

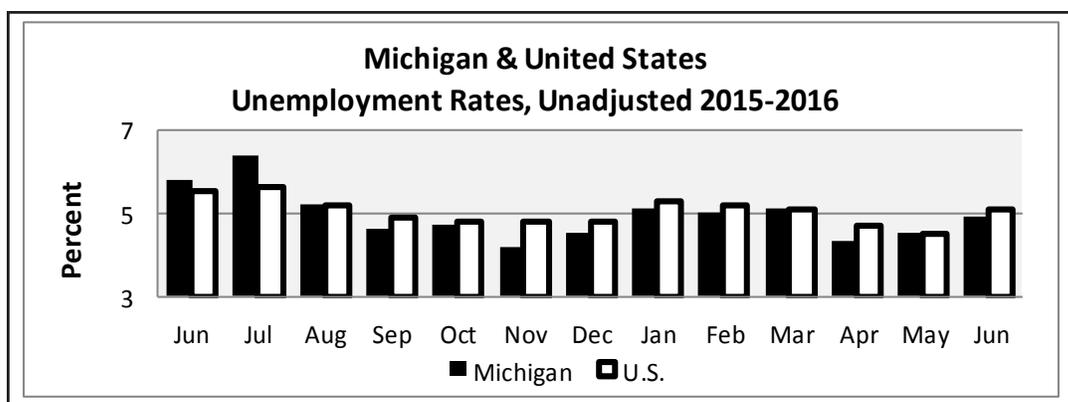
## Michigan's June Jobless Rate Increases Seasonally To 4.9 Percent

Michigan's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) moved up by four-tenths of a percentage point during the month of June to 4.9 percent. The state's civilian labor force edged up by 5,000 during the month to 4,863,000, employment declined by -17,000 to 4,623,000, while the number of the unemployed increased by 23,000 to 241,000.

Michigan's June 2016 jobless rate was two-tenths of a percentage point below the national rate, and nine-tenths of a percentage point below June 2015 rate of 5.8 percent. Michigan's second quarter 2016 average unemployment rate of 4.5 percent was six-tenths of a percentage point

below the state's first quarter rate of 5.1 percent and 1.1 percentage points below the average rate recorded in the second quarter of 2015. From the first quarter to the second quarter of 2016, total employment rose by 59,000 positions or 1.3 percent, while the number of unemployed fell by -21,000. The nation's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) also increased in June, moving up by 0.6 of a percentage point to 5.1 percent.

Compared to a year ago in June, Michigan's labor force advanced by 55,000, employment expanded by 94,000, and unemployment moved down by -38,000.



## Michigan Nonfarm Jobs Move Up Seasonally In June

Michigan's nonfarm employment increased during the month of June, as industry jobs moved up to 4,391,000. Employment opportunities advanced by 36,900 during the month with gains posted in the goods producing and service-providing sectors of the economy. Goods producing jobs expanded by 13,500 during the month, as a result of seasonal advances in the construction industry (+6,600), following

gains in specialty trade contractors and construction of buildings. Manufacturing jobs also moved up in June, mainly due to worker recalls from short term layoffs in transportation equipment manufacturing (+3,500).

Service-providing jobs reported a mixed picture during the month. The government (-13,300) and private educational services (-4,500) sectors had seasonal job reductions. On the other hand, leisure and hospitality services (+21,500), retail trade (+5,300), financial activities (+4,100), and professional and business services (+2,000) posted job gains. The result was that the service-providing sector had a gain of 23,400 jobs.

In June, average weekly hours in Michigan's manufacturing sector rose to 43.2, up from 42.6 hours in the previous month, while average hourly earnings increased by 26 cents to \$20.23. As a result, average weekly earnings in manufacturing climbed to \$973.94, a gain of +\$23.22 over May's total.

HOURS AND EARNINGS, MICHIGAN June & May 2016				
	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	2016 JUN	2016 MAY	2016 JUN	2016 MAY
Manufacturing	20.23	19.97	43.2	42.6
Durables	21.16	20.86	43.7	42.9
Transport Equip	22.74	22.18	44.8	44.0
Nondurables	17.28	17.18	41.7	41.6

## Occupational Projections For Michigan, 2014 - 2024

### The 12 Selected Detailed Occupations With The Most Annual Job Openings, 2014 - 2024

Occupations	Employment		Annual Open.
	2014	2024	
Retail Salespersons	142,040	151,150	5,834
Food Prep & Serving Workers	98,640	110,190	4,343
Cashiers	93,680	95,110	4,129
Waiters & Waitresses	74,560	77,390	3,871
Registered Nurses	93,670	105,290	3,372
Team Assemblers	100,460	111,080	3,219
Office Clerks, General	122,250	126,860	3,097
Customer Service Reps	86,710	96,130	3,077
General & Operations Mgrs	62,420	68,310	2,169
Mechanical Engineers	40,060	47,310	1,994
Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	54,870	56,780	1,933
Nursing Assistants	50,710	55,630	1,637

### The 12 Selected Fastest Growing Detailed Occupations 2014 - 2024

Occupations	Employment		Percent Change
	2014	2024	
Operations Research Analysts	1,990	2,700	35.7
Comp-Controlled Machine Tool Op.	10,650	13,910	30.6
Dental Lab Technicians	1,570	2,020	28.7
Physical Therapist Assistants	3,710	4,770	28.6
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	14,190	18,030	27.1
Personal Financial Advisors	6,520	8,270	26.8
Home Health Aides	37,920	47,870	26.2
Veterinary Technicians	2,990	3,730	24.7
Web Developers	2,880	3,590	24.7
Computer Systems Analysts	14,440	17,710	22.6
Physical Therapists	8,670	10,570	21.9
Market Research Analysts	12,110	14,720	21.6

**Detailed occupational employment forecasts for 2024 were developed by the Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget, Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives, and are available for the state of Michigan. Employment forecasts for 10 local Michigan regions were recently released for the period 2012 - 2022.**

Additional Labor Market Information (LMI) for Michigan and its areas can be obtained from the DTMB-LMI website at: [www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi)

*Source: Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget (DTMB), Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives (LMISI), July 2016.*

## Michigan

(Data In Thousands)

**Jun    May    Jun**  
2016   2016   2015

### Place of Residence

Labor Force	4,863	4,858	4,808
Employment	4,623	4,640	4,529
Unemployment	241	218	279
Rate (Percent)	4.9	4.5	5.8

### Industry Jobs (Place of Work)

Total Nonfarm	4,391	4,354	4,292
Goods Producing	773	759	759
Mining & Logging	7	7	8
Construction	163	157	158
Manufacturing	602	596	593
Durable Goods	453	449	449
Fabricated Metals	83	83	82
Machinery Manufact.	71	72	73
Transportation Equip.	177	174	176
Nondurable Goods	149	147	144
Service - Providing	3,618	3,595	3,533
Trade, Transport & Util.	784	777	780
Wholesale Trade	171	171	172
Retail Trade	477	472	472
Motor Vehicle Dealers	66	65	62
Food & Beverage Stores	80	79	79
General Merchandise	110	109	110
Transp, Warehousing & Util	136	134	136
Information	59	58	57
Financial Activities	219	215	210
Finance & Insurance	164	161	157
Real Estate & Rental	56	54	53
Prof & Business Services	674	672	647
Prof, Scientific & Technical	302	299	289
Management of Companies	61	60	60
Administrative Support	311	312	298
Education & Health Services	665	667	650
Education Services	72	76	74
Health Care & Social Asst	593	590	576
Leisure & Hospitality	457	435	438
Arts, Entertainment & Rec	64	56	61
Accommodation & Food	393	380	378
Other Services	174	171	170
Government	587	601	580
Federal	53	52	51
State	167	180	166
Local	367	369	363

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Ann Arbor			Battle Creek			Bay City		
	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	194,100	195,600	189,400	65,500	65,800	65,800	52,700	52,700	53,100
Employment	187,300	189,300	181,400	62,700	63,000	62,300	50,100	50,300	50,000
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	6,800 3.5	6,300 3.2	8,000 4.2	2,900 4.4	2,800 4.2	3,500 5.3	2,600 5.0	2,500 4.7	3,100 5.8
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	219,300	219,500	210,000	60,300	60,000	59,700	36,700	36,500	36,600
Mining, Logging & Construction	4,200	4,000	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,100	1,100	1,200
Manufacturing	15,100	14,800	14,600	12,300	12,100	12,100	4,200	4,200	4,100
Trade, Transport & Utilities	25,800	25,800	25,800	9,400	9,400	9,500	7,700	7,700	7,800
Wholesale Trade	5,400	5,400	5,500	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	16,700	16,800	16,600	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,200	5,200	5,300
Information	5,200	5,200	5,200	*	*	*	600	500	500
Financial Activities	7,600	7,400	7,400	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,300
Professional & Business Serv	31,500	31,900	28,700	6,400	6,400	6,100	3,500	3,400	3,400
Educational & Health Serv	27,500	27,500	27,400	11,000	11,000	10,700	7,100	7,000	6,900
Leisure & Hospitality	20,700	19,600	17,200	5,000	4,800	5,000	4,400	4,400	4,500
Other Services	6,700	6,700	6,700	2,000	2,000	2,100	1,400	1,400	1,500
Government	75,000	76,600	73,000	10,500	10,700	10,500	5,300	5,400	5,400

	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn (Data in Thousands)			Flint			Grand Rapids-Wyoming		
	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	2,065	2,055	2,014	184,500	185,200	185,900	569,500	570,600	562,100
Employment	1,946	1,955	1,881	175,000	175,900	174,500	550,000	552,400	538,800
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	119 5.8	100 4.9	134 6.6	9,500 5.1	9,300 5.0	11,400 6.2	19,500 3.4	18,100 3.2	23,300 4.1
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	2,004	1,986	1,962	141,700	141,000	140,900	547,100	543,600	531,000
Mining, Logging & Construction	70	69	70	5,200	4,800	4,700	23,200	22,200	21,900
Manufacturing	242	241	241	12,200	12,000	12,200	112,100	110,700	108,500
Trade, Transport & Utilities	364	362	363	29,200	28,900	29,400	97,300	96,700	94,900
Wholesale Trade	87	87	87	5,400	5,400	5,400	31,000	30,800	30,400
Retail Trade	212	210	209	20,000	19,700	20,300	51,100	50,900	49,500
Information	28	28	28	4,300	4,200	4,100	5,200	5,200	5,200
Financial Activities	114	113	109	6,300	6,300	6,400	25,600	25,100	24,500
Professional & Business Serv	407	405	392	15,700	16,000	15,800	79,200	78,000	76,600
Educational & Health Serv	312	310	303	28,700	28,600	28,400	87,100	88,500	84,500
Leisure & Hospitality	207	200	197	15,700	15,500	15,700	49,500	49,200	48,700
Other Services	78	77	77	5,600	5,600	5,500	22,200	21,900	21,800
Government	182	183	184	18,800	19,100	18,700	45,700	46,100	44,400

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

	Jackson			Kalamazoo-Portage			Lansing-East Lansing		
	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	72,400	72,800	74,600	168,400	168,900	167,500	242,200	248,600	241,300
Employment	69,000	69,600	70,500	161,400	162,300	159,100	232,500	237,200	229,500
Unemployment	3,400	3,300	4,100	7,000	6,600	8,400	9,700	11,300	11,900
Rate (Percent)	4.7	4.5	5.5	4.2	3.9	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.9
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	55,600	55,500	57,300	146,700	146,100	143,100	226,600	228,900	222,000
Mining, Logging & Construction	2,000	1,900	1,900	6,200	6,000	5,800	7,600	7,200	7,400
Manufacturing	9,800	9,800	9,900	21,900	21,500	21,000	21,300	18,900	19,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	12,400	12,400	12,900	26,400	26,300	26,300	35,900	35,700	35,000
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	6,900	6,800	7,200	5,800	5,800	5,900
Retail Trade	6,600	6,600	6,800	16,100	16,100	15,700	21,300	21,200	20,800
Information	300	300	400	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,100	3,000	3,000
Financial Activities	1,900	1,900	1,900	8,600	8,500	8,400	16,000	15,800	15,700
Professional & Business Serv	4,300	4,400	4,100	17,600	17,100	16,500	22,500	22,000	22,200
Educational & Health Serv	9,400	9,400	10,400	23,000	23,000	22,500	30,500	30,700	30,500
Leisure & Hospitality	5,300	5,100	5,400	15,700	16,100	16,100	19,800	19,400	19,700
Other Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,900	5,800	5,900	10,300	10,200	10,300
Government	7,700	7,800	7,900	20,400	20,800	19,600	59,600	66,000	58,500
	Midland			Monroe			Muskegon		
	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015
Place of Residence									
Labor Force	42,100	42,100	42,700	78,400	78,900	77,300	79,900	79,800	79,900
Employment	40,300	40,400	40,500	75,300	76,000	73,600	75,900	76,100	75,100
Unemployment	1,800	1,700	2,100	3,100	2,900	3,600	4,000	3,700	4,800
Rate (Percent)	4.3	4.0	5.0	3.9	3.7	4.7	5.0	4.7	6.0
Place of Work									
Total Nonfarm Jobs	38,800	38,400	38,800	44,100	44,000	43,000	66,700	66,100	65,600
Mining, Logging & Construction	*	*	*	2,700	3,000	2,400	2,200	2,100	2,200
Manufacturing	*	*	*	5,800	5,700	5,700	14,500	14,400	13,700
Trade, Transport & Utilities	*	*	*	11,400	11,400	11,400	14,200	14,100	13,800
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	1,900	1,900	1,800	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	5,600	5,600	5,600	11,100	11,000	11,100
Information	*	*	*	*	*	*	800	800	800
Financial Activities	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,900	1,900	1,800
Professional & Business Serv	*	*	*	5,200	5,100	4,600	3,800	3,900	3,700
Educational & Health Serv	*	*	*	5,700	5,800	5,400	11,400	11,400	11,800
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	5,200	5,000	4,900	8,200	7,600	8,100
Other Services	*	*	*	1,600	1,500	1,500	2,500	2,400	2,500
Government	3,100	3,000	3,100	5,100	5,100	5,300	7,200	7,500	7,200

\* Data Not Available

## Civilian Labor Force and Nonfarm Jobs Estimates

### Niles-Benton Harbor

### Saginaw

	Niles-Benton Harbor			Saginaw		
	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015
<i>Place of Residence</i>						
Labor Force	76,100	75,800	76,000	90,700	90,300	89,800
Employment	72,600	72,500	72,000	86,300	86,100	84,600
Unemployment	3,500	3,300	4,000	4,400	4,200	5,200
Rate (Percent)	4.6	4.3	5.3	4.8	4.7	5.8

#### Place of Work

Total Nonfarm Jobs	64,200	63,200	63,200	91,000	89,500	88,200
Mining, Logging & Construction	2,000	1,900	2,000	3,000	2,800	3,000
Manufacturing	13,600	13,500	13,200	13,200	12,900	12,400
Trade, Transport & Utilities	11,500	11,300	11,000	18,000	17,400	16,800
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	2,300	2,300	2,400
Retail Trade	6,900	6,800	6,800	13,100	12,600	11,900
Information	500	500	500	1,300	1,300	1,300
Financial Activities	2,400	2,300	2,300	3,700	3,700	3,700
Professional & Business Serv	5,300	5,400	6,000	12,300	12,000	11,800
Educational & Health Serv	8,900	9,000	8,900	16,200	16,200	15,900
Leisure & Hospitality	9,000	8,300	8,100	9,700	9,500	9,400
Other Services	2,200	2,200	2,400	3,200	3,300	3,300
Government	8,800	8,800	8,800	10,400	10,400	10,600

\* Data Not Available

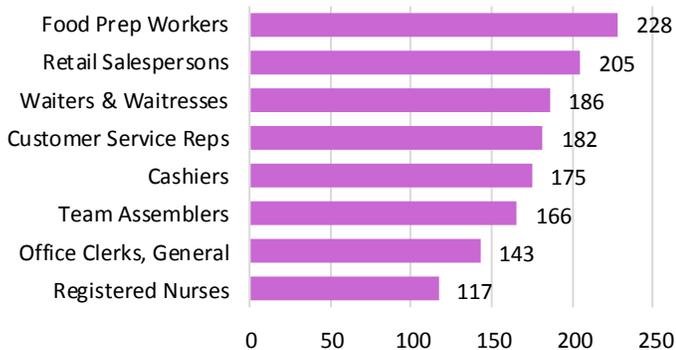
### Upper Peninsula

### Northeast Michigan

### Northwest Michigan

	Upper Peninsula			Northeast Michigan			Northwest Michigan		
	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015	Jun 2016	May 2016	Jun 2015
<i>Place of Residence</i>									
Labor Force	141,300	140,400	143,300	85,300	84,400	85,900	155,900	151,600	156,800
Employment	133,200	132,500	133,800	80,300	79,400	80,000	148,900	144,700	148,200
Unemployment	8,000	7,900	9,400	5,000	5,000	5,900	7,000	6,900	8,600
Rate (Percent)	5.7	5.6	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.8	4.5	4.6	5.5

#### Occupations With The Largest Number Of Projected Annual Openings, South Central Prosperity Region, 2012 - 2022



## REGIONAL FOCUS

### Occupations With the Largest Number of Projected Annual Openings, South Central Prosperity Region, 2012-2022

The total average number of annual openings by occupation in the South Central Prosperity Region (including Clinton, Eaton and Ingham counties) between 2012 and 2022 is projected to reach 7,161. Among the major occupational groups, the office and administrative support occupations and the food preparation and serving related occupations will take the lead with 1,051 and 790 annual openings, respectively. Detailed occupations with high forecast numbers of annual job openings include food preparation workers (228 openings), retail sales persons (205), waiters and waitresses (186) and registered nurses (117 openings).

## June Unemployment Rates Increase Moderately In The Majority Of Michigan's Labor Market Areas

Seasonally unadjusted June unemployment rates edged up in 14 of Michigan's 17 regional major labor market areas, while total employment levels fell in nearly all the areas. In general, Michigan's local labor markets were experiencing familiar seasonal developments, with seasonal hiring reported in leisure and hospitality services, retail trade and construction. However, those gains were somewhat offset by job cuts in state and local government education.

From May to June, unemployment rates moved up in 14 regions and decreased in three. Rate hikes were mostly minor with advances limited to 0.3 of a percentage point or less in all but one area. The exception was the Detroit-Warren-Dearborn Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) with a rate increase of 0.9 of a percentage point. Rate decreases were observed in the Lansing-East Lansing MSA, down by -0.6 of a percentage point, and the Northeast and Northwest Lower Michigan regions, both down by -0.1 of a percentage point.

### All But Two Of Michigan's Metropolitan Areas Report June Payroll Job Advances

Total nonfarm jobs increased in 12 of Michigan's 14 metro areas during the month of June. Among the areas reporting job increases the Saginaw and Niles-Benton Harbor MSAs had the largest growth at 1.7 and 1.6 percent, respectively. Employment advances in most areas were seasonal and were reported in construction, manufacturing and leisure and hospitality services.

In the goods producing sector, payroll jobs expanded in 12 of the 14 areas. The Lansing area experienced the largest gain at 10.7 percent followed by the Flint MSA (3.6 percent) and Saginaw MSA (3.2 percent). Numerically, the Lansing and Detroit MSAs had the largest increases, advancing by 2,800 and 2,500 jobs, respectively. In the remaining two areas, the Monroe MSA reported a job drop of -2.3 percent, while the Bay City MSA showed no good producing job change for the month.

Job hikes in the goods producing sector were the result of two major factors. Due to seasonal hiring in the construction industry, job increases were reported in this sector in 11 areas. The Flint MSA (up by 8.3 percent) and the Saginaw MSA (+7.1 percent) had the largest construction job gains. Manufacturing jobs moved up in all but two areas, with the Lansing MSA showing the highest increase at 12.7 percent, following worker recalls from temporary layoffs in the automotive sector. Advances in manufacturing in most areas were posted in both durable and nondurable goods.

In the service-providing sector, payroll jobs moved up in ten MSAs, with two areas showing no change and two

From June 2015 to June 2016, unemployment rates fell in all of the state's major regions, with decreases ranging from -0.7 to -1.1 percentage points, and with a median drop of -0.8 of a percentage point. The largest over-the-year rate cuts were recorded in the Flint, Muskegon and Saginaw MSAs along with the Northeast Lower Michigan region. Over the year, total employment expanded in 14 of the 17 regions, with a median hike of 1.3 percent. The largest over-the-year job gains were posted by the Detroit-Warren-Livonia (+3.5 percent), Ann Arbor (+3.3 percent) and Monroe (+2.3 percent) MSAs.

Among Michigan's major labor markets, the Grand Rapids-Wyoming and the Ann Arbor MSAs had the lowest jobless rate for the month at 3.4 and 3.5 percent, respectively. The highest unemployment rates in the month of June were recorded by the Northeast Lower Michigan region with 5.9 percent, followed by the Detroit MSA with 5.8 percent and the Upper Peninsula with 5.7 percent.

areas reporting reductions. The job decreases in these two areas were due to seasonal cutbacks in government, as higher educational facilities released staff for summer vacation. In the Lansing MSA, jobs in the service sector fell by -2.5 percent and in the Ann Arbor MSA jobs edged down by -0.4 percent.

Offsetting some of the education related reductions were seasonal job increases in leisure and hospitality services. All the areas but one posted job additions in this sector, with the Niles-Benton Harbor (+8.4 percent), Muskegon (+7.9 percent) and Ann Arbor (+5.6 percent) MSAs showing the largest percent advances for the month.

In Michigan's goods producing sector, June average weekly earnings in construction moved up by \$16.35, following modest gains in average weekly earnings in most sectors within the industry. The largest gain was reported by the Foundation, structure and building exterior contractor industry, up by \$35.66. In the manufacturing sector, average weekly wage rose by \$23.22 mainly due to an increase in overtime hours worked in durable goods. Transportation equipment had a gain of \$42.83, bringing the sector's weekly earnings up to \$1,018.50. Nondurable goods reported minor gains in average weekly earnings, up by \$5.89.

The service-providing sector revealed a mixed picture in weekly earnings during June, with professional and business services (+\$3.76), retail trade (+\$1.27) and leisure and hospitality services (+0.07) reporting minor gains. The remaining two sectors, financial activities (-\$25.19), and health care and social assistance (-\$4.20) had losses for the month.

**HOURS AND EARNINGS  
For Selected Industries In Michigan  
June and May 2016**

Area	Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	June	May	June	May	June	May
Construction	41.7	40.6	25.20	25.48	1,050.84	1,034.49
Manufacturing	43.2	42.6	20.23	19.97	873.94	850.72
Durable Goods	43.7	42.9	21.16	20.86	924.69	894.89
Transportation Equipment	44.8	44.0	22.74	22.18	1,018.75	975.92
Nondurable Goods	41.7	41.6	17.28	17.18	720.58	714.69
Retail Trade	30.0	29.7	14.12	14.22	423.60	422.33
Financial Activities	35.8	36.1	22.62	23.13	809.80	834.99
Professional & Business Services	35.5	35.6	22.92	22.75	813.66	809.90
Health Care & Social Assistance	31.6	31.7	19.79	19.86	625.36	629.56
Leisure & Hospitality	23.3	23.0	10.95	11.09	255.14	255.07

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)  
DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA  
JUNE 2016**

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 three main CPI series: 1) CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), 2) CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), and 3) Chained CPI for all urban consumers (C-CPI-U). The (CPI-U) and the C-CPI-U cover about 88 percent of the U.S. population, while the CPI-W covers 28 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 various categories of consumer spending - such as food, clothing, shelter, fuels, and medical services - that people buy for day-to-day living. CPI data is published for the U.S., four major regions, metropolitan areas and nonmetropolitan urban areas. The CPI data for the Detroit-Ann Arbor-Flint Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) is published every other month.

Consumer prices (CPI-U) in the Detroit CMSA increased from an average of 221.4 index points in April 2016 to an average of 224.1 points in June 2016. This +1.2 percent hike was due mostly to higher costs for recreation, up by 4.9 percent and transportation (+4.8 percent). Other major categories to report minor price gains for this period included housing (+0.4 percent), apparel (+0.4 percent) and medical care (+0.1 percent). The major categories to report price reductions for the period were food and beverages (-0.9 percent) and education and communication (-0.8 percent). Prices for energy in general expanded by +11.9 percent.

**ALL URBAN CONSUMERS (CPI-U)  
DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA  
JUNE 2016**

	Index Number For June 2016	Percent Change From Apr. 2016 To Jun. 2016
<b>Detroit Metro All Items</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>+1.2</b>
Food And Beverages	221.6	-0.9
Food At Home	212.1	-0.6
Food Away From Home	235.8	-1.3
Housing	205.2	+0.4
Shelter	233.7	+0.4
Fuels & Utilities	237.0	+1.8
Apparel	109.4	+0.4
Transportation	234.8	+4.8
Motor Fuel	230.3	+24.3
Medical Care	416.6	+0.1
Education & Communicat.	147.4	-0.8
Recreation	122.1	+4.9
Energy	208.4	+11.9



Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget  
 Bureau of Labor Market Information & Strategic Initiatives  
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Labor Market News

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN INFLATION AND INCOME OUTLOOK, 2015 - 2017**

Periodically the University of Michigan’s forecasting group (Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics - RSQE) prepares projections for indicators of the state’s economy. In May of 2016 a new forecast was published, including information on expected inflation and income growth in Michigan from 2015 through 2017.

The RSQE economists observe that local inflation as measured by the Detroit Consumer Price Index (CPI) fell by -1.4 percent during calendar-year 2015. The drop was caused by a strong decline in energy prices, along with little or no changes in core items. (Core items are all the items included in the CPI, excluding food and energy. For example, Housing, Medical Care and Education & Communication are core items). However, energy prices and core inflation will move up in the next two years, and local inflation will rise by 1.1 percent in 2016 and 2.1 percent in 2017.

Personal income will increase in the following three years, advancing by 4.3 percent in 2015 and moderating its growth to 3.9 and 3.8 percent in 2016 and 2017, respectively. These weaker gains will be related to slower increases in wage and salaries, property income and transfer payments.

In 2015 the growth in real disposable income (personal income adjusted to taxes and inflation) stood at 5.1 percent. This was caused by a decline in the local CPI as well as a solid hike in personal income. In 2016 and 2017, as inflation returns along with a minor drop in personal income growth, the rise of real disposable income will slow down to 2.6 and 1.6 percent, respectively.

Source: *Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics (RSQE), University of Michigan, June 2016*

