Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth

Michigan's Labor Market News

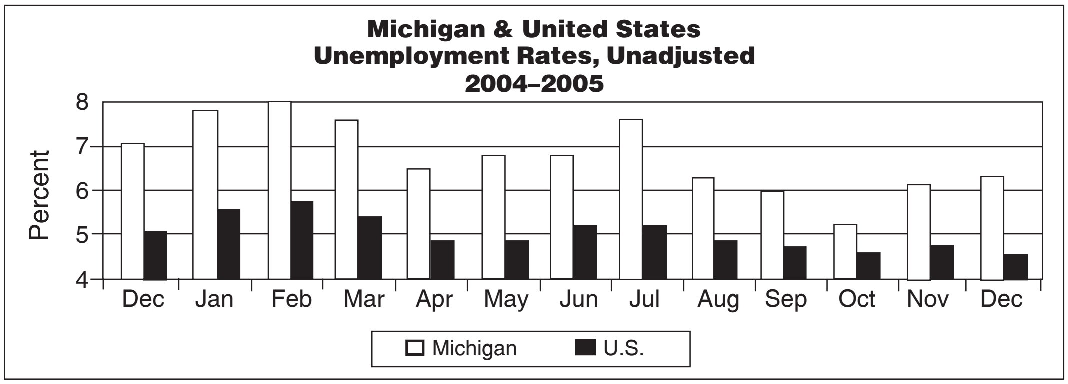
February 2006 Vol. 61, Issue No. 12

Michigan's December Jobless Rate Increases Slightly

Michigan's unemployment rate edged upward by 0.2 of a percentage point during the month of December, bringing the state's unadjusted rate to 6.4 percent, up from 6.2 percent in November. The increase in the jobless rate represent 10,000 additional individuals out of work, as unemployment expanded to 327,000. The state's civilian labor force declined during the month, falling by 18,000 to 5,128,000, while employment contracted by 29,000 to 4,800,000. Michigan's 2005 preliminary **annual average** unemployment rate was 6.8 percent, a decrease of three tenths of a percentage point from the 2004 annual average jobless rate of 7.1 percent.

Total employment in 2005 averaged 4,765,000, up by 46,000 over 2004, while the annual average unemployment level was 348,000, a drop of 12,000 or 3.3 percent. 2005 marked the first annual average unemployment rate decline in Michigan since 2000.

Compared to a year ago, December's labor force increased by 38,000, employment jumped by 71,000, and unemployment dropped by 34,000. This has resulted in an over-the-year decline of 0.7 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.



Nonfarm Employment Declines Seasonally During December

Michigan's nonfarm employment decreased during the month of December, as industry jobs moved down to 4,398,000. Employment opportunities fell by 13,000 jobs, with losses recorded in both the goods-producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods-producing jobs contracted by 8,000 during the month, mainly due to seasonal decreases in the construction industry (specialty trade contractors and construction of buildings). The transportation equipment sector advanced by 4,000 during December, mainly due to worker recalls in the Detroit MSA. Service-providing employment declined by 5,000 during the month, caused mainly by seasonal reductions in professional and business services (mostly in administrative and support services, as well as employment services), and private educational services, erasing seasonal advances in retail trade. Seasonal job losses were also reported in government, as state and local educational facilities continued to release staff for the holidays.

In December, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing industries increased to 42.9 hours from 42.2 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings moved up by 30 cents to $22.02. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing expanded to $944.66, a gain of $28.08 from the previous month's total.

Michigan Hours and Earnings
December & November 2005

	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2005 Dec.	Nov.	2005 Dec.	Nov.
Manufacturing	$22.02	$21.72	42.9	42.2
Durables	23.61	23.35	43.7	43.2
Transport Equipment	30.00	29.76	45.2	44.3
Nondurables	15.40	15.06	39.9	38.9

Quality Changes In Domestic 2006 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 11 2006 model year domestically-produced passenger cars that were included in the Producer Price Index (PPI), averaged $26.73. As a result, there was an average $43.44 decline in manufacturers' invoice prices for this year's models, compared with last year's models.

The **retail** equivalent value of these quality changes averaged $29.24. The result of these changes was that average manufacturers' suggested list prices declined by $124.31 from the previous model year's value.

The $29.24 estimated retail value of quality changes includes:

- $26.79 for emission improvements;
- $2.45 for other quality changes such as federally-mandated and nonmandated safety improvements, changes in audio systems, warranty changes and changes in levels of standard or optional equipment.

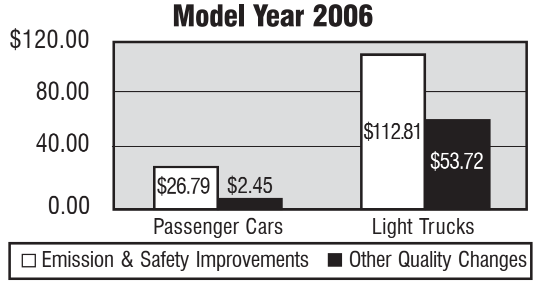
The **retail** equivalent value of **quality changes** for domestic light trucks averaged $166.53. Average manufacturers' suggested list prices declined $91.70 from the previous model year's value.

The $166.53 estimated retail value of quality changes includes:

- $112.381 for federally-mandated and non-mandated safety improvements, such as changes to seatbelts, brakes, and airbag system improvements;
- $53.72 for other quality changes such as powertrain improvements, warranty changes, and changes in levels of standard or optional equipment.

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

Retail Equivalent Value of Changes, Model Year 2006



Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004
Place of Residence			
Labor Force	5,128	5,146	5,090
Employment	4,800	4,829	4,729
Unemployment	327	317	361
Rate (Percent)	6.4	6.2	7.1
Industry Jobs (Place of Work)			
Total Nonfarm	4,398	4,411	4,423
Goods-Producing	866	874	887
Nat Resources & Mining	8	9	8
Construction	183	194	184
Manufacturing	674	671	695
Durable Goods	529	525	547
Fabricated Metals	82	83	84
Machinery Manufact.	76	76	76
Transportation Equip.	243	239	256
Nondurable Goods	146	146	148
Service-Providing	3,532	3,537	3,536
Trade, Transport & Util.	824	818	832
Wholesale Trade	171	171	172
Retail Trade	527	520	536
Motor Vehicle Dealers	63	63	64
Food & Beverage Stores	89	87	91
General Merchandise	115	115	121
Transp, Warehousing & Util	127	127	124
Information	64	64	67
Financial Activities	218	218	218
Finance & Insurance	163	163	162
Real Estate & Rental	55	55	57
Prof & Business Services	589	592	581
Prof, Scientific & Technical	251	248	248
Management Scientific Services	21	21	19
Administrative Support	261	266	253
Education & Health Services	560	564	558
Educational Services	69	72	69
Health Care & Social Asst	490	492	489
Leisure & Hospitality	398	389	393
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	58	59	55
Accommodation & Food	340	339	339
Other Services	182	181	177
Government	698	703	709
Federal	56	55	55
State	173	176	175
Local	469	473	478

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	195,800	197,000	190,800	74,100	74,200	74,000	56,700	56,700	56,700
Employment	188,300	189,500	182,300	69,800	69,900	68,900	53,000	53,400	52,500
Unemployment	7,500	7,500	8,500	4,400	4,300	5,100	3,600	3,400	4,300
Rate (Percent)	3.8	3.8	4.4	5.9	5.8	6.9	6.4	5.9	7.5
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	206,800	207,900	205,500	63,400	63,400	64,700	39,400	39,700	40,200
Nat Resources & Construction	5,600	6,000	5,700	2,200	2,400	2,300	1,500	1,600	1,600
Manufacturing	22,400	22,300	22,900	14,200	14,200	14,600	4,300	4,300	4,600
Trade, Transport & Utilities	28,600	28,300	28,300	10,700	10,700	10,700	9,200	9,200	9,300
Wholesale Trade	5,500	5,400	5,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300
Retail Trade	19,800	19,600	19,800	8,200	8,200	8,200	6,500	6,500	6,700
Information	3,600	3,700	3,700	*	*	*	600	600	600
Financial Activities	5,700	5,800	5,700	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,400	1,400	1,400
Professional & Business Services	27,900	27,900	27,000	6,400	6,300	6,600	3,700	3,800	3,700
Educational & Health Services	23,700	23,800	22,600	9,300	9,400	9,200	5,500	5,600	5,400
Leisure & Hospitality	14,100	14,300	14,200	5,500	5,500	5,700	4,700	4,700	4,700
Other Services	6,200	6,200	6,100	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Government	69,000	69,600	69,300	10,700	10,800	10,800	6,000	6,000	6,400

	Detroit-Warren-Livonia (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,207	2,218	2,208	217,800	218,100	216,100	409,500	408,100	403,000
Employment	2,058	2,067	2,053	202,600	203,300	198,700	387,200	386,600	375,900
Unemployment	149	150	155	15,200	14,900	17,500	22,400	21,500	27,100
Rate (Percent)	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.8	8.1	5.5	5.3	6.7
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,046	2,053	2,059	162,300	162,000	163,800	389,900	387,300	388,900
Nat Resources & Construction	87	91	85	7,200	7,600	6,900	19,700	20,100	19,100
Manufacturing	293	290	299	21,800	21,600	22,700	72,300	71,700	75,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	391	386	393	32,600	32,200	33,200	74,500	73,100	74,500
Wholesale Trade	94	94	95	6,600	6,500	6,600	20,400	20,000	19,700
Retail Trade	232	228	234	22,400	22,100	23,100	43,600	42,800	44,500
Information	34	34	36	2,000	2,000	2,100	5,800	5,800	5,700
Financial Activities	117	116	117	6,700	6,700	6,600	21,300	21,200	21,100
Professional & Business Services	353	356	355	19,700	19,600	19,700	55,100	54,600	53,900
Educational & Health Services	260	262	258	24,700	24,600	24,700	53,100	52,900	51,900
Leisure & Hospitality	178	180	178	15,300	15,400	15,700	32,000	31,700	31,600
Other Services	97	97	96	6,900	6,900	6,900	16,900	16,900	17,000
Government	237	241	243	25,400	25,400	25,300	39,200	39,300	39,000

* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Holland-Grand Haven			Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage		
	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	134,600	134,200	135,000	80,800	81,300	79,300	176,200	177,300	173,200
Employment	128,000	128,100	127,300	75,800	76,500	73,600	167,000	168,700	162,200
Unemployment	6,600	6,100	7,700	5,000	4,800	5,700	9,200	8,700	11,000
Rate (Percent)	4.9	4.6	5.7	6.1	5.9	7.2	5.2	4.9	6.4
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	112,600	112,300	116,900	62,600	63,000	62,500	146,200	147,400	145,800
Nat Resources & Construction	6,400	6,600	6,300	2,400	2,600	2,600	6,200	6,600	6,400
Manufacturing	34,100	34,200	36,500	10,000	10,000	10,300	24,300	24,200	24,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	17,300	16,800	17,500	12,900	12,800	12,900	26,300	26,200	26,300
Wholesale Trade	4,000	4,000	3,900	1,700	1,700	1,700	4,400	4,400	4,200
Retail Trade	10,500	10,000	10,900	8,100	8,000	8,000	18,000	17,900	18,200
Information	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	1,400	1,400	1,400
Financial Activities	3,500	3,500	3,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	7,900	7,900	7,700
Professional & Business Services	12,100	12,100	11,700	4,900	4,900	4,800	14,300	14,500	14,200
Educational & Health Services	10,100	10,000	10,600	9,600	9,600	9,400	20,200	20,300	19,900
Leisure & Hospitality	7,700	7,800	7,500	5,700	5,800	5,600	14,700	14,800	14,400
Other Services	4,500	4,500	4,400	2,800	2,800	2,800	6,600	6,600	6,600
Government	15,900	15,800	18,100	11,500	11,700	11,300	24,300	24,900	24,400

	Lansing-East Lansing			Monroe			Muskegon-Norton Shores		
	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004	Dec 2005	Nov 2005	Dec 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	258,100	260,300	253,100	78,600	79,000	77,300	91,100	91,400	89,400
Employment	244,100	246,400	238,100	74,400	74,900	72,500	85,300	85,700	82,700
Unemployment	14,000	13,800	15,000	4,200	4,100	4,800	5,800	5,700	6,700
Rate (Percent)	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	7.5
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	232,500	234,200	233,500	43,900	44,000	43,900	66,600	66,700	65,900
Nat Resources & Construction	9,000	9,600	9,000	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,400	2,400
Manufacturing	21,400	20,900	22,600	8,400	8,000	9,000	13,500	13,400	13,800
Trade, Transport & Utilities	37,700	37,100	37,900	10,100	10,000	10,100	13,700	13,700	13,900
Wholesale Trade	5,700	5,600	5,600	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,400	1,400	1,400
Retail Trade	25,400	24,900	25,700	6,000	5,900	6,100	11,000	10,900	11,200
Information	3,000	3,000	3,100	*	*	*	900	900	900
Financial Activities	15,600	15,600	15,300	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,900
Professional & Business Services	21,000	20,900	21,100	3,300	3,400	3,300	4,200	4,200	4,100
Educational & Health Services	26,000	26,800	25,900	4,500	4,600	4,500	10,900	10,900	10,000
Leisure & Hospitality	19,900	20,300	19,900	3,900	4,200	4,200	6,900	6,900	7,100
Other Services	10,800	10,900	10,700	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,600	2,600	2,600
Government	68,100	69,100	68,000	7,100	7,100	6,500	9,700	9,800	9,800

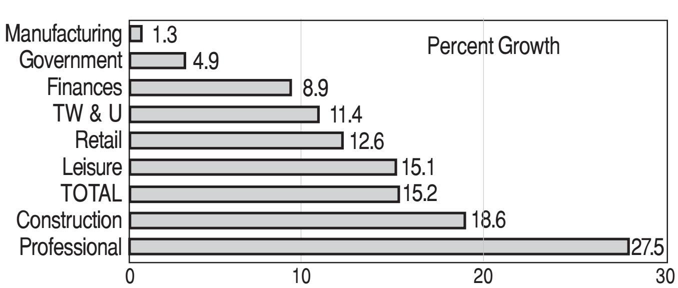
* Data Not Available

Civilian Labor Force and Wage & Salary Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw-Sag. Township North		
	Dec 2005	**Nov** 2005	**Dec** 2004	**Dec** 2005	**Nov** 2005	**Dec** 2004
Place of Residence						
Labor Force	78,600	79,000	78,700	100,800	100,800	100,900
Employment	73,600	74,300	72,500	93,900	94,000	92,500
Unemployment	5,000	4,700	6,200	6,900	6,800	8,400
Rate (Percent)	6.4	6.0	7.9	6.9	6.7	8.4
Place of Work						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	63,500	64,100	64,300	93,300	93,300	94,600
Nat Resources & Construction	2,200	2,400	2,300	3,800	4,100	4,000
Manufacturing	14,100	14,200	15,000	13,300	13,100	14,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,700	12,800	12,700	18,200	18,100	18,300
Wholesale Trade	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,800	2,700	2,700
Retail Trade	7,900	7,900	8,000	12,700	12,600	13,000
Information	800	800	800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,300	5,100	5,100	5,100
Professional & Business Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	8,500	8,600	8,900
Educational & Health Services	9,700	9,900	9,400	15,200	15,200	15,100
Leisure & Hospitality	5,600	5,700	5,900	9,600	9,500	9,200
Other Services	2,800	2,800	2,800	4,400	4,400	4,400
Government	8,500	8,400	8,400	13,200	13,200	13,100

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Lower Michigan			Northwest Lower Michigan		
	Dec 2005	**Nov** 2005	**Dec** 2004	**Dec** 2005	**Nov** 2005	**Dec** 2004	**Dec** 2005	**Nov** 2005	**Dec** 2004
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	161,800	162,800	159,200	100,700	101,200	98,400	160,200	160,100	157,100
Employment	150,700	153,000	146,000	91,900	93,700	88,300	149,100	150,300	144,100
Unemployment	11,100	9,800	13,200	8,900	7,500	10,100	11,100	9,800	12,900
Rate (Percent)	6.9	6.0	8.3	8.8	7.4	10.2	6.9	6.1	8.2

Ann Arbor MSA Projected Employment Growth by Major Industries, 2002–2012



Regional Focus

Projected Employment Growth in the Ann Arbor MSA by Major Industries, 2002–2012

Total nonfarm employment growth in the Ann Arbor MSA between 2002 and 2012, is projected to reach 15.2 percent. Among the major categories, the professional and business services will grow the fastest at the rate of 27.5 percent, followed by the construction, and leisure and hospitality sectors, up by 18.6 and 15.1 percent, respectively. Employment in the manufacturing industries will experience the slowest growth rate at 1.3 percent.

Michigan's Regional December Jobless Rates Increase Seasonally

December seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates edged upward in most of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas, while employment and labor force levels decreased in most regions over the month. These economic developments were typical for December and were not unexpected. From November to December, jobless rates increased in 15 areas, while in the remaining two areas, the Ann Arbor and Detroit-Warren-Livonia Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), unemployment rates remained unchanged. The rate hikes were minor in Michigan's southern areas, and seasonally larger in the northern regions. In the state's southern metropolitan areas, unemployment rate increases were limited to 0.5 percentage points or less, and averaged 0.2 of a percentage point. In Michigan's three northernmost labor market areas, the Upper Peninsula, Northeast Lower Michigan and Northwest Lower Michigan Regions, jobless rate hikes ranged from 0.8 to 1.4 percent. Preliminary **annual average** data for 2005 point to labor market improvement in the state's regional areas since 2004, with jobless rates falling in 15 of the 17 areas. Rate decreases ranged from 0.2 to a full percentage point, with a median decline of 0.6 of a percentage point.

From December 2004 to December 2005, jobless rates decreased in all the major labor market areas, dropping by 0.2 percentage points or more. Thirteen areas recorded substantial unemployment rate declines since December of 2004, with the rates in these regions falling by one full percentage point or more. The Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, and the Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs reported the largest decreases at 1.5 percentage points.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.8 percent, followed by the Holland-Grand Haven MSA with 4.9 percent, and the Kalamazoo-Portage MSA with 5.2 percent. The highest jobless rate in the month of December was recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan Region at 8.8 percent, followed by the Flint MSA with 7.0 percent.

Nonfarm Jobs Down in Nine of 14 Michigan Regions

Total nonfarm employment showed a mixed picture in Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of December. Jobs fell in nine areas, moved up in three (Flint, Grand Rapids-Wyoming and Holland-Grand Haven), and remained unchanged in the remaining two (Battle Creek and Saginaw-Saginaw Township North). Among the MSAs, the Niles-Benton Harbor had the largest decrease at 0.9 percent, followed by the Kalamazoo-Portage and Bay City MSAs both dropping by 0.8 percent. Among the areas with employment gains, Grand Rapids-Wyoming led the way with a 0.7 percent increase, followed by Holland and Flint with gains of 0.3 and 0.2 percent, respectively. In general, job reductions were minor in most areas, and were recorded in both the service-providing and goods-producing industries.

Decreases in the service-providing industries were generally small and were recorded mainly in professional and business services (mostly in the administrative support sector), and private educational services. In both industries employment losses were seasonal and were related to the arrival of the holidays. Employment reductions occurred also in state and local government, affecting mainly areas with universities and other large educational facilities. The largest reductions in government were recorded in the Kalamazoo MSA, down by 2.7 percent, followed by the Detroit and Lansing MSAs down by 1.7 and 1.4 percent, respectively. One industry that made up for some of the losses in the service-providing sector was retail trade, as many merchants continued hiring additional help for the holiday season. The Lansing area showed the strongest gains in this sector, up by 2.0 percent, followed by the Grand Rapids and Detroit MSAs up by 1.9 and 1.8 percentage points, respectively.

In the goods-producing sector, employment moved down in most areas due to seasonal losses in the construction industry, mainly in specialty trade contractors, and construction of buildings. Jobs in the manufacturing sector showed a positive picture, advancing slightly in nine MSAs during December. The areas with the strongest upward adjustments in manufacturing were Lansing, Saginaw, Detroit and Flint.

During December, average weekly hours in manufacturing advanced in four major areas for which data is currently available. The gains were due to increases in overtime hours worked in the durable goods sector. Average hourly earnings also moved up in four areas during the month, with gains reported mainly in the durable goods industries. The total effect of these changes was that average weekly earnings expanded in four major areas. The largest increases in weekly earnings were reported in the Detroit area, up by $62.79, followed by the Lansing, Flint and the Grand Rapids MSAs with increases of $45.26, $42.38 and $19.27, respectively. In the remaining area (Kalamazoo-Portage MSA) average weekly wages fell by $3.65.

Manufacturing Hours and Earnings
Michigan & Selected Metropolitan Areas*
December and November 2005

	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
Area	**Dec.**	**Nov.**	**Dec.**	**Nov.**	**Dec.**	**Nov.**
Michigan	**42.9**	**42.2**	**22.02**	**21.72**	**$944.66**	**$916.58**
Detroit-Warren-Livonia	43.8	42.7	25.64	24.83	1,123.03	1,060.24
Flint	47.5	46.9	32.33	31.84	1,535.68	1,493.30
Grand Rapids-Wyoming	44.6	43.1	17.73	17.90	790.76	771.49
Kalamazoo-Portage	39.0	39.3	14.77	14.75	576.03	579.68
Lansing-East Lansing	41.0	40.5	24.92	24.11	1,021.72	976.46

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

Computer and Internet Use at Work in 2003

In October 2003, 77 million people used a computer at work, accounting for 55.5 percent of the U. S. workforce. About two of every five employed individuals connected with the Internet or used e-mail while on the job. These proportions were slightly higher than those measured in the prior survey conducted in September 2001. Some of the highlights from the 2003 survey include:

- The proportion of workers who used a computer at work was higher for women (61.8 percent) than for men (49.9 percent).
- Employed women had a greater likelihood of using the Internet at work than employed men (45.1 and 38.7 percent, respectively). The greater likelihood of women to use a computer at work is due largely to their concentration in occupations in which computer use is more prevalent. For example, nearly three-fourths of employed women are in management, professional, sales or office occupations; the computer use in these occupations was very high (74.8 percent).
- Asians were more likely than whites, blacks, or Hispanics to use a computer and the Internet at work.
- The likelihood of computer and Internet use at work is greater for workers with more education.
- The most commonly reported task for the 77 million workers who used a computer at work was accessing the Internet or using e-mail.
- Slightly more than one in every 10 individuals in the civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over, reported that they had used the Internet between January and October 2003 to search for a job.
- In terms of occupation, there were large variations in the proportions of workers who used a computer at work. The computer use rate was relatively high for managers and professionals (about 80 percent), and sales and office workers (67 percent). In contrast, about 26 percent of workers in natural resources, construction, maintenance, production, transportation, and material moving occupations, used a computer at work.

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

Employed persons who used a computer or the Internet at work, October 2003 (percent)

	Total	Men	Women
Computer Use	55.5	49.9	61.8
Internet Use	41.7	38.7	45.1

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Detroit Metropolitan Area Annual Average 2005

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 185.4 index points in 2004 to an average of 190.8 in 2005. The 2.9 percent annual increase was primarily due to higher costs for fuels and utilities, energy, transportation and medical care. Price increases for motor fuel and energy in general were the highest during 2005, moving up by 21.5 and 18.4 percent, respectively.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) Detroit Metropolitan Area Annual Averages 2005

1982-84=100	Index No. Annual Average 2005	Percent Change From 2004 To 2005
Detroit Metro All Items	**190.8**	**+2.9**
Food And Beverages	180.6	+1.9
Food At Home	178.9	+1.2
Food Away From Home	182.2	+2.5
Housing	181.6	+3.1
Shelter	206.8	+1.7
Fuels & Utilities	193.5	+14.5
Apparel	116.6	-5.7
Transportation	189.2	+6.7
Motor Fuel	195.1	+21.5
Medical Care	314.4	+3.6
Education & Communication	119.5	+1.3
Energy	177.3	+18.4
Recreation	119.3	-0.5

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