitment to Quality and Customer Satisfaction

» Dedication to Service and Personal Responsiveness

» Professional Excellence and High Performance

» Innovation, Creativity, and Open-Mindedness

» Employee Participation, Contribution, and Teamwork

» Diversity, Individual Dignity, and Mutual Respect

» Growth, Profitability, and Industry Leadership

QUALITY POLICY

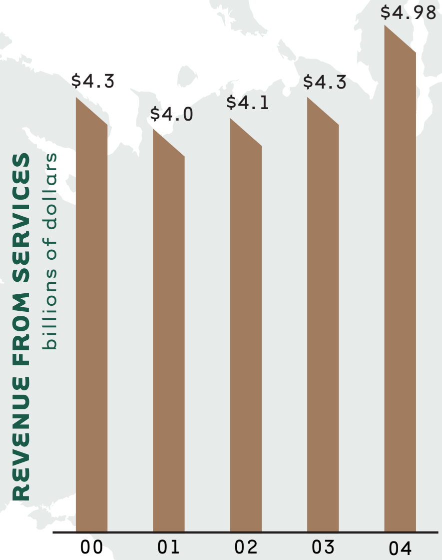
We are committed to quality and to the processes, measurement, and continuous improvement which are the foundations of quality management.

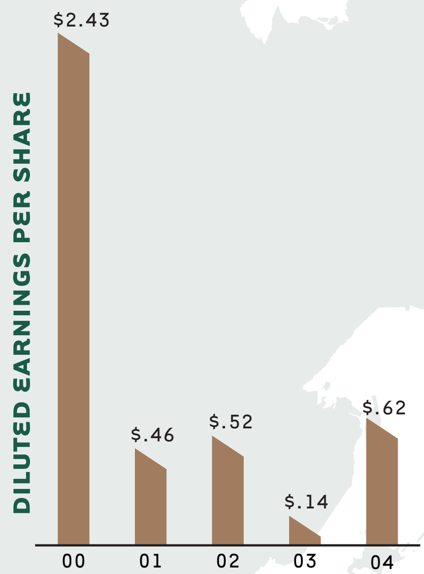
Quality is a basic business principle for Kelly Services.

Quality means providing our internal and external customers innovative services and products that meet or exceed their expectations.

Quality improvement is the job of every Kelly Services employee.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS





(In thousands of dollars, except per share items)	**2004**	2003	CHANGE
Revenue From Services	**$ 4,984,051**	$ 4,325,155	15.2%
Earnings Before Income Taxes	**34,632**	8,660	299.9%
Income Taxes	**12,502**	3,550	252.2%
Net Earnings	**22,130**	5,110	333.1%
Basic Earnings Per Share	**.63**	.14	350.0%
Diluted Earnings Per Share	**.62**	.14	342.9%
Dividends Per Share	**.40**	.40	0.0%
Working Capital	**408,293**	374,355	9.1%
Stockholders' Equity	**654,310**	613,633	6.6%
Total Assets	**1,247,368**	1,137,737	9.6%

Terence E. Adderley
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (right)

Carl T. Camden
President and Chief Operating Officer (left)

2004 was a very good year for Kelly Services. We returned to double-digit sales growth. Set a new sales record. Gained market share. Controlled expenses. Improved operating efficiencies. Quadrupled earnings. And continued to invest for the longer term.

2004 was also a very good year for the U.S. and global economies.

The U.S. economy showed steady gains. Over two million new jobs were created with more than 10% of those jobs in temporary staffing.

The global economy grew at its fastest rate in nearly 30 years, and employment improved throughout the world. In many countries, temporary employment grew faster than general employment.

It is important to realize that the staffing industry is closely linked to the economy.

Our sales have always been a good concurrent indicator. Our business does very well when the economy is recovering and growing, and slows down dramatically during a recession. Simply put, the nature of our business is to help other companies handle their peaks and valleys.

MEASURING OUR PROGRESS

To maintain our momentum and capitalize on the economic recovery, we set three key performance goals for 2004:

» Grow sales faster than the industry average.

» Hold our controllable expenses to roughly half the rate of sales growth.

» Increase earnings at a rate considerably faster than sales.

We are pleased to report that we were successful in achieving all three of these performance objectives during the year.

We had record sales of $4.984 billion for 2004—a year-over-year increase of 15.2%. This exceeded the previous record set in 2003 by $659 million. Controllable expenses grew at less than half the rate of sales growth. As a result, expenses as a percent of sales declined from 15.9% to 15.3%. Earnings in 2004 were $22.1 million, more than four times the $5.1 million earned in 2003. Diluted earnings per share were $.62, a solid improvement over the $.14 earned in 2003.

STRATEGIC GROWTH PLAN

With the recession behind us in 2004, we reactivated the Company's strategic growth plan that we put on hold nearly four years ago. This ongoing plan includes:

» Expanding our global branch network.

» Adding additional countries.

» Increasing our product lines.

» Improving productivity, quality, and customer service to premier global and local companies.

Working within that plan in 2004, we:

» Added 100 branches, about a third each in U.S. Commercial, PTSA, and International.

» Started operations in Hungary and forged strategic alliances in Japan.

» Launched five additional PTSA businesses internationally.

» Selected PeopleSoft to be the foundation for our back-office system.

These accomplishments expanded our base of business. Given the strength of the economy and our 2004 results, we expect to be able to support both strong earnings growth as well as faster implementation of our strategic growth plan.

Sales improved dramatically in all three of our business segments—U.S. Commercial, Professional Technical & Staffing Alternatives, and International.

Kelly's innovative staffing solutions and experience continue to create lasting value for our customers, employees, and stockholders.

THE FUTURE OF STAFFING

In last year's annual report, we discussed our long-term optimism for the temporary staffing industry. That perspective has not changed.

The global economy requires a large and increasing pool of highly skilled, technically proficient employees. However demand threatens to outstrip supply over the next few years. North America, Europe, and Japan are already facing the beginning of a skilled labor shortage.

Employees are seeking more flexibility, mobility, and personal satisfaction in their work. The nature of work itself is changing. Project employment is on the rise. Job life cycles are shorter.

Today's employers are operating in a more global and competitive environment. They must respond quickly to fluctuating demand for products and services. As a result, companies need greater flexibility in the location and quantity of labor.

OUR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

Kelly is a leader in the temporary staffing industry.

A Fortune 500 Company with nearly $5 billion in annual sales, and $1 billion in assets. 2,600 offices in 27 countries—all company owned and operated. More than 700,000 temporary employees working in a wide range of positions. And a customer list that reads like a "Who's Who" in business, including 90% of the Fortune 500. The breadth and quality of our services are unmatched, and our ability to satisfy customer needs is readily acknowledged.

But, there is more to our Company than these facts and figures. Without a solid heritage and strong business ethics, Kelly could not have been so successful.

SUTA DUMPING

For example, in last year's report, we talked about our efforts to close a tax scheme called "SUTA dumping," which some companies used to avoid paying their fair share of unemployment taxes. We are pleased to report that last year a federal bill, making the practice illegal, was unanimously passed by Congress and signed by President George W. Bush. In the pages that follow, you can read a reprint of an article from the *Wall Street Journal* highlighting our effort.

RECOGNIZING LEADERSHIP

During the year, we were pleased to have Donald R. Parfet join our Board of Directors. Founder and managing director of Apjohn Group, LLC, Mr. Parfet brings extensive experience in international business and the health care industry to Kelly Services.

We named Catherine J. King Senior Vice President in our U.S. Commercial division, and in January of 2005, Daniel T. Lis became Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary.

In closing, we want to recognize all of our customers, employees, stockholders, and board of directors who continually demonstrate their support and commitment to our Company.

Kelly is at the center of a major transition in the world of work: a growing shortage of skilled workers, an evolution in the workforce, and a highly competitive world market. Our innovative staffing solutions and experience continue to create lasting value for our customers, employees, and stockholders.

As we move forward, you may be assured we will do our best to continue to earn your trust and confidence. These are exciting times for our Company.

T. E. Adderley

Terence E. Adderley
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Carl T. Camden

Carl T. Camden
President and Chief Operating Officer

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 2004

Reprinted from the August 4, 2004, edition of the *Wall Street Journal*

Kelly Services' Lobbying Helps Close Corporate-Layoffs Loophole

BY MICHAEL SCHROEDER

In a rare display of a corporation lobbying to close a corporate tax loophole, Kelly Services Inc. is helping to end a practice that shaved many companies' tax bills and cost state treasuries more than $1 billion over the past decade.

President Bush is expected to sign legislation this month to outlaw the tax dodge, which allowed companies to slash the taxes they pay to state unemployment trust funds. Kelly, a Troy, Mich., staffing-services agency, put together the federal and state lobbying campaign to outlaw the tax dodge, arguing that it improperly enriched competitors and short-changed state governments. The firm also became an informal adviser to state governments that wanted to crack down on the practice through administrative means.

Kelly benefited from the post-Enron Corp. environment in Washington, where lawmakers are eager to demonstrate they can be tough on corporate wrongdoing, and accounting firms and consultants are reluctant to fight publicly for tax-avoidance schemes, even ones that are legal in some states.

At issue is the State Unemployment Tax Act, or SUTA, a federal law that along with another statute directs each state to set up unemployment funds with taxes collected from employers. The unemployment taxes that each state levies vary, but generally a company with a high layoff rate during economic downturns, such as Kelly, pays about 4% of taxable employee wages a year; companies with little turnover can pay less than 1%. States use the revenue to pay unemployment benefits.

Accounting firms such as Deloitte & Touche LLP have advised companies in some states to take advantage of a loophole, through a scheme called SUTA dumping. Transferring employees from one unit that has experienced sizable layoffs to a new unit with no layoff history, could reduce a firm's unemployment-tax bill. Over time, the first unit would be eliminated, and with it the high turnover rate that boosted unemployment taxes. Deloitte didn't comment on the matter.

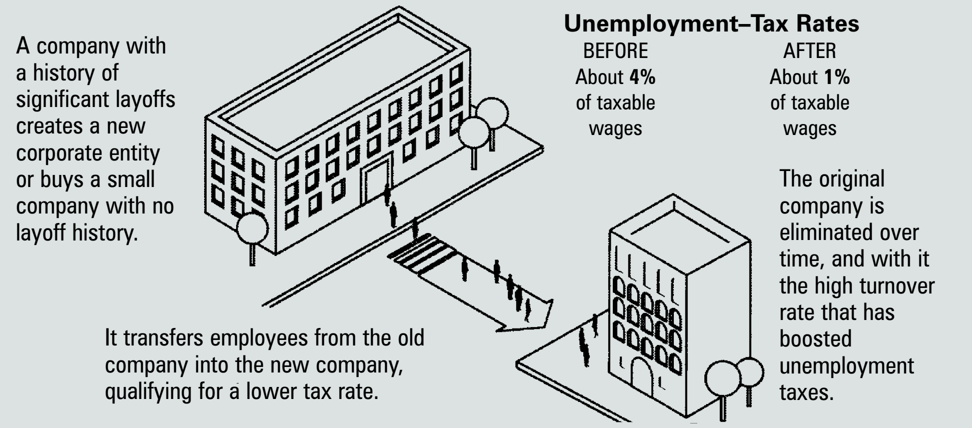
The Securities and Exchange Commission is looking at SUTA dumping as part of its investigation into accounting issues at Switzerland's Adecco SA, the world's largest temporary-staffing firm, according to people familiar with the probe. The SEC is examining whether Adecco's U.S. unit used the practice illegally to misrepresent its financial statements, these people say. An Adecco spokeswoman declined to comment. The SEC wouldn't confirm or deny the investigation.

Peter Moffitt, vice president of Barnett Associates Inc., a Garden City, N.Y., unemployment-tax planning firm, argues that legislation to shut down SUTA dumping could stifle legitimate company reorganizations and mergers where SUTA tax planning comes into play, and will create a costly paperwork-compliance burden for states. But he says he backed out of a debate with a Kelly executive at a national conference on unemployment in St. Louis, Mo., in May because he feared being tarred as a tax-dodger. "We were a voice crying in the desert," he says.

Although SUTA dumping started about a decade ago, Kelly Services says it didn't affect business much during the '90s boom. But when layoffs began to rise during the 2001 recession, Kelly's president, Carl Camden, worried that competitors were using the tax edge to underbid Kelly for contracts. Mr. Camden says he rejected proposals by accountants that could have slashed the company's unemployment taxes by $30 million because Kelly considered the practice unethical.

A letter to Kelly's chief executive in late 2001 from accounting firm Arthur Andersen LLP, particularly offended the company. In the letter,

Dodgeball How the State Unemployment Tax Act dodge works:



Andersen chastised a Kelly vice president for violating the staffing company's "fiduciary responsibility to your shareholders" by refusing to engage in SUTA dumping, according to Mr. Camden. Rather than try its hand at SUTA dumping to save on unemployment taxes, Kelly decided to lobby to outlaw the tax loophole. (Andersen collapsed after it was criminally charged for its role in the Enron scandal.)

If the practice were outlawed, Kelly figures, unemployment trust funds would be replenished from all companies having to pay their fair share, and states might be able to lower unemployment-tax rates. The campaign started in Feb. 2002, when Kelly Vice President Matt Harvill gave a 90-minute presentation to a half-dozen Labor Department officials in Washington, detailing how companies were evading unemployment taxes, in many cases illegally. Within four months, the Labor Department issued an advisory to the states to be on the lookout for unemployment-tax abusers.

Kelly also pushed for federal legislation to outlaw SUTA dumping. Kelly's Washington lobbying firm, Piper Rudnick LLP, set up a dozen meetings with lawmakers or their staff members, where Kelly officials explained the issue and suggested legislative changes. Last year, Kelly paid Piper Rudnick $80,000. In addition, Kelly enlisted Strategic Services on Unemployment and Workers Compensation, a Washington trade group known as UWC, to advise lawmakers on the legislation.

At a House Ways and Means subcommittee hearing in mid-2003, Kelly executives and a North Carolina official testified about SUTA abuses. The Government Accountability Office, a research arm of Congress, also testified that a preliminary report showed 14 states had identified a total of $120 million in lost tax revenue from dumping. Overall, the Labor Department estimates, SUTA dumping may be costing state coffers more than $1 billion annually.

"It was so outrageously wrong, that it became overwhelmingly apparent that something had to be done," says Rep. Wally Herger, the California Republican who is chairman of the subcommittee. He credits Kelly for alerting him to the problem. Kelly redoubled efforts to help states learn how to detect SUTA dumping and to encourage them to pass legislation barring the practice. After Kelly's president, Mr. Camden, spoke at an August 2003 national conference for state unemployment-insurance tax officers, a dozen states called Kelly for help. Oregon invited Kelly officials to meet with its tax department to discuss legislation. Opposition to the federal bill was muted. The National Association of Professional Employer Organizations, quietly approached the subcommittee to ask, "How can we keep this from passing this year," according to a Capitol Hill staffer. Nothing can be done, the group was told. Milan Yager, Napeo's executive vice president, says he had questions about the original bill's language, but that his organization supported passage. On July 14, the House unanimously passed its bill. Two ideological opposites, Sens. Don Nickles (R., Okla.) and Ted Kennedy (D., Mass.), introduced the same House bill language, which also passed the Senate unanimously a week later. President Bush is expected to sign the law, which requires states to pass legislation prohibiting SUTA dumping, into law within two weeks.

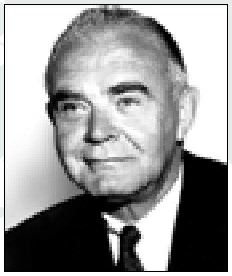
STAFFING THE **WORLD**

1953 sales exceed $1 million

1973 sales exceed $100 million

1986 sales exceed $1 billion

1940



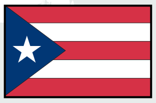
1946
William Russell Kelly founded modern temporary staffing industry with first office in Detroit, Michigan

1950

1958
Kelly establishes first international office in Canada

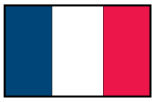
1960

1964
Office opens in Puerto Rico



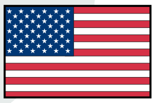
1970

1972
Kelly enters Europe with office in Paris, France



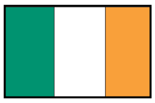
1973
London, England, welcomes Kelly Services

1979
Kelly covers the U.S. with offices in all 50 states

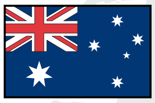


1980

1984
The Kelly green comes to Ireland



1988
Kelly moves down under to Australia



AUSTRALIA	GERMANY	IRELAND	NETHERLANDS	RUSSIA	THAILAND
BELGIUM	HUNGARY	ITALY	NEW ZEALAND	SINGAPORE	UNITED KINGDOM
CANADA	HONG KONG	LUXEMBOURG	NORWAY	SPAIN	UNITED STATES
DENMARK	INDIA	MALAYSIA	PHILIPPINES	SWEDEN	
FRANCE	INDONESIA	MEXICO	PUERTO RICO	SWITZERLAND	

1994 sales exceed $2 billion

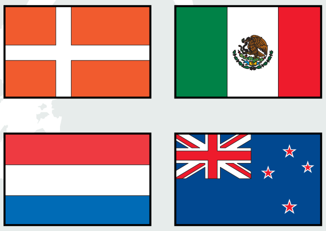
1996 sales exceed $3 billion

1998 sales exceed $4 billion

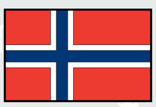
2004 sales hit record $4.98 billion

1990

1990
Global presence expands with offices in Denmark, Mexico, Netherlands, and New Zealand



1993
An office opens in Norway



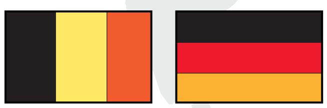
1994
Switzerland joins Kelly's international family

1996
Kelly celebrates 50th anniversary

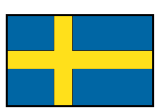
Kelly is first to place a temporary employee in Italy

Company expands to Russia, Luxembourg, and Spain

1998
Offices open in Belgium and Germany

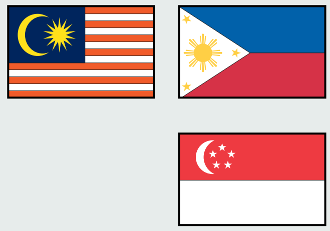


1999
Kelly establishes office in Sweden

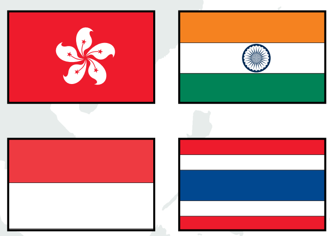


2000

2000
Pacific-Rim nations Malaysia, Philippines, and Singapore welcome Kelly Services



2001
Additional offices open in Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, and Thailand



2004
Kelly's presence grows to 27 countries with new office in Hungary

U.S. Commercial
- Kelly Office Services
- Kelly Marketing Services
- Kelly Light Industrial Services
- Kelly Electronic Assembly Services
- Kelly Educational Staffing®
- KellyConnect®
- KellyDirect®
- KellySelect®

Professional, Technical & Staffing Alternatives
Professional & Technical
- Kelly Scientific Resources®
- Kelly Healthcare Resources®
- Kelly Home Care Services™
- Kelly Automotive Services Group®
- Kelly Engineering Resources®
- Kelly IT Resources®
- Kelly Law Registry®
- Kelly Financial Resources®
- Kelly FedSecure™

Staffing Alternatives
- Kelly Management Services®
- Kelly Staff Leasing®
- Kelly HR Consulting®
- Kelly HR*first*®
- Kelly Vendor Management Solutions™

International
- KellyAssess®
- Kelly MultiHire®

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Maureen A. Fay, O.P., Ph.D.
President Emeritus
University of Detroit Mercy

Verne G. Istock
Retired Chairman/President
Bank One Corporation

Terence E. Adderley
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Carl T. Camden
President and
Chief Operating Officer

Jane E. Dutton
William Russell Kelly
Professor of Business Administration
University of Michigan

B. Joseph White
President
University of Illinois

Donald R. Parfet
Managing Director
Apjohn Group, LLC

NEW DIRECTOR ELECTED

This year, we welcomed Donald R. Parfet to our Board of Directors. Mr. Parfet brings extensive experience in international business and health care to his position as a Kelly Director. He is founder and managing director of Apjohn Group, LLC, a business development firm that specializes in creating commercial opportunities in the life sciences industries and a former senior vice president at Pharmacia.

Parfet also serves as a trustee of the W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, trustee of Biacore International, Chair of the Kalamazoo College Board of Trustees, and trustee and past Chairman of Bronson Healthcare Group. He earned his BA in economics from the University of Arizona and holds an MBA from the University of Michigan.

SENIOR OFFICERS

Terence E. Adderley
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Carl T. Camden
President and Chief Operating Officer

Michael L. Durik
Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer

William K. Gerber
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

James H. Bradley
Senior Vice President, Administration

Joan M. Brancheau
Senior Vice President, Strategic Customer Relations

George S. Corona
Senior Vice President and Division General Manager

Allison M. Everett
Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer

Carol J. Johnson
Senior Vice President, Global Sales

Catherine J. King
Senior Vice President and Division General Manager

Rolf E. Kleiner
Senior Vice President, International

Daniel T. Lis
Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

Michael S. Morrow
Senior Vice President, Marketing

Larry J. Seyfarth
Senior Vice President and General Manager, Technical Services Group

James A. Tanchon
Senior Vice President, Solutions Group

Bernard Tommasini
Senior Vice President and Regional General Manager, Western Europe

Dana M. Warren
Senior Vice President, Service

Andrew R. Watt
Senior Vice President, PTSA

Michael S. Webster
Senior Vice President and Division General Manager

OFFICERS

Leif Agnéus
Steven S. Armstrong
D. Craig Atkinson
Brian C. Ault
Christopher Bell
Pamela M. Berklich
Kathleen M. Bienkowski
Paul A. Bordonaro
Barry L. Brown
Jane M. Brown
Jeanine E. Burgen
Eileen M. Candels
MaryAnn Carey
Thomas J. Catalano
David A. Charlip
Cheryl F. Courier
Michael E. Debs
John P. Drew
Shaun M. Fracassi
Karin W. French
Sandra W. Galac
Jacqueline B. Galan
Jean-Claude Gallois
Carolyn Gatesman
Sergio Gomez
Ekaterina Gorokhova
Heidi L. Hanes
Matthew L. Harvill
John W. Healy
Christine M. Hoebermann
Bonnie D. Huber
Thomas P. Huizenga
Matthew W. Igel
Venson J. Jennings
Christopher P. Jock
Christopher Kelly
Donald P. Kingston
Gregory J. Kohl
Gregory S. Kruger
Susan C. Laminack
Jack L. Langenberg
Stig Lauvsland
Candace L. Lewandowski
Nicole M. Lewis
John W. Lichtenberg
Wilma I. Lopez
Robert J. Lyons
Thomas H. Manceor
Michael M. Martini
Timothy G. McAward
Timothy T. McClain
James D. McIntire
Jody M. McLeod
Jonathan D. Means
W. Edward Meisenheimer
Lisa R. Miller
Terrence T. Murphy
John J. O'Connor
Michael F. Orsini
Carolyn J. Palmer
Carla A. Perrotta
Richard A. Piske
Peter W. Quigley
Antonina M. Ramsey
Nicholas F. Regaldi
Diane E. Reynolds
Marc J. Riou
Ingrid A. Roberts
Rodger J. Rooney
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Lori L. Sakorafis
Virginia A. Scaduto
Lynn G. Schwartz
Teresa E. Setting
Dhirendra Shantilal
Debra S. Sheehan
Allen J. Sowers
J. Leon Stanek
Michelle C. Steffes
Richard G. Struble
Kristin W. Supancich
Michael J. Tilley
Thomas L. Totte
Andrew P. Trestrail
Tami A. Troxell
Josefa Vidal
Richard F. Wallace
Barbara A. Wilson
Larry D. Worthen

SUMMARY FINANCIALS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Summary Annual Report are “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the “Act”). Forward-looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature; depend upon or refer to future events or conditions; or include words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “estimates,” or variations or negatives thereof, or by similar or comparable words or phrases. In addition, any statements concerning future financial performance (including future revenues, earnings or growth rates), ongoing business strategies or prospects, and possible future Company actions, that may be provided by management are also forward-looking statements as defined by the Act. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and projections about future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions about the Company; and economic and market factors in the countries in which the Company does business, among other things. These statements are not guarantees of future performance, and the Company has no specific intention to update these statements.

Actual events and results may differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in forward-looking statements due to a number of factors. The principal important risk factors that could cause the Company’s actual performance and future events and actions to differ materially from such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, competitive market pressures including pricing, changing market and economic conditions, material changes in demand from large corporate customers, availability of temporary workers with appropriate skills required by customers, increases in wages paid to temporary workers, liabilities for client and employee actions, foreign currency fluctuations, changes in laws and regulations (including federal, state, and international tax laws), the Company’s ability to effectively implement and manage its information technology programs, and the ability of the Company to successfully expand into new markets and service lines. Certain risk factors are discussed more fully in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Kelly Services, Inc. (the "Company"), is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the Company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may change.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2005. In making this assessment, the Company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on our assessment, management determined that, as of January 2, 2005, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2005, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears on page 25.

ELEVEN YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Kelly Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

	Compound Annual Growth Rates [1]				
	10 Year	5 Year	1 Year	**2004** [2]	2003
Operating Results (In millions of dollars)					
Revenue from services	8.2%	4.1%	15.2%	**$ 4,984.1**	$ 4,325.2
Cost of services	8.7	4.8	15.4	**4,185.5**	3,628.5
Gross profit	5.6	0.8	14.6	**798.5**	696.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses [5]	7.5	4.2	10.9	**763.0**	687.9
Earnings from operations	(9.1)	(24.4)	306.2	**35.5**	8.7
Interest (expense) income, net	N/A	29.0	1,018.2	**(0.9)**	(0.1)
Earnings before taxes	(9.9)	(24.8)	299.9	**34.6**	8.7
Income taxes	(10.4)	(26.6)	252.2	**12.5**	3.6
Net earnings	(9.7)	(23.6)	333.1	**22.1**	5.1
Dividends	(6.2)	(16.2)	(0.7)	**14.0**	14.1
Summary of total taxes [3]	7.4	3.6	18.8	**503.3**	423.8
Financial Position (In millions of dollars)					
Current assets	5.6%	4.8%	12.7%	**$ 891.9**	$ 791.7
Current liabilities	11.5	6.0	15.9	**483.6**	417.3
Working capital	1.5	3.4	9.1	**408.3**	374.4
Net property and equipment	9.9	(0.8)	(4.4)	**179.8**	188.1
Total assets	6.9	3.8	9.6	**1,247.4**	1,137.7
Stockholders' equity	4.3	2.4	6.6	**654.3**	613.6
Capital expenditures	6.8	(14.3)	17.6	**35.6**	30.2
Depreciation and amortization	8.7	4.0	(7.7)	**44.1**	47.8
Goodwill amortization [6]	N/A	N/A	N/A	**0.0**	0.0
Common Stock Data [4]					
Earnings per share					
Basic	(9.0)%	(23.3)%	350.0%	**$ .63**	$ .14
Diluted	(9.1)	(23.5)	342.9	**.62**	.14
Dividends per share: Classes A and B	(5.4)	(15.9)	0.0	**.40**	.40
Stockholders' equity (book value) per share	4.9	2.6	4.4	**18.43**	17.65
Stock price per share: Class A at year end	0.9	3.7	9.7	**30.18**	27.52
Number of common shares outstanding at year end (thousands)				**35,504**	34,772
Average number of shares outstanding (thousands)					
Basic				**35,115**	35,289
Diluted				**35,461**	35,355
Stock splits				**—**	—
Financial Ratios [1]					
Return on revenues				**0.4%**	0.1%
Return on average assets				**1.9%**	0.5%
Return on average stockholders' equity				**3.5%**	0.8%
Effective tax rate				**36.1%**	41.0%
Current assets to current liabilities (current ratio)				**1.8**	1.9
Price earnings ratio at year end				**48.7**	196.6

(1) Growth rates and financial ratios calculated based on data rounded to thousands.
(2) Fiscal year included 53 weeks.
(3) Consists of payroll taxes and federal, state, and local taxes.
(4) Shares consist of Class A and B common stock adjusted for all stock splits.
(5) For 1999, 1998 and 1997, includes Year 2000 expenses of $11 million, $8 million and $1 million, respectively.
(6) Goodwill amortization amounts are also included in the depreciation and amortization line item above.
Note: Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

2002	2001	2000	1999	1998[2]	1997	1996	1995	1994
$ 4,056.9	$ 4,005.9	$ 4,250.7	$ 4,076.3	$ 3,882.0	$ 3,625.2	$ 3,115.4	$ 2,586.7	$ 2,273.3
3,364.2	3,308.0	3,458.4	3,310.3	3,150.7	2,943.8	2,502.6	2,045.3	1,810.3
692.7	697.9	792.3	766.0	731.3	681.3	612.8	541.4	463.0
662.3	669.9	655.2	622.1	590.7	545.5	491.8	435.1	370.9
30.4	28.0	137.1	143.9	140.6	135.8	121.0	106.3	92.1
0.4	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	3.0	1.2	1.9	7.0	6.4
30.8	27.6	145.3	143.7	143.6	137.0	122.9	113.3	98.5
12.2	11.0	58.1	58.6	58.9	56.2	49.9	43.8	37.4
18.6	16.5	87.2	85.1	84.7	80.8	73.0	69.5	61.1
14.3	30.4	35.3	34.0	34.2	33.2	31.6	29.6	26.6
392.7	385.3	445.8	421.1	416.2	388.2	339.7	283.5	246.4
$ 719.4	$ 670.2	$ 721.1	$ 706.3	$ 690.9	$ 745.8	$ 640.4	$ 544.9	$ 515.1
367.2	348.2	384.8	361.6	344.1	334.8	262.0	191.1	163.2
352.2	322.0	336.2	344.7	346.8	411.0	378.4	353.8	351.9
202.3	212.0	201.1	187.0	146.4	112.7	97.7	84.4	70.2
1,072.1	1,039.4	1,089.6	1,033.7	964.2	967.2	838.9	718.7	642.4
619.1	607.2	623.5	582.4	537.8	559.8	516.9	476.1	431.5
33.4	42.5	54.2	76.7	59.1	39.7	36.5	34.0	18.4
45.4	44.4	39.5	36.2	28.9	28.3	26.1	22.7	19.1
0.0	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7
$ .52	$ .46	$ 2.44	$ 2.37	$ 2.24	$ 2.12	$ 1.92	$ 1.83	$ 1.61
.52	.46	2.43	2.36	2.23	2.12	1.91	1.83	1.61
.40	.85	.99	.95	.91	.87	.83	.78	.70
17.42	16.93	17.45	16.23	15.02	14.67	13.58	12.52	11.37
24.72	22.06	23.63	25.13	31.75	29.25	27.50	27.75	27.50
35,529	35,868	35,739	35,874	35,807	38,163	38,059	38,015	37,963
35,724	35,829	35,721	35,854	37,745	38,099	38,043	37,993	37,956
35,900	35,930	35,843	36,030	37,945	38,191	38,133	38,057	38,005
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.5%	0.4%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.7%	2.7%
1.8%	1.6%	8.2%	8.5%	8.8%	8.9%	9.4%	10.2%	10.3%
3.0%	2.7%	14.5%	15.2%	15.4%	15.0%	14.7%	15.3%	14.9%
39.6%	40.0%	40.0%	40.8%	41.0%	41.0%	40.6%	38.7%	38.0%
2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.2
47.5	48.0	9.7	10.6	14.2	13.8	14.4	15.2	17.1

SUMMARY STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

Kelly Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

	2004 (1)	2003	2002
	(In thousands of dollars except per share items)		
Revenue from services	**$ 4,984,051**	$ 4,325,155	$ 4,056,945
Cost of services	**4,185,545**	3,628,524	3,364,219
Gross profit	**798,506**	696,631	692,726
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**763,013**	687,894	662,334
Earnings from operations	**35,493**	8,737	30,392
Interest (expense) income, net	**(861)**	(77)	362
Earnings before taxes	**34,632**	8,660	30,754
Income taxes	**12,502**	3,550	12,185
Net earnings	**$ 22,130**	$ 5,110	$ 18,569
Basic earnings per share	**$ .63**	$ .14	$ .52
Diluted earnings per share	**$ .62**	$ .14	$ .52
Dividends per share	**$ .40**	$ .40	$ .40
Average shares outstanding (thousands):			
Basic	**35,115**	35,289	35,724
Diluted	**35,461**	35,355	35,900

(1) Fiscal year included 53 weeks.

Notes to Financial Statements can be found in the Company's 2004 Form 10-K.

SUMMARY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Kelly Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

	2004 [1]	2003	2002
		(In thousands of dollars)	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net earnings	**$ 22,130**	$ 5,110	$ 18,569
Noncash adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	**44,137**	47,795	45,428
Deferred income taxes	**(9,611)**	2,936	6,590
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	**2,704**	(25,248)	19,019
Net cash from operating activities	**59,360**	30,593	89,606
Cash flows from investing activities			
Capital expenditures	**(35,556)**	(30,222)	(33,406)
Short-term investments	**105**	142	31
Increase in other assets	**(736)**	(2,487)	(3,476)
Net cash from investing activities	**(36,187)**	(32,567)	(36,851)
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Decrease) increase in short-term borrowings	**(8,188)**	10,280	(11,723)
Dividend payments	**(14,043)**	(14,143)	(14,293)
Exercise of stock options and other	**8,422**	3,865	991
Purchase of treasury stock	**(3)**	(26,149)	(13,216)
Net cash from financing activities	**(13,812)**	(26,147)	(38,241)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and equivalents	**1,815**	3,563	2,961
Net change in cash and equivalents	**11,176**	(24,558)	17,475
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	**76,378**	100,936	83,461
Cash and equivalents at end of year	**$ 87,554**	$ 76,378	$ 100,936

(1) Fiscal year included 53 weeks.

Notes to Financial Statements can be found in the Company's 2004 Form 10-K.

SUMMARY BALANCE SHEETS

Kelly Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

ASSETS	2004	2003	2002
		(In thousands of dollars)	
Current Assets			
Cash and equivalents	**$ 87,554**	$ 76,378	$ 100,936
Short-term investments	**1,288**	457	599
Trade accounts receivable, less allowances of $16,228, $14,983 and $12,533, respectively	**727,366**	658,090	567,517
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	**40,736**	31,784	26,387
Deferred taxes	**34,967**	24,962	23,916
Total current assets	**891,911**	791,671	719,355
Property and Equipment			
Land and buildings	**58,236**	57,543	57,111
Equipment, furniture and leasehold improvements	**301,458**	302,938	295,536
Accumulated depreciation	**(179,908)**	(172,359)	(150,315)
Net property and equipment	**179,786**	188,122	202,332
Noncurrent Deferred Taxes	**17,960**	14,606	21,065
Goodwill, Net	**94,652**	85,788	80,260
Other Assets	**63,059**	57,550	49,121
Total Assets	**$ 1,247,368**	$ 1,137,737	$ 1,072,133

Notes to Financial Statements can be found in the Company's 2004 Form 10-K.

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	2004	2003	2002
		(In thousands of dollars)	
Current Liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	**$ 34,289**	$ 39,190	$ 24,770
Accounts payable	**102,264**	92,265	85,310
Accrued payroll and related taxes	**246,061**	200,503	181,585
Accrued insurance	**33,165**	36,016	27,912
Income and other taxes	**67,839**	49,342	47,617
Total current liabilities	**483,618**	417,316	367,194
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Accrued insurance	**58,548**	58,763	45,540
Accrued retirement benefits	**50,892**	48,025	40,335
Total noncurrent liabilities	**109,440**	106,788	85,875
Stockholders' Equity			
Capital stock, $1.00 par value			
Class A common stock, shares issued 36,619,693 at 2004 and 36,619,148 at 2003 and 2002	**36,620**	36,619	36,619
Class B common stock, shares issued 3,496,173 at 2004 and 3,496,718 at 2003 and 2002	**3,496**	3,497	3,497
Treasury stock, at cost			
Class A common stock, 4,588,739 shares at 2004, 5,319,995 shares at 2003 and 4,567,975 shares at 2002	**(97,067)**	(112,535)	(91,648)
Class B common stock, 23,575 shares at 2004, 23,475 shares at 2003 and 18,875 shares at 2002	**(626)**	(623)	(511)
Paid-in capital	**22,530**	19,096	17,902
Earnings invested in the business	**664,813**	656,726	665,759
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**24,544**	10,853	(12,554)
Total stockholders' equity	**654,310**	613,633	619,064
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	**$ 1,247,368**	$ 1,137,737	$ 1,072,133

SUMMARY STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Kelly Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

	2004 (1)	2003	2002
		(In thousands of dollars)	
Capital Stock			
Class A common stock			
Balance at beginning of year	**$ 36,619**	$ 36,619	$ 36,609
Conversions from Class B	**1**	—	10
Balance at end of year	**36,620**	36,619	36,619
Class B common stock			
Balance at beginning of year	**3,497**	3,497	3,507
Conversions to Class A	**(1)**	—	(10)
Balance at end of year	**3,496**	3,497	3,497
Treasury Stock			
Class A common stock			
Balance at beginning of year	**(112,535)**	(91,648)	(81,721)
Exercise of stock options, restricted stock awards and other	**15,468**	5,150	2,381
Treasury stock issued for acquisition	**—**	—	832
Purchase of treasury stock	**—**	(26,037)	(13,140)
Balance at end of year	**(97,067)**	(112,535)	(91,648)
Class B common stock			
Balance at beginning of year	**(623)**	(511)	(435)
Purchase of treasury stock	**(3)**	(112)	(76)
Balance at end of year	**(626)**	(623)	(511)
Paid-in Capital			
Balance at beginning of year	**19,096**	17,902	17,035
Exercise of stock options, restricted stock awards and other	**3,434**	1,194	699
Treasury stock issued for acquisition	**—**	—	168
Balance at end of year	**22,530**	19,096	17,902
Earnings Invested in the Business			
Balance at beginning of year	**656,726**	665,759	661,483
Net earnings	**22,130**	5,110	18,569
Dividends	**(14,043)**	(14,143)	(14,293)
Balance at end of year	**664,813**	656,726	665,759
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at beginning of year	**10,853**	(12,554)	(29,323)
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	**13,433**	23,407	16,769
Unrealized gains on investments, net of tax	**258**	—	—
Balance at end of year	**24,544**	10,853	(12,554)
Stockholders' Equity at End of Year	**$ 654,310**	$ 613,633	$ 619,064
Comprehensive Income			
Net earnings	**$ 22,130**	$ 5,110	$ 18,569
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	**13,433**	23,407	16,769
Unrealized gains on investments, net of tax	**258**	—	—
Comprehensive income	**$ 35,821**	$ 28,517	$ 35,338

(1) Fiscal year included 53 weeks.

Notes to Financial Statements can be found in the Company's 2004 Form 10-K.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Kelly Services, Inc.

We have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements of Kelly Services, Inc. as of January 2, 2005, December 28, 2003 and December 29, 2002, and for each of the three years in the period ended January 2, 2005, management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2005 and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2005; and in our report dated February 18, 2005, we expressed unqualified opinions thereon. Our report and the consolidated financial statements (not presented herein) appear in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 2, 2005.

Summary consolidated financial statements
In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying summary consolidated financial statements is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated financial statements from which it has been derived.

Internal control over financial reporting
Also, in our opinion, management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing on page 17 of the 2004 summary annual report, that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2005 based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on those criteria. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 2, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the COSO. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Detroit, Michigan
February 18, 2005

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

Kelly Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
	(In thousands of dollars except per share items)				
Revenue from services [1]					
2004	**$ 1,158,811**	**$ 1,224,464**	**$ 1,244,854**	**$ 1,355,922**	**$ 4,984,051**
2003	1,003,397	1,059,517	1,097,268	1,164,973	4,325,155
2002	936,613	1,014,841	1,057,290	1,048,201	4,056,945
Cost of services [1]					
2004	**975,455**	**1,026,382**	**1,042,486**	**1,141,222**	**4,185,545**
2003	837,845	887,113	924,661	978,905	3,628,524
2002	777,653	844,625	875,028	866,913	3,364,219
Gross profit					
2004	**183,356**	**198,082**	**202,368**	**214,700**	**798,506**
2003	165,552	172,404	172,607	186,068	696,631
2002	158,960	170,216	182,262	181,288	692,726
Selling, general and administrative expenses					
2004	**181,342**	**189,404**	**189,908**	**202,359**	**763,013**
2003	165,162	169,955	169,898	182,879	687,894
2002	157,774	163,741	171,547	169,272	662,334
Net earnings					
2004	**1,065**	**5,047**	**7,372**	**8,646**	**22,130**
2003	310	1,484	1,504	1,812	5,110
2002	796	3,935	6,505	7,333	18,569
Basic earnings per share [2]					
2004	**.03**	**.14**	**.21**	**.24**	**.63**
2003	.01	.04	.04	.05	.14
2002	.02	.11	.18	.21	.52
Diluted earnings per share [2]					
2004	**.03**	**.14**	**.21**	**.24**	**.62**
2003	.01	.04	.04	.05	.14
2002	.02	.11	.18	.21	.52
Dividends per share					
2004	**.10**	**.10**	**.10**	**.10**	**.40**
2003	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40
2002	.10	.10	.10	.10	.40

(1) As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company changed its method of reporting revenue for Kelly Staff Leasing. This change did not impact gross profit or net earnings. Revenue from services and cost of services adjustments for the first, second, third and fourth quarters of 2002 were $63.4 million, $62.1 million, $65.4 million and $75.6 million, respectively. Notes to Financial Statements can be found in the Company's 2004 Form 10-K.

(2) Earnings per share amounts for each quarter are required to be computed independently and may not equal the amounts computed for the total year.

COMMON STOCK PRICE INFORMATION

Kelly Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year
2004					
Class A common					
High	**$ 30.99**	**$ 32.25**	**$ 29.80**	**$ 31.27**	**$ 32.25**
Low	**27.17**	**27.05**	**25.26**	**25.86**	**25.26**
Final	**28.52**	**28.95**	**27.16**	**30.18**	**30.18**
Class B common					
High	**31.50**	**32.74**	**29.42**	**31.00**	**32.74**
Low	**27.25**	**26.50**	**25.53**	**26.00**	**25.53**
Final	**29.10**	**29.55**	**27.29**	**30.50**	**30.50**
2003					
Class A common					
High	25.64	25.90	27.26	29.70	29.70
Low	19.01	21.31	23.30	24.20	19.01
Final	22.00	24.60	25.27	27.52	27.52
Class B common					
High	26.41	26.35	27.49	29.63	29.63
Low	19.68	21.87	24.04	25.75	19.68
Final	22.48	25.01	26.31	27.92	27.92
2002					
Class A common					
High	28.68	29.50	27.37	25.75	29.50
Low	21.33	23.60	19.80	17.86	17.86
Final	28.23	27.01	21.84	24.72	24.72
Class B common					
High	27.00	28.78	27.89	26.99	28.78
Low	21.00	23.50	20.50	18.90	18.90
Final	27.00	23.50	20.70	25.75	25.75

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Investor Relations Contact
James M. Polehna
Director, Investor Relations
Kelly Services, Inc.
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U.S.A.
(248) 244-4586

Annual Meeting
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on May 4, 2005, at 11:00 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time, at the Corporate Headquarters of the Company. All stockholders are invited to attend.

Stock Transfer Agent & Registrar
Mellon Investor Services, LLC
P.O. Box 3315
South Hackensack, NJ 07606-3315

For assistance with transfers of stock to another name, lost or destroyed stock certificates, lost dividend checks, direct deposit of dividends, consolidation of accounts, or changes of address, please contact Mellon at:

Toll Free (U.S. and Canada):	(866) 249-2607
TDD for Hearing Impaired:	(800) 231-5469
Foreign Stockholders:	(201) 329-8660
TDD Foreign Stockholders:	(201) 329-8354

You may also visit their website, www.melloninvestor.com/isd, or contact Kelly's director of Investor Relations.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
400 Renaissance Center
Detroit, Michigan 48243-1507

Financial Reports for Stockholders
Stockholders, security analysts, and interested investors may obtain additional copies of this summary annual report, the Company's quarterly reports, the Company's Annual Report to the Securities and Exchange Commission on Form 10-K, and copies of the Company's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, without charge, by addressing requests to the director of Investor Relations. This information can also be found at the Kelly Services website.

Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Purchase Plan
Registered stockholders can purchase additional shares of Kelly's Class A common stock through Kelly's Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Purchase Plan. Initial purchases of Kelly's Class A common stock can also be made through this Plan. Participation is voluntary and allows for automatic reinvestment of cash dividends, direct cash investments, and safekeeping of stock certificates. For more information about this service, visit our website: www.kellyservices.com and select *Investor Relations* or contact Investor Relations at Kelly.

Stock Listings
Kelly Services Class A and Class B common stock trade on the Nasdaq Stock Market℠ under the symbols: KELYA and KELYB.

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KELLY
SERVICES

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