



Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

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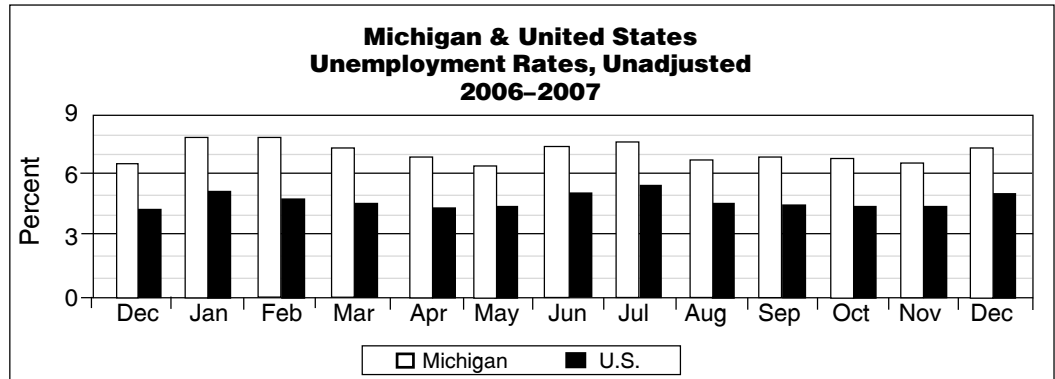
February 2008

Michigan's December Jobless Rate Increases

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) moved up by one half of a percentage point during the month of December, bringing the state's rate to 7.4 percent. The increase in the jobless rate represents 23,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment expanded to 370,000. The state's civilian labor force fell by 21,000 to 5,005,000, while employment declined by 44,000 to 4,635,000. Michigan's preliminary **annual average** unemployment rate in 2007 was 7.2 percent, an increase of three-tenths of a percentage point from the 2006 annual rate of 6.9 percent. During the year, the state's annual average labor force level was 5,041,000, while total employment averaged 4,679,000. Average unem-

ployment totals reached 361,000. One significant trend in Michigan's labor market in 2007 was the decline in the state's workforce. This has not occurred since 2003, and was primarily due to buyouts and continued restructuring in the automotive industry. The nation's unemployment rate (unadjusted) also advanced in December, increasing by 0.3 of a percentage point to 4.8 percent.

Compared to a year ago, December's labor force fell by 95,000, employment contracted by 114,000, and unemployment moved up by 19,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year increase of 0.5 percent in the state's jobless rate.



Please Notice: Important Message to our Readers Inside

Michigan's Nonfarm Jobs Decline Seasonally During December

Michigan's nonfarm employment decreased during the month of December, as industry jobs fell to 4,293,000. Employment opportunities moved down by 10,000, with losses recorded in the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing jobs declined by 6,000 during the month, due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry, down by 9,000 (mostly in specialty trade contractors, and heavy civil engineering). The transportation equipment sector countered some of these losses, increasing by 2,000, mainly due to worker recalls in the Detroit metropolitan area. Service-providing employment was little changed, dipping by 4,000 during December, mainly as a result of seasonal reductions in state and local government education and professional and business services. These scattered losses erased seasonal gains in retail trade (up by 5,000), as local merchants hired last minute help for the holiday season.

In December, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector expanded to 43.6, from 42.2 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings increased by 19 cents to \$22.16. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing moved up to \$966.18, a gain of \$39.05 from the previous month's total.

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	December 2007 and November 2007		December 2007 and November 2007	
	2007 Dec	2007 Nov	2007 Dec	2007 Nov
Manufacturing	\$22.16	\$21.97	43.6	42.2
Durables	23.84	23.65	45.7	44.0
Transport Equipment	28.31	28.32	44.9	43.1
Nondurables	15.47	15.52	36.7	36.6

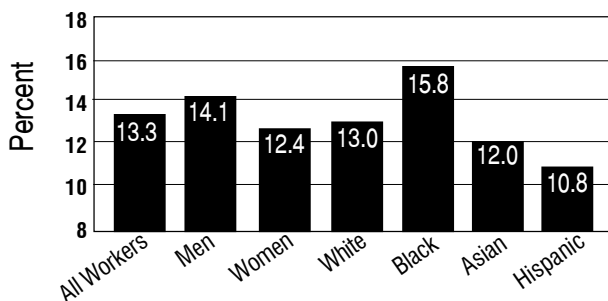
Union Members In 2007

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in 2007, 13.3 percent of wage and salary workers in the nation were *represented* by unions, up from 13.1 percent recorded in 2006. The number of persons who were union **members** in 2007 increased by 311,000 to 15.7 million. Union members accounted for 12.1 percent of employed wage and salary workers in 2007, a significant drop from the 20.1 percent membership in 1983, the first year for which comparable union data are available. Some highlights from the 2007 data are:

- Men are more likely to be union members than women, 13.0 percent compared with 11.1 percent in 2007.
- Blacks (14.3 percent) were more likely to be union members than were whites (11.8 percent), Asians (10.9 percent), and Hispanics (9.8 percent).
- The union membership rate for government workers (35.9 percent) was nearly five times higher than for private industry workers (7.5 percent).
- Among major private industries, transportation and utilities had the highest union membership rate at 22.1 percent.
- Among occupational groups, education, training and library occupations (37.2 percent) and protective service workers (35.2 percent) had the highest unionization rates in 2007.
- Four states had union membership rates above 20 percent in 2007. New York (25.2 percent), Alaska (23.8 percent), Hawaii (23.4 percent), and Washington (20.2 percent). Michigan's union membership rate fell slightly from 19.6 percent in 2006 to 19.5 percent in 2007.
- Michigan's union membership totals decreased from 842,000 in 2006 to 819,000 in 2007. The number of individuals represented by unions in Michigan fell from 879,000 (20.4 percent of employed) in 2006 to 865,000 (20.6 percent) in 2007.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2008.

Percent of Wage and Salary Workers Represented by Unions in the U.S., 2007



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

Dec 2007 Nov 2007 Dec 2006

Place of Residence

Labor Force	5,005	5,026	5,100
Employment	4,635	4,679	4,749
Unemployment	370	347	351
Rate (Percent)	7.4	6.9	6.9

Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,293	4,303	4,371
Goods-Producing	780	786	822
Nat Resources & Mining	8	8	8
Construction	157	166	173
Manufacturing	616	613	641
Durable Goods	473	470	495
Fabricated Metals	83	83	84
Machinery Manufact.	73	72	74
Transportation Equip.	193	191	213
Nondurable Goods	142	143	146
Service-Providing	3,513	3,517	3,549
Trade, Transport & Util.	802	796	815
Wholesale Trade	170	170	171
Retail Trade	504	499	514
Motor Vehicle Dealers	56	56	57
Food & Beverage Stores	81	81	84
General Merchandise	115	114	120
Transp, Warehousing & Util	128	127	130
Information	66	66	67
Financial Activities	210	209	215
Finance & Insurance	159	158	161
Real Estate & Rental	51	51	54
Prof & Business Services	587	591	594
Prof, Scientific & Technical	249	247	249
Management Scientific Services	20	20	20
Administrative Support	277	282	283
Education & Health Services	605	606	596
Education Services	83	85	81
Health Care & Social Asst	522	521	515
Leisure & Hospitality	398	399	398
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	55	56	55
Accommodation & Food	343	343	342
Other Services	176	176	179
Government	669	675	687
Federal	54	53	54
State	180	183	178
Local	435	439	455

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	190,400	191,400	194,200	70,600	70,600	72,400	53,800	53,600	55,900
Employment	181,400	182,400	185,600	65,800	66,000	67,600	49,900	50,000	52,100
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	9,000 4.7	9,000 4.7	8,600 4.4	4,700 6.7	4,600 6.6	4,700 6.5	3,900 7.2	3,600 6.8	3,800 6.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	204,700	205,600	206,700	60,800	60,700	61,700	37,400	37,500	38,700
Nat Resources & Construction	5,200	5,500	5,600	2,000	2,200	2,100	1,400	1,400	1,400
Manufacturing	17,700	17,700	20,100	13,500	13,400	13,700	3,900	3,900	4,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	28,600	28,200	28,900	10,100	10,000	10,300	8,400	8,400	8,700
Wholesale Trade	6,000	5,800	6,000	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	18,600	18,400	18,900	7,100	7,000	7,200	6,200	6,100	6,200
Information	3,600	3,600	3,700	*	*	*	700	700	700
Financial Activities	6,100	6,100	6,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Professional & Business Services	27,300	27,400	27,600	4,900	4,900	5,000	3,400	3,500	3,500
Educational & Health Services	24,300	24,500	23,900	10,100	10,100	9,700	5,800	5,800	5,800
Leisure & Hospitality	14,000	14,200	14,000	5,300	5,300	5,400	4,400	4,400	4,500
Other Services	6,600	6,500	6,600	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,100	2,100	2,100
Government	71,300	71,900	70,300	10,100	10,100	10,500	5,700	5,700	6,200

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,129	2,141	2,182	206,600	206,300	214,000	412,000	411,400	413,700
Employment	1,958	1,986	2,025	189,500	189,300	197,500	387,400	387,200	389,800
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	171 8.0	155 7.2	157 7.2	17,100 8.3	17,100 8.3	16,500 7.7	24,600 6.0	24,200 5.9	24,000 5.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,978	1,980	2,015	150,100	149,400	155,200	398,100	398,800	396,000
Nat Resources & Construction	66	69	75	5,600	5,800	6,100	17,300	17,900	18,000
Manufacturing	258	256	266	16,200	16,100	18,900	72,800	72,500	73,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	374	370	384	32,300	32,100	32,900	76,500	76,000	75,800
Wholesale Trade	89	89	91	6,400	6,400	6,400	22,300	22,300	22,200
Retail Trade	222	218	227	21,800	21,600	22,300	43,700	43,200	43,100
Information	33	33	34	2,600	2,600	2,600	5,600	5,600	5,700
Financial Activities	110	110	114	7,000	7,000	7,200	22,900	22,800	22,600
Professional & Business Services	359	361	358	13,700	13,600	14,300	56,700	57,500	55,300
Educational & Health Services	284	283	279	24,900	24,700	24,300	59,300	59,200	57,500
Leisure & Hospitality	179	180	181	16,000	16,000	16,200	33,000	33,100	33,100
Other Services	90	90	91	6,100	6,200	6,300	16,300	16,300	16,300
Government	226	229	233	25,700	25,300	26,400	37,700	37,900	37,900

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	138,100	138,100	139,600	76,800	77,200	79,000	176,500	177,000	177,100
Employment	130,100	130,400	132,100	70,900	71,400	73,200	166,400	167,300	167,200
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	8,000 5.8	7,700 5.6	7,500 5.4	5,900 7.6	5,800 7.5	5,800 7.3	10,100 5.7	9,700 5.5	9,800 5.6
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	117,000	117,300	117,900	58,500	58,800	59,800	148,900	149,300	147,500
Nat Resources & Construction	5,900	6,100	6,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	5,900	6,100	6,100
Manufacturing	36,400	36,400	36,800	9,000	9,000	9,500	22,400	22,500	23,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	18,100	18,000	18,500	12,600	12,500	12,900	25,000	24,900	24,900
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	4,700	4,700	4,500
Retail Trade	10,300	10,200	10,600	7,900	7,800	8,100	16,300	16,200	16,400
Information	700	700	700	500	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Financial Activities	3,200	3,200	3,200	1,900	1,900	1,900	7,900	7,800	7,900
Professional & Business Services	11,900	12,000	11,900	4,300	4,400	4,400	16,900	16,900	16,300
Educational & Health Services	10,900	10,800	11,000	9,900	10,000	9,800	22,700	22,600	21,700
Leisure & Hospitality	8,200	8,300	8,000	5,500	5,500	5,400	15,500	15,600	15,100
Other Services	4,800	4,900	4,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	6,500	6,500	6,500
Government	16,900	16,900	16,900	9,900	10,000	10,300	24,600	24,900	24,300
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	250,800	252,400	254,500	77,200	77,600	78,300	89,500	90,100	90,400
Employment	236,500	238,600	240,400	72,200	72,600	73,500	83,200	83,700	84,300
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	14,300 5.7	13,800 5.5	14,200 5.6	5,000 6.5	5,100 6.5	4,800 6.1	6,200 7.0	6,400 7.1	6,100 6.7
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	230,200	232,000	231,100	43,400	43,600	43,500	65,700	66,000	65,800
Nat Resources & Construction	7,700	8,200	8,100	3,200	3,300	2,700	2,100	2,200	2,300
Manufacturing	20,300	20,300	21,700	6,800	6,800	7,400	12,700	12,800	13,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	37,500	37,100	37,600	9,600	9,500	9,400	14,500	14,400	14,400
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,600	5,600	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	*
Retail Trade	25,100	24,800	25,500	5,600	5,500	5,400	11,600	11,600	11,800
Information	2,900	2,900	3,000	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
Financial Activities	15,500	15,500	15,400	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,900	1,900	2,000
Professional & Business Services	19,900	20,000	20,500	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,800	3,800	4,000
Educational & Health Services	29,200	29,300	28,400	4,900	4,900	4,900	11,400	11,400	11,000
Leisure & Hospitality	19,200	19,300	19,300	5,200	5,200	5,100	6,700	6,800	6,400
Other Services	11,000	11,000	11,000	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,400	2,400	2,400
Government	67,000	68,400	66,100	6,100	6,200	6,500	9,200	9,300	9,300

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

Niles-Benton Harbor

Saginaw-Sag. Township North

	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	79,900	80,700	79,600	96,100	96,500	99,600
Employment	74,200	75,200	74,000	89,000	89,600	92,700
Unemployment	5,700	5,500	5,600	7,100	6,900	6,900
Rate (Percent)	7.1	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.1	6.9

Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	65,700	66,000	64,400	89,700	90,500	92,600
Nat Resources & Construction	2,400	2,500	2,400	3,600	3,700	3,800
Manufacturing	14,200	14,200	14,700	12,100	12,000	13,200
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,700	11,700	11,800	17,800	17,900	18,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,500	2,600	2,500
Retail Trade	7,600	7,500	7,400	12,600	12,600	12,900
Information	900	900	900	1,700	1,700	1,800
Financial Activities	2,200	2,200	2,200	4,300	4,200	4,300
Professional & Business Services	5,100	5,100	5,000	10,100	10,300	10,000
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,000	10,000	15,600	15,500	15,700
Leisure & Hospitality	6,100	6,200	6,100	8,900	9,000	9,100
Other Services	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,700	3,800	3,900
Government	10,000	10,000	8,200	11,900	12,400	12,600

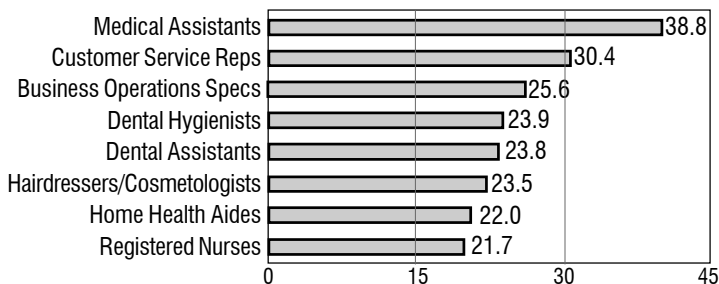
Upper Peninsula

Northeast Lower Michigan

Northwest Lower Michigan

	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006	Dec 2007	Nov 2007	Dec 2006
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	160,000	160,700	162,100	98,500	99,200	99,700	159,100	158,800	160,200
Employment	147,100	149,200	149,400	87,800	89,800	89,500	145,800	146,700	147,600
Unemployment	12,900	11,500	12,700	10,700	9,400	10,200	13,200	12,200	12,600
Rate (Percent)	8.0	7.2	7.8	10.8	9.5	10.2	8.3	7.7	7.9

Selected Occupations* with the Projected Fastest Growth Rate, Jackson MSA, 2004–2014



*Occupations with at least 225 jobs in 2004

Regional Focus

Selected Fastest-Growing Occupations Jackson MSA, 2004 – 2014

The fastest-growing occupation projected in the Jackson MSA between 2004 and 2014 is medical assistants (up by 38.8 percent), followed by customer service representatives (up by 30.4 percent), and business operations specialists (25.6 percent). Five out of the eight occupations projected to grow the fastest are in the health industry. Four of the eight occupations listed require only on-the-job training (OJT), two require a bachelor's degree, one an associate's degree, and one required postsecondary vocational training.

December Unemployment Rates Move Up Seasonally in Most of Michigan's Major Labor Market Areas

December seasonally unadjusted jobless rates increased in 13 of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas, while employment and labor force levels fell seasonally in most regions over the month. These employment developments were typical for December. The jobless rate increases recorded in the 13 regions averaged only 0.3 percent, with relatively large hikes in four areas, and minor gains in the remaining regions. Unemployment rate increases in the state's three northernmost regions ranged from 0.6 to 1.3 percent, while the rate in the Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) moved up by 0.8 percent. Unemployment rates were unchanged during the month in the Ann Arbor, Flint, and Monroe MSAs, while the rate in the Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA dipped by 0.1 of a percentage point. Preliminary **annual average** data indicate that from 2006 to 2007, jobless rates increased in 14 of the state's 17 major labor market areas. The rate increases were moderate in most of the 14 regions, with an average hike of 0.3 percent. The Niles-Benton Harbor and Saginaw MSAs reported

small rate reductions, while the rate in the Lansing MSA remained unchanged.

From December 2006 to December 2007, jobless rates moved upward in all 17 of the state's major labor market areas. Rate increases during the year were moderate, ranging from 0.1 percent (the Kalamazoo, Lansing, and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs), to 0.8 percentage points (the Detroit MSA), with an average of 0.3 percent. During this period, labor force and employment fell in 16 regions and increased slightly in one (the Niles-Benton Harbor MSA).

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 4.7 percent, followed by the Kalamazoo-Portage and Lansing-East Lansing MSAs with 5.7 percent, and the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 5.8 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of December was recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region at 10.8 percent, followed by the Northwest Lower Michigan Region and the Flint MSA, both with 8.3 percent.

December Payroll Employment Declines in Most of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas

Total nonfarm jobs decreased in 12 of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of December, while two areas (the Battle Creek and Flint MSAs) reported small gains for the month. Among the MSAs reporting job losses in December, the Saginaw-Saginaw Township North MSA had the largest percentage decrease at 0.9 percent, followed by the Lansing MSA with a drop of 0.8 percent, and the Jackson, Monroe, Muskegon, and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs, all moving down by 0.5 percent. In general, job reductions were minor, and were recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors.

Job reductions in the service-providing industries were recorded in most areas. The decreases were generally small, and occurred in professional and business services (mainly in the administrative support sector), and private educational services. Minor employment declines were also recorded in state and local government, often affecting areas with universities and other large educational facilities. The largest percentage drop in government jobs was recorded by the Saginaw MSA, down by 4.0 percent, followed by the Lansing and Detroit MSAs, down by 2.0 and 1.5 percent, respectively. One industry that made up for some of the losses in the service-providing sector was retail trade, as merchants throughout the state continued hiring additional help for the holiday season. The Detroit MSA was one area to show noticeable gains in this sector, increasing by almost two percent, (+4,000 jobs).

In the goods-producing sector, employment fell in most areas mainly due to seasonal reductions in the construction industry, chiefly in specialty trade contractors, and heavy civil engineering. Jobs in the manufacturing sector held their own, moving forward in five MSAs, and remaining unchanged in seven. The area with the highest upward rate of job gains in manufacturing was Saginaw, up by 0.8 percent, followed by Detroit and Battle Creek, both up by 0.7 percent.

During December, average weekly hours in manufacturing increased in four of the five major areas for which data is currently available. The gains were due mainly to more overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings expanded in three areas during the month, with small gains reported mainly in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings moved up in four major areas. The largest weekly earnings gains were reported in the Lansing MSA, up by \$50.78, followed by the Grand Rapids MSA, up by \$9.91. The remaining two areas showing positive earnings growth for the month were the Lansing and Kalamazoo MSAs, up by \$1.64 and \$1.51, respectively. The area to show a reduction for the month was the Flint MSA, down by \$51.03.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings* Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas December and November 2007

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Dec	Nov	Dec	Nov	Dec	Nov
Michigan	43.6	42.2	22.16	21.97	\$966.18	\$927.13
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	45.4	44.2	25.01	24.54	1,135.45	1,084.67
Flint	45.5	45.2	31.80	33.14	1,446.90	1,497.93
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	42.8	42.3	18.13	18.11	775.96	766.05
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.4	39.7	14.81	14.66	583.51	582.00
Lansing-East Lansing	40.8	40.6	24.44	24.52	997.15	995.51

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

Quality Changes in Domestic 2008 Model Vehicles

According to estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, the value of quality changes for a sample of nine 2008 model-year domestically produced passenger cars that were included in the Producer Price Index (PPI), averaged \$158.04. The estimated **retail equivalent value** of these quality changes averaged \$170.17. Average **manufacturer's suggested list price** increased \$64.12.

The \$170.17 estimated retail value of quality changes to domestic passenger cars include:

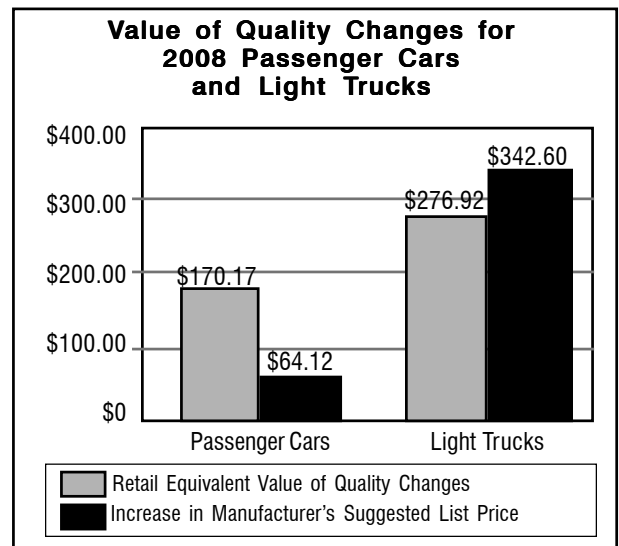
- ❖ \$82.39 for safety improvements such as changes in tire pressure monitor sensors, and air bag systems;
- ❖ \$87.78 for other quality changes such as changes in audio systems, and changes in levels of standard or optional equipment.

The value of quality changes for a sample of twenty-one 2008 model-year domestically produced light trucks included in the PPI averaged \$256.06. The estimated **retail equivalent value** of quality changes for domestic light trucks averaged \$276.92, while average **manufacturer's suggested list price** increased \$342.60.

The \$276.92 estimated retail value of quality changes breaks down as follows:

- ❖ \$126.69 for safety improvements, such as stability control and airbag system improvements;
- ❖ \$150.23 for other quality changes, such as changes to audio systems, theft protection, and changes in levels of standard or optional equipment.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. November 2007.





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Labor Market News

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area Annual Average 2007

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes CPI's for two population groups: 1) a CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 87 percent of the total population, and 2) a CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) which covers 32 percent of the total population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial and technical workers, the unemployed, retirees, and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected in 87 urban areas across the country, including the Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). The Detroit CPI is published every other month.

Consumer prices (CPI-U) in the Detroit CMSA, rose from an average of 196.6 index points in 2006 to an average of 200.1 in 2007. The 1.8 percent annual increase was primarily due to higher costs for motor fuel, medical care, energy, and education and communication. Prices for motor fuel and energy in general continued to show above average rates of increase during 2007. Recreation, apparel and fuels and utilities reported reductions for the year.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Detroit Metropolitan Area Annual Averages 2007

	Index Number Annual Average 2007	Percent Change from 2006 to 2007
1982-84=100		
Detroit Metro All Items	200.1	+1.8
Food And Beverages	189.1	+3.1
Food At Home	185.7	+2.9
Food Away From Home	193.7	+3.2
Housing	189.8	+0.7
Shelter	215.2	+0.8
Fuels & Utilities	210.7	-1.7
Apparel	107.2	-1.9
Transportation	204.5	+3.1
Motor Fuel	247.8	+11.9
Medical Care	350.5	+7.1
Education & Communicat.	127.8	+3.6
Energy	211.3	+5.0
Recreation	119.4	-1.5

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