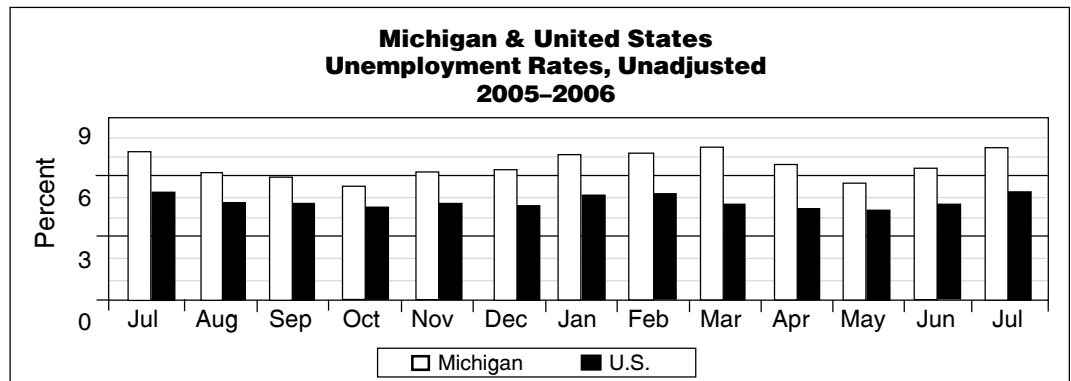


# Michigan's Unemployment Rate Increases Seasonally in July

Temporary layoffs among workers in the automotive sector and auto-related suppliers caused Michigan's jobless level to move up in July. During the month, the state's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased to 7.7 percent, up from 6.5 percent recorded in June. The rate increase represents 65,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment expanded to 399,000. The state's civilian labor force remained basically flat, increasing by 5,000 to 5,185,000, while employment dropped by 60,000 to 4,786,000. Typically, manufacturing employment tends to drop in the month of July due to model changeover and retooling activities in the automotive

industry. However, although the employment changes among most industries followed seasonal patterns, the temporary job cuts in manufacturing were slightly higher than usual this year. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) also increased during July, moving up by 0.2 of a percentage point, to 5.0 percent.

Compared to a year ago, July's labor force moved up by 14,000, employment declined by 6,000 and unemployment advanced by 20,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.4 percent in the state's jobless rate.



## Seasonal Nonfarm Job Reductions in Manufacturing and Education

Michigan's nonfarm employment decreased in July, as industry jobs dropped to 4,302,000 during the month. Employment opportunities contracted by 127,000 jobs, with losses recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing jobs moved down by 34,000, as the durable goods sector (transportation equipment) experienced short-term layoffs caused by model changeover in the automotive industry. The nondurable goods sector remained virtually unchanged during the month, dipping by 1,000, most notably in plastic products manufacturing. Service-providing employment declined by 93,000 jobs during July, mostly due to seasonal payroll reductions in state and local educational facilities. Small seasonal losses were also observed in private education and health services, retail trade, and professional and business services (mainly in administrative support services).

In July, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries fell to 40.8 hours from 43.4 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings decreased by 66 cents to \$21.44. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved down to \$874.75, a loss of \$84.39 from the previous month's total.

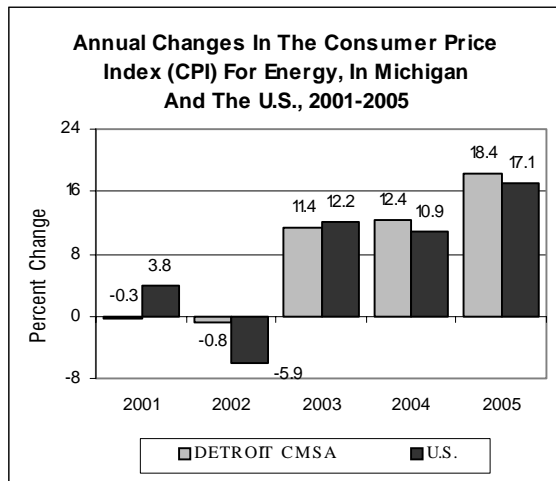
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2006 July	2006 June	2006 July	2006 June
Manufacturing	\$21.44	\$22.10	40.8	43.4
Durables	23.17	23.82	41.9	44.6
Transport Equipment	28.62	29.42	41.9	44.9
Nondurables	15.56	15.50	37.6	39.4

## Michigan's Energy Prices Continued to Soar in 2005

Energy inflation in Michigan increased to 18.4 percent in 2005, a rise of over 6 percentage points from the 12.4 percent gain recorded in 2004. Prices of energy commodities, which mainly include motor fuel and home heating (fuel) oil, moved up by 21.5 percent and 15.7 percent, respectively during 2005. In comparison, the same items recorded increases of 17.0 and 8.8 percent during 2004. Energy services charges (piped gas and electricity) accelerated by 15.5 percent, all of it in piped gas, as the electricity index showed no gain for the year. Nationally, energy inflation stood at 17.1 percent during 2005, while the prices of energy commodities advanced by 16.7 percent, and energy services charges moved up by 17.6 percent.

The main reasons for the large increase in energy prices in the nation, as well as in Michigan are as follows. A) World crude oil prices moved up sharply in 2005 as world petroleum demand grew rapidly, especially among developing Asian countries, resulting in large price increases for gasoline and fuel oil throughout the world. Excess world oil production capacity fell to its lowest level in more than three decades. B) Hurricane Katrina, and to a lesser extent Hurricane Rita, destroyed infrastructure for both oil production and oil refining in the Gulf of Mexico region during the latter part of the summer of 2005, temporarily reducing supplies of crude oil, oil products and natural gas in the United States. However, the U.S. Government took several measures, including the release of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserves. By the fourth quarter of 2005, energy prices were down to the pre-Katrina levels.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 2006.



## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Jul 2005    Jun 2005    Jul 2004

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,188	5,151	5,157
Employment	4,794	4,794	4,752
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	394	357	405
	7.6	6.9	7.9

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,306	4,417	4,331
Goods-Producing	867	888	887
Nat Resources & Mining	9	9	9
Construction	206	202	210
Manufacturing	653	677	668
Durable Goods	505	529	522
Fabricated Metals	83	83	82
Machinery Manufact.	76	77	76
Transportation Equip.	218	238	232
Nondurable Goods	148	148	147
Service-Providing	3,439	3,529	3,444
Trade, Transport & Util.	809	817	813
Wholesale Trade	172	174	172
Retail Trade	511	514	516
Motor Vehicle Dealers	65	64	64
Food & Beverage Stores	89	90	91
General Merchandise	108	108	114
Transp, Warehousing & Util	126	129	124
Information	65	66	69
Financial Activities	221	221	220
Finance & Insurance	163	164	162
Real Estate & Rental	58	58	58
Prof & Business Services	582	588	587
Prof, Scientific & Technical	244	246	243
Management Scientific Services	20	20	19
Administrative Support	259	263	263
Education & Health Services	551	555	543
Education Services	60	63	60
Health Care & Social Asst	490	492	483
Leisure & Hospitality	432	431	430
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	76	75	73
Accommodation & Food	356	356	357
Other Services	182	184	181
Government	597	668	602
Federal	55	55	56
State	156	156	156
Local	386	457	390

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	190,900	195,100	189,000	74,200	75,100	73,200	57,300	57,600	57,300
Employment	181,500	186,600	180,000	68,300	70,300	67,800	53,000	53,800	53,100
Unemployment	9,500	8,500	9,000	5,900	4,800	5,400	4,300	3,700	4,100
Rate (Percent)	5.0	4.4	4.7	7.9	6.4	7.4	7.6	6.5	7.2
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	195,900	202,000	196,200	61,100	63,000	61,100	39,000	39,600	39,200
Nat Resources & Construction	7,200	7,100	7,300	2,500	2,500	2,600	1,700	1,700	1,800
Manufacturing	17,400	20,700	18,800	13,600	13,900	13,900	4,100	4,200	4,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	27,000	27,200	27,000	9,900	10,000	10,100	8,800	8,900	9,000
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,400	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300
Retail Trade	17,800	18,000	17,900	6,700	6,800	7,000	6,100	6,200	6,400
Information	3,700	3,700	3,700	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	5,900	5,900	5,800	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,600
Professional & Business Services	28,100	28,500	27,800	5,500	5,600	5,500	3,600	3,600	3,500
Educational & Health Services	23,800	24,000	22,900	9,700	9,800	9,300	6,000	6,000	5,800
Leisure & Hospitality	15,100	15,200	15,200	6,400	6,400	6,000	4,800	4,800	4,800
Other Services	6,200	6,300	6,200	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Government	61,500	63,400	61,500	9,200	10,300	9,600	6,700	6,100	5,800
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	2,203	2,192	2,222	218,000	220,200	216,800	424,300	425,200	418,400
Employment	2,026	2,041	2,050	196,200	203,300	196,800	395,500	401,100	390,900
Unemployment	177	151	172	21,800	16,900	20,100	28,800	24,000	27,400
Rate (Percent)	8.1	6.9	7.8	10.0	7.7	9.3	6.8	5.7	6.6
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,994	2,064	2,007	149,700	155,300	151,600	390,700	398,900	390,100
Nat Resources & Construction	90	89	92	7,500	7,100	7,500	19,900	19,700	20,000
Manufacturing	248	275	266	19,500	20,800	21,900	72,800	73,600	73,300
Trade, Transport & Utilities	374	378	379	31,100	31,400	31,100	76,200	76,900	75,800
Wholesale Trade	92	93	93	6,500	6,500	6,500	23,000	23,100	22,200
Retail Trade	218	220	221	21,100	21,400	21,100	42,800	43,100	43,100
Information	34	35	35	2,400	2,400	2,400	5,500	5,500	5,600
Financial Activities	120	120	120	6,600	6,500	6,500	21,900	22,100	21,700
Professional & Business Services	375	381	368	15,000	15,400	14,700	54,500	54,700	55,100
Educational & Health Services	267	269	262	24,300	24,700	24,100	56,100	56,700	55,000
Leisure & Hospitality	188	192	187	16,000	16,200	15,900	32,900	33,300	33,200
Other Services	88	90	91	7,000	7,100	6,900	17,900	18,200	17,800
Government	209	235	208	20,300	23,700	20,600	33,000	38,200	32,600

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	142,200	142,600	139,100	80,300	80,600	80,400	175,300	177,200	174,100
Employment	134,100	135,500	131,400	73,900	75,200	74,500	164,000	167,500	163,300
Unemployment	8,100	7,100	7,800	6,400	5,400	5,900	11,200	9,700	10,800
Rate (Percent)	5.7	5.0	5.6	8.0	6.7	7.3	6.4	5.5	6.2

<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	116,500	117,900	114,700	59,300	60,800	60,800	141,000	144,800	141,900
Nat Resources & Construction	7,000	7,000	7,000	2,400	2,400	2,700	6,900	6,900	7,000
Manufacturing	38,100	38,200	37,500	9,700	10,000	10,200	22,700	23,600	23,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,700	18,800	18,100	12,300	12,600	12,600	25,000	25,200	24,900
Wholesale Trade	5,000	5,000	4,800	1,600	1,700	1,700	4,500	4,500	4,400
Retail Trade	10,900	11,000	10,600	7,800	7,900	8,000	16,400	16,600	16,400
Information	900	900	900	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,600
Financial Activities	3,200	3,200	3,200	2,300	2,300	2,400	7,600	7,600	7,600
Professional & Business Services	11,800	11,800	11,600	4,700	4,800	4,700	14,700	14,900	14,400
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,200	10,000	9,500	9,600	9,700	20,200	20,300	20,400
Leisure & Hospitality	8,700	8,600	9,000	5,900	6,000	5,800	15,800	16,000	15,700
Other Services	4,400	4,500	4,400	2,900	3,000	3,000	6,600	6,600	6,800
Government	13,600	14,700	13,000	9,100	9,600	9,200	20,000	22,200	19,800

	Lansing-East Lansing			Monroe			Muskegon-Norton Shores		
	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	253,300	254,300	250,900	79,300	81,100	78,100	94,500	94,300	93,600
Employment	235,900	239,800	233,400	72,500	76,200	72,200	87,200	88,100	86,300
Unemployment	17,500	14,500	17,400	6,700	4,800	5,900	7,300	6,200	7,300
Rate (Percent)	6.9	5.7	7.0	8.5	5.9	7.5	7.8	6.5	7.8
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	221,300	225,600	220,800	41,500	44,600	41,600	66,800	67,800	67,100
Nat Resources & Construction	9,400	9,200	9,400	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,700	2,700	2,700
Manufacturing	21,200	21,800	20,900	6,300	7,900	6,800	13,300	13,500	13,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	36,200	36,300	36,400	9,700	9,800	9,600	13,900	13,900	14,100
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,800	5,800	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,500
Retail Trade	24,100	24,200	24,400	5,500	5,600	5,600	11,100	11,100	11,300
Information	3,100	3,100	3,100	*	*	*	900	900	1,000
Financial Activities	15,800	15,800	15,700	1,600	1,600	1,600	2,000	2,000	2,000
Professional & Business Services	19,900	20,300	20,000	3,900	3,900	3,700	4,200	4,200	4,100
Educational & Health Services	26,400	26,800	26,400	4,600	4,700	4,600	10,200	10,300	10,000
Leisure & Hospitality	19,600	20,000	19,400	4,800	4,800	5,000	8,700	8,300	8,700
Other Services	11,100	11,200	11,100	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,800	2,800	2,800
Government	58,600	61,100	58,400	5,700	7,000	5,400	8,100	9,200	8,300

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw-Sag. Township North		
	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005
<b>Place of Residence<sup>e</sup></b>						
Labor Force	81,600	82,300	81,400	101,500	102,700	102,500
Employment	75,100	76,700	75,400	92,600	95,200	93,700
Unemployment	6,400	5,600	6,100	8,900	7,400	8,800
Rate (Percent)	7.9	6.8	7.4	8.7	7.2	8.5

### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,000	65,600	64,800	90,600	93,600	92,700
Nat Resources & Construction	2,300	2,300	2,500	4,100	4,100	4,200
Manufacturing	14,300	14,800	14,800	11,900	13,500	13,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,100	12,200	12,100	16,800	17,000	17,400
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,700	2,700	2,600
Retail Trade	7,400	7,500	7,500	11,600	11,800	12,200
Information	900	900	900	2,100	2,100	2,100
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	5,200	5,200	5,200
Professional & Business Services	5,000	5,000	5,200	9,400	9,600	9,200
Educational & Health Services	9,800	9,800	9,600	15,500	15,600	15,300
Leisure & Hospitality	7,300	7,300	7,300	9,700	9,800	9,600
Other Services	2,900	2,900	3,000	4,100	4,200	4,200
Government	7,100	8,100	7,100	11,800	12,500	11,600

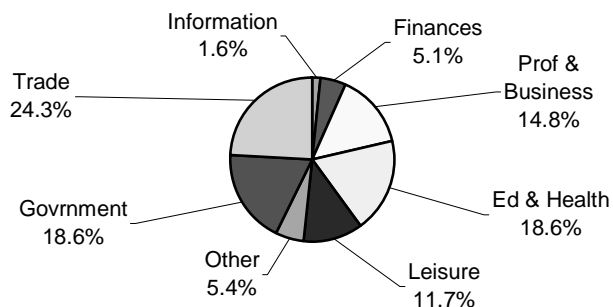
### Upper Peninsula

### Northeast Lower Michigan

### Northwest Lower Michigan

	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	Jun 2006	Jul 2005
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	169,600	167,300	166,100	104,900	104,700	103,900	173,900	169,800	170,800
Employment	158,900	157,200	155,900	96,400	97,300	96,300	162,700	160,100	160,400
Unemployment	10,700	10,100	10,200	8,600	7,300	7,600	11,200	9,700	10,500
Rate (Percent)	6.3	6.0	6.1	8.2	7.0	7.3	6.4	5.7	6.1

#### PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES IN THE FLINT MSA, ANNUAL AVERAGE 2004



#### Regional Focus

##### Percent distribution of service-providing industries in the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA, 2005

Total 2005 annual average nonfarm employment in the **Kalamazoo-Portage MSA** stood at 145,200. Seventy nine percent of the jobs in the area (114,700) were in the service-providing industries. The largest number of jobs among the service industries were in *trade transportation and utilities*, accounting for 22 percent (24,900) of the total, followed by *government*, at 21 percent (23,800), and *educational and health services* with 18 percent. In comparison, Michigan's service industries accounted for 80 percent of total employment. The largest sector, *trade transportation and utilities* accounts for 23 percent followed by *government*, and *professional and business services* with 20 and 17 percent, respectively.

## July Jobless Rates Increased Seasonally in all of Michigan's Major Regional Labor Market Areas

July seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates moved up in all of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas. The rate advances were seasonal and substantial in most areas, ranging from 0.3 of a percentage point to 2.6 percent. The average increase for the 17 regions was 1.2 percentage points. The largest over-the-month unemployment rate hikes were recorded in the Monroe and Flint Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), up by 2.6 and 2.3 percent, respectively. The smallest rate increases were recorded in the Upper Peninsula and the Northwest Lower Michigan Region, up by 0.3 and 0.7 percent, respectively. From June to July, employment totals moved down in 15 regions, with many areas posting substantial seasonal declines due to the combination of the temporary model-changeover layoffs, and educational facilities releasing staff. The Northwest Lower Michigan Region and the Upper Peninsula were the only areas to register total

employment gains over the month, as hiring continued for the summer tourism season.

From July 2005 to July 2006, jobless rates rose in 15 of the state's major labor market areas. Most of these rate increases were minor, averaging 0.3 of a percentage point. The Monroe MSA (up by 1.0 percent) and the Northeast Lower Michigan Region (up by 0.9 percent) recorded the higher increases for the year, while most other regions reported moderate advances of half of a percentage point or less.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 5.0 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.7 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of July was recorded by the Flint MSA at 10.0 percent, followed by the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North with 8.7 percent.

## Job Reductions Reflect Temporary Model Changeover in the Automotive Industry

Total nonfarm employment decreased in all of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of July, with the Monroe area showing the largest decline at 7.0 percent, followed by the Flint and Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSAs with decreases of 3.6 and 3.4 percent, respectively. Employment reductions were seasonal and were recorded in the service-providing and goods-producing industries. Employment losses in the goods producing sectors were caused mainly by model changeover in the automotive industry. However, employment changes in the metropolitan areas were somewhat mixed, as the changeovers also affected many outside suppliers of the vehicle manufacturers, who also released their workers during this period.

Job reductions in the service-providing industries occurred in all the metropolitan areas. The losses were due to seasonal factors and were concentrated mainly in local government, as elementary and secondary educational facilities continued to reduce staff levels during the summer recess period. Minor downward movements were also recorded in professional and business services (Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA down by 6,200), while small reductions in trade transportation and utilities were scattered in all but one area (Muskegon MSA remained unchanged). The Jackson and Saginaw MSAs recorded the largest declines in this sector, down by 2.3 and 1.2 percent, respectively.

In the goods producing sector employment reductions were recorded mainly in manufacturing. The strongest temporary reductions in the automotive sector were reported by the Ann Arbor, Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, and Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSAs, down by 30.4, 23.0 and 19.4 percent, respectively. Employment in the construction industry remained unchanged in most MSAs, with some areas (Ann Arbor, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids and Lansing) showing upward adjustments ranging from 1.0 to 5.6 percent.

During July, average weekly hours in manufacturing decreased in all five major areas for which data is currently available. The losses were due to reductions in the durable goods sector, caused mainly by the model changeover shutdowns. Average hourly earnings moved down in four areas during the month. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings contracted in all five of the major areas. The largest losses in weekly earnings were reported in the Flint MSA, down by \$221.94, followed by the Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA down by \$106.36, and Lansing-East Lansing down by \$61.52. The remaining two areas showed smaller losses with Grand Rapids-Wyoming dropping by \$31.53, and Kalamazoo-Portage down by \$12.26.

## Manufacturing Hours and Earnings Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas\* July and June 2006

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	July	June	July	June	July	June
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>21.44</b>	<b>22.10</b>	<b>\$874.75</b>	<b>\$959.14</b>
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	41.3	43.4	23.78	25.08	982.11	1,088.47
Flint	40.2	43.4	26.77	29.91	1,2076.15	1,298.09
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	42.3	43.4	17.61	17.89	744.90	776.43
Kalamazoo-Portage	38.7	39.8	15.12	15.01	585.14	597.40
Lansing-East Lansing	39.8	40.6	23.10	24.16	919.38	980.90

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

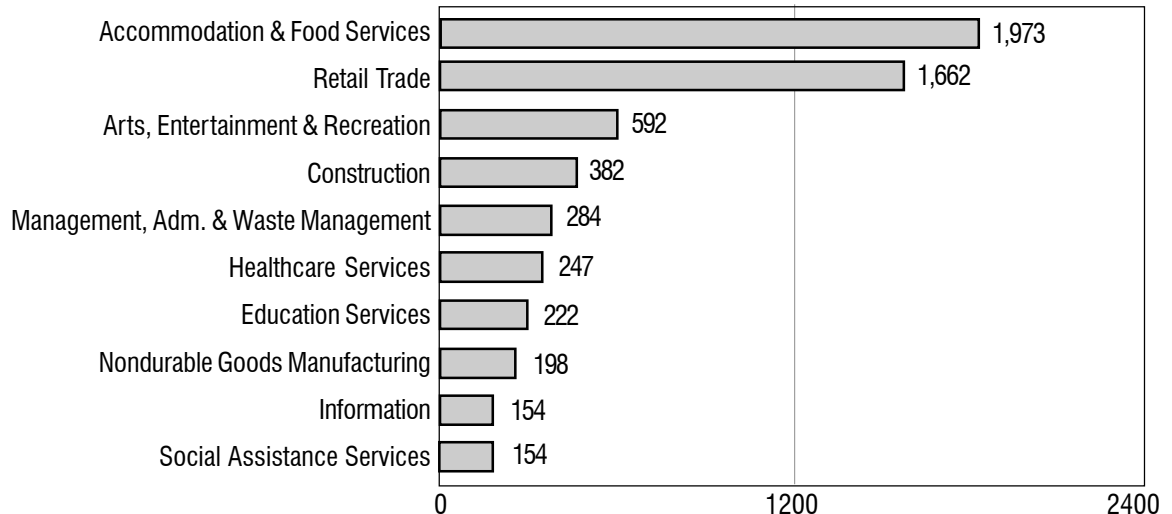
## Summer Jobs: Where Young People Worked, July 2005

For many teens, having a job in the summer is as customary as cookouts and family vacations. More than half of 16 to 19 year-olds were employed in July 2005, the month that marks the height of youth employment.

Where did the teenagers work? The chart attached shows the 10 industries that employed the most young workers in July of 2005. The top employers were the accommodation and food services and retail trade industries. These industries often hire temporary or seasonal workers, and offer jobs that have relatively few entry requirements - making them ideal choices for young workers. The data available also shows that about 126,000 teens were self-employed in the U.S. during July of 2005.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; June 2006.

**Top Ten Industries Employing 16 to 19 Year Olds in the U.S., July 2005**  
(Data is in Thousands)



## Wage And Salary Employment In Michigan, Mid-year Report, 2006

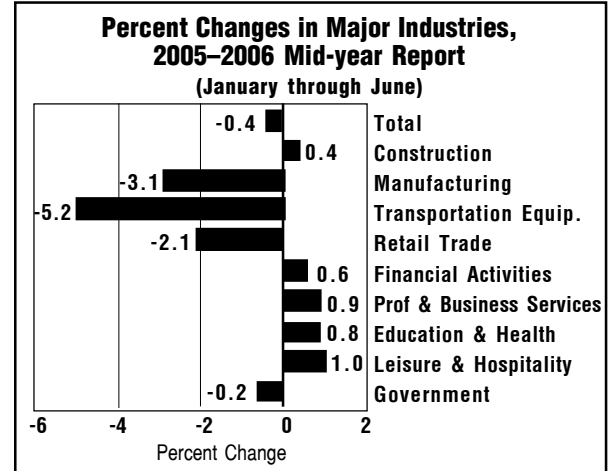
Michigan's economic situation during the first six months of 2006 revealed only small job changes in most industries. On one hand, the state's manufacturing sector continued its restructuring process thus reducing employment, while service industries continued their moderate growth. The result was that the total number of payroll jobs during this period remained essentially flat, decreasing by 16,000, or a drop of 0.4 of a percentage point from the same period in 2005.

During the first six months of 2006, jobs in Michigan's service-providing industries stood at 3,502,000 an increase of close to 5,000 jobs, or 0.1 percent over the same period in 2005. Retail trade, the only sector in private services industries to show a decline in its total employment, fell by close to 11,000 jobs or 2.1 percent. These losses were countered by gains in education and health services, and professional and business services, two of the larger industries in Michigan's service sector. These industries increased by 4,300 jobs (0.8 percent), and 5,400 jobs (0.9 percent), respectively. Other sectors to show employment advances in this period were financial activities, up by over 1,000 jobs (0.6 percent), and leisure and hospitality services, up by 4,000 jobs, (1.0 percent). Both sectors displayed noticeable improvement for the second consecutive year.

Among the goods producing industries, the construction industry added close to 1,000 jobs or 0.4 percent, while manufacturing decreased by 21,000 or 3.1 percent. Most of the employment losses came from the durable goods sector, as transportation equipment (down by 13,000, or 5.2 percent) and its related industries registered most of the downward adjustments.

Government employment contracted by 1,000 jobs or 0.2 percent over the period, much of it in local education.

Source: DLEG; Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, July 2006.



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