

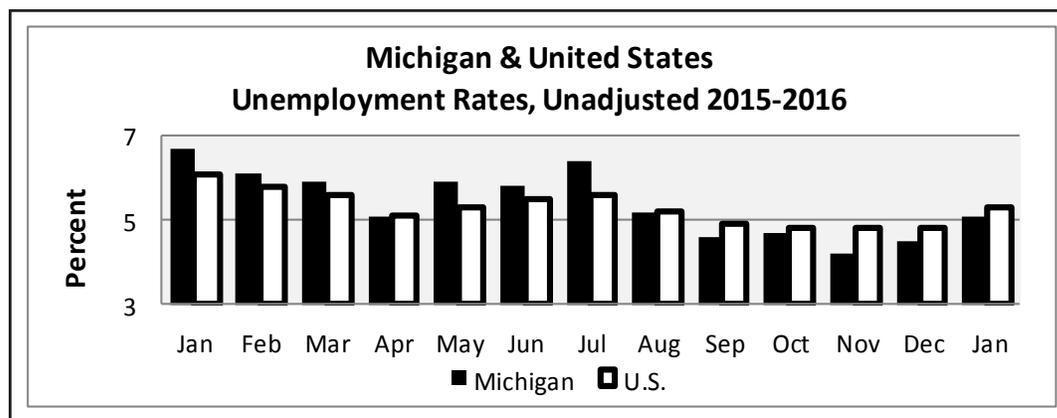
## Michigan's January Unemployment Rate Moves Up Seasonally

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased by 0.6 of a percentage point during the month of January, bringing the state's jobless rate to 5.1 percent. The state's civilian labor force expanded by 15,000 to 4,768,000, employment fell by -12,000 to 4,527,000, while the number of unemployed climbed by 28,000 to 242,000.

The rise in Michigan's January jobless rate was seasonal and was mainly the result of employers releasing retail staff hired during the holiday shopping season, weather-related reductions in the construction industry and temporary layoffs in manufacturing.

Compared to a year ago January's labor force rose by 51,000, employment jumped by 124,000 and the number of unemployed fell by -73,000. This resulted in an over-the-year decline of -1.6 percentage points in the state's jobless rate.

**NOTE: Labor force, employment and unemployment estimates for all the months of 2015 were recently revised. Estimates for January 2016 are not comparable to previously released data. For newly revised estimates go to [www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi) or call 313-456-3090**



## Seasonal Drop In Michigan January Nonfarm Employment

Michigan's nonfarm employment fell during January, as industry jobs dropped to 4,221,000. Total employment contracted by -82,900 with reductions observed in the service-providing and goods producing sectors of the economy.

Goods producing jobs moved down by -16,300 during the month, mainly due to seasonal decreases in construction (-13,200) with losses reported mostly in specialty trade contractors (-7,300). Manufacturing jobs also declined dur-

ing the month (-2,600), with reductions observed in the durable goods (-1,500) and the nondurable goods (-1,100) sectors.

In January, service-providing jobs fell by -66,600, chiefly due to a seasonal decline in retail trade (-20,600). Seasonal job losses were posted in government (-14,700), as state and local educational facilities released staff for winter break. Education and health services also reduced staff, down by -10,100, while jobs in professional and business services receded by -7,900.

**NOTE: Payroll job data by industry for Michigan and its metro areas were recently revised for 2014-2015, and in some cases back to 1990. Estimates for January 2016 are not comparable to previously released data.**

In January, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector contracted to 42.2 hours, while average hourly earnings fell by 42 cents to \$20.37. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing declined to \$859.61, a drop of -\$65.55 from the previous month's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, MICHIGAN January 2016 & December 2015				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2016 JAN	2015 DEC	2016 JAN	2015 DEC
Manufacturing	20.37	20.79	42.2	44.5
Durables	21.38	21.93	43.0	45.5
Transport Equip	24.38	25.70	43.8	48.0
Nondurables	17.00	16.89	39.7	41.5

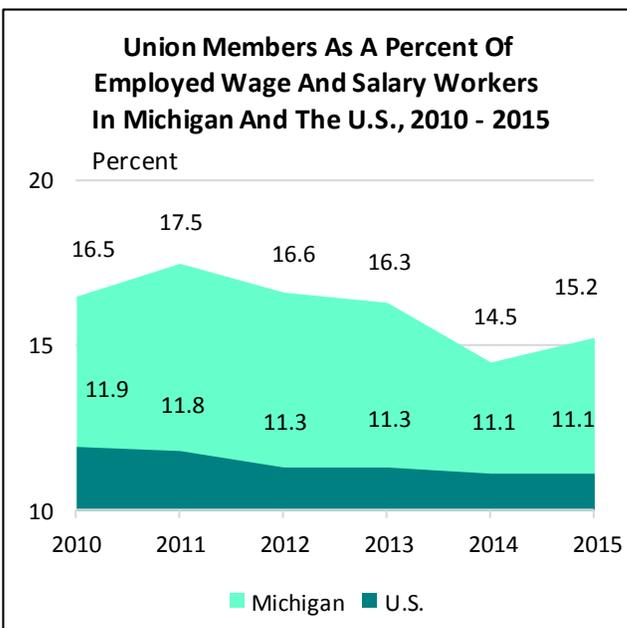
## UNION MEMBERSHIP IN MICHIGAN AND THE U.S., 2015

The number of Michigan workers belonging to a union in 2015 stood at 621,000, an increase of 36,000 members over the 585,000 recorded in 2014. During 2015 union members accounted for 15.2 percent of employed wage and salary workers in Michigan. At its peak in 1989 (comparable union membership data dates back to 1983), Michigan's union membership rate was 26.0 percent. In addition to Michigan's 621,000 wage and salary workers who were union members in 2015, another 51,000 workers were represented by a union on their main job or were covered by an employee association or contract while not being union members themselves.

Nationally, the number of wage and salary workers belonging to unions in 2015 was 14.8 million, or 11.1 percent of total wage and salary employment, little different from 2014. Some highlights from the 2015 national data are:

- ◆ Men had slightly higher union membership rates (11.5 percent) than women (10.6 percent).
- ◆ Blacks (13.2 percent) were more likely to be union members than Whites (10.8 percent), Asians (10.4 percent), and Hispanics (9.2 percent).
- ◆ The union membership rate for public sector workers (35.2 percent) was more than five times higher than the rate for private sector workers (6.7 percent).
- ◆ Workers in protective service occupations and in education, training and library occupations had the highest unionization rates (36.3 and 35.5 percent, respectively).
- ◆ Among the states, New York had the highest union membership rate (24.7 percent). Michigan's 15.2 percent membership rate was in ninth place.

*Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 2016*



## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

**Jan**    **Dec**    **Jan**  
2016    2015    2015

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,768	4,753	4,717
Employment	4,527	4,539	4,403
Unemployment	242	214	315
Rate (Percent)	5.1	4.5	6.7

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,221	4,304	4,142
Goods - Producing	732	748	715
Mining & Logging	7	7	8
Construction	132	145	131
Manufacturing	593	596	576
Durable Goods	449	450	437
Fabricated Metals	83	83	81
Machinery Manufact.	73	72	71
Transportation Equip.	175	176	170
Nondurable Goods	144	146	140
Service - Providing	3,489	3,556	3,427
Trade, Transport & Util.	765	791	757
Wholesale Trade	172	174	166
Retail Trade	459	480	457
Motor Vehicle Dealers	61	62	60
Food & Beverage Stores	77	78	76
General Merchandise	109	118	110
Transp, Warehousing & Util	134	138	133
Information	56	57	57
Financial Activities	211	211	203
Finance & Insurance	160	159	153
Real Estate & Rental	51	52	50
Prof & Business Services	639	647	624
Prof, Scientific & Technical	293	292	282
Management Of Companies	60	60	58
Administrative Support	286	295	284
Education & Health Services	654	664	642
Educational Services	72	79	73
Health Care & Social Asst	582	585	569
Leisure & Hospitality	398	403	386
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	38	41	40
Accommodation & Food	359	362	346
Other Services	169	171	165
Government	598	612	595
Federal	51	53	51
State	189	195	185
Local	358	365	359

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	193,600	193,300	187,200	64,700	64,500	64,300	53,000	52,800	52,800
Employment	188,100	188,400	179,500	61,900	62,000	60,500	50,200	50,500	48,900
Unemployment	5,500	4,900	7,600	2,900	2,500	3,900	2,800	2,300	3,800
Rate (Percent)	2.9	2.5	4.1	4.4	3.9	6.0	5.3	4.4	7.3

<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	215,200	220,200	207,600	58,100	59,200	57,400	36,100	36,900	35,800
Mining Logging & Construction	3,500	3,800	3,400	1,300	1,400	1,300	900	1,000	900
Manufacturing	14,900	15,000	14,300	12,200	12,100	11,800	4,300	4,400	4,000
Trade, Transport & Utilities	25,700	26,600	25,200	9,400	9,700	9,400	7,500	7,800	7,600
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,500	5,200	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,700	17,300	16,400	5,700	6,000	5,600	5,100	5,300	5,200
Information	5,100	5,200	5,000	*	*	*	500	500	500
Financial Activities	7,200	7,300	7,000	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,300
Professional & Business Serv	30,200	29,900	27,800	6,200	6,200	6,200	3,600	3,600	3,200
Educational & Health Serv	26,700	27,100	26,300	10,700	11,000	10,400	6,800	6,900	6,900
Leisure & Hospitality	16,900	17,000	15,800	4,400	4,500	4,400	4,200	4,200	4,200
Other Services	6,500	6,600	6,500	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,400	1,500	1,500
Government	78,500	81,700	76,300	10,200	10,500	10,200	5,500	5,600	5,700

	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	2,010	2,002	1,988	184,000	182,700	183,600	560,400	559,100	548,500
Employment	1,896	1,894	1,845	173,800	174,300	170,000	542,200	543,400	523,200
Unemployment	114	107	143	10,200	8,500	13,600	18,200	15,700	25,300
Rate (Percent)	5.7	5.4	7.2	5.5	4.6	7.4	3.2	2.8	4.6

<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	1,929	1,964	1,894	137,600	140,800	137,100	527,200	537,800	513,800
Mining Logging & Construction	58	64	58	4,200	4,600	3,900	19,100	20,300	18,700
Manufacturing	238	240	234	11,900	12,100	11,900	111,100	110,800	104,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	357	369	356	28,700	29,900	29,000	94,000	96,200	91,400
Wholesale Trade	87	88	85	5,300	5,500	5,200	30,500	30,900	28,900
Retail Trade	205	214	205	19,600	20,500	20,000	48,700	50,200	48,000
Information	27	28	27	4,200	4,100	4,100	5,100	5,200	5,200
Financial Activities	110	110	105	6,200	6,200	6,300	25,300	25,100	24,800
Professional & Business Serv	394	393	379	15,600	15,400	15,600	71,300	74,800	74,000
Educational & Health Serv	305	310	299	27,700	28,700	27,400	86,400	88,500	83,500
Leisure & Hospitality	184	189	180	14,700	15,000	14,500	46,400	47,300	43,400
Other Services	77	78	75	5,400	5,500	5,500	21,600	21,800	21,100
Government	178	185	182	19,000	19,300	18,900	46,900	47,800	46,800

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	72,400	71,900	73,200	166,800	166,900	163,700	245,500	243,600	242,300
Employment	69,000	69,000	68,600	159,900	161,000	154,300	235,500	235,900	228,600
Unemployment	3,400	2,900	4,600	6,800	5,900	9,400	10,100	7,700	13,600
Rate (Percent)	4.7	4.0	6.3	4.1	3.5	5.8	4.1	3.2	5.6
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	54,000	55,100	55,300	142,600	146,200	138,500	224,600	229,200	220,700
Mining Logging & Construction	1,600	1,800	1,600	5,300	5,800	4,800	6,200	6,600	6,100
Manufacturing	9,800	9,700	9,700	20,900	20,900	20,400	19,300	20,300	18,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,200	12,500	12,600	26,100	26,800	25,400	35,100	36,200	34,300
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,800	6,900	6,900	5,800	5,900	5,700
Retail Trade	6,500	6,700	6,700	15,900	16,400	15,100	20,500	21,300	20,600
Information	300	300	400	900	1,000	900	3,000	3,000	3,000
Financial Activities	1,800	1,900	1,800	8,300	8,300	8,000	15,600	15,700	15,300
Professional & Business Serv	4,100	4,000	4,000	16,500	16,400	15,300	22,100	21,600	21,900
Educational & Health Serv	9,400	9,900	10,100	22,700	23,000	22,200	30,400	30,900	30,500
Leisure & Hospitality	4,700	4,900	4,800	15,300	16,000	14,600	18,600	19,400	18,000
Other Services	2,500	2,600	2,500	5,700	5,800	5,500	9,900	10,100	9,800
Government	7,600	7,600	7,800	20,900	22,200	21,400	64,400	65,400	63,400
<b>Midland</b>									
<b>Monroe</b>									
<b>Muskegon</b>									
	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	41,700	41,700	41,400	77,300	77,200	75,900	77,900	77,000	77,300
Employment	39,800	40,100	39,000	74,100	74,600	71,800	74,100	73,700	72,000
Unemployment	1,900	1,600	2,400	3,200	2,500	4,200	3,800	3,300	5,300
Rate (Percent)	4.6	3.8	5.9	4.2	3.3	5.5	4.8	4.3	6.9
<b>Place of Work</b>									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	37,200	38,100	37,200	42,000	43,200	41,300	63,300	63,700	62,300
Mining Logging & Construction	*	*	*	2,600	2,900	2,000	1,900	2,100	1,800
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,400	5,500	5,400	13,900	13,800	13,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	*	*	*	11,100	11,500	11,200	13,800	14,200	13,200
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,700	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,400	5,700	5,600	10,700	11,200	10,500
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	800
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,900	1,700	1,700
Professional & Business Serv	*	*	*	4,800	4,900	4,400	3,700	3,700	3,900
Educational & Health Serv	*	*	*	5,600	5,800	5,400	11,000	11,200	11,600
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	4,500	4,600	4,300	6,400	6,600	6,200
Other Services	*	*	*	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,400	2,300	2,300
Government	2,900	2,900	3,100	5,100	5,200	5,300	7,500	7,300	7,400

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw		
	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>						
Labor Force	73,300	73,800	72,600	90,300	90,500	88,700
Employment	69,700	70,900	67,900	85,600	86,600	82,400
Unemployment	3,500	3,000	4,700	4,700	3,800	6,300
Rate (Percent)	4.8	4.0	6.5	5.2	4.2	7.1
<b>Place of Work</b>						
Total Nonfarm Jobs	60,000	62,000	59,300	88,100	91,100	85,500
Mining Logging & Construction	1,700	1,800	1,600	2,500	2,800	2,500
Manufacturing	12,900	13,200	12,900	12,600	12,500	11,900
Trade, Transport & Utilities	10,800	11,200	10,400	17,200	18,800	16,400
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,300	2,300	2,300
Retail Trade	6,600	6,900	6,400	12,400	13,800	11,800
Information	500	500	500	1,300	1,300	1,300
Financial Activities	2,300	2,300	2,200	3,600	3,700	3,600
Professional & Business Serv	5,300	5,700	5,700	11,700	12,000	11,400
Educational & Health Serv	9,100	9,100	8,900	16,200	16,300	15,600
Leisure & Hospitality	6,500	7,200	6,100	8,800	9,000	8,500
Other Services	2,200	2,300	2,300	3,200	3,400	3,200
Government	8,700	8,700	8,700	11,000	11,300	11,100

\* Data Not Available

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015	Jan 2016	Dec 2015	Jan 2015
<b>Place of Residence</b>									
Labor Force	140,700	140,000	142,000	81,300	80,800	81,800	146,300	146,300	145,500
Employment	131,300	132,000	130,000	74,300	75,100	72,600	137,400	139,000	133,500
Unemployment	9,400	8,100	12,100	7,000	5,700	9,200	8,800	7,300	12,000
Rate (Percent)	6.7	5.8	8.5	8.6	7.1	11.3	6.0	5.0	8.2

### POVERTY RATES, FLINT MSA, 2014

		Below Poverty Level	
		Total	Percent
POPULATION	408,348	87,894	21.5%
<b>By AGE</b>			
Under 18 years	95,373	32,351	33.9%
18 to 64 years	249,061	50,835	20.4%
65 years and over	63,914	4,708	7.4%
<b>By SEX</b>			
Male	196,557	39,103	19.9%
Female	211,791	48,791	23.0%

### REGIONAL FOCUS

#### POVERTY STATUS IN THE FLINT MSA, 2014

During 2014 the number of individuals living below the poverty level in the Flint Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was estimated at 87,894, or 21.5 percent of the MSA's total population. This was similar to 2013, when the number of residents living below the poverty level was estimated to be 88,579, 21.6 percent of the total population. Individuals under 18 years old recorded the highest percent of people living below the poverty level at 33.9 percent. Among the sexes, the number of females living under the poverty level in the Flint MSA in 2014 stood at 48,791 or 23.0 percent of the total female population, compared with the number of males, at 39,103 or 19.9 percent of the total male population. In comparison, 16.2 percent of individuals in Michigan had income below the poverty level.

## January Unemployment Rates Increase Seasonally In All Of Michigan's Regional Labor Market Areas

January seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates moved upward in all of Michigan's 17 major labor market areas. Total employment levels fell over the month in most of the areas, while labor force levels advanced moderately in the majority of the state's labor market areas. Generally, Michigan's local labor markets report job reductions during the winter months, as typical seasonal factors such as weather conditions and post holiday layoffs temporarily increase the number of unemployed.

From December to January, jobless rate advances in the 17 regions ranged from 0.3 to 1.5 percentage points with a median hike of 0.8 of a percentage point. The largest rate gain was posted in the Northeast Lower Michigan region, up by 1.5 percentage points. The smallest rate increase was reported in the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), with a gain of 0.3 of a percentage point, followed by the Ann Arbor and Grand Rapids-

Wyoming MSAs both up by 0.4 of a percentage point.

Since January 2015 unemployment rates moved down in all 17 regional labor market areas. Rate declines ranged from -1.2 to -2.7 percentage points with a median drop of -1.7 percentage points. The largest unemployment rate reductions over this period were registered in the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan regions, with rate cuts of -2.7 and -2.2 percentage points, respectively. Over the year, total employment expanded noticeably in all 17 regions with a strong median increase of 2.8 percent.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Ann Arbor area had the lowest unemployment rate for January at 2.9 percent, followed by the Grand Rapids MSA with 3.2 percent. The highest jobless rates for the month were recorded in the Northeast Lower Michigan region and the Upper Peninsula with 8.6 and 6.7 percent, respectively.

## All Of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Record Seasonal Decreases In Payroll Jobs During January

Total nonfarm employment contracted in all of Michigan's 14 MSAs during the month of January, with the Saginaw and Niles-Benton Harbor areas reporting the largest drops at -3.3 and -3.2 percent, respectively. Job reductions were seasonal and were observed in both the goods producing sector (construction and manufacturing) and in the service-providing sector (retail trade, education and health services, leisure and hospitality services and government).

The service-providing sector posted job decreases in all the metropolitan areas, as the holiday shopping season ended and many retail establishments reduced staff. Retail trade experienced the largest number of jobs lost (-20,600), with the Detroit MSA reporting the highest numeric reduction of -9,200 jobs or -4.3 percent. Other job cuts were reported in education and health care services, -10,100 (mostly colleges and universities); professional and business services -7,900 (employment and temporary help services); and leisure and hospitality services, -5,200 (food and accommodation services, arts, entertainment and recreation).

The largest percentage job decreases in the leisure and hospitality sector were observed in the Niles-Benton Harbor and the Kalamazoo-Portege MSAs down by -9.7 and -4.4 percent, respectively. All but one of the areas experienced seasonal job declines in educational and health services, ranging from -0.6 percent (the Saginaw MSA) to -5.1 percent (the Jackson MSA). Most areas also posted job contractions in state and local government, as winter break brought temporary staffing cuts in primary and secondary educational facilities. The highest declines in government jobs were reported in the Kalamazoo MSA (-5.9 percent) and the Ann Arbor MSA (-3.9 percent).

In the goods producing sector, seasonal employment cut-

backs were observed in all but one of the 14 MSAs. Seasonal job losses were reported in the construction industry with job decreases ranging from -5.9 percent in the Grand Rapids area to -11.1 percent in the Jackson MSA.

Manufacturing jobs reported a mixed picture during January, with seven areas showing reductions; two areas having no changes; and the remaining five areas (the Grand Rapids, Jackson, Battle Creek, Muskegon and Saginaw MSAs) experiencing gains. The Lansing MSA had the largest percentage decrease in this sector at -4.9 percent, followed by the Niles-Benton Harbor and Bay City MSAs both down by -2.3 percent.

Average weekly earnings in Michigan's construction industry dropped by -\$52.41 during January, following seasonal reductions in average weekly hours worked throughout the industry, with foundation, structure and building exterior contractors reporting the largest weekly wage drop at -\$79.07. In the manufacturing sector, average weekly wages fell by -\$65.55, mainly as a result of decreases in overtime hours worked in durable goods. Transportation equipment posted a loss of -\$165.76, bringing the sector's total weekly earnings to \$1,067.84. Nondurable goods weekly wages also fell in January, down by -\$26.04.

The service-providing sector experienced seasonal declines in weekly earnings in all the listed industries during January. Leisure and hospitality services had the largest loss at -\$13.41, followed by financial activities (-\$12.04) and health care and social assistance (-\$9.42). The remaining sectors posted decreases as follows: retail trade fell by -\$5.82, followed by professional and business services (-\$4.19).

## HOURS AND EARNINGS For Selected Industries In Michigan January 2016 and December 2015

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	January	December	January	December	January	December
Construction	39.3	41.0	24.80	25.05	974.64	1,027.05
Manufacturing	42.2	44.5	20.37	20.79	859.61	925.16
Durable Goods	43.0	45.5	21.38	21.93	919.34	997.82
Transportation Equipment	43.8	48.0	24.38	25.70	1,067.84	1,233.60
Nondurable Goods	39.7	41.5	17.00	16.89	674.90	700.94
Retail Trade	28.9	30.1	14.13	13.76	408.36	414.18
Financial Activities	36.1	36.2	22.66	22.93	818.03	830.07
Professional & Business Services	35.1	35.6	23.35	23.14	819.59	823.78
Health Care & Social Assistance	31.4	31.4	19.94	20.24	626.12	635.54
Leisure & Hospitality	21.4	22.6	10.99	11.00	235.19	248.60

### Educational Attainment In the U.S. by Race, 2014 Annual Averages

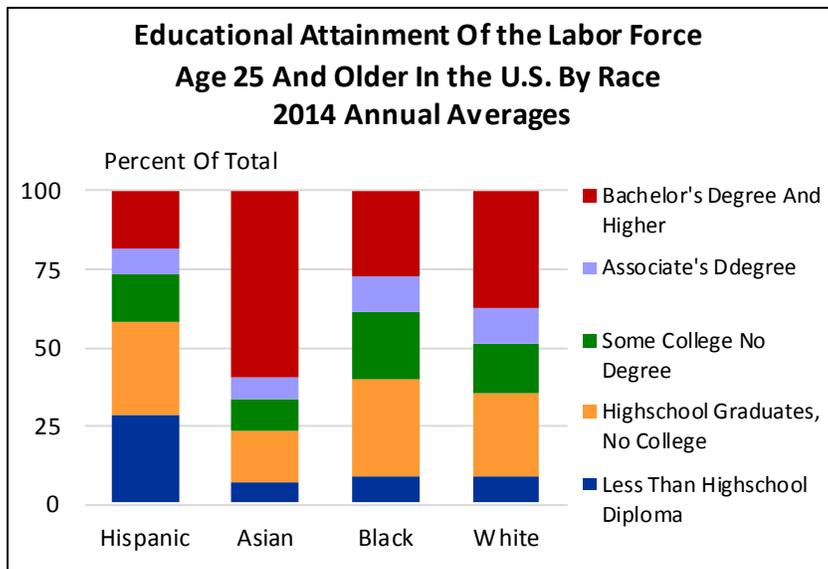
The share of the labor force among individuals age 25 years and older in the U.S. with at least a high school diploma was 90 percent among Whites, Blacks and Asians. By comparison, only 72 percent of Hispanics in the labor force had completed at least a high school diploma (see chart below). Among the ethnic groups, Asians were the most likely to have graduated from college (60 percent), compared with Whites (38 percent), Blacks (27 percent) and Hispanics (19 percent).

People with higher levels of education are more likely to be employed in higher paying jobs - such as those in management, professional, and related occupations. For workers age 25 and older, median earnings for all major race and ethnicity groups increased with higher educational attainment. However, Blacks and Hispanics generally had lower earnings than Whites and Asians at nearly all levels of educational attainment.

In the occupational categories, 51 percent of Asians worked in management, professional and related occupations - the highest paying major occupational category - compared with 39 percent of employed Whites, 30 percent of employed Blacks, and 21 percent of employed Hispanics.

Hispanics made up for 16 percent of total employment but were heavily represented in several detailed occupational categories such as miscellaneous agricultural workers (49 percent), maids and housekeeping cleaners (44 percent), and grounds maintenance works (44 percent). Blacks accounted for 11 percent of all employed workers, but made up one quarter or more of those in several specific occupations, including nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides (36 percent); security guards (30 percent), and bus drivers (25 percent). Asians accounted for six percent of all employed workers but made up a larger share of software developers (32 percent) and physicians and surgeons (21 percent). Whites made up 80 percent of all employed people, but accounted for 96 percent of farmers and other agricultural managers; 93 percent of construction managers; and 91 percent of chief executives.

*Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; November 2015*





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Labor Market News

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)  
 DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA  
 ANNUAL AVERAGE 2015**

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 and technical workers, the unemployed, and retirees.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors and dentists, 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, fell from an average of 221.8 index points in 2014 to an average of 218.7 in 2015. This -1.4 percent annual drop was due to lower costs for transportation, down by -7.7 percent, apparel (-6.7 percent), recreation (-0.4 percent) and medical care (-0.3 percent). Major categories posting price increases over the year were: food and beverages up by +1.2 percent, education and communication (+0.3 percent) and housing (+0.2 percent). The price for energy fell sharply by -17.9 percent. The reason for the slide in energy prices was the drop in motor fuel prices (-29.2 percent).

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)  
 ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)  
 DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA  
 ANNUAL AVERAGES 2015**

	Index No. Annual Average 2015	Percent Change From 2014 To 2015
1982-84=100		
<b>Detroit Metro All Items</b>	<b>218.7</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Food And Beverages</b>	<b>220.8</b>	<b>+1.2</b>
Food At Home	211.8	+0.1
Food Away From Home	234.6	+2.8
<b>Housing</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
Shelter	226.5	+1.1
Fuels & Utilities	236.6	-2.8
<b>Apparel</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
Motor Fuel	212.7	-29.2
<b>Medical Care</b>	<b>398.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Education &amp; Communication</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>Recreation</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Energy	201.8	-17.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; February 2016.