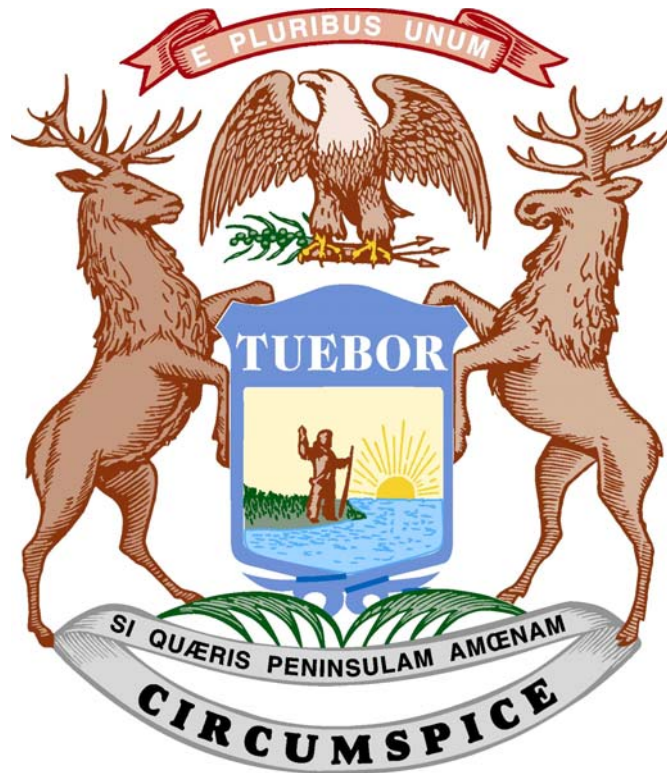
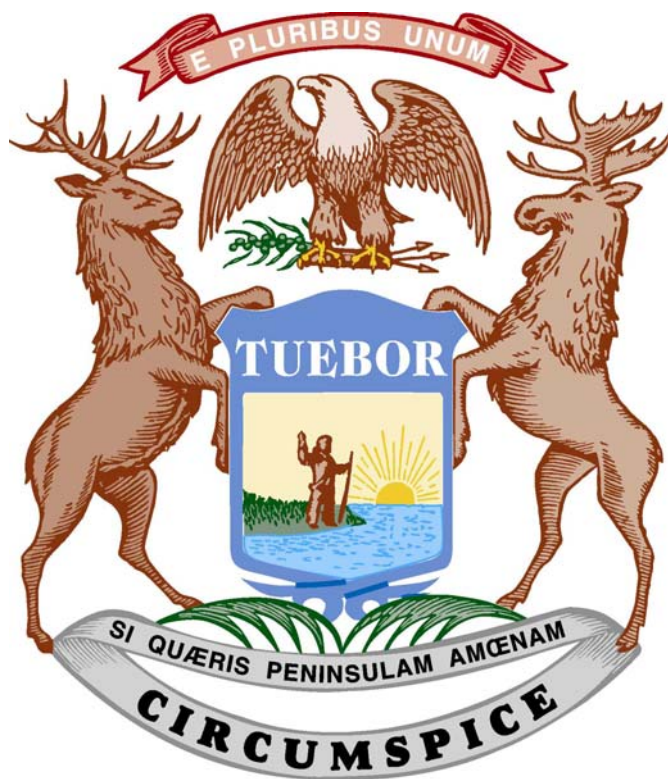


# 2007 ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR



**Jennifer M. Granholm**  
**Governor of Michigan**

# 2007 ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR



**Jennifer M. Granholm, Governor**

Transmitted to the Michigan Legislature  
April 2008



STATE OF MICHIGAN  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
LANSING

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM  
GOVERNOR

JOHN D. CHERRY, JR.  
LT. GOVERNOR

April 2008

To the Members of the Michigan Legislature and the People of the State of Michigan:

This document, the *2007 Economic Report of the Governor*, has been prepared to describe to you the current economic challenges we are facing, and update you on some of the important steps we have taken to meet those challenges.

In last year's report we discussed the painful transition Michigan is undertaking. Michigan has been losing jobs since 2000 as the domestic auto companies have restructured to better compete in the global market. The abundance of high-paying manufacturing jobs that brought prosperity to the state in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century will not be there to ensure prosperity in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. While manufacturing will continue to be important to Michigan, Michigan will need to pursue jobs in a number of areas to succeed.

In the past couple of years, Michigan has made important progress in laying the groundwork for the future. Michigan replaced the outdated single business tax with the Michigan business tax, a tax designed to make Michigan more business friendly and attract businesses to the state. Recently the Governor signed a film incentive package that gives Michigan the best incentives in the nation to make movies. Our economic plans include engaging in the largest tourism promotion effort in Michigan history; creating jobs while providing \$800 million in infrastructure for our colleges and universities and other public facilities; committing \$300 million in new investment for job creating companies that need assistance with capital; revising the incentives offered by the Michigan Economic Growth Authority to make them more flexible and competitive, and providing new tools for growing the alternative energy industry. Michigan has put in place a new rigorous high school curriculum so that our students will be better prepared for the jobs of the future. Michigan has enacted the Michigan Promise scholarship to help ensure access to college for all Michigan families. The No Worker Left Behind program provides training opportunities to workers adversely affected by the recent economic shifts. There is more work to be done, but we have made significant progress.

I hope this report provides useful information to individuals, policymakers, and businesses on where our great state stands, and I hope it stimulates discussion to generate the great ideas that will keep our state moving forward.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Granholm".

Jennifer M. Granholm  
Governor



STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY  
LANSING

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM  
GOVERNOR

ROBERT J. KLEINE  
STATE TREASURER

April 2008

The Honorable Jennifer M. Granholm  
Governor of Michigan  
State Capitol  
Lansing, Michigan 48909

Dear Governor Granholm:

It is my pleasure to submit to you the *2007 Economic Report of the Governor*. The *Report* highlights the economic challenges being faced by our state and some of the important steps being undertaken to address these challenges.

The *Report* provides an overview of Michigan's economy and recent economic events and the challenges created by these events. The report then discusses the numerous reform efforts underway. In addition, the report contains detailed statistical tables describing a number of important features of Michigan's economy.

We hope this report provides useful information to individuals, policymakers, and businesses which will help them in decision making as they strive to make our state a better place to live and work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert J. Kleine".

Robert J. Kleine  
State Treasurer

## **Acknowledgements**

This *Report* was prepared by the staff of the Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis of the Michigan Department of Treasury. Important contributions were made by Diane Burton, Evah Cole, Scott Darragh, Jeff Guilfoyle, Denise Heidt, Andrew Lockwood, Mindy Parshall and Thomas Patchak-Schuster.

The Michigan Department of Treasury is solely responsible for the accuracy of the information presented in this *Report*.

# 2007 Economic Report of the Governor

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**2007 Economic Report  
of the Governor**

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## **Introduction**

In many ways, 2007 was a difficult year for the state of Michigan. Michigan's employment declined for the seventh straight year in 2007. The slowing economy resulted in lower revenues and the need for significant cuts in both the FY 2007 and FY 2008 state budgets. However, the state did make significant progress in a number of areas in 2007, including improving the state's tax climate, reducing the state's structural deficit, and improving the state's cash flow.

As this report will make clear, Michigan's economic woes can be attributed directly to the struggles of the domestic automakers. When Michigan's automakers dominated the world market, they generated income that led to the prosperity of both workers and shareholders. The automakers produced an abundance of jobs helping to secure a middle class lifestyle for millions of Michigan workers. Intense global competition has led to the steady erosion of the market share of the three Michigan based manufacturers, Ford, GM, and Chrysler (the "Big 3"). The reduced market share coupled with significant manufacturing productivity increases has reduced the Big 3's need for workers and has led to significant downsizing in the state's automotive employment.

As the automotive sector begins to stabilize, employment in Michigan will stop falling, and the state's economy will begin to grow once again. However, the stabilizing of Michigan's economy will not result in an automatic return to prosperity. It is unlikely that the auto industry will be the engine of economic growth in the future that it was in the past. Michigan will need to turn to other sources for the high paying jobs of the future. Michigan will be in competition for these jobs with the other forty-nine states as well as with Europe, China, India, Mexico, and other rapidly developing countries. To be successful in the future, Michigan needs to put the right pieces in place now to be competitive. Michigan needs to create a business climate that will attract businesses to the state, and Michigan needs to train its citizens with the skills that businesses will be seeking.

Recently, Michigan has made some important strides. Michigan took key steps towards preparing its workforce for the future with the passage of the Michigan Promise Scholarship and the enactment of one of the nation's most rigorous high school curriculums. The business climate was dramatically improved when the single business tax (SBT) was replaced with the Michigan business tax (MBT). The MBT is more business friendly than the SBT and it provides significant incentives to invest in Michigan, to employ Michigan residents, and to perform research and development in the state.

This report will summarize the current economic climate in Michigan and some of the economic challenges facing the state. It will discuss the actions that the state is taking to meet those challenges and prepare the state and its citizens for the future. It is hoped that this report will provide useful background information to state policymakers and the citizens of this state as they contemplate future actions the state can take to help ensure that Michigan continues to be a great place to live and work.

## **Background on Michigan's Economy**

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that there were 10,071,800 people in Michigan in 2007, ranking the state the 8<sup>th</sup> largest behind California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois,

Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Michigan's population has been flat in recent years with the population increasing by less than 50,000 in 9 of the past 11 years. Michigan's population actually declined slightly in 2007 (-30,500) because net migration (-74,300) reduced the state's population by more than births less deaths increased it (42,700). Michigan's negative net migration is not primarily due to residents leaving the state, but rather is attributable to very low in-migration. Between 2000 and 2006, Michigan ranked last among the states in annual out-migration. Michigan out-migration averaged 1.7 percent per year compared to the U.S. average of 2.4 percent. However, Michigan also ranked 49<sup>th</sup> lowest for in-migration, with in-migration of just 0.5 percent, compared to the national average of 2.8 percent.<sup>1</sup>

## Fewer People Leave Michigan Than Other States

Average of Annual Rates from 2000-2006

State	Rate of Out-Migration To Other States	Rank
United States	2.4%	
District of Columbia	8.3%	1
Alaska	7.3%	2
Wyoming	5.0%	3
Hawaii	4.5%	4
Nevada	4.2%	5
California	1.9%	46
Ohio	1.8%	47
Wisconsin	1.8%	48
Texas	1.8%	49
Pennsylvania	1.8%	50
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: Michigan Department of History, Arts, and Library using U.S. Census data.

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<sup>1</sup> This information based on data from State Demographer, Ken Darga, March 2008.

## Fewer People Migrate to Michigan

Average of Annual Rates from 2000-2006

State	Rate of In-Migration	
	From Other States	Rank
United States	2.8%	
District of Columbia	7.3%	1
Nevada	7.0%	2
Alaska	6.0%	3
Wyoming	5.6%	4
Arizona	5.5%	5
Idaho	5.3%	6
Illinois	1.9%	47
Ohio	1.8%	48
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>49</b>
California	1.6%	50
New York	1.2%	51

Source: Michigan Department of History, Arts, and Library using U.S. Census data.

Texas, California, and Florida added the most residents between 2000 and 2007 adding 3.1 million, 2.7 million, and 2.3 million residents respectively. Michigan had the 30<sup>th</sup> largest increase in residents between 2000 and 2007, adding 133,300 people. By contrast the two states ranking just below Michigan in overall population added significantly more residents than Michigan. Georgia added 1,358,000 residents between 2000 and 2007 and now stands just 527,000 residents behind Michigan, while North Carolina added 1,015,000 residents and stands 1,011,000 residents behind Michigan.

In percentage terms, the fastest growing states are generally, but not always, low population states. Nevada grew the fastest in percentage terms between 2000 and 2007, adding 567,000 residents, representing a 28.4 percent increase. Other fast growing states included Arizona (23.5 percent), Utah (18.5 percent), Georgia (16.6 percent), and Idaho (15.9 percent). Michigan had the 45<sup>th</sup> highest percentage increase in population growth with 1.3 percent growth, ahead of Pennsylvania (1.2 percent), Ohio (1.0 percent), Rhode Island (0.9 percent), West Virginia (0.2 percent), and North Dakota (-0.4 percent).

Michigan's population is concentrated in the southeastern portion of the state. The state's three most heavily populated counties are Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb, which together contain almost 40 percent of the state's population. Kent County, the location of the City of Grand Rapids, contains 6 percent of the state's population.

Michigan's most populous counties also represent the highest concentration of Michigan private sector workers. Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties account for 45 percent of the state's private sector employment and 52 percent of the state's private sector payroll. Kent County has

8.5 percent of the state's private sector employment and 7.9 percent of the state's private sector payroll.

## Michigan Labor Force Statistics

Category	Unemployment Rate (%)			Labor Force Participation Rate (%)		
	1999	2007	Change	1999	2007	Change
<u>Age</u>						
16 - 24 years	9.1	14.0	4.8 pts	71.9	61.6	-10.2 pts
25 - 44 years	2.9	7.0	4.0	85.0	81.6	-3.4
45 - 64 years	2.0	4.7	2.8	72.9	70.8	-2.1
Over 65 years	2.3	3.5	1.2	12.0	14.1	2.2
All Groups	3.8	7.1	3.3	68.5	64.2	-4.4

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

Michigan's civilian labor force consisted of 5,020,000 people in 2007, representing 64.2 percent of the population 16 and over. Of these workers, 92.9 percent were employed and 7.1 percent were unemployed. Michigan's unemployment rate is lower for older workers, with just 3.5 percent of those 65 and older unemployed, compared to 14.0 percent for those ages 16 to 24 years.

Michigan's unemployment rate was significantly higher in 2007 than it was in 1999, with the rate rising from 3.8 percent to 7.1 percent. The unemployment rate is calculated with workers currently in the labor force. Workers that are not employed and that are not currently seeking work are not part of the labor force. Michigan saw a significant decline in the labor force participation rate between 1999 and 2007, with the participation rate falling from 68.5 percent to 64.2 percent. This decline is significantly higher than the decline at the national level where participation fell from 67.1 percent in 1999 to 66.0 percent in 2000. The extensive early retirement incentives offered by the auto companies over this time period is presumably responsible for a significant portion of Michigan's decline. Workers who retire from a job who do not seek new employment opportunities are no longer included in the labor force and unemployment statistics.

However, not all of the drop in the participation rate can be attributed to early retirements. The labor force participation rate for individuals ages 16 to 24 years dropped by 10.2 percentage points, from 71.9 percent to 61.6 percent. As noted above, this age group also has the highest unemployment rate. The employment difficulties faced by these workers highlights the need for programs such as the Michigan Promise Scholarship, and the No Worker Left Behind Program.

Michigan payroll employment totaled 4,262,000 in 2007.<sup>2</sup> Major employment sectors include private service producing (66.0 percent of Michigan employment), government (15.4 percent), manufacturing (14.5 percent), and construction (3.9 percent).

Major sub-sectors in the private service producing category include wholesale and retail trade (15.5 percent of total state employment), health and education services (14.0 percent), professional and business services (13.5 percent), and leisure and hospitality (9.5 percent).

Michigan employment has been declining in recent years. Employment peaked in 2000 at 4,676,900, and fell 8.9 percent between 2000 and 2007. The downturn in Michigan employment is due to the sharp declines in the manufacturing sector employment, which has fallen 31.3 percent since 2000. The manufacturing declines are due primarily to restructuring in the domestic auto industry.

The manufacturing share of employment has been declining in Michigan and nationwide for decades. The increased use of capital in production has led to significant productivity improvements that have allowed goods to be produced with less labor. In the middle part of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, manufacturing accounted for approximately half of Michigan employment. By 2007, the manufacturing share of employment had fallen to 14.5 percent, meaning that manufacturing employment has gone from representing one in two Michigan jobs to just one in seven jobs.<sup>3</sup>

Employment growth at the national level was relatively weak between 2001 and 2003, with national employment growth at 0.0 percent in 2001, -1.1 percent in 2002, and -0.3 percent in 2003. U.S. employment growth turned positive in 2004, with employment growth of 1.1 percent, and then showed continued improvement in 2005 and 2006 with employment growth of 1.7 percent and 1.8 percent. Growth slowed to 1.1 percent in 2007.

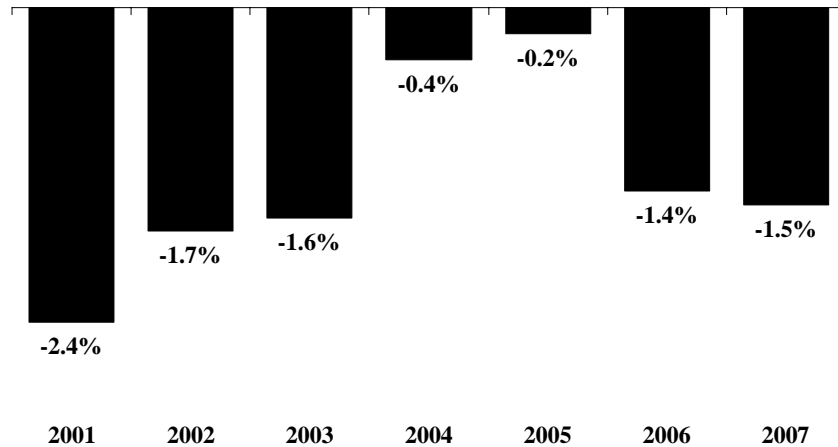
Michigan employment declined continually over this time period, with the sharpest declines occurring in 2001, 2002, and 2003. As the economic recovery took hold at the national level and U.S. employment growth improved, Michigan saw progressively smaller employment declines, with employment falling a marginal 0.2 percent in 2005. However, in 2006 and 2007 Michigan employment again fell sharply while the national economy continued to add jobs.

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<sup>2</sup> Michigan labor force, unemployment, and labor force participation statistics use statistics produced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics from a survey of households. The industry and employment statistics are from a survey of payroll employment also produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The household survey includes domestic and self-employed workers and therefore provides a higher employment total than the survey of employers.

<sup>3</sup> Changes in the definitions of industry classifications from SIC to NAICS makes employment data from before 1990 not directly comparable with current statistics, but the reduction in the manufacturing share of employment is pronounced under both classifications.

## Change in Michigan Payroll Employment



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

The 2006 Michigan employment decline came as a surprise. The national economy continued to be strong in 2006 and the initial statistical release put 2006 Michigan employment down just 0.4 percent compared to 2005. In March of 2007, revised Michigan employment statistics were released indicating that the employment decline for 2006 was in fact -1.1 percent, meaning that Michigan had lost 49,200 jobs in 2006 in contrast to the originally reported employment decline of 17,800. Employment from 2006 was revised further in March of 2008, and the decline now stands at 1.4 percent.

The monthly data showed an even larger decline than the annual averages suggested, with the originally released December 2006 employment total lowered by 51,000 when the revised data were released. These employment declines reflect the fact that Michigan's economy was rapidly weakening in the fall of 2006. The weakening was not reflected in the initially released employment statistics, but it was reflected in state revenues. Combined General Fund and School Aid Fund revenues finished FY 2006 \$206 million below the May 2006 Consensus estimates, and the revenue forecast for these funds for FY 2007 was lowered by \$556 million at the January Conference.

Although auto related employment declined sharply in 2006, this was not the reason for the revisions. The transportation equipment employment totals were revised downward only slightly from -8.1 percent to -8.5 percent. Rather the largest revisions occurred in sectors that appeared to be growing prior to the revisions. Construction employment, which was originally reported to be flat in 2006, was revised to show a material weakening with the growth rate revised to -4.8 percent. Professional and business services growth was revised from a 3.2 percent increase in 2006 to a 0.7 percent decline.

The 2006 employment revisions materially changed the short term outlook for Michigan's economy. Prior to the revisions, it appeared that the strong national economy would provide enough support so that Michigan's economy could start to recover despite the ongoing

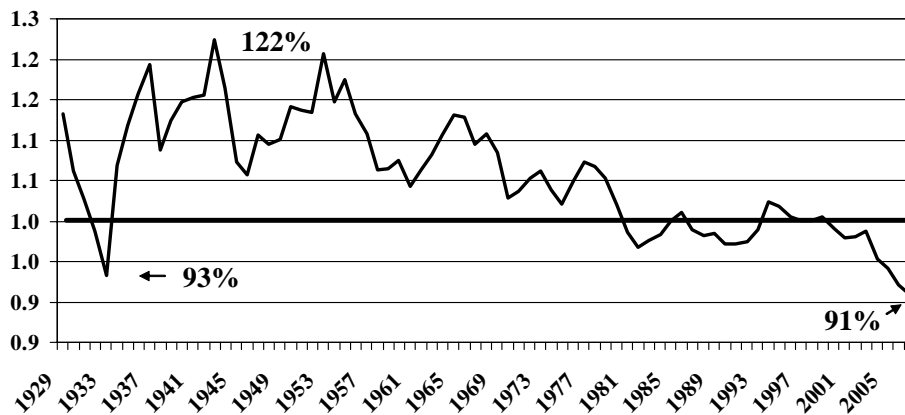
restructuring in the auto industry. After the revisions, it became clear that auto sector employment declines were simply too much for the state's economy to overcome in the short run and increased the likelihood that Michigan would be unable to show any employment growth until the restructuring in the auto sector had run its course.

As will be discussed in more detail, the Big 3 offered extensive employee buyout programs in 2006 and 2007, dramatically reducing their headcount. The drop in Big 3 headcount had a significant effect on many other industries, causing these industries to also contract. The buyout programs accelerated the changes occurring in the auto industry, but most analysts believe the industry still has a couple of years of restructuring ahead of it. The continued restructuring combined with the slowing national economy makes it unlikely that Michigan employment will be able to show any employment growth before the end of 2009.

In 2007, Michigan per capita personal income totaled \$35,086, up 3.8 percent from 2006. Michigan per capita income was 91 percent of the U.S. total of \$38,611, below even the 93 percent level hit in 1933. U.S. per capita personal income grew 5.2 percent in 2007, increasing the gap between U.S. and Michigan per capita income. Michigan per capita income consistently exceeded the national average from 1937 through 1981 due to the dominance of Michigan's auto industry. Between 1981 and 1999, Michigan personal income hovered close to the national average and was approximately equal to the national average in 1999.

## Michigan Personal Income Falling Relative to U.S.

**Michigan per Capita Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Income**



Source: Department of Treasury calculations from Bureau of Economic Analysis data.

The restructuring of Michigan's auto industry and the resulting employment declines have caused Michigan's income growth to lag behind the nation. When the auto restructuring is complete, the gap between Michigan and national per capita income will narrow as previously idled workers find new employment. However, for Michigan to fully catch up or exceed the national average of per capita income, Michigan will need to invest in its workers to make sure they have the skills necessary to attract high paying jobs to the state.

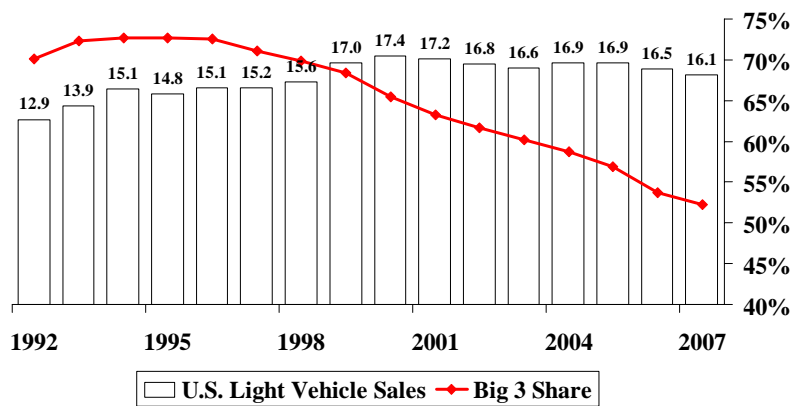


## Auto Sector Restructuring

As noted, Michigan's economy has been performing significantly worse than the national economy. The poor performance has raised questions as to the primary cause. Many possibilities have been suggested, but the restructuring of the Big 3 has always seemed the most likely explanation. According to a study published by the Upjohn Institute in the summer of 2006, Michigan's recent slow growth is not due to excessive business taxes or inadequate job skills. Rather the study concludes that the auto industry has depressed Michigan's employment growth since 2000 considerably, and that but for the auto downturn, Michigan's employment growth would have been close to the U.S. average. In fact, the Upjohn study concludes that Michigan's employment growth would have exceeded the U.S. average by approximately 0.3 percent per year, but for the restructuring in the auto industry.<sup>4</sup>

Michigan's traditionally high concentration in auto sector employment has always made the state's economy vulnerable to the swings in the auto industry. Michigan has more than 7 times the national concentration of auto workers. In recent years, Michigan has suffered from a sharp decline in the market share of the state's auto manufacturers and this decline has led to a decline in automotive employment. As recently as 1997, the Big 3's U.S. vehicle market share was over 70 percent. Since then, market share has declined sharply for a number of reasons including increased competition by foreign nameplates in light trucks and sport utility vehicles, rising gasoline prices, and changing tastes of domestic consumers. In 2007, the market share of the Big 3 was just 51 percent.

### Big 3 Auto Companies Losing Market Share



Source: Automotive News.

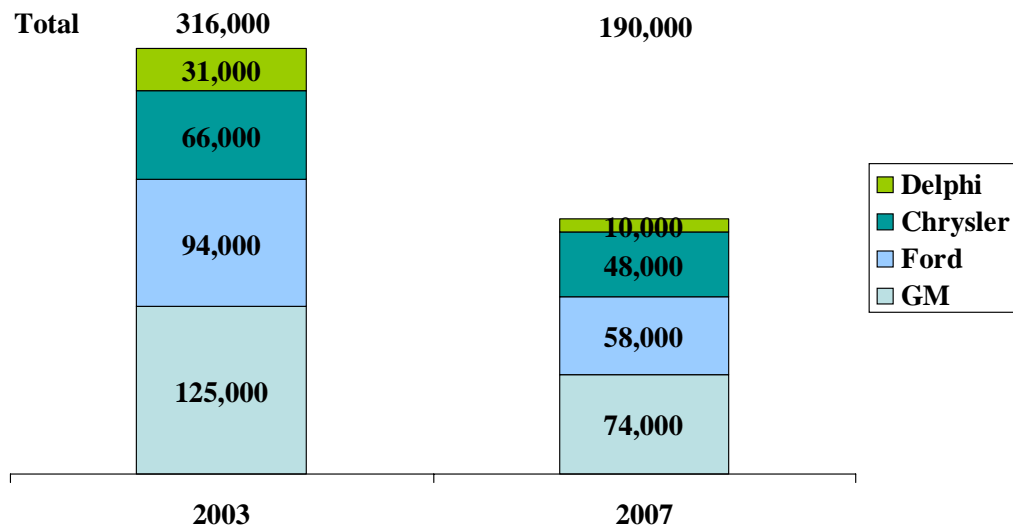
Given relatively stable national vehicle sales in recent years, the sharp decline in Big 3 market share resulted in a sharp decline in Big 3 sales. As might be expected, this has also led to a significant reduction in employment. Between 2000 and 2007, Michigan vehicle employment

<sup>4</sup>Timothy Bartik et al, "Michigan Economic Competitiveness and Public Policy," *State Tax Notes* 42 no. 5 (October 30, 2006): 297-319.

fell by 40 percent. Vehicle employment is expected to continue falling over the next several years as Big 3 market share continues to decline.

To cope with declining market share, the Big 3 have taken significant actions to improve their competitiveness. In the spring of 2006, GM offered a buyout plan to all of its hourly workers in an effort to reduce its national headcount by 30,000 workers. GM also announced the closing of a number of facilities, including the Lansing Craft Center, the Lansing Stamping Plant, the Flint Engine Plant, and the Ypsilanti Parts Distribution Center. Ford offered a similar buyout plan in the summer of 2006 and over 38,000 workers nationwide accepted, more than half its hourly workforce. Ford announced 14 facility closings nationally, including Michigan’s Wixom assembly plant.

## UAW Membership Shrinks Dramatically



Source: Wall Street Journal 9/11/2007.

In 1998, Chrysler and Daimler-Benz merged to form DaimlerChrysler. In 2007, the merger was dissolved as Cerebus Capital Management took an 80 percent stake in Chrysler, with Daimler maintaining the remaining portion. When Chrysler and Daimler merged in 1998, Chrysler was valued at \$36 billion. In 2007, Cerebus purchased Chrysler for just under \$8 billion.

Significant changes were also made in the contracts agreed to between the Big 3 and the United Auto Workers (UAW) union in the fall of 2007. The new contract provisions create a second tier wage structure for workers with non-core jobs. Compensation for current employees is approximately \$28 per hour. Workers hired in under the second tier will be paid approximately \$15 per hour. In addition, the pension benefits provided to new workers will be significantly less generous than the benefits provided to current workers.

# New Tier II Package for GM

	New Core Rate	Existing GM Employees			
Base Wage	\$15.30 Base (\$14.00 Start)	\$28.12 Base			
Active Health Care	15% employee cost share + \$600 Flex Spending Account	5% employee cost share			
Retiree Health Care	In lieu of, \$1.00/hr 401(k) contribution	Future VEBA Trust			
Pension	Cash Balance Plan at 6.4%	Traditional Pension			
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">2008 All-in Cost/Hr</td> <td style="width: 35%; text-align: center;">\$25.65</td> <td style="width: 35%; text-align: center;">\$78.21 (incl OPEB) Memo: \$60 excl. OPEB</td> </tr> </table>			2008 All-in Cost/Hr	\$25.65	\$78.21 (incl OPEB) Memo: \$60 excl. OPEB
2008 All-in Cost/Hr	\$25.65	\$78.21 (incl OPEB) Memo: \$60 excl. OPEB			

Source: Center for Automotive Research

Additionally, healthcare for retirees will now be provided through Voluntary Employee Beneficiary Associations (VEBAs) that will be funded by the Big 3, but controlled by the UAW. Once the VEBAs are funded, responsibility for providing healthcare to retirees shifts from the Big 3 to the unions. This change provides significant benefits for both the Big 3 and the UAW. The VEBAs allow the Big 3 to remove a significant liability from their books. The Big 3 are also able to fund the VEBAs at a discount from the full actuarial rate. The VEBAs allow the UAW to significantly reduce the risks associated with having the Big 3 responsible for retiree healthcare. The UAW will be in control of the assets and retiree healthcare will no longer be exposed to risk that one of the Big 3 might go bankrupt and be unable to provide healthcare to retirees.

All of these changes have been very hard on Michigan's economy. The dramatic reduction in Big 3 headcount and the associated loss of spin-off jobs have been the primary cause of Michigan's economic woes. However, the recent changes will make the Big 3 much more competitive going forward. The Center for Automotive Research has estimated that the recent contract changes will reduce GM's cost disadvantage with Toyota from \$4,000 to \$800 per car.

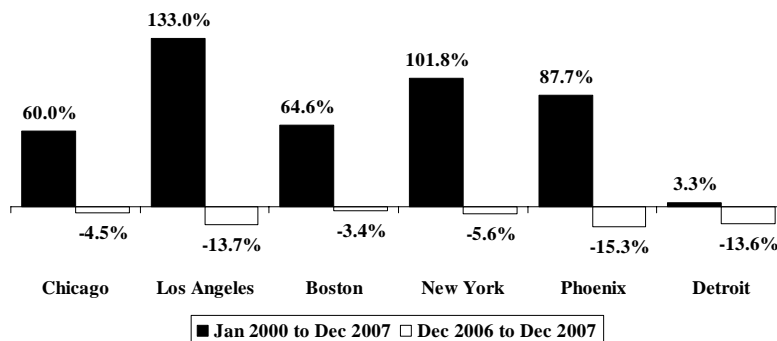
## Housing

The significant changes in the auto industry are close to having run their course, meaning increased potential for Michigan to return to employment growth. However, in 2007 it became apparent that the U.S. economy was going to slow significantly in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter and into 2008. The primary reason for the U.S. slowdown is a sharp correction occurring in the U.S. housing market. The slowing U.S. economy will add pressure to Michigan's struggling economy and limit any chance of employment growth over the next two years.

Coming out of the 2001 national recession, the Federal Reserve sharply lowered interest rates. Between June of 2000 and July of 2003, the effective federal funds rate fell from 6.5 percent to approximately 1.0 percent due to a series of Federal Reserve rate cuts. These interest rate reductions led to sharp reductions in housing mortgage rates. The 30-year conventional mortgage rate fell from over 8.0 percent in early 2000 to approximately 5.5 percent in the middle of 2005. Adjustable rate mortgages fell even more sharply with one-year adjustable rate mortgages falling below 4 percent for much of 2003 and 2004 and many mortgages were offered with even lower "teaser" rates. The low interest rates, combined with the stock market declines occurring in 2000 and 2001, encouraged investment in residential housing. Home prices in many areas began to rise rapidly leading to speculation by investors and eventually turning housing into an asset bubble.

The rapid rise in home prices was especially predominant on the coasts. In Los Angeles, a house purchased in January of 2000 for \$200,000 would have been worth \$547,000 in 2006 if its price grew at the average rate, a price appreciation of 173 percent. If the homeowner had purchased the house with a 20 percent down payment of \$40,000 in 2000, the equity would have grown from \$40,000 to \$387,000, an almost ten-fold increase. Rates of returns of this magnitude encouraged increasing speculative building and borrowing. The rapid rate of home appreciation made homeowners feel wealthier and many of them borrowed against this increase in equity to finance consumption.

### 2007 House Prices Up Since 2000 But Down From 2006



Source: Case Shiller Index and Department of Treasury Calculations

The rapid increase in housing prices has now come to an end. The drop in home prices has led to a sharp increase in foreclosures and triggered a crisis in the financial markets. At the peak of the housing boom, many lenders began offering mortgages to buyers who put little or no money down. In Los Angeles, home prices declined 13.7 percent from 2006 to 2007. Many homebuyers who purchased their homes close to the market's peak now owe more on their mortgages than their homes are worth. Many homeowners who withdrew equity from their homes via home equity loans now also owe more than their homes are worth.

As the housing market has weakened, delinquencies and foreclosures have risen. In the third quarter of 2007, 5.59 percent of borrowers were at least 30 days late making their mortgage payments – just below the record rate of 5.68 percent in 1986. A record 1.26 percent of borrowers were 90-plus days late. The percentage of homes starting foreclosure jumped in the third quarter to the highest level since the Mortgage Bankers Association began keeping track in 1972.

The declines in the housing market are hitting the economy in four ways. First, the direct decline in residential construction activity directly reduces economic activity. Second, as home prices fall, consumers feel less wealthy and they scale back on consumption, creating a significant drag on the economy. Third, as banks have to absorb significant losses related to home mortgages, they become more conservative in their lending practices, reducing overall investment. Finally, many home mortgages were packaged and resold via complex financial instruments. It is difficult to tell who owns much of the bad mortgage debt. This uncertainty has made lenders reluctant to lend to anyone who may have exposure to the bad debt, further constraining the financial markets. The combination of these four factors will significantly reduce economic activity and could lead to a national recession in 2008.

## Housing Slows National Growth Significantly

### Contributions To Percent Change In Real GDP

	<u>2006 Q2</u>	<u>2006 Q3</u>	<u>2006 Q4</u>	<u>2007 Q1</u>	<u>2007 Q2</u>	<u>2007 Q3</u>	<u>2007 Q4</u>
Consumption	1.6%	1.9%	2.7%	2.6%	1.0%	2.0%	1.4%
<b>Residential Investment</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
All Other Investment	0.9%	0.6%	-1.5%	-0.4%	1.3%	1.9%	-0.5%
Net Exports	0.5%	-0.3%	1.3%	-0.5%	1.3%	1.4%	0.4%
Government	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	-0.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%
GDP Growth	2.4%	1.1%	2.1%	0.6%	3.8%	4.9%	0.6%
<b>GDP w/o Residential</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Department of Treasury Calculations

The decline in Michigan's housing market can be seen in numerous statistics. New private housing units authorized in Michigan in 2007 totaled just 18,690 down 66 percent from the 2004

total of 54,721. The drop in some local units was even more profound. In the Detroit metropolitan area, new housing authorizations in 2007 were 81 percent lower than in 2004, falling from 22,990 to just 4,376, while in Ann Arbor there was a drop of 85 percent, from 2,708 to just 401.

Data from the National Association of Realtors indicate that the median home price in the Detroit area fell 7.5 percent between 2006 and 2007. Prices in the Lansing metro area fell by 8.1 percent and prices in the Grand Rapids area fell by 3.8 percent. After declining by 5.0 percent in 2006, Michigan's real estate transfer tax revenue fell by 20.2 percent in 2007.

### **Federal Stimulus Package**

Recognizing the adverse effect the housing crisis was having on the national economy, Congress passed legislation aimed at stimulating the economy. The Economic Stimulus Act of 2008 was signed into law on February 13, 2008, in response to slowing economic conditions. The Act will provide approximately \$152 billion of temporary tax relief to U.S. citizens in 2008, designed to stimulate both consumer and business spending and either avoid or mitigate a potential recession.

The individual tax relief will be comprised of stimulus payments equal to a taxpayer's net tax liability up to \$600 for individuals and \$1,200 for couples. Anyone with at least \$3,000 of qualifying income (including wages, income from self-employment, Social Security, and certain veterans' benefits) will receive a minimum payment of \$300 for individuals and \$600 for couples. Eligible families with dependent children under age 17 will also receive an additional payment of \$300 per qualifying child. Individuals will receive their payments between May and July of 2008, in time for vacation season and back-to-school shopping. The payments to individuals will be phased out for taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes above \$75,000 for individuals or \$150,000 for couples. The U.S. Treasury Department estimates that 4.5 million Michigan households will receive approximately \$3.8 billion in stimulus payments.

The business tax relief is focused on new investments in 2008. For the 2008 tax year, small and mid-size businesses may immediately expense new purchases of up to \$250,000 of new business equipment. Businesses may also take advantage of bonus depreciation, which allows all businesses to immediately deduct 50 percent of the cost of new investment in equipment and software. These provisions together will save U.S. businesses approximately \$50 billion on their federal taxes for tax year 2008.

While the impact of these provisions on the Michigan economy will no doubt be positive for 2008, their net impact on state tax revenues for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 is probably small. The individual stimulus payments, while not subject to Michigan income taxes, will raise sales and use tax receipts as Michigan residents increase their spending at stores and Michigan hotels. The stimulus payments will also likely increase lottery sales and gaming receipts at the Detroit casinos, adding to state revenues. The business tax provisions for 2008 will also flow-through to the Michigan business tax, resulting in lower business tax collections in fiscal years 2008 and 2009.

## **Michigan Business Tax<sup>5</sup>**

From 1976 through 2007, the state's single business (SBT) tax was Michigan's primary business tax. When the SBT was enacted in 1976, it replaced a number of other taxes including a corporate income tax, a corporate franchise tax, the financial institutions income tax, and a property tax on business inventories. The SBT used value added as a tax base, which is the price of goods sold by a company less the cost of any goods the company purchased to produce those goods.<sup>6</sup> Value added taxes are very popular in other countries but are seldom used in the U.S. The advantage of a value added tax base is that the base is broader and more stable than an income tax.

Over the years, a number of special exemptions and alternative tax calculations were added to the SBT for various types of businesses that moved the SBT away from a pure value added tax base. The SBT had been blamed for a number of Michigan's economic difficulties, and criticisms of the tax led to efforts to repeal the tax. The SBT was repealed effective December 31, 2007. The SBT has been replaced by the Michigan business tax (MBT), which began January 1, 2008.

The MBT represents a major change from the SBT. The tax base for the MBT consists of adjusted gross receipts and business income, shifting more of the tax burden to the taxpayer's ability to pay, while maintaining much of the tax base's stability. The MBT also provides substantial personal property tax relief, and provides incentives to invest in Michigan, to employ Michigan residents, and to conduct research and development in the state. Special provisions reduce the tax burden for small businesses and the SBT revenues are fully replaced.

The MBT tax base consists of adjusted gross receipts and business income. Adjusted gross receipts are taxed at a rate of 0.8 percent and business income at 4.95 percent. Insurance companies are taxed via a 1.25 percent tax on premiums written, and financial institutions face a tax of 0.235 percent on net capital assets. As part of the solution to balancing the FY 2008 budget, an additional surcharge of 21.99 percent was added to the MBT. The MBT surcharge replaced an expansion of the state's use tax to a number of services. The use tax expansion was passed on October 1<sup>st</sup> of 2007 and was scheduled to begin December 1<sup>st</sup> of 2007, but it was repealed before it took effect.

The starting point for the business income component of the tax base is federal taxable income from business activity. The tax applies to corporations and to non-corporate entities such as LLCs and partnerships. Unitary groups are required to file a joint return where the tax bases of group members are combined and a combined apportionment percentage is used.

The modified gross receipts tax base is defined as a taxpayer's gross receipts less the purchase of tangible goods from other firms before apportionment. Purchases from other firms are defined as inventory acquired during the year, depreciable assets acquired during the year, and materials and supplies, including repairs, parts, and fuel.

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<sup>5</sup> The MBT description in this section is intended to provide a high level overview of tax and should not be construed to represent an official interpretation of the statutory provisions of the MBT by the Michigan Department of Treasury.

<sup>6</sup> For more information see Thomas Patchak-Schuster, "The Michigan Single Business Tax: 2000-2001," Tax Analysis Division, Michigan Department of Treasury, February 2006.

The insurance company tax of 1.25 percent is levied in lieu of the modified gross receipts and business inventory taxes. The tax is equal to 1.25 percent of direct premiums written for property and risk in Michigan, so there is no need for insurance companies to apportion their tax base. The retaliatory tax as described in the insurance code is still in place (same provisions as the SBT).

There is a separate tax base for financial institutions. Financial institutions are subject to a 0.235 percent franchise tax on net capital. Financial institutions are limited to: banks, thrifts, savings and loan companies, and certain companies related to these institutions through business organization.

Net capital for financial institutions is defined as net capital as computed under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). It is the average of net capital for the current year and the four previous years. There are also special rules for apportioning the tax base of financial institutions.

The MBT has a number of special provisions designed to help encourage employment and investment in the state of Michigan. As part of the implementation of the MBT, industrial personal property was exempted from the 6-mill state education tax and the 18-mill local school operating tax. Commercial personal property was exempted from 12 mills of the 18 school operating mills. A portion of the MBT is directed to the School Aid Fund to hold schools harmless from these exemptions. The MBT also has a 35 percent refundable property tax credit for industrial personal property.

The reductions in the personal property tax burden will make Michigan more attractive to businesses when they decide where to invest in new plants and equipment. The MBT further entices businesses with an investment tax credit for investment located in the state. The tax credit rate is 1.52 percent for tax year 2008 and 1.90 percent thereafter.

The MBT contains a generous compensation credit that can be claimed against Michigan compensation. The compensation credit rate is 0.296 percent for tax year 2008 and 0.370 percent thereafter. A credit can also be claimed for Michigan research and development expenses. The credit rate is 2.32 percent for tax year 2008 and 2.90 percent thereafter. The combined compensation and investment tax credits cannot exceed 50 percent of the taxpayers MBT liability in 2008 and 52 percent thereafter. The combined compensation, research and development and investment tax credits cannot exceed 65 percent of a taxpayer's liability.

The generous credit provisions in the MBT will make Michigan a more attractive place for firms to invest and hire. In addition, Michigan's business tax burden with the MBT remains below the national average. The Council on State Taxation (COST) annually publishes state business tax rankings. Michigan ranks 28<sup>th</sup> highest among the states if the 2006 estimates are adjusted to include the MBT. Michigan's effective tax rate as a percent of private sector GDP is 4.9 percent compared to the national average of 5.1 percent.



## Michigan Business Tax Burden Compares Well with Neighbors

<u>State</u>	<u>Business Tax as % of GSP</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Wyoming	10.8%	1
Illinois	5.3%	21
Minnesota	5.1%	24
U.S. Average	5.1%	
Wisconsin	5.0%	26
Indiana	4.9%	28
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>28</b>
Ohio	4.7%	33
DE, NC, VA, CT, OR	3.9%	46

Source: Council on State Taxation, figures are for FY 2006 adjusted for recent tax increase.

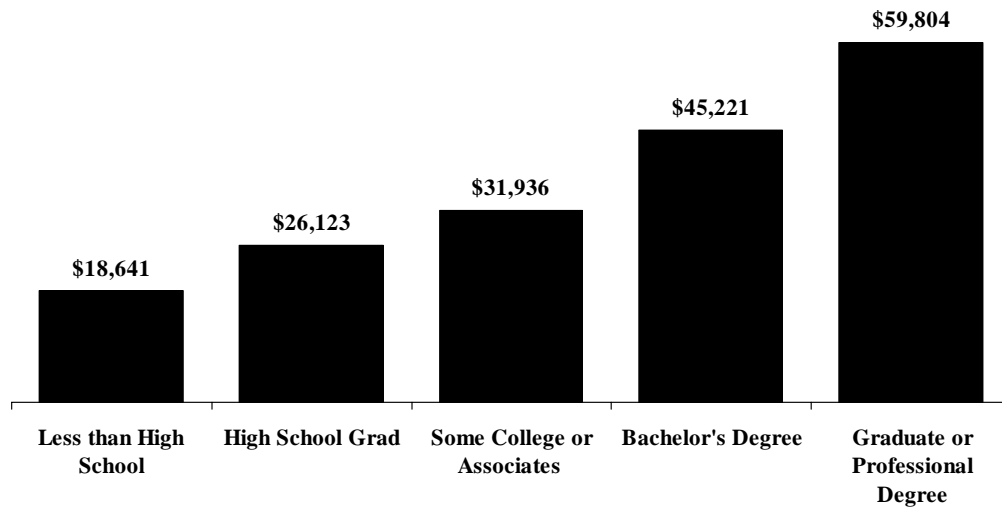
### Moving Michigan Forward

Michigan enters 2008 at a key juncture. Many of the high paying manufacturing jobs of the past have been lost and will not be recovered. The state faces one to two more years of difficult economic times as the national economy slows and the domestic auto companies finish their dramatic restructuring. During this prolonged downturn, Michigan has taken important steps to position itself for the future.

First and most importantly the replacement of the SBT with the MBT will substantially improve the business tax climate in Michigan. As noted above, the new tax will create strong incentives for firms to invest in Michigan and hire Michigan workers.

Increasing the education level of Michigan's workers is the key to attracting businesses and raising state living standards. As can be seen in the table below, the average income for workers with advanced education levels significantly exceeds the earnings for workers with less education. On average, high school graduates make more than 40 percent more per year than those with less than a high school education. Workers with some college or an associate's degree earn 22 percent more on average than high school graduates, and workers with a bachelor's degree earn 41 percent more on average than workers who have completed some college, but have not earned a bachelor's degree.

# Annual Earnings by Education Level 2006



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Similarly, states with higher education levels tend to have higher per capita income levels. Of the ten states with the highest percentage of residents with a bachelor's degree, nine are in the top ten in terms of per capita income. Similarly, of the ten states with the lowest level percentage of residents with a bachelor's degree, six are in the bottom ten for per capita income.

Michigan currently ranks 35<sup>th</sup> highest in terms of the percentage of residents who have earned a bachelor's degree. Clearly, if Michigan is going to thrive economically, the education level of the state's workforce needs to be improved. Recognizing the importance of education to the state's future, Governor Granholm has worked hard on improving all levels of Michigan education.

## Educated States Have Higher Income

	<b>% With BA</b>	<b>Education Rank</b>	<b>Per Capita Income</b>	<b>Income Rank</b>
Dist. Columb.	45.9%	1	\$57,358	1
Massachusetts	37.0%	2	\$46,255	4
Maryland	35.1%	3	\$43,774	6
Colorado	34.3%	4	\$39,587	9
Connecticut	33.7%	5	\$50,787	2
New Jersey	33.4%	6	\$46,328	3
Virginia	32.7%	7	\$39,564	10
Vermont	32.4%	8	\$34,623	24
New Hampshire	31.9%	9	\$39,655	8
New York	31.2%	10	\$43,962	5
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>\$33,784</b>	<b>27</b>
Oklahoma	22.1%	42	\$32,398	34
Indiana	21.7%	43	\$32,226	37
Tennessee	21.7%	43	\$32,305	36
Alabama	21.1%	45	\$30,841	43
Nevada	20.8%	46	\$39,015	12
Louisiana	20.3%	47	\$31,369	41
Kentucky	20.0%	48	\$29,719	47
Mississippi	18.8%	49	\$26,908	51
Arkansas	18.2%	50	\$28,444	49
West Virginia	16.5%	51	\$28,067	50

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Economic Analysis

In 2006, the state adopted new curriculum requirements that will establish a highly educated, highly skilled workforce by requiring that all students complete:

- Four credits of math and English language arts;
- Three credits of science and social science;
- Two credits of foreign language;
- One credit of physical education and health;
- One credit of visual, performing, or applied arts;
- One online learning experience.

The requirements were put in place for incoming eighth graders in the fall of 2006.

With the goal of doubling the share of the state's workers who have a college degree or advanced work training, the state implemented the Michigan Promise Scholarship starting with the high school graduating class of 2007. With the passage of the Promise Scholarship, every student in Michigan is now eligible for a \$4,000 scholarship.

Students who score well on the high school assessment exam will receive \$1,000 during their freshman and sophomore years and earn the remaining \$2,000 after successfully completing two years of post-secondary education. Students who do not receive qualifying scores on the high school assessment can earn the entire \$4,000 scholarship by successfully completing two years of post-secondary education. Students must maintain a 2.5 grade point average in their post-secondary institution to earn a Promise Scholarship when they reach the two year point.

The Governor has also implemented the No Worker Left Behind (NWLB) program with the goal of helping 100,000 workers acquire the skills they need to get connected to good-paying jobs in today's global economy. The program will provide up to two years of free tuition at any Michigan community college or approved training program. It allows displaced workers to receive needed training in high demand skills while receiving unemployment benefits.

To qualify for the NWLB program, displaced workers will need to take a skills assessment test and must pursue an associate's degree or attend a technical training program in a high-demand occupation, emerging industry, or entrepreneurship program. High-demand occupations vary from region to region, however, some common examples include health care, accounting and bookkeeping services, information technology, and auto service technicians and mechanics.

NWLB will help to accelerate training to help workers transition to good-paying jobs in high-demand and emerging fields. It supports the state's employers and economic development needs by filling job vacancies in fields that will bolster further economic growth.

While much has been accomplished, much remains to be done. The Governor has proposed several additional education initiatives that if enacted would help move Michigan forward. The governor has proposed the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Schools Fund to help school districts replace large, impersonal high schools that have low academic achievements and high drop out rates with small high schools that use strong personal relationships, consistent discipline and real world relevance to help at-risk students achieve high academic goals.

Inspired by the privately initiated and financed Kalamazoo Promise, Governor Granholm has proposed the creation of Promise Zones. The Kalamazoo Promise guarantees students who graduate from Kalamazoo Public Schools free tuition at any state university or community college in Michigan.

The Promise Zones would be created in cities with a combination of low rates of educational attainment and high rates of poverty and unemployment. The funding provided will not replace private philanthropy. Participating communities will need to show a significant local financial commitment to qualify for the Promise Zone designation.

The zones would allow local communities to capture half the growth in state property tax revenues and use them to supplement the local funds dedicated to making a "Promise" tuition guarantee. The state levies a 6-mill State Education Tax (SET) on all property in Michigan. Revenue from the SET is currently dedicated to the School Aid Fund.

As the Promise Zones create higher property values and greater tax revenues in a community, the zones will capture that growth to continue to fund the Promise. These zones would work similarly to the tax increment financing districts that are routinely used to finance development projects both in Michigan and around the nation.

In her 2008 State of the State message, Governor Granholm proposed the Michigan Job Creation Tax Credit, a one-time initiative to encourage businesses in many of the fastest growing industries nationally, from high-tech to homeland security to alternative energy, to create and grow jobs in the state. In addition to the credits for jobs already provided for in the MBT, high

growth businesses that create new jobs in the next year will triple their MBT compensation credit for four years.

In addition, high-growth businesses with no presence in Michigan that relocate all, or even a portion, of a business here and create new good paying jobs will not pay the MBT on those new jobs in the first year and will not be fully liable for four years.

## **Conclusion**

Michigan continued to face trying economic times in 2007 as auto sector restructuring created a significant drag on the state's economy. The slowing national economy resulting from declines in the housing market makes it unlikely that Michigan can return to growth over the next two years. However, Michigan made significant progress in 2007 towards positioning the state to thrive in the future. Michigan replaced the single business tax with the Michigan business tax, a tax providing a much greater incentive for firms to locate and invest in Michigan and employ Michigan residents. Michigan has made significant strides towards preparing its workers for the future with the enactment of a rigorous high school curriculum, the enactment of the Michigan Promise Scholarship, and the No Worker Left Behind Program. While this decade has been one of the most trying in Michigan history, the state is well positioned to thrive in the years ahead.

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## **Appendix**

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**Table A-1**

**U.S. AND MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT**

(Numbers other than unemployment rates are in thousands)

Year	United States				Michigan			
	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Civilian Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (%)
1977	99,009	92,017	6,991	7.1	4,107	3,769	338	8.2
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1	4,234	3,935	299	7.1
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8	4,335	3,993	342	7.9
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1	4,325	3,801	524	12.1
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6	4,296	3,758	538	12.5
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7	4,258	3,595	662	15.6
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6	4,258	3,636	622	14.6
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5	4,315	3,825	490	11.4
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2	4,363	3,924	439	10.1
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0	4,411	4,020	390	8.9
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2	4,505	4,130	375	8.3
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5	4,560	4,213	346	7.6
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3	4,625	4,292	332	7.2
1990	125,840	118,793	7,047	5.6	4,620	4,262	358	7.7
1991	126,346	117,718	8,628	6.8	4,589	4,162	427	9.3
1992	128,105	118,492	9,613	7.5	4,662	4,235	427	9.2
1993	129,200	120,259	8,940	6.9	4,712	4,365	347	7.4
1994	131,056	123,060	7,996	6.1	4,804	4,509	296	6.2
1995	132,304	124,900	7,404	5.6	4,835	4,577	258	5.3
1996	133,943	126,708	7,236	5.4	4,888	4,647	241	4.9
1997	136,297	129,558	6,739	4.9	4,963	4,749	214	4.3
1998	137,673	131,463	6,210	4.5	5,008	4,810	198	4.0
1999	139,368	133,488	5,880	4.2	5,089	4,897	192	3.8
2000	142,583	136,891	5,692	4.0	5,144	4,953	190	3.7
2001	143,734	136,933	6,801	4.7	5,144	4,876	268	5.2
2002	144,863	136,485	8,378	5.8	5,040	4,725	315	6.2
2003	146,510	137,736	8,774	6.0	5,033	4,676	358	7.1
2004	147,401	139,252	8,149	5.5	5,046	4,690	356	7.1
2005	149,320	141,730	7,591	5.1	5,070	4,722	348	6.9
2006	151,428	144,427	7,001	4.6	5,073	4,722	351	6.9
2007	231,867	146,047	7,078	4.6	5,020	4,660	360	7.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

**Table A-2**  
**MICHIGAN MANUFACTURING AND DURABLE GOODS EMPLOYMENT**  
(Numbers in Thousands)

Year	Durable Goods Manufacturing								
	Total Manufacturing	Total Durable Goods	Primary Metal	Fabricated Metal Products	Transportation Equipment	Nonmetallic Mineral Products	Machinery	Furniture & Related Products	Other Durable Goods*
1990	840.3	666.2	37.9	86.1	315.6	16.0	95.7	39.6	75.3
1991	795.2	624.3	34.9	80.3	295.2	15.2	88.6	36.2	73.9
1992	798.5	625.5	33.5	79.2	303.4	15.2	87.1	35.0	72.1
1993	807.8	631.2	33.1	81.5	299.5	16.0	89.6	36.2	75.3
1994	850.4	668.5	34.3	87.4	316.0	16.8	96.1	38.8	79.1
1995	874.9	689.0	35.3	91.8	322.8	16.7	103.7	38.7	80.0
1996	867.9	681.9	33.6	91.9	317.7	17.2	103.9	37.3	80.3
1997	875.3	690.8	33.7	93.6	322.6	18.0	104.3	37.9	80.7
1998	891.7	706.3	34.3	95.5	332.3	19.2	104.7	38.4	81.9
1999	899.9	715.7	35.4	97.1	341.5	19.7	103.5	38.8	79.7
2000	898.4	718.1	34.5	97.5	346.1	20.1	102.3	38.7	78.9
2001	823.1	656.5	31.4	89.0	317.0	18.5	89.6	36.9	74.1
2002	763.5	605.6	28.3	84.5	296.9	17.6	79.7	31.0	67.6
2003	719.7	567.8	27.5	82.9	274.0	16.5	76.5	26.6	63.8
2004	700.7	551.4	27.6	83.4	259.3	15.8	75.7	25.9	63.7
2005	680.0	530.8	26.9	84.3	241.2	15.5	75.3	25.4	62.2
2006	650.8	504.7	26.0	83.1	221.4	14.9	73.7	25.4	60.2
2007	616.8	474.7	24.7	80.0	203.5	13.9	69.7	25.3	57.6

Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

\*Note: Other Durable Goods contains total employment for durable goods industries not specifically presented in the table.  
It includes employment in wood products, computer and electronic products, and miscellaneous durable goods.



**Table A-3**

**MICHIGAN MANUFACTURING AND NONDURABLE GOODS EMPLOYMENT**

(Numbers in Thousands)

Year	Total Manufacturing	Total Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	Nondurable Goods Manufacturing				
			Food	Printing & Related Support Activities	Chemical	Plastics & Rubber Products	Other Nondurable Goods*
1990	840.3	174.1	43.2	25.7	35.1	36.6	33.5
1991	795.2	170.9	43.8	25.1	35.0	35.0	32.0
1992	798.5	172.9	43.6	25.0	34.8	36.9	32.6
1993	807.8	176.7	43.9	24.7	36.1	39.1	32.9
1994	850.4	181.9	43.1	25.1	36.4	43.3	34.0
1995	874.9	185.9	43.3	25.1	36.5	46.3	34.7
1996	867.9	186.0	43.0	24.8	36.4	47.9	33.9
1997	875.3	184.5	40.0	24.2	36.9	49.0	34.4
1998	891.7	185.4	38.7	23.8	37.6	51.4	33.9
1999	899.9	184.2	36.0	23.1	38.3	53.4	33.4
2000	898.4	180.3	35.2	23.2	36.7	53.4	31.8
2001	823.1	166.6	35.3	21.9	34.6	45.8	29.0
2002	763.5	157.9	33.9	20.2	33.8	43.7	26.3
2003	719.7	151.9	32.4	19.2	32.4	43.3	24.6
2004	700.7	149.3	32.8	18.3	30.6	43.0	24.6
2005	680.0	149.2	32.7	17.9	30.0	42.7	25.9
2006	650.8	146.2	33.1	17.6	28.9	41.4	25.2
2007	616.8	142.0	33.7	17.4	28.0	39.0	23.9

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

\*Note: Other Nondurable Goods is the difference of Total Nondurable Goods Manufacturing and the industry data published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It includes food, textile, apparel, beverage and tobacco, leather and allied products, petroleum and coal products, and paper.

**Table A-4**  
**MICHIGAN NONMANUFACTURING AND PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING EMPLOYMENT**  
 (Numbers in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private Service- Producing</u>	<u>Education &amp; Health Services</u>	<u>Professional &amp; Business Services</u>	<u>Financial Activities</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Transportation &amp; Utilities</u>	<u>Retail Trade</u>	<u>Wholesale Trade</u>	<u>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</u>	<u>Other Services</u>
1990	2,321.0	411.7	395.7	192.8	70.8	117.3	502.8	155.0	330.8	143.9
1991	2,315.6	422.8	403.2	189.9	69.2	115.7	489.6	152.6	328.9	143.7
1992	2,345.3	434.6	422.9	188.5	67.9	116.3	486.0	151.6	330.9	146.6
1993	2,410.0	446.3	447.2	190.8	67.8	119.6	493.6	153.9	339.9	151.1
1994	2,499.5	455.2	483.5	193.9	67.0	127.0	508.9	157.7	348.2	158.1
1995	2,589.7	470.2	515.9	196.2	67.9	128.0	523.8	160.8	364.0	162.9
1996	2,663.0	485.6	539.3	201.1	70.2	127.6	534.4	164.8	371.4	168.6
1997	2,726.4	489.3	567.8	204.5	71.8	129.6	540.1	173.4	378.4	171.5
1998	2,769.1	484.8	597.0	207.7	74.1	131.2	542.5	179.8	379.0	173.0
1999	2,811.2	491.7	612.9	206.9	73.9	134.1	550.6	183.6	383.5	174.0
2000	2,878.0	502.1	635.3	209.4	76.7	135.4	559.8	186.0	398.2	175.3
2001	2,840.7	517.8	604.1	210.4	76.0	132.0	548.8	180.4	394.3	176.9
2002	2,829.2	535.1	593.9	214.9	73.8	128.2	530.7	175.4	397.9	179.3
2003	2,812.6	546.9	582.9	218.3	70.3	125.8	518.7	172.6	398.1	179.1
2004	2,819.5	560.9	581.2	217.4	68.6	125.7	513.6	170.5	402.0	179.6
2005	2,838.7	575.8	588.5	217.9	67.3	128.3	506.0	170.7	404.5	179.6
2006	2,824.9	583.3	581.6	215.8	66.1	128.4	496.0	170.6	405.6	177.5
2007	2,814.3	595.0	573.3	211.4	65.6	129.1	489.7	169.1	404.5	176.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Table A-5**  
**MICHIGAN PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR CATEGORY**  
 (Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total Employment	Construction	Mining	Manufacturing	Private Service Producing	Government
1990	3,946.5	143.1	11.5	840.3	2,321.0	630.6
1991	3,884.3	130.0	11.1	795.2	2,315.6	632.5
1992	3,918.8	128.5	10.8	798.5	2,345.3	635.8
1993	3,998.9	132.5	10.8	807.8	2,410.0	637.7
1994	4,141.5	142.0	10.8	850.4	2,499.5	638.8
1995	4,268.8	152.9	10.7	874.9	2,589.7	640.7
1996	4,352.8	168.5	9.7	867.9	2,663.0	643.6
1997	4,439.1	180.3	9.9	875.3	2,726.4	647.2
1998	4,514.0	187.4	10.0	891.7	2,769.1	655.8
1999	4,585.2	197.0	9.6	899.9	2,811.2	667.4
2000	4,676.9	209.6	9.5	898.4	2,878.0	681.4
2001	4,564.2	206.1	9.3	823.1	2,840.7	685.0
2002	4,487.5	199.6	8.6	763.5	2,829.2	686.6
2003	4,416.5	190.6	8.1	719.7	2,812.6	685.4
2004	4,399.5	191.5	8.2	700.7	2,819.5	679.7
2005	4,390.3	189.1	8.4	680.0	2,838.7	674.1
2006	4,327.1	178.0	8.0	650.8	2,824.9	665.3
2007	4,262.0	166.2	7.6	616.8	2,814.3	657.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Table A-6****PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IN MICHIGAN**  
(Numbers in Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Government Employment</u>	<u>Federal Government</u>	<u>State Government (1)</u>	<u>Local Government</u>
1990	630.6	61.2	166.2	403.2
1991	632.5	58.3	165.7	408.5
1992	635.8	58.2	163.4	414.2
1993	637.7	56.9	163.8	417.1
1994	638.8	57.0	163.9	417.9
1995	640.7	57.2	165.4	418.1
1996	643.6	56.5	167.6	419.5
1997	647.2	56.2	165.3	425.7
1998	655.8	56.6	167.4	431.9
1999	667.4	57.3	169.0	441.1
2000	681.4	60.4	169.9	451.1
2001	685.0	56.2	173.9	454.8
2002	686.6	55.8	174.1	456.8
2003	685.4	56.1	169.8	459.5
2004	679.7	55.5	169.6	454.6
2005	674.1	54.7	168.4	451.0
2006	665.3	54.1	170.6	440.6
2007	657.2	53.6	170.3	433.2

(1) In addition to classified civil service employees, state government employment includes employees of state-supported colleges and universities, the legislature and the courts.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Table A-7**  
**STATE OF MICHIGAN CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES**  
**BY DEPARTMENT PER FISCAL YEAR**

<u>Department</u>	<u>97-98</u>	<u>98-99</u>	<u>99-00</u>	<u>00-01</u>	<u>01-02</u>	<u>02-03</u>	<u>03-04</u>	<u>04-05</u>	<u>05-06</u>	<u>06-07</u>
Agriculture	631	632	657	697	702	635	687	641	575	535
Attorney General	547	549	559	558	538	474	489	524	528	517
Auditor General	163	169	174	179	176	157	150	143	142	138
Biologic Products Institute	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Career Development	--	--	--	1,088	1,079	911	901	34	--	--
Civil Rights	159	163	160	166	164	135	133	131	127	119
Civil Service	205	207	206	206	200	176	189	210	210	206
Community Health	5,758	5,810	5,914	5,838	5,370	4,465	4,577	4,424	4,241	4,225
Consumer and Industry Services	4,049	3,909	3,843	3,823	3,735	3,186	3,170	209	--	--
Corrections	16,714	17,063	17,652	18,296	17,821	17,222	16,781	16,543	16,446	16,357
Education	436	442	403	396	393	298	324	352	367	369
Environmental Quality	1,479	1,545	1,605	1,617	1,567	1,370	1,444	1,419	1,430	1,423
Executive Office	65	63	65	67	58	51	49	45	44	44
History Arts and Libraries	--	--	--	--	295	287	273	203	200	196
Human Services	12,443	12,836	13,254	13,139	12,554	10,303	10,104	9,953	9,778	9,759
Information Technology	--	--	--	--	--	1,730	1,721	1,675	1,690	1,712
Labor & Economic Growth	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	3,751	4,128	3,967
Lottery	179	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management and Budget	1,495	1,719	1,936	1,931	1,851	1,306	1,277	967	967	971
MI Jobs Commission	1,101	1,149	1,055	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Military and Veterans Affairs	900	949	987	970	962	919	943	928	924	934
Natural Resources	2,445	2,510	2,506	2,509	2,446	2,265	2,328	1,669	1,657	1,628
State	2,174	2,231	2,257	2,267	2,095	1,836	1,852	1,705	1,672	1,622
State Police	3,014	3,159	3,190	3,240	3,164	2,800	2,661	2,704	2,690	2,657
Strategic Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	174
Transportation	2,960	3,196	3,244	3,253	3,185	2,826	2,956	2,849	2,880	2,895
Transportation Bridge Authority	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Treasury	<u>1,531</u>	<u>1,765</u>	<u>1,826</u>	<u>1,817</u>	<u>1,793</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>1,512</u>	<u>1,535</u>	<u>1,564</u>	<u>1,565</u>
Total	58,675	60,066	61,493	62,057	60,147	54,866	54,573	52,614	52,259	52,013

Source: Michigan Department of Civil Service, Twenty-Seventh Annual Workforce Report

Note: Starting in FY 2004-05, this report reflects classified employees who are full-time, part-time, permanent intermittent, limited term, seasonal and non career in primary positions only, except for the following non-career appointments: Student Assistant-E, Construction Aide (Trans)-E, and State Worker.

Table A-8

MICHIGAN MSA AND COUNTY EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Area	1990		2000		2006	
	Number	Unemployment	Number	Unemployment	Number	Unemployment
	Employed	Rate (%)	Employed	Rate (%)	Employed	Rate (%)
Michigan	4,262,409	7.7	4,953,421	3.7	4,730,291	6.9
<u>MSA</u>						
Ann Arbor	151,177	4.8	180,898	2.3	182,667	4.6
Battle Creek	60,241	7.3	67,459	4.1	67,302	6.8
Bay City	49,532	8.0	54,525	4.0	51,964	6.9
Detroit/Warren/Livonia	1,944,008	8.1	2,200,338	3.7	2,012,527	7.2
Flint	181,283	9.5	205,505	4.4	195,492	8.2
Grand Rapids	318,654	6.2	389,541	3.2	387,740	5.9
Holland-Grand Haven	99,352	5.3	132,456	2.6	131,564	5.2
Jackson	66,391	7.1	76,396	3.4	73,160	7.1
Kalamazoo/Portage	144,810	6.0	166,938	3.2	166,227	5.5
Lansing/East Lansing	219,693	6.1	240,498	2.9	237,340	5.9
Monroe	62,583	7.6	74,756	3.2	73,936	6.5
Muskegon/Norton Shores	67,264	8.4	82,089	4.1	84,793	6.9
Niles/Benton Harbor	75,691	7.0	79,424	3.8	74,002	7.0
Saginaw/Saginaw Township	90,004	7.7	96,132	4.1	91,737	7.5
<u>County</u>						
Alcona	3,419	13.1	4,164	6.8	4,000	10.5
Alger	3,462	9.2	4,139	5.4	4,165	7.8
Allegan	43,176	6.1	56,168	2.8	53,661	6.0
Alpena	12,864	10.2	14,676	5.5	14,019	7.6
Antrim	7,991	10.1	11,070	4.6	11,273	7.7
Arenac	5,621	9.0	7,210	5.8	7,170	9.9
Baraga	2,998	10.5	3,852	6.5	3,839	11.0
Barry	23,636	6.2	29,433	3.3	29,701	5.2
Bay	49,532	8.0	54,525	4.0	51,964	6.9
Benzie	5,361	11.7	8,011	4.5	8,629	7.6
Berrien	75,691	7.0	79,424	3.8	74,002	7.0
Branch	18,311	7.3	22,527	3.8	21,158	7.4
Calhoun	60,241	7.3	67,459	4.1	67,302	6.8
Cass	22,942	7.3	26,234	3.2	26,479	5.3
Charlevoix	10,349	8.4	13,198	4.5	13,370	7.6

**Table A-8 (Continued)**

Area	1990		2000		2006	
	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)
Cheboygan	9,258	12.0	11,894	8.1	12,194	9.5
Chippewa	12,990	11.3	16,347	6.3	16,398	8.4
Clare	8,285	10.7	12,323	5.4	12,254	10.2
Clinton	29,431	6.4	34,638	2.6	35,915	5.2
Crawford	5,015	6.7	6,394	4.6	6,426	7.5
Delta	15,396	9.3	18,762	5.3	19,349	7.1
Dickinson	11,555	7.5	13,421	4.1	13,907	5.7
Eaton	48,390	5.9	56,180	2.8	56,421	5.2
Emmet	12,823	9.4	17,065	5.5	18,850	8.3
Genesee	181,283	9.5	205,505	4.4	195,492	8.2
Gladwin	7,321	9.7	10,383	5.3	9,954	9.7
Gogebic	6,682	8.2	7,240	6.3	7,270	7.4
Grand Traverse	33,601	6.8	43,997	3.4	46,590	5.9
Gratiot	16,861	8.9	18,647	4.5	18,915	8.5
Hillsdale	19,290	8.6	23,279	3.7	20,766	7.7
Houghton	13,520	7.4	16,283	4.9	16,872	6.8
Huron	14,300	10.3	16,799	4.6	16,387	7.9
Ingham	141,872	6.2	149,680	2.9	145,004	6.3
Ionia	24,386	9.9	28,916	3.6	29,051	8.2
Iosco	10,227	8.5	10,859	6.5	10,348	9.0
Iron	4,827	8.9	5,331	5.8	5,645	7.1
Isabella	24,369	6.1	33,638	3.3	36,573	5.1
Jackson	66,391	7.1	76,396	3.4	73,160	7.1
Kalamazoo	113,945	5.2	128,897	3.0	127,625	5.2
Kalkaska	5,541	9.8	8,150	4.6	8,311	7.7
Kent	255,007	5.6	309,205	3.1	307,024	5.6
Keweenaw	516	14.9	985	6.2	977	10.0
Lake	2,406	12.0	4,205	5.7	3,812	10.4
Lapeer	33,645	10.4	43,939	4.3	41,438	7.8
Leelanau	8,229	6.3	10,975	3.0	11,249	5.0
Lenawee	40,571	7.5	49,769	3.7	46,897	7.3
Livingston	58,172	5.8	87,314	2.6	89,214	5.3
Luce	2,200	9.2	2,587	6.0	2,681	7.5

Table A-8 (Continued)

Area	1990		2000		2006	
	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)
Mackinac	5,343	14.3	6,363	7.5	6,041	9.5
Macomb	362,128	7.9	418,171	3.6	391,252	7.2
Manistee	8,398	10.7	112,000	5.3	11,333	8.4
Marquette	29,552	8.0	32,681	4.3	34,125	6.0
Mason	11,185	8.3	14,018	4.8	13,983	7.9
Mecosta	15,146	8.0	18,111	4.3	19,118	7.4
Menominee	11,213	6.8	12,719	4.1	12,481	6.3
Midland	35,709	5.5	41,163	3.2	40,426	5.6
Missaukee	4,820	10.5	6,686	4.4	6,367	7.6
Monroe	62,583	7.6	74,756	3.2	73,936	6.5
Montcalm	20,364	14.4	28,188	4.1	25,167	12.6
Montmorency	2,753	15.1	3,757	8.1	3,891	11.8
Muskegon	67,264	8.4	82,089	4.1	84,793	6.9
Newaygo	15,626	9.6	21,988	4.6	21,965	7.2
Oakland	567,932	6.1	656,461	2.9	594,361	5.8
Oceana	10,065	10.9	12,443	5.9	13,575	8.4
Ogemaw	6,509	9.9	9,082	5.4	9,182	8.1
Ontonagon	3,667	5.5	3,417	6.4	3,317	7.8
Osceola	7,805	11.3	10,666	4.5	9,549	7.3
Oscoda	2,688	8.2	3,657	6.1	3,697	10.4
Otsego	8,787	6.2	11,838	4.1	11,768	8.1
Ottawa	99,352	5.3	132,456	2.6	131,564	5.2
Presque Isle	5,352	11.7	5,962	8.3	5,613	11.8
Roscommon	6,505	9.1	9,811	5.5	10,167	9.1
Saginaw	90,004	7.7	96,132	4.1	91,737	7.5
St. Clair	65,557	9.6	83,383	4.2	77,419	8.0
St. Joseph	27,161	8.6	31,474	3.4	29,594	6.5
Sanilac	16,978	10.8	20,924	4.6	21,073	8.4
Schoolcraft	3,199	16.2	3,607	8.1	3,727	10.4
Shiawassee	31,761	9.7	35,948	3.9	34,244	8.0
Tuscola	23,592	9.7	27,415	4.6	27,062	8.4
Van Buren	30,865	8.7	38,041	4.0	38,603	6.7
Washtenaw	151,177	4.8	180,898	2.3	182,667	4.6
Wayne	856,576	9.4	911,069	4.3	818,844	8.4
Wexford	10,901	12.3	14,756	5.3	13,952	8.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



**Table A-9**

**MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE STATISTICS  
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX - 1999 AND 2007**

<u>Category</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate (%)</u>			<u>Labor Force Participation Rate (%)</u>			<u>Level of Employment (000s)</u>		
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Age</u>									
16 - 24 years	9.1	14.0	4.8 pts	71.9	61.6	-10.2 pts	867	662	-205
25 - 44 years	2.9	7.0	4.0	85.0	81.6	-3.4	2,445	2,043	-402
45 - 64 years	2.0	4.7	2.8	72.9	70.8	-2.1	1,500	1,795	295
Over 65 years	2.3	3.5	1.2	12.0	14.1	2.2	129	167	38
<u>Race</u>									
White	3.4	6.1	2.7	68.9	65.0	-3.8	4,235	3,956	-279
Black	6.7	14.5	7.7	65.7	57.0	-8.7	583	504	-79
Other	3.8	5.9	2.0	71.4	69.6	-1.8	124	207	83
<u>Sex</u>									
Male	3.7	7.0	3.3	76.3	69.4	-6.9	2,690	2,449	-241
Female	3.9	7.2	3.2	61.2	59.2	-1.9	2,252	2,218	-34
All Groups	3.8	7.1	3.3	68.5	64.2	-4.4	4,942	4,667	-275

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

**Table A-10****U.S. AND MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT, EMPLOYMENT SHARES,  
AND LOCATION QUOTIENT FOR 2006**

<u>Industry</u>	U.S.		Michigan		Location Quotient
	Employment	%	Employment	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,160,881	1.03%	24,533	0.68%	0.66
Mining	616,532	0.55%	6,482	0.18%	0.33
Utilities	546,593	0.48%	20,556	0.57%	1.17
Construction	7,601,481	6.74%	175,327	4.85%	0.72
Manufacturing	14,113,387	12.52%	649,549	17.97%	1.44
Transportation equipment	1,756,328	1.56%	219,737	6.08%	3.90
Motor vehicle manufacturing	240,406	0.21%	59,005	1.63%	7.66
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	648,485	0.58%	146,071	4.04%	7.03
Wholesale trade	5,884,525	5.22%	168,881	4.67%	0.90
Retail trade	15,367,132	13.63%	493,493	13.66%	1.00
Transportation and warehousing	4,205,427	3.73%	102,929	2.85%	0.76
Information	3,040,708	2.70%	65,221	1.80%	0.67
Finance and insurance	6,007,002	5.33%	155,571	4.30%	0.81
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,153,739	1.91%	54,626	1.51%	0.79
Professional and technical services	7,389,517	6.56%	242,734	6.72%	1.02
Management of companies and enterprises	1,785,155	1.58%	62,063	1.72%	1.08
Administrative and waste services	8,293,605	7.36%	276,664	7.66%	1.04
Educational services	2,206,905	1.96%	59,050	1.63%	0.83
Health care and social assistance	14,702,844	13.04%	504,089	13.95%	1.07
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	1,901,683	1.69%	60,454	1.67%	0.99
Accommodation & food services	11,122,634	9.87%	342,455	9.48%	0.96
Other services, except public administration	4,363,751	3.87%	130,865	3.62%	0.94
Unclassified	255,812	0.23%	18,252	0.51%	2.23
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>112,719,311</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>3,613,794</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Department of Labor

**Table A-11**  
**NEW INCORPORATIONS IN MICHIGAN**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Profit</u>	<u>Nonprofit</u>	<u>Foreign (Out-of-State)</u>	<u>Total</u>
1970	8,378	1,782	1,054	11,214
1971	8,270	1,993	1,082	11,345
1972	9,202	2,134	1,175	12,511
1973	9,709	1,878	1,093	12,680
1974	9,342	2,106	1,009	12,457
1975	9,996	2,138	926	13,060
1976	11,545	2,080	972	14,597
1977	13,273	2,082	956	16,311
1978	14,538	2,148	1,039	17,725
1979	18,654	2,217	1,062	21,933
1980	16,931	2,503	1,077	20,511
1981	17,139	2,288	1,277	20,704
1982	17,201	2,294	1,300	20,795
1983	18,463	2,613	1,540	22,616
1984	19,474	2,574	1,625	23,673
1985	21,864	2,490	1,719	26,073
1986	22,914	2,559	1,864	27,337
1987	23,869	2,467	1,998	28,334
1988	22,633	2,695	1,937	27,265
1989	22,248	2,881	1,828	26,957
1990	21,985	2,871	1,714	26,570
1991	21,840	2,863	1,626	26,329
1992	23,380	3,111	1,778	28,269
1993	24,488	3,102	1,881	29,471
1994	25,046	3,249	2,182	30,477
1995	25,752	3,241	2,351	31,344
1996	26,263	3,357	2,407	32,027
1997	25,560	3,400	2,653	31,613
1998	22,768	3,532	2,680	28,980
1999	22,359	3,439	2,703	28,501
2000	22,899	3,869	2,727	29,495
2001	21,323	3,730	2,408	27,461
2002	20,964	4,018	2,237	27,219
2003	20,780	4,023	2,216	27,019
2004	20,572	4,445	2,353	27,370
2005	20,178	4,742	2,298	27,218
2006	18,362	4,565	2,317	25,244
2007	17,003	4,302	2,324	23,629

Source: Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth,  
Corporation Division.

**Table A-12****U.S. AND MICHIGAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES  
AVERAGE WEEKLY AND HOURLY EARNINGS**

Year	Michigan			United States		
	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Real Weekly Earnings (2006 \$)	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Real Weekly Earnings (2006 \$)
2001	\$814.96	\$19.45	\$935.19	\$595.19	\$14.76	\$696.83
2002	875.78	20.51	979.70	618.75	15.29	713.13
2003	892.52	21.20	978.73	635.99	15.74	716.67
2004	912.02	21.51	984.47	658.49	16.14	722.78
2005	896.55	21.50	940.39	673.33	16.56	714.85
2006	921.65	21.84	938.19	691.02	16.81	710.70
2007	937.98	22.07	937.98	711.36	17.26	711.36

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Note: Real Weekly Earnings calculated using U.S. CPI-U and Detroit CPI for Michigan.

**Table A-13****MICHIGAN PERSONAL INCOME, BY MAJOR SOURCE**

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Source	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
Total Wage and Salary Disbursements	\$25,165	\$57,828	\$102,779	\$132,883	\$175,327	\$183,651	\$189,019
Supplements to wages and salaries	3,508	13,177	22,152	32,865	37,854	46,104	47,035
Proprietors' Income	2,701	4,848	10,375	12,716	18,000	27,469	28,190
Farm	239	330	371	255	-60	353	755
Nonfarm	2,462	4,519	10,003	12,461	18,060	27,116	27,435
Total Earnings by Place of Work	31,374	75,853	135,305	178,464	231,181	257,224	264,244
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	2,193	7,181	15,869	21,386	26,411	28,968	30,175
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	112	355	457	734	1,005	1,310	1,532
Equals: Net Earnings by Place of Residence	29,293	69,026	119,893	157,812	205,775	229,566	235,601
Plus: Dividends, Interest and Rent	4,837	12,625	32,537	38,018	49,515	48,846	58,157
Plus: Transfer Payments	3,216	13,809	23,758	31,635	38,938	52,062	59,619
<b>TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME</b>	<b>\$37,346</b>	<b>\$95,460</b>	<b>\$176,189</b>	<b>\$227,466</b>	<b>\$294,227</b>	<b>\$330,474</b>	<b>\$353,376</b>
<b>TOTAL REAL PERSONAL INCOME</b> (in 2007 dollars)	<b>\$189,216</b>	<b>\$223,965</b>	<b>\$274,187</b>	<b>\$306,343</b>	<b>\$346,780</b>	<b>\$346,632</b>	<b>\$353,376</b>

Note: Some numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce  
Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table A-14**

**MICHIGAN PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY**

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Farm Earnings	\$413	\$556	\$960	\$860	\$830	\$1,290
Nonfarm Earnings	238,109	246,581	249,227	256,364	258,435	262,954
Private Earnings	205,899	213,042	213,939	218,806	219,833	223,770
Forestry, Fishing and Other	298	314	320	328	322	343
Mining	638	739	789	836	980	1,081
Construction	13,642	13,279	13,834	14,322	13,816	12,899
Manufacturing	56,932	62,575	56,274	55,839	54,812	55,157
Nondurable Goods	9,704	10,754	11,265	11,580	11,436	11,681
Durable Goods	47,228	51,821	45,009	44,260	43,376	43,476
Transportation and Utilities	9,080	9,426	10,008	10,252	10,358	10,889
Wholesale Trade	11,366	11,720	12,065	12,536	12,879	13,333
Retail Trade	15,463	15,529	15,672	15,657	15,643	15,750
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17,628	17,277	18,346	19,087	19,188	18,970
Health Care Services	21,240	22,223	23,513	24,770	25,981	27,490
Prof., Tech. & Information Services	28,576	28,088	29,024	29,957	30,533	31,966
Other Services	31,036	31,871	34,093	35,222	35,322	35,894
Government and Gov. Enterprise	32,210	33,538	35,289	37,558	38,603	39,183
Federal Civilian	4,017	4,171	4,491	4,606	4,772	4,897
Military	579	800	848	907	880	861
State and Local	27,614	28,567	29,949	32,045	32,951	33,424
Total Earnings by Place of Work	238,522	247,136	250,188	257,224	259,265	264,244
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	26,764	27,557	28,176	28,968	29,495	30,175
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	1,086	1,136	1,239	1,310	1,442	1,532
Equals: Net Earnings by Place of Residence	212,844	220,716	223,251	229,566	231,211	235,601
Plus: Dividends, Interest and Rent	45,766	45,494	46,511	48,846	53,954	58,157
Plus: Transfer Payments	44,855	47,293	48,974	52,062	56,171	59,619
<b>TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME</b>	<b>\$303,465</b>	<b>\$313,503</b>	<b>\$318,736</b>	<b>\$330,474</b>	<b>\$341,337</b>	<b>\$353,376</b>

Note: Some numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Table A-15

U. S. AND MICHIGAN PERSONAL AND PER-PERSON INCOME

Year	United States				Michigan				Michigan Per Person Income Percent of U.S.
	Personal Income	Percent Change Annual Rate	Per Person Income	Percent Change Annual	Personal Income	Percent Change Annual Rate	Per Person Income	Percent Change Annual Rate	
1970	\$832,429,000		\$4,085		\$37,346,103		\$4,198		102.8
1975	1,329,892,000	9.8	6,172	8.6	57,434,514	9.0	6,306	8.5	102.2
1980	2,298,255,000	11.6	10,114	10.4	95,459,628	10.7	10,314	10.3	102.0
1985	3,511,344,000	8.8	14,758	7.9	134,082,561	7.0	14,773	7.5	100.1
1990	4,861,936,000	6.7	19,477	5.7	176,188,551	5.6	18,922	5.1	97.2
1991	5,032,196,000	3.5	19,892	2.1	181,654,702	3.1	19,324	2.1	97.1
1992	5,349,384,000	6.3	20,854	4.8	192,788,275	6.1	20,338	5.2	97.5
1993	5,548,121,000	3.7	21,346	2.4	201,574,154	4.6	21,129	3.9	99.0
1994	5,833,906,000	5.2	22,172	3.9	217,812,189	8.1	22,694	7.4	102.4
1995	6,144,741,000	5.3	23,076	4.1	227,465,905	4.4	23,508	3.6	101.9
1996	6,512,485,000	6.0	24,175	4.8	237,193,029	4.3	24,306	3.4	100.5
1997	6,907,332,000	6.1	25,334	4.8	248,821,337	4.9	25,367	4.4	100.1
1998	7,415,709,000	7.4	26,883	6.1	265,097,783	6.5	26,919	6.1	100.1
1999	7,796,137,000	5.1	27,939	3.9	278,061,682	4.9	28,095	4.4	100.6
2000	8,422,074,000	8.0	29,845	6.8	294,226,742	5.8	29,554	5.2	99.0
2001	8,716,992,000	3.5	30,574	2.4	299,542,431	1.8	29,933	1.3	97.9
2002	8,872,871,000	1.8	30,821	0.8	303,465,006	1.3	30,214	0.9	98.0
2003	9,150,320,000	3.1	31,504	2.2	313,503,162	3.3	31,116	3.0	98.8
2004	9,711,363,000	6.1	33,123	5.1	318,735,899	1.7	31,550	1.4	95.3
2005	10,284,356,000	5.9	34,757	4.9	330,474,001	3.7	32,694	3.6	94.1
2006	10,968,393,000	6.7	36,714	5.6	341,336,546	3.3	33,788	3.3	92.0
2007	11,645,882,098	6.2	38,611	5.2	353,376,430	3.5	35,086	3.8	90.9

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

**Table A-16**

**U. S. AND MICHIGAN REAL PERSONAL AND PER-PERSON INCOME**

(in 2007 dollars)

Year	United States				Michigan			
	Real Personal Income	Percent Change Annual Rate	Real Per Person Income	Percent Change Annual Rate	Real Personal Income	Percent Change Annual Rate	Real Per Person Income	Percent Change Annual Rate
1970	\$4,448,389,013		\$21,830		\$189,216,158		\$21,269	
1975	\$5,125,324,667	2.9	23,787	1.7	213,252,539	2.4	23,414	1.9
1980	\$5,783,067,818	2.4	25,450	1.4	223,965,298	1.0	24,198	0.7
1985	\$6,766,255,461	3.2	28,438	2.2	251,252,892	2.3	27,683	2.7
1990	\$7,712,957,415	2.7	30,898	1.7	274,186,925	1.8	29,447	1.2
1991	\$7,660,687,100	-0.7	30,282	-2.0	273,135,792	-0.4	29,056	-1.3
1992	\$7,905,573,609	3.2	30,819	1.8	283,903,787	3.9	29,950	3.1
1993	\$7,960,958,508	0.7	30,629	-0.6	288,974,455	1.8	30,290	1.1
1994	\$8,162,036,018	2.5	31,020	1.3	302,712,053	4.8	31,540	4.1
1995	\$8,359,992,706	2.4	31,395	1.2	306,342,692	1.2	31,660	0.4
1996	\$8,606,192,893	2.9	31,947	1.8	311,273,467	1.6	31,897	0.8
1997	\$8,923,240,072	3.7	32,728	2.4	318,594,788	2.4	32,480	1.8
1998	\$9,433,054,819	5.7	34,196	4.5	332,000,965	4.2	33,713	3.8
1999	\$9,702,680,899	2.9	34,771	1.7	339,525,359	2.3	34,305	1.8
2000	\$10,140,822,691	4.5	35,936	3.3	346,780,351	2.1	34,833	1.5
2001	\$10,205,525,439	0.6	35,795	-0.4	343,733,527	-0.9	34,349	-1.4
2002	\$10,226,341,406	0.2	35,522	-0.8	339,475,395	-1.2	33,799	-1.6
2003	\$10,311,117,660	0.8	35,501	-0.1	343,786,709	1.3	34,122	1.0
2004	\$10,659,467,587	3.4	36,357	2.4	344,057,695	0.1	34,056	-0.2
2005	\$10,918,478,964	2.4	36,900	1.5	346,632,240	0.7	34,293	0.7
2006	\$11,280,796,336	3.3	37,760	2.3	347,463,589	0.2	34,394	0.3
2007	\$11,645,882,098	3.2	38,611	2.3	353,376,430	1.7	35,086	2.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. U.S. income deflated by U.S. CPI. Michigan income deflated by Detroit CPI.



Table A-17

COUNTY AND METRO AREA  
PER-PERSON INCOME

Area	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	Rank by 2005 Level	Percent Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2005	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2005	Area as Percent of Michigan for 2005
United States	\$4,085	\$10,114	\$19,477	\$23,076	\$29,845	\$34,757		3.1		
Michigan	4,198	10,314	18,922	23,508	29,554	32,694	Among	2.0	Among	
Michigan (Metropolitan Portion)	4,352	10,750	19,781	24,584	31,079	34,314	MSAs	2.0	MSAs	105
Ann Arbor MSA	4,668	12,040	23,002	28442	35,588	39,689	1	2.2	6	121
Battle Creek MSA	4,041	9,415	16,865	21046	25,137	28,289	9	2.4	4	87
Bay City MSA	3,578	9,502	16,817	20874	25,947	27,984	10	1.5	11	86
Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA	4,626	11,420	21,338	26201	34,045	37,515	2	2.0	9	115
Flint MSA	3,992	10,586	17,481	24056	26,429	27,550	11	0.8	14	84
Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA	3,886	9,649	18,137	22418	28,022	31,836	3	2.6	2	97
Holland-Grand Haven MSA	3,805	9,417	18,944	23415	27,879	30,743	5	2.0	8	94
Jackson MSA	4,080	9,532	16,104	20237	24,983	27,299	12	1.8	10	83
Kalamazoo-Portage MSA	3,970	9,587	18,091	22328	26,409	30,411	6	2.9	1	93
Lansing-East Lansing MSA	3,922	9,766	17,626	22273	26,912	30,330	7	2.4	3	93
Monroe MSA	3,730	9,515	17,314	23060	29,221	30,873	4	1.1	13	94
Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA	3,687	8,864	15,013	18168	23,123	25,692	14	2.1	7	79
Niles-Benton Harbor MSA	4,070	8,939	16,339	20845	26,070	29,242	8	2.3	5	89
Saginaw-Saginaw Township MSA	3,801	9,934	16,465	20618	25,595	27,256	13	1.3	12	83
Detroit-Warren-Flint CSA	4,553	11,330	20,999	26,069	33,386	36,649	Among Counties	1.9	Among Counties	112
Alcona	2,907	7,140	13,614	17,112	20,195	22,501	68	2.2	59	69
Alger	2,622	6,189	12,278	15,267	18,683	22,033	71	3.4	17	67
Allegan	3,496	8,619	16,014	20,422	26,395	28,259	28	1.4	76	86
Alpena	3,267	8,283	15,162	18,625	23,333	27,304	32	3.2	23	84
Antrim	3,159	8,320	14,735	19,485	24,431	27,333	31	2.3	55	84
Arenac	3,250	7,817	13,876	16,433	20,512	23,346	62	2.6	41	71
Baraga	3,168	7,233	12,312	15,685	18,915	21,581	76	2.7	40	66
Barry	3,322	9,105	15,831	21,781	27,663	29,882	18	1.6	70	91
Bay	3,578	9,502	16,817	20,874	25,947	27,984	29	1.5	71	86
Benzie	3,383	7,722	14,483	18,780	23,647	26,676	37	2.4	45	82
Berrien	4,070	8,939	16,339	20,845	26,070	29,242	21	2.3	49	89
Branch	3,185	8,629	14,412	16,638	20,983	23,502	59	2.3	51	72
Calhoun	4,041	9,415	16,865	21,046	25,137	28,289	27	2.4	46	87

Table A-17 (Continued)

Area	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	Rank by 2005 Level	Percent Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2005	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2005	Area as Percent of Michigan for 2005
Cass	\$3,658	\$8,517	\$14,626	\$19,194	\$24,734	\$28,322	26	2.7	37	87
Charlevoix	3,142	8,256	15,967	20,846	26,069	31,486	11	3.8	9	96
Cheboygan	2,990	7,597	13,696	17,634	21,467	24,765	52	2.9	34	76
Chippewa	3,019	6,970	11,774	15,011	18,618	21,632	75	3.0	29	66
Clare	2,865	6,857	12,485	15,374	19,083	22,497	69	3.3	18	69
Clinton	3,576	8,976	16,339	22,516	28,657	30,685	15	1.4	75	94
Crawford	3,255	6,484	11,965	15,458	19,683	21,204	78	1.5	72	65
Delta	3,232	7,950	14,554	18,627	23,121	26,799	36	3.0	30	82
Dickinson	3,544	9,554	17,464	20,264	25,256	29,869	19	3.4	15	91
Eaton	3,717	9,636	17,750	22,858	26,980	29,257	20	1.6	69	89
Emmet	3,696	9,063	18,898	22,203	27,458	33,896	7	4.3	5	104
Genesee	3,992	10,586	17,481	24,056	26,429	27,550	30	0.8	81	84
Gladwin	3,104	7,118	12,748	16,020	19,932	22,366	70	2.3	47	68
Gogebic	3,226	7,206	13,036	16,636	20,033	23,731	56	3.4	14	73
Grand Traverse	3,886	9,158	18,115	22,151	28,911	32,089	9	2.1	64	98
Gratiot	3,501	8,446	14,352	17,949	20,048	23,794	55	3.5	13	73
Hillsdale	3,476	8,126	14,419	18,272	22,737	25,208	47	2.1	66	77
Houghton	2,808	6,928	12,864	15,837	19,435	22,976	65	3.4	16	70
Huron	3,247	8,770	15,799	20,395	24,811	28,886	23	3.1	27	88
Ingham	4,040	9,969	17,850	22,015	26,481	30,656	16	3.0	31	94
Ionia	3,101	7,885	13,217	16,183	20,940	23,442	60	2.3	53	72
Iosco	3,459	7,698	15,123	17,363	19,900	22,792	67	2.8	36	70
Iron	2,856	8,120	13,643	16,278	20,344	25,458	45	4.6	3	78
Isabella	2,916	7,633	14,038	16,347	20,536	24,978	49	4.0	8	76
Jackson	4,080	9,532	16,104	20,237	24,983	27,299	33	1.8	68	83
Kalamazoo	4,095	10,078	19,282	23,688	27,809	32,089	9	2.9	33	98
Kalkaska	3,342	6,712	12,456	16,273	18,349	20,512	81	2.3	56	63
Kent	4,067	10,076	19,278	23,630	29,390	33,627	8	2.7	38	103
Keweenaw	2,573	6,797	14,189	16,964	20,900	25,740	43	4.3	6	79
Lake	2,909	6,081	11,279	15,316	18,596	21,041	80	2.5	43	64
Lapeer	3,482	9,152	16,958	21,848	28,087	28,686	24	0.4	82	88
Leelanau	3,688	8,982	17,813	22,514	27,978	36,502	4	5.5	1	112
Lenawee	3,881	9,485	17,025	20,768	25,996	29,116	22	2.3	52	89
Livingston	4,121	10,488	20,613	27,403	35,801	36,140	5	0.2	83	111
Luce	2,715	8,334	15,328	19,834	17,184	19,115	83	2.2	60	58

Table A-17 (Continued)

Area	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	Rank by 2005 Level	Percent Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2005	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2005	Area as Percent of Michigan for 2005
Mackinac	\$2,873	\$7,343	\$14,958	\$20,178	\$24,560	\$28,619	25	3.1	26	88
Macomb	4,386	11,086	21,245	25,016	32,941	34,761	6	1.1	80	106
Manistee	3,227	8,009	14,378	16,921	21,880	24,853	51	2.6	42	76
Marquette	3,272	8,288	14,951	18,214	22,314	26,506	38	3.5	11	81
Mason	3,324	7,845	14,647	18,336	22,677	26,396	39	3.1	28	81
Mecosta	2,520	6,314	11,674	16,198	18,546	21,658	74	3.2	24	66
Menominee	2,925	7,708	14,748	18,444	21,944	25,094	48	2.7	39	77
Midland	4,367	10,723	21,894	26,447	31,581	37,099	3	3.3	19	113
Missaukee	2,725	6,532	12,527	15,445	19,296	21,545	77	2.2	57	66
Monroe	3,730	9,515	17,314	23,060	29,221	30,873	12	1.1	79	94
Montcalm	3,411	8,437	12,848	15,893	18,949	21,868	72	2.9	32	67
Montmorency	2,653	6,966	11,776	14,898	18,140	21,153	79	3.1	25	65
Muskegon	3,687	8,864	15,013	18,168	23,123	25,692	44	2.1	61	79
Newaygo	3,289	7,561	13,518	16,979	21,121	23,644	57	2.3	54	72
Oakland	5,500	14,114	27,710	35,578	47,072	52,274	1	2.1	62	160
Oceana	3,285	7,748	13,662	16,764	19,231	23,404	61	4.0	7	72
Ogemaw	2,808	6,470	11,636	14,431	18,034	21,768	73	3.8	10	67
Ontonagon	3,108	7,560	13,906	18,375	20,887	26,013	42	4.5	4	80
Osceola	2,967	6,552	12,203	16,026	19,445	23,093	64	3.5	12	71
Oscoda	2,509	6,577	10,474	13,523	15,552	19,960	82	5.1	2	61
Otsego	3,334	8,181	15,688	18,658	24,364	27,047	35	2.1	63	83
Ottawa	3,805	9,417	18,944	23,415	27,879	30,743	14	2.0	67	94
Presque Isle	2,739	7,751	13,422	15,994	20,104	23,547	58	3.2	21	72
Roscommon	3,271	7,528	13,981	16,714	19,764	23,141	63	3.2	22	71
Saginaw	3,801	9,934	16,465	20,618	25,595	27,256	34	1.3	78	83
St. Clair	3,879	9,426	17,465	21,592	27,831	29,922	17	1.5	74	92
St. Joseph	3,855	8,650	15,143	19,686	23,096	26,078	41	2.5	44	80
Sanilac	3,615	8,552	14,816	19,025	23,348	26,189	40	2.3	48	80
Schoolcraft	2,929	7,431	13,707	17,312	20,337	23,837	54	3.2	20	73
Shiawassee	3,668	9,257	15,408	19,690	23,143	24,916	50	1.5	73	76
Tuscola	3,328	8,781	14,578	18,762	21,475	22,932	66	1.3	77	70
Van Buren	3,526	8,030	14,298	18,078	22,030	25,290	46	2.8	35	77
Washtenaw	4,668	12,040	23,002	28,442	35,588	39,689	2	2.2	58	121
Wayne	4,452	10,578	18,550	21,927	27,515	30,855	13	2.3	50	94
Wexford	3,003	7,140	13,825	17,579	22,166	24,593	53	2.1	65	75

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Note: County and Metro Area data are from April 26, 2007 release, U.S. and Michigan data are from March 26, 2008 release.

**Table A-18**

**MICHIGAN GROSS STATE PRODUCT BY SECTOR - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**

<u>Component</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>
Agriculture	\$1,587	\$1,554	\$1,606	\$1,796	\$2,364	\$2,131	\$2,123
Mining	690	700	651	737	834	1,195	1,585
Utilities	6,438	7,445	6,829	7,464	7,791	8,257	8,754
Construction	15,568	15,551	15,462	14,977	15,974	17,019	15,958
Manufacturing	76,330	68,607	75,839	77,160	70,288	66,758	68,355
Durable goods	62,663	55,709	60,925	61,790	55,361	52,318	53,768
Motor vehicle	35,771	31,498	36,969	37,939	29,567	25,375	N/A
Furniture	3,263	2,619	2,571	2,825	3,912	3,798	N/A
Other durable goods	23,629	21,592	21,385	21,027	21,883	23,143	N/A
Nondurable goods	13,667	12,899	14,914	15,369	14,927	14,439	14,587
Wholesale + retail trade	42,737	43,472	44,121	45,510	46,607	48,466	49,322
Transportation	8,347	7,847	8,376	8,693	8,945	9,137	9,102
Information	8,652	9,130	9,192	9,418	10,065	10,626	10,837
Finance, insurance, real estate	56,066	58,640	61,987	63,264	65,274	67,353	70,477
Prof., tech, mgmt of enterpr.	37,143	34,658	34,270	34,187	36,135	37,226	37,336
Admin. & waste services	10,571	10,443	10,931	11,832	12,259	13,135	13,173
Education services	1,548	1,627	1,783	2,005	2,182	2,371	2,470
Health services	20,814	22,182	23,730	25,228	26,435	28,220	29,649
Arts, entertainment, & recr.	2,593	2,819	3,102	3,138	3,177	3,214	3,350
Accomodation & food serv.	7,124	7,167	7,503	7,795	8,157	8,307	8,603
Other serv.	7,364	7,822	8,001	8,265	8,519	8,643	8,780
Government	33,664	34,754	36,452	37,563	38,375	40,091	41,127
Federal gov.	4,223	4,178	4,596	5,095	5,345	5,489	N/A
State & local gov.	29,441	30,576	31,857	32,468	33,029	34,602	N/A
Total Gross State Product	\$337,235	\$334,419	\$349,837	\$359,031	\$363,380	\$372,148	\$381,003
Agriculture	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Mining	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Utilities	1.9%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%
Construction	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.2%
Manufacturing	22.6%	20.5%	21.7%	21.5%	19.3%	17.9%	17.9%
Wholesale + retail trade	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	12.7%	12.8%	13.0%	12.9%
Transportation	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%
Information	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%
Finance, insurance, real estate	16.6%	17.5%	17.7%	17.6%	18.0%	18.1%	18.5%
Prof., tech, mgmt of enterpr.	11.0%	10.4%	9.8%	9.5%	9.9%	10.0%	9.8%
Admin. & waste services	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Education services	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Health services	6.2%	6.6%	6.8%	7.0%	7.3%	7.6%	7.8%
Arts, entertainment, & recr.	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Accomodation & food serv.	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
Other Serv.	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Government	10.0%	10.4%	10.4%	10.5%	10.6%	10.8%	10.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Table A-19

**U. S. AND DETROIT CONSUMERS PRICE INDICES  
AND INFLATION RATES - CALENDAR YEAR**  
(1982-1984=100)

Calendar Year	United States		Detroit	
	Index	Percent Change	Index	Percent Change
1956	27.2	1.5	28.2	1.8
1957	28.1	3.3	29.0	2.8
1958	28.9	2.8	29.4	1.4
1959	29.1	0.7	29.4	0.0
1960	29.6	1.7	29.7	1.0
1961	29.9	1.0	29.8	0.3
1962	30.2	1.0	29.9	0.3
1963	30.6	1.3	30.2	1.0
1964	31.0	1.3	30.4	0.7
1965	31.5	1.6	31.2	2.6
1966	32.4	2.9	32.5	4.2
1967	33.4	3.1	33.6	3.4
1968	34.8	4.2	35.1	4.5
1969	36.7	5.5	37.2	6.0
1970	38.8	5.7	39.5	6.2
1971	40.5	4.4	40.9	3.5
1972	41.8	3.2	42.5	3.9
1973	44.4	6.2	45.2	6.4
1974	49.3	11.0	50.1	10.8
1975	53.8	9.1	53.9	7.6
1976	56.9	5.8	56.8	5.4
1977	60.6	6.5	60.7	6.9
1978	65.2	7.6	65.3	7.6
1979	72.6	11.3	73.6	12.7
1980	82.4	13.5	85.3	15.9
1981	90.9	10.3	93.2	9.3
1982	96.5	6.2	97.0	4.1
1983	99.6	3.2	99.8	2.9
1984	103.9	4.3	103.2	3.4
1985	107.6	3.6	106.8	3.5
1986	109.6	1.9	108.3	1.4
1987	113.6	3.6	111.7	3.1
1988	118.3	4.1	116.1	3.9
1989	124.0	4.8	122.3	5.3
1990	130.7	5.4	128.6	5.2
1991	136.2	4.2	133.1	3.5
1992	140.3	3.0	135.9	2.1
1993	144.5	3.0	139.6	2.7
1994	148.2	2.6	144.0	3.2
1995	152.4	2.8	148.6	3.2
1996	156.9	3.0	152.5	2.6
1997	160.5	2.3	156.3	2.5
1998	163.0	1.6	159.8	2.2
1999	166.6	2.2	163.9	2.6
2000	172.2	3.4	169.8	3.6
2001	177.1	2.8	174.4	2.7
2002	179.9	1.6	178.9	2.6
2003	184.0	2.3	182.5	2.0
2004	188.9	2.7	185.4	1.6
2005	195.3	3.4	190.8	2.9
2006	201.6	3.2	196.6	3.0
2007	207.3	2.8	200.1	1.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Table A-20

**U. S. AND DETROIT CONSUMERS PRICE INDICES  
AND INFLATION RATES - MICHIGAN FISCAL YEAR**  
(1982-1984=100)

Fiscal Year	United States		Detroit	
	Index	Percent Change	Index	Percent Change
1956	26.9	0.5	27.8	0.5
1957	27.7	2.9	28.7	3.1
1958	28.6	3.3	29.3	2.4
1959	29.0	1.4	29.3	-0.1
1960	29.4	1.5	29.5	0.6
1961	29.8	1.2	29.9	1.2
1962	30.1	1.0	29.8	-0.3
1963	30.4	1.2	30.0	0.8
1964	30.8	1.4	30.3	1.1
1965	31.2	1.3	30.7	1.3
1966	31.9	2.2	31.8	3.4
1967	32.9	3.2	33.2	4.3
1968	34.0	3.3	34.2	3.2
1969	35.7	4.9	36.1	5.5
1970	37.8	5.9	38.4	6.5
1971	39.7	5.2	40.3	4.8
1972	41.2	3.6	41.7	3.6
1973	42.8	4.0	43.5	4.3
1974	46.6	8.9	47.5	9.2
1975	51.8	11.1	52.2	9.9
1976	55.8	7.8	55.7	6.8
1977	59.7	6.9	59.7	7.1
1978	63.9	7.0	63.8	6.9
1979	70.4	10.2	71.2	11.6
1980	80.0	13.6	82.3	15.6
1981	88.9	11.1	92.1	11.9
1982	95.4	7.3	95.8	4.0
1983	98.8	3.6	99.4	3.8
1984	102.9	4.1	102.4	3.0
1985	106.6	3.6	105.8	3.3
1986	109.3	2.5	108.1	2.2
1987	112.4	2.8	110.7	2.4
1988	117.0	4.1	114.8	3.7
1989	122.6	4.8	120.8	5.2
1990	128.7	5.0	126.8	5.0
1991	135.2	5.1	132.4	4.4
1992	139.3	3.0	135.2	2.1
1993	143.5	3.0	138.6	2.5
1994	147.3	2.6	142.9	3.1
1995	151.4	2.8	147.5	3.2
1996	155.6	2.8	151.6	2.8
1997	159.8	2.7	155.4	2.5
1998	162.4	1.6	158.9	2.3
1999	165.5	1.9	162.8	2.5
2000	170.8	3.2	168.3	3.4
2001	176.3	3.2	173.8	3.3
2002	178.9	1.5	177.5	2.1
2003	183.1	2.3	182.0	2.5
2004	187.4	2.3	184.4	1.3
2005	193.5	3.3	189.0	2.5
2006	200.6	3.7	195.9	3.7
2007	205.3	2.3	199.0	1.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Note: Rates based on State of Michigan Fiscal Year. Fiscal years 1956 - 1975 are July through June; fiscal year 1976 is July through September; and fiscal years after 1976 are October through September.

**Table A-21**

**U.S. AND DETROIT CONSUMER PRICE INDICES DETAIL**  
(Annual Average)

Expenditure category	1970		1980		1990		1995		2000		2007	
	U.S.	Detroit	U.S.	Detroit	U.S.	Detroit	U.S.	Detroit	U.S.	Detroit	U.S.	Detroit
All Items	38.8	39.5	82.4	85.3	130.7	128.6	152.4	148.6	172.2	169.8	207.3	200.1
Food and beverages	40.1	NA	86.7	88.9	132.1	126.5	148.9	143.6	168.4	163.9	203.3	189.1
Food	39.2	41.7	86.8	88.9	132.4	126.3	148.4	142.8	167.8	163.3	202.9	188.7
Food at home	39.9	41.5	88.4	88.4	132.3	126.8	148.8	142.2	167.9	163.4	201.2	185.7
Food away from home	37.5	40.8	83.4	89.8	133.4	126.5	149.0	144.4	169.0	164.4	206.7	193.7
Housing	36.4	NA	81.1	85.5	128.5	126.4	148.5	140.6	169.6	161.7	209.6	189.8
Shelter	35.5	38.1	81.0	88.6	140.0	140.1	165.7	160.5	193.4	187.2	240.6	215.2
Rent of primary residence	46.5	50.5	80.9	87.8	138.4	136.5	157.8	148.0	183.9	172.8	234.7	204.9
Owners' equivalent rent	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.8	144.2	171.3	165.6	198.7	192.1	246.2	214.5
Fuel and utilities	29.1	26.3	75.4	72.2	111.6	112.4	123.7	116.2	137.9	129.8	200.6	210.7
Household furnishings and operations	46.8	NA	86.3	87.3	113.3	104.3	123.0	110.9	128.2	120.4	126.9	117.8
Apparel	59.2	67.9	90.9	94.3	124.1	127.9	132.0	136.9	129.6	127.9	119.0	107.2
Transportation	37.5	36.9	83.1	82.8	120.5	124.0	139.1	143.6	153.3	162.5	184.7	204.5
Private	37.5	36.6	84.2	83.3	118.8	123.9	136.3	141.9	149.1	160.0	180.8	203.4
Gasoline (all types)	27.9	NA	97.5	96.6	101.0	102.0	99.8	96.4	128.6	135.1	238.0	246.7
Public	35.2		69.0		142.6		175.9		209.6		230.0	
Medical care	34.0	33.5	74.9	80.1	162.8	159.8	220.5	209.2	260.8	257.4	351.1	350.5
Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.5	NA	103.3	106.7	111.4	119.4
Education and communication	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.2	NA	102.5	107.9	119.6	127.8
Other goods and services	40.9	NA	75.2	75.1	159.0	147.5	206.9	210.8	271.1	275.8	333.3	349.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor

**Table A-22**

**U. S. INTEREST RATES**  
(percent per year - average)

Year	U.S. Government Security Yields		High Grade	Corporate Aaa	30-year Conventional Fixed Rate Mortgages
	3-month Treasury Bills <sup>(1)</sup>	Constant Maturity 10- Year Issues	Municipal Bonds (Standard & Poor's)	Bonds (Moody's, Seasoned Issues)	
1960	2.9	4.1	3.7	4.4	NA
1965	4.0	4.3	3.3	4.5	NA
1970	6.4	7.4	6.5	8.0	NA
1971	4.4	6.2	5.7	7.4	NA
1972	4.1	6.2	5.3	7.2	7.4
1973	7.0	6.9	5.2	7.4	8.0
1974	7.9	7.6	6.1	8.6	9.2
1975	5.8	8.0	6.9	8.8	9.0
1976	5.0	7.6	6.5	8.4	8.9
1977	5.3	7.4	5.6	8.0	8.8
1978	7.2	8.4	5.9	8.7	9.6
1979	10.1	9.4	6.4	9.6	11.2
1980	11.5	11.4	8.5	11.9	13.8
1981	14.0	13.9	11.2	14.2	16.6
1982	10.7	13.0	11.6	13.8	16.1
1983	8.6	11.1	9.5	12.0	13.2
1984	9.5	12.5	10.2	12.7	13.9
1985	7.5	10.6	9.2	11.4	12.4
1986	6.0	7.7	7.4	9.0	10.2
1987	5.8	8.4	7.7	9.4	10.2
1988	6.7	8.9	7.8	9.7	10.3
1989	8.1	8.5	7.2	9.3	10.3
1990	7.5	8.6	7.3	9.3	10.1
1991	5.4	7.9	6.9	8.8	9.3
1992	3.5	7.0	6.4	8.1	8.4
1993	3.0	5.9	5.6	7.2	7.3
1994	4.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	8.4
1995	5.5	6.6	6.0	7.6	8.0
1996	5.0	6.4	5.8	7.4	7.8
1997	5.1	6.4	5.6	7.3	7.6
1998	4.8	5.3	5.1	6.5	6.9
1999	4.6	5.7	5.4	7.1	7.4
2000	5.8	6.0	5.8	7.6	8.1
2001	3.4	5.0	5.2	7.1	7.0
2002	1.6	4.6	5.1	6.5	6.5
2003	1.0	4.0	4.7	5.7	5.8
2004	1.4	4.3	4.6	5.6	5.8
2005	3.2	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.9
2006	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.6	6.4
2007	4.4	4.6	4.4	5.6	6.3

(1) Secondary market, bank discount basis

Source: Federal Reserve Board and U.S. Government Printing Office



**Table A-23**

**U.S. AND MICHIGAN RESIDENT POPULATION**

Year	Michigan Population	Population Change		Natural Increase	Net Migration	U.S. Population	Michigan Percent of U.S.
		Number	Percent				
1970	8,881,800					203,302,000	4.4
1971	8,974,200	92,400	1.0	113,900	-21,800	207,660,700	4.3
1972	9,028,900	54,700	0.6	76,200	-21,200	209,896,000	4.3
1973	9,078,000	49,100	0.5	65,300	-16,300	211,908,800	4.3
1974	9,117,500	39,500	0.4	62,200	-22,200	213,853,900	4.3
1975	9,117,700	200	0.0	60,300	-60,300	215,973,200	4.2
1976	9,129,200	11,500	0.1	57,500	-46,500	218,035,200	4.2
1977	9,171,100	41,900	0.5	59,900	-17,900	220,239,400	4.2
1978	9,217,800	46,700	0.5	64,200	-17,200	222,584,500	4.1
1979	9,266,300	48,500	0.5	67,500	-19,500	225,055,500	4.1
1980	9,262,100	-4,200	0.0	53,100	-57,100	226,545,800	4.1
1981	9,209,300	-52,800	-0.6	84,200	-137,000	229,465,700	4.0
1982	9,115,200	-94,100	-1.0	64,300	-158,400	231,664,500	3.9
1983	9,047,800	-67,400	-0.7	60,100	-127,600	233,792,000	3.9
1984	9,049,500	1,700	0.0	56,100	-54,400	235,824,900	3.8
1985	9,076,300	26,800	0.3	59,700	-32,900	237,923,800	3.8
1986	9,127,800	51,500	0.6	58,800	-7,300	240,132,900	3.8
1987	9,187,500	59,700	0.7	59,300	400	242,288,900	3.8
1988	9,218,000	30,500	0.3	59,000	-28,500	244,499,000	3.8
1989	9,253,300	35,300	0.4	63,500	-28,200	246,819,200	3.7
1990	9,295,300	42,000	0.5	53,100	-11,100	248,709,900	3.7
1991	9,395,000	99,700	1.1	93,000	-17,400	252,153,100	3.7
1992	9,470,300	75,300	0.8	67,100	-17,300	255,029,700	3.7
1993	9,529,200	58,900	0.6	61,100	-27,600	257,782,600	3.7
1994	9,584,500	55,300	0.6	54,300	-24,500	260,327,000	3.7
1995	9,659,900	75,400	0.8	53,500	100	262,803,300	3.7
1996	9,739,200	79,300	0.8	49,600	5,600	265,228,600	3.7
1997	9,785,500	46,300	0.5	50,100	-3,300	267,783,600	3.7
1998	9,820,200	34,700	0.4	47,700	-12,000	270,248,000	3.6
1999	9,863,800	43,600	0.4	48,000	-3,400	272,690,800	3.6
2000	9,938,400	74,600	0.8	N/A	N/A	281,421,900	3.5
2001	10,007,000	68,600	0.7	61,600	2,500	285,112,000	3.5
2002	10,043,700	36,700	0.4	44,100	-10,500	287,888,000	3.5
2003	10,075,200	31,500	0.3	43,300	-11,700	290,447,600	3.5
2004	10,102,700	27,500	0.3	44,800	-20,300	293,191,500	3.4
2005	10,107,900	5,200	0.1	40,900	-37,500	295,895,900	3.4
2006	10,102,300	-5,600	-0.1	41,900	-52,300	298,754,800	3.4
2007	10,071,800	-30,500	-0.3	42,700	-74,300	301,621,200	3.3

Note: Subnational population estimates result in an uncategorized residual so that the sum of natural increase and net migration does not equal the annual change in population. The residual and the movement of federal employees and their dependents are not shown in the table.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau and Michigan Information Center

Table A-24

## MICHIGAN POPULATION BY COUNTY

County/Region	Population	Population	Population Change, 2000-07		Natural Increase, 2000-07				Net Migration, 2000-07	
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2007	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	281,424,602	301,621,157	20,196,555	7.2	29,809,472	17,597,188	12,212,284	4.3	7,984,271	2.8
Michigan	9,938,482	10,071,822	133,340	1.3	948,153	628,764	319,389	3.2	-204,072	-2.1
Alcona	11,719	11,538	-181	-1.5	525	1,232	-707	-6.0	573	4.9
Alger	9,862	9,612	-250	-2.5	590	794	-204	-2.1	10	0.1
Allegan	105,665	112,761	7,096	6.7	10,823	6,093	4,730	4.5	2,821	2.7
Alpena	31,314	29,707	-1,607	-5.1	2,164	2,523	-359	-1.1	-1,110	-3.5
Antrim	23,110	24,299	1,189	5.1	1,771	1,732	39	0.2	1,242	5.4
Arenac	17,269	16,608	-661	-3.8	1,252	1,409	-157	-0.9	-441	-2.6
Baraga	8,746	8,544	-202	-2.3	705	775	-70	-0.8	47	0.5
Barry	56,755	59,188	2,433	4.3	5,192	3,490	1,702	3.0	973	1.7
Bay	110,157	107,517	-2,640	-2.4	9,261	7,988	1,273	1.2	-3,464	-3.1
Benzie	15,998	17,510	1,512	9.5	1,451	1,222	229	1.4	1,336	8.4
Berrien	162,455	159,589	-2,866	-1.8	15,253	11,646	3,607	2.2	-5,850	-3.6
Branch	45,787	46,194	407	0.9	4,386	3,008	1,378	3.0	-736	-1.6
Calhoun	137,985	136,615	-1,370	-1.0	13,690	10,322	3,368	2.4	-4,145	-3.0
Cass	51,102	50,551	-551	-1.1	3,803	3,417	386	0.8	-653	-1.3
Charlevoix	26,090	26,181	91	0.3	2,137	1,729	408	1.6	-200	-0.8
Cheboygan	26,448	26,768	320	1.2	2,014	2,078	-64	-0.2	487	1.8
Chippewa	38,543	38,922	379	1.0	2,863	2,222	641	1.7	-55	-0.1
Clare	31,252	30,697	-555	-1.8	2,480	2,737	-257	-0.8	-124	-0.4
Clinton	64,753	69,755	5,002	7.7	5,979	3,409	2,570	4.0	2,688	4.2
Crawford	14,273	14,550	277	1.9	983	1,139	-156	-1.1	494	3.5
Delta	38,520	37,367	-1,153	-3.0	3,025	2,973	52	0.1	-1,052	-2.7
Dickinson	27,472	26,937	-535	-1.9	2,033	2,387	-354	-1.3	-65	-0.2
Eaton	103,655	107,390	3,735	3.6	8,995	5,925	3,070	3.0	1,106	1.1
Emmet	31,437	33,393	1,956	6.2	2,680	2,115	565	1.8	1,551	4.9
Genesee	436,148	434,715	-1,433	-0.3	45,202	28,737	16,465	3.8	-15,963	-3.7
Gladwin	26,023	26,287	264	1.0	2,012	2,189	-177	-0.7	552	2.1
Gogebic	17,370	16,287	-1,083	-6.2	951	1,806	-855	-4.9	-259	-1.5
Grand Traverse	77,654	85,479	7,825	10.1	7,138	4,790	2,348	3.0	5,814	7.5
Gratiot	42,285	42,141	-144	-0.3	3,593	3,144	449	1.1	-255	-0.6
Hillsdale	46,527	46,781	254	0.5	4,322	3,179	1,143	2.5	-688	-1.5

Table A-24 (continued)

County/Region	Population	Population	Population Change, 2000-07		Natural Increase, 2000-07				Net Migration, 2000-07	
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2007	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Houghton	36,016	35,201	-815	-2.3	2,869	2,794	75	0.2	-752	-2.1
Huron	36,079	33,290	-2,789	-7.7	2,502	3,221	-719	-2.0	-1,930	-5.3
Ingham	279,414	279,295	-119	0.0	26,455	13,770	12,685	4.5	-11,820	-4.2
Ionia	61,518	64,053	2,535	4.1	6,137	3,314	2,823	4.6	32	0.1
Iosco	27,339	26,255	-1,084	-4.0	1,756	2,804	-1,048	-3.8	100	0.4
Iron	13,138	12,151	-987	-7.5	687	1,497	-810	-6.2	-125	-1.0
Isabella	63,351	66,693	3,342	5.3	5,271	3,093	2,178	3.4	1,433	2.3
Jackson	158,422	163,006	4,584	2.9	15,168	11,007	4,161	2.6	1,108	0.7
Kalamazoo	238,603	245,333	6,730	2.8	22,721	13,934	8,787	3.7	-936	-0.4
Kalkaska	16,571	17,188	617	3.7	1,650	1,114	536	3.2	146	0.9
Kent	574,335	604,330	29,995	5.2	67,889	29,953	37,936	6.6	-5,521	-1.0
Keweenaw	2,301	2,151	-150	-6.5	152	161	-9	-0.4	-125	-5.4
Lake	11,333	11,153	-180	-1.6	828	1,111	-283	-2.5	129	1.1
Lapeer	87,906	92,012	4,106	4.7	7,714	4,551	3,163	3.6	1,332	1.5
Leelanau	21,119	21,898	779	3.7	1,413	1,316	97	0.5	764	3.6
Lenawee	98,947	101,243	2,296	2.3	9,027	6,285	2,742	2.8	-18	0.0
Livingston	156,951	183,194	26,243	16.7	14,921	7,276	7,645	4.9	19,256	12.3
Luce	7,024	6,728	-296	-4.2	457	575	-118	-1.7	-150	-2.1
Mackinac	11,943	10,877	-1,066	-8.9	761	982	-221	-1.9	-791	-6.6
Macomb	788,149	831,077	42,928	5.4	73,782	53,182	20,600	2.6	21,879	2.8
Manistee	24,527	24,803	276	1.1	1,864	2,150	-286	-1.2	643	2.6
Marquette	64,634	65,216	582	0.9	4,511	4,620	-109	-0.2	986	1.5
Mason	28,274	28,750	476	1.7	2,329	2,313	16	0.1	610	2.2
Mecosta	40,553	42,090	1,537	3.8	3,395	2,433	962	2.4	760	1.9
Menominee	25,326	24,249	-1,077	-4.3	1,820	1,974	-154	-0.6	-819	-3.2
Midland	82,874	82,818	-56	-0.1	7,111	4,682	2,429	2.9	-2,130	-2.6
Missaukee	14,478	14,976	498	3.4	1,255	1,017	238	1.6	318	2.2
Monroe	145,945	153,608	7,663	5.3	12,785	8,691	4,094	2.8	4,205	2.9
Montcalm	61,266	62,950	1,684	2.7	6,172	4,042	2,130	3.5	-114	-0.2
Montmorency	10,315	10,327	12	0.1	628	1,109	-481	-4.7	536	5.2
Muskegon	170,200	174,386	4,186	2.5	17,259	11,495	5,764	3.4	-803	-0.5
Newaygo	47,874	49,171	1,297	2.7	4,582	3,162	1,420	3.0	88	0.2
Oakland	1,194,156	1,206,089	11,933	1.0	110,051	65,445	44,606	3.7	-28,153	-2.4
Oceana	26,873	27,800	927	3.4	2,839	1,699	1,140	4.2	-80	-0.3
Ogemaw	21,645	21,338	-307	-1.4	1,587	2,171	-584	-2.7	374	1.7
Ontonagon	7,818	6,977	-841	-10.8	355	791	-436	-5.6	-374	-4.8

**Table A-24 (continued)**

County/Region	Population	Population	Population Change, 2000-07		Natural Increase, 2000-07				Net Migration, 2000-07	
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2007	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Osceola	23,197	23,148	-49	-0.2	2,217	1,585	632	2.7	-570	-2.5
Oscoda	9,418	8,938	-480	-5.1	642	803	-161	-1.7	-273	-2.9
Otsego	23,301	24,223	922	4.0	2,096	1,551	545	2.3	473	2.0
Ottawa	238,314	259,206	20,892	8.8	26,145	10,824	15,321	6.4	6,648	2.8
Presque Isle	14,411	13,852	-559	-3.9	908	1,287	-379	-2.6	-116	-0.8
Roscommon	25,469	25,517	48	0.2	1,548	2,677	-1,129	-4.4	1,259	4.9
Saginaw	210,042	202,268	-7,774	-3.7	19,451	14,962	4,489	2.1	-11,462	-5.5
St. Clair	164,235	170,119	5,884	3.6	15,118	10,734	4,384	2.7	2,201	1.3
St. Joseph	62,422	62,449	27	0.0	6,866	4,186	2,680	4.3	-2,380	-3.8
Sanilac	44,547	43,640	-907	-2.0	3,975	3,322	653	1.5	-1,360	-3.1
Schoolcraft	8,903	8,518	-385	-4.3	587	836	-249	-2.8	-87	-1.0
Shiawassee	71,687	71,753	66	0.1	6,475	4,552	1,923	2.7	-1,540	-2.1
Tuscola	58,266	56,805	-1,461	-2.5	4,951	3,909	1,042	1.8	-2,254	-3.9
Van Buren	76,263	77,931	1,668	2.2	7,629	4,970	2,659	3.5	-654	-0.9
Washtenaw	322,770	350,003	27,233	8.4	30,475	13,487	16,988	5.3	11,757	3.6
Wayne	2,061,162	1,985,101	-76,061	-3.7	208,140	140,911	67,229	3.3	-191,107	-9.3
Wexford	30,484	31,792	1,308	4.3	2,954	2,224	730	2.4	701	2.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

- Notes: 1. The change in population includes the movement of federal employees and their dependents into and out of the United States. The difference between the change in population and the sum of natural increase and net migration for the U.S. is this movement of federal employees.
2. The estimated components of population change for subnational units produce a residual that is not displayed and the sum of natural increase and net migration differ from the estimated change by this residual and the movement of federal employees.

**Table A-25**  
**U.S. POPULATION, RANKED BY STATE**

	2000		2007		Percent Increase	
	2000 Census	Rank	2007 Estimates	Rank	2000-2007	Rank
United States	281,424,602		301,621,157		7.2	
California	33,871,655	1	36,553,215	1	7.9	18
Texas	20,851,799	2	23,904,380	2	14.6	6
New York	18,976,821	3	19,297,729	3	1.7	43
Florida	15,982,824	4	18,251,243	4	14.2	7
Illinois	12,419,647	5	12,852,548	5	3.5	34
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	6	12,432,792	6	1.2	46
Ohio	11,353,145	7	11,466,917	7	1.0	47
Michigan	9,938,482	8	10,071,822	8	1.3	45
Georgia	8,186,816	10	9,544,750	9	16.6	4
North Carolina	8,046,491	11	9,061,032	10	12.6	9
New Jersey	8,414,347	9	8,685,920	11	3.2	37
Virginia	7,079,030	12	7,712,091	12	8.9	15
Washington	5,894,140	15	6,468,424	13	9.7	12
Massachusetts	6,349,105	13	6,449,755	14	1.6	44
Indiana	6,080,521	14	6,345,289	15	4.4	31
Arizona	5,130,615	20	6,338,755	16	23.5	2
Tennessee	5,689,262	16	6,156,719	17	8.2	17
Missouri	5,596,683	17	5,878,415	18	5.0	27
Maryland	5,296,508	19	5,618,344	19	6.1	21
Wisconsin	5,363,715	18	5,601,640	20	4.4	30
Minnesota	4,919,492	21	5,197,621	21	5.7	25
Colorado	4,302,019	24	4,861,515	22	13.0	8
Alabama	4,447,351	23	4,627,851	23	4.1	32
South Carolina	4,011,816	26	4,407,709	24	9.9	11
Louisiana	4,468,958	22	4,293,204	25	-3.9	51
Kentucky	4,042,281	25	4,241,474	26	4.9	28
Oregon	3,421,436	28	3,747,455	27	9.5	13
Oklahoma	3,450,654	27	3,617,316	28	4.8	29
Connecticut	3,405,602	29	3,502,309	29	2.8	38
Iowa	2,926,382	30	2,988,046	30	2.1	41
Mississippi	2,844,656	31	2,918,785	31	2.6	40
Arkansas	2,673,398	33	2,834,797	32	6.0	22
Kansas	2,688,824	32	2,775,997	33	3.2	36
Utah	2,233,198	34	2,645,330	34	18.5	3
Nevada	1,998,257	35	2,565,382	35	28.4	1
New Mexico	1,819,046	36	1,969,915	36	8.3	16
West Virginia	1,808,350	37	1,812,035	37	0.2	49
Nebraska	1,711,265	38	1,774,571	38	3.7	33
Idaho	1,293,956	39	1,499,402	39	15.9	5
Maine	1,274,921	40	1,317,207	40	3.3	35
New Hampshire	1,235,786	41	1,315,828	41	6.5	19
Hawaii	1,211,537	42	1,283,388	42	5.9	23
Rhode Island	1,048,319	43	1,057,832	43	0.9	48
Montana	902,195	44	957,861	44	6.2	20
Delaware	783,600	45	864,764	45	10.4	10
South Dakota	754,844	46	796,214	46	5.5	26
Alaska	626,931	48	683,478	47	9.0	14
North Dakota	642,200	47	639,715	48	-0.4	50
Vermont	608,827	49	621,254	49	2.0	42
District of Columbia	572,059	50	588,292	50	2.8	39
Wyoming	493,782	51	522,830	51	5.9	24

Source: Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

**Table A-26**

**U.S. MOTOR VEHICLE STOCKS, AGE, AND MICHIGAN VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS**

Year	All New Registrations		Total US New Registrations	U.S. Stock of Auto (thousands still in use)	Median Age of U.S. Autos (in years)	U.S. Stock of Trucks (thousands still in use)	Median Age of U.S. Trucks (in years)
	Michigan	Percent of U.S.					
1970	550,593	5.4	10,178,381	89,309	4.9	18,748	5.9
1971	726,688	6.2	11,722,295	92,753	5.1	19,772	6.1
1972	758,168	5.8	13,001,746	96,949	5.1	21,262	6.0
1973	794,687	5.5	14,380,069	101,579	5.1	23,153	5.8
1974	625,996	5.5	11,358,012	104,898	5.2	24,598	5.6
1975	608,432	5.7	10,659,257	106,713	5.4	25,776	5.8
1976	763,526	6.0	12,809,494	110,351	5.5	27,720	5.8
1977	837,996	5.8	14,335,562	113,696	5.6	29,562	5.7
1978	872,939	5.9	14,909,444	116,575	5.7	31,703	5.8
1979	756,696	5.5	13,828,904	120,248	5.9	33,350	5.9
1980	533,877	4.8	11,237,714	121,724	6.0	33,637	6.3
1981	518,187	4.9	10,629,408	123,462	6.0	34,451	6.5
1982	465,802	4.6	10,184,813	123,698	6.2	35,253	6.8
1983	612,140	5.1	11,900,742	126,728	6.5	36,548	7.2
1984	729,119	5.1	14,162,441	127,867	6.7	38,047	7.4
1985	759,906	4.9	15,563,800	132,108	6.9	38,989	7.6
1986	784,266	4.9	15,940,863	135,431	7.0	40,166	7.7
1987	668,805	4.4	15,129,548	137,324	6.9	41,119	7.8
1988	706,085	4.5	15,691,031	141,252	6.8	42,259	7.1
1989	692,690	4.6	14,952,812	143,081	6.5	43,554	6.7
1990	650,560	4.7	13,901,719	143,550	6.5	44,479	6.5
1991	587,128	4.7	12,578,621	142,569	6.7	44,936	6.8
1992	619,054	4.8	12,866,695	144,213	7.0	45,504	7.2
1993	644,440	4.6	13,940,626	146,314	7.3	47,095	7.5
1994	731,748	4.8	15,257,126	133,930	7.5	63,445	7.5
1995	726,822	4.8	15,219,319	136,066	7.7	64,778	7.6
1996	755,782	4.9	15,486,087	129,728	7.9	75,940	7.7
1997	784,489	5.1	15,416,677	129,749	8.1	77,307	7.8
1998	812,050	5.1	15,774,253	131,839	8.3	79,062	7.6
1999	878,003	5.2	17,001,640	132,432	8.3	83,148	7.2
2000	816,701	4.7	17,556,615	133,621	8.3	87,108	6.7
2001	852,971	4.9	17,350,148	137,633	8.3	92,110	6.1
2002	816,914	4.9	16,839,626	134,605	8.4	92,939	6.6
2003	779,217	4.7	16,611,630	137,140	8.6	96,202	6.5
2004	712,788	4.2	16,866,824	137,908	8.9	101,430	6.4
2005	664,900	4.0	16,690,280	138,083	9.0	105,948	6.6
2006	693,741	4.2	16,564,575	NA	9.2	NA	6.8

Note: Beginning in 1994 passenger vans and SUVs previously counted as cars in vehicle stocks are included in the truck count

Sources: Automotive News Market Data Book, Ward's Automotive Yearbook & MVMA Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures  
 Registration data from National Association of Auto Dealers 2001-2006  
 Auto and Truck Stock from Federal Highway Administration

Table A-27

## U.S. MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Year	Retail Auto Sales	Domestic Auto Sales	Sales of Auto Imports	Import Share of Total Auto Sales (percent)	Retail Truck Sales	Domestic Truck Sales	Import Share of Total Truck Sales (percent)
1974	8,851,956	7,448,921	1,403,035	15.8	2,687,924	2,511,771	6.6
1975	8,627,120	7,050,120	1,577,000	18.3	2,478,219	2,248,904	9.3
1976	10,099,573	8,606,573	1,493,000	14.8	3,181,254	2,943,872	7.5
1977	11,175,554	9,104,454	2,071,100	18.5	3,675,439	3,352,255	8.8
1978	11,308,498	9,307,998	2,000,500	17.7	4,109,079	3,773,166	8.2
1979	10,643,554	8,315,622	2,327,932	21.9	3,479,794	3,009,867	13.5
1980	8,975,209	6,578,275	2,396,934	26.7	2,487,239	2,000,669	19.6
1981	8,532,672	6,206,296	2,326,376	27.3	2,260,318	1,809,188	20.0
1982	7,978,177	5,756,660	2,221,517	27.8	2,559,881	2,145,947	16.2
1983	9,181,036	6,795,302	2,385,734	26.0	3,129,476	2,658,269	15.1
1984	10,332,669	7,951,517	2,441,713	23.6	3,883,555	3,475,416	10.5
1985	10,982,889	8,204,721	2,841,063	25.9	4,414,508	3,902,417	11.6
1986	11,408,910	8,214,662	3,248,579	28.5	4,617,506	3,921,408	15.1
1987	10,186,413	7,081,262	3,144,054	30.9	4,709,359	3,800,426	19.3
1988	10,544,154	7,501,095	3,068,738	29.1	4,878,312	4,168,256	14.6
1989	9,770,039	7,014,850	2,755,189	28.2	4,779,192	4,055,321	15.1
1990	9,295,741	6,842,733	2,453,008	26.4	4,591,077	3,836,052	16.4
1991	8,175,582	6,072,255	2,103,327	25.7	4,159,421	3,446,744	17.1
1992	8,210,627	6,216,488	1,994,139	24.3	4,674,589	4,001,927	14.4
1993	8,519,573	6,674,458	1,845,115	21.7	5,398,491	4,656,228	13.7
1994	8,991,347	7,181,975	1,809,372	20.1	6,097,787	5,702,913	6.5
1995	8,635,557	7,023,843	1,611,714	18.7	6,130,411	5,739,890	6.4
1996	8,529,124	7,139,884	1,389,240	16.3	6,611,099	6,169,877	6.7
1997	8,289,116	6,907,992	1,381,124	16.7	6,863,749	6,308,207	8.1
1998	8,183,412	6,756,804	1,426,608	17.4	7,408,381	6,739,619	9.0
1999	8,750,956	6,987,208	1,763,748	20.2	8,203,968	7,491,217	8.7
2000	9,005,099	6,940,286	2,064,813	22.9	8,397,387	7,621,004	9.2
2001	8,655,415	6,494,104	2,161,311	25.0	8,522,374	7,630,385	10.5
2002	8,316,763	6,012,235	2,304,528	27.7	8,531,311	7,550,006	11.5
2003	7,816,711	5,633,634	2,183,077	27.9	8,859,022	7,721,404	12.8
2004	7,738,956	5,502,663	2,236,293	28.9	9,175,183	8,023,945	12.5
2005	7,964,037	5,682,212	2,281,825	28.7	9,033,145	7,913,485	12.4
2006	8,129,927	5,704,848	2,425,079	29.8	8,430,043	7,152,046	15.2

Note: Domestic sales include transplant vehicles (foreign company vehicles produced in North America) sold in US.

Source: Automotive News Market Data Book

Table A-28

## U.S. AND MICHIGAN MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION

Year	U.S. Car Production	U.S. Truck Production	Total U.S. Production	Total World Production	U.S. Percent of World Production	Michigan Auto Production	Michigan Truck Production	Total Michigan Production	Michigan Percent of U.S. Production
1970	6,550,077	1,716,641	8,266,718	29,707,707	27.8	2,099,000	454,000	2,553,000	30.9
1971	8,557,878	2,097,697	10,655,575	33,728,068	31.6	2,836,000	587,000	3,423,000	32.1
1972	8,827,706	2,471,530	11,299,236	35,845,958	31.5	2,902,000	734,000	3,636,000	32.2
1973	9,667,118	3,007,495	12,674,613	39,236,122	32.3	3,268,000	1,012,000	4,280,000	33.8
1974	7,309,763	2,742,502	10,052,265	35,108,355	28.6	2,403,000	897,000	3,300,000	32.8
1975	6,740,584	2,250,507	8,991,091	33,322,385	27.0	2,249,000	757,000	3,006,000	33.4
1976	8,537,759	2,946,410	11,484,169	38,619,510	29.7	2,914,000	1,030,000	3,944,000	34.3
1977	9,293,674	3,433,569	12,727,243	41,240,509	30.9	2,852,000	1,077,000	3,929,000	30.9
1978	9,153,299	3,676,747	12,830,046	42,611,388	30.1	2,707,560	1,288,000	3,995,560	31.1
1979	8,418,369	2,973,498	11,391,867	41,978,835	27.1	2,581,919	995,781	3,577,700	31.4
1980	6,416,885	1,593,489	8,010,374	38,837,519	20.6	1,731,501	443,125	2,174,626	27.1
1981	6,280,045	1,701,122	7,981,167	37,380,354	21.4	2,040,238	459,673	2,499,911	31.3
1982	4,973,870	1,902,164	6,876,034	36,433,276	18.9	1,817,456	577,142	2,394,598	34.8
1983	7,112,352	2,400,429	9,512,781	40,022,104	23.8	2,077,412	696,546	2,773,958	29.2
1984	7,777,721	3,146,356	10,924,077	42,159,635	25.9	2,138,844	873,452	3,012,296	27.6
1985	8,186,040	3,485,435	11,671,475	44,690,081	26.1	2,406,822	897,914	3,304,736	28.3
1986	7,829,697	3,543,168	11,372,865	45,156,013	25.2	2,626,299	782,155	3,408,454	30.0
1987	7,094,992	3,880,342	10,975,334	46,384,697	23.7	2,559,963	842,132	3,402,095	31.0
1988	7,129,420	4,132,729	11,262,149	47,670,728	23.6	2,389,431	822,213	3,211,644	28.5
1989	6,829,976	4,294,969	11,124,945	48,080,447	23.1	2,124,044	925,383	3,049,427	27.4
1990	6,079,192	3,808,844	9,888,036	50,375,116	19.6	1,945,632	751,129	2,696,761	27.3
1991	5,439,379	3,444,390	8,883,769	47,441,562	18.3	1,566,716	593,320	2,160,036	24.3
1992	5,655,781	4,119,195	9,784,976	49,442,510	19.8	1,688,034	756,354	2,444,388	25.0
1993	5,988,534	4,901,548	10,890,082	48,793,692	22.3	1,797,880	1,012,858	2,810,738	25.8
1994	6,609,523	5,707,176	12,316,699	51,745,907	23.8	2,145,905	1,264,398	3,410,303	27.7
1995	6,326,700	5,577,515	11,904,215	53,337,499	22.3	1,848,797	1,235,701	3,084,498	25.9
1996	6,055,939	5,658,812	11,714,751	53,270,933	22.0	1,845,163	1,053,919	2,899,082	24.7
1997	5,922,205	6,217,356	12,139,561	56,521,200	21.5	1,875,490	1,120,936	2,996,426	24.7
1998	5,549,500	6,480,603	12,030,103	53,841,408	22.3	1,717,388	1,065,940	2,783,328	23.1
1999	5,640,030	7,445,141	13,085,171	56,285,888	23.2	1,777,843	1,329,955	3,107,798	23.8
2000	5,542,475	7,289,185	12,831,660	59,703,849	21.5	1,841,551	1,251,084	3,092,635	24.1
2001	4,879,119	6,638,503	11,517,622	57,704,876	20.0	1,663,908	1,023,137	2,687,045	23.3
2002	5,027,425	7,300,881	12,328,306	60,292,567	20.4	1,792,277	1,103,271	2,895,548	23.5
2003	4,518,000	7,627,137	12,145,137	61,562,436	19.7	1,526,668	1,257,013	2,783,681	22.9
2004	4,236,736	7,784,480	12,021,216	65,654,367	18.3	1,257,830	1,338,482	2,596,312	21.6
2005	4,325,702	7,692,341	12,018,043	67,891,639	17.7	1,187,016	1,326,535	2,513,551	20.9
2006	4,372,196	6,979,093	11,351,289	70,927,676	16.0	1,116,159	1,159,110	2,275,269	20.0

Source: Automotive News Market Data Book &amp; Michigan Department of Treasury



Table A-29

## NEW PRIVATE HOUSING UNITS AUTHORIZED IN MICHIGAN MSAs

Year	Battle Creek	Benton Harbor	Detroit PMSA	Ann Arbor								MSA Total	Non- Metro Total	Michigan Total
				Arbor PMSA	Flint	Grand Rapids	Jackson	Kalamazoo	Lansing	Muskegon	Saginaw			
1974	505	N/A	19,231	1,878	1,949	3,560	679	1,298	2,452	723	1,997	34,272	9,919	44,191
1975	654	N/A	14,004	633	1,485	3,427	890	1,655	1,865	639	1,366	26,618	10,151	36,769
1976	961	N/A	18,214	1,105	1,861	3,811	916	1,972	2,509	1,163	1,863	34,375	11,520	45,895
1977	845	N/A	24,672	1,670	3,282	4,563	1,177	2,640	3,800	847	1,870	45,366	13,318	58,684
1978	781	N/A	26,409	2,390	3,277	5,832	663	1,674	3,455	1,173	1,751	47,405	13,669	61,074
1979	831	N/A	20,050	1,302	2,281	4,123	771	1,838	3,986	674	1,596	37,452	11,757	49,209
1980	692	N/A	9,692	921	1,244	2,627	273	1,648	2,206	803	701	20,807	8,169	28,976
1981	219	447	5,460	271	631	1,909	181	1,414	1,671	362	325	12,890	5,877	18,767
1982	176	221	4,603	214	353	1,546	355	432	772	323	323	9,318	4,858	14,176
1983	290	312	8,162	345	734	2,659	178	912	1,212	292	319	15,415	6,008	21,423
1984	180	198	11,651	738	901	3,999	225	653	1,452	315	721	21,033	6,716	27,749
1985	80	235	20,109	1,478	1,291	4,318	166	727	1,697	375	658	31,134	6,458	37,592
1986	227	387	24,452	1,634	1,510	5,805	334	1,696	2,536	368	839	39,788	7,442	47,230
1987	383	446	22,450	2,418	928	6,184	484	1,702	2,236	485	1,086	38,802	7,791	46,593
1988	398	565	20,671	2,475	1,078	5,708	463	1,614	2,057	584	869	36,482	8,425	44,907
1989	535	478	20,447	1,892	1,362	5,718	680	1,546	2,215	675	1,153	36,701	8,986	45,687
1990	229	554	16,162	1,809	1,281	4,876	584	728	1,634	691	1,034	29,582	9,289	38,871
1991	239	472	14,108	1,125	837	3,104	454	691	1,839	555	1,214	24,638	9,878	34,516
1992	395	496	15,530	1,104	1,135	4,136	585	810	1,580	541	1,183	27,495	9,531	37,026
1993	N/A	539	14,719	3,330	1,223	5,351	584	1,897	1,853	N/A	1,469	30,965	8,790	39,755
1994	N/A	604	17,572	4,091	1,719	6,606	621	1,973	1,926	N/A	1,461	36,573	9,902	46,475
1995	N/A	547	18,024	4,078	1,912	7,102	634	2,128	1,935	N/A	1,200	37,560	9,666	47,226
1996	N/A	698	19,709	4,881	2,120	7,940	716	2,089	2,184	N/A	1,339	41,676	10,679	52,355
1997	N/A	547	18,164	4,765	1,954	7,151	695	2,221	1,985	N/A	1,357	38,839	10,398	49,237
1998	N/A	669	21,056	5,637	1,946	7,720	718	2,183	1,707	N/A	1,518	43,154	11,320	54,474
1999	N/A	658	19,370	5,361	2,806	7,228	1,007	2,072	2,040	N/A	1,360	41,902	12,355	54,257
2000	N/A	507	18,348	4,645	2,324	6,614	919	2,417	2,316	N/A	1,545	39,635	12,854	52,489
2001	N/A	544	16,218	4,824	3,453	7,187	945	2,035	2,469	N/A	1,242	38,917	11,222	50,139
2002	N/A	614	17,779	5,069	2,403	7,304	928	2,172	2,406	N/A	1,229	39,904	10,064	49,968
2003	394	608	21,060	2,527	2,240	6,735	831	2,462	3,156	969	1,137	42,119	11,794	53,913
2004	370	731	22,990	2,708	2,398	6,886	704	1,867	2,206	766	1,023	42,649	12,072	54,721
2005	406	816	17,326	1,676	1,854	5,826	897	1,610	2,121	657	882	34,071	11,257	45,328
2006	210	625	9,592	775	980	4,278	587	1,439	1,231	480	483	20,680	8,511	29,191
2007 <sup>(p)</sup>	162	625	4,376	401	300	1,849	202	693	674	187	97	9,566	9,124	18,690

(1) Starting in 1993, the Muskegon housing starts are included in the Grand Rapids total.

(2) Starting in 1993 the totals for Battle Creek and Kalamazoo were reported together.

(3) New area definitions were adopted beginning in 2003.

(4) 2007 data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

Table A-30

**MEDIAN PRICE OF EXISTING HOMES - MICHIGAN METROPOLITAN AREAS  
1988 - 2007**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Detroit</u>	<u>Grand Rapids</u>	<u>Kalamazoo</u>	<u>Lansing - E. Lansing</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Midwest</u>	<u>CPI</u>
1988	\$73,100	\$57,900	\$53,200	\$56,600	\$89,300	\$68,400	118.3
1989	73,700	64,200	57,200	59,800	89,500	71,800	124.0
1990	76,700	68,300	60,400	63,300	92,000	75,300	130.7
1991	80,600	70,700	64,900	66,700	97,100	79,500	136.2
1992	81,300	73,100	69,600	69,900	99,700	83,000	140.3
1993	86,000	76,500	71,100	73,200	103,100	86,000	144.5
1994	87,000	76,900	74,800	75,500	107,200	89,300	148.2
1995	98,200	80,600	82,200	79,800	110,500	94,800	152.4
1996	111,400	87,200	90,000	84,700	115,800	101,000	156.9
1997	119,600	93,600	97,200	89,600	121,800	107,000	160.5
1998	132,600	100,200	102,300	100,200	128,400	114,300	163.0
1999	140,000	106,700	110,900	105,200	133,300	119,600	166.6
2000	150,500	114,100	110,100	109,800	139,000	123,600	172.2
2001	160,000	121,000	115,500	118,900	147,800	130,200	177.1
2002	162,800	125,300	115,400	126,400	158,100	135,800	179.9
2003	164,400	129,900	123,400	133,600	180,200	143,700	184.0
2004	161,000	132,900	123,100	137,900	195,200	151,500	188.9
2005	163,800	137,800	121,100	142,200	219,000	168,300	195.3
2006	151,700	134,500	N/A	137,700	221,900	164,800	201.6
2007	140,300	129,400	N/A	126,800	217,800	161,400	207.3
<b><u>Cumulative Percentage Change</u></b>							
2006 - 2007	-7.5%	-3.8%	N/A	-7.9%	-1.8%	-2.1%	2.8%
1999 - 2007	0.2%	21.3%	9.2%	20.5%	63.4%	34.9%	24.5%
1988 - 2007	91.9%	123.5%	127.6%	124.0%	143.9%	136.0%	75.3%
<b><u>Average Annual Percentage Change</u></b>							
1999 - 2007	0.0%	2.4%	1.3%	2.4%	6.3%	3.8%	2.8%
1988 - 1999	6.1%	5.7%	6.9%	5.8%	3.7%	5.2%	3.2%
1988 - 2007	3.5%	4.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	3.0%

\* The 2006 and 2007 values for the Kalamazoo area are unavailable. The 2005 value is used in comparisons of price changes.

Sources: National Association of Realtors and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Table A-31

## 10-YEAR STATE OF MICHIGAN REVENUE HISTORY

(in Thousands)

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
<b>Taxes</b>										
Sales	\$5,617,331	\$5,901,733	\$6,277,498	\$6,352,306	\$6,439,894	\$6,422,642	\$6,473,522	\$6,599,138	\$6,638,110	\$6,552,240
Personal Income	6,316,125	6,907,933	7,144,211	6,749,373	6,095,989	5,811,843	5,873,365	6,108,924	6,226,304	6,442,678
Amt Reported as Expenditures	477,000	486,100	502,100	532,800	615,100	707,800	702,700	815,300	834,000	883,400
Single Business	2,349,148	2,360,533	2,324,868	2,022,882	1,983,795	1,843,072	1,841,010	1,907,190	1,886,168	1,786,213
Use	1,159,258	1,283,017	1,355,389	1,333,607	1,306,365	1,229,838	1,316,504	1,402,399	1,413,758	1,380,375
State Education (Property)	1,256,874	1,273,459	1,381,420	1,489,552	1,583,660	2,127,513	1,824,493	1,914,629	2,003,527	2,080,977
Real Estate Transfer	227,852	261,696	257,093	252,894	253,075	275,513	317,480	313,548	297,680	237,483
Liquor, Beer, Wine, & Tobacco	689,451	739,972	736,859	732,673	808,225	1,035,322	1,142,217	1,330,759	1,324,189	1,288,335
Casino Gaming Wagering	NA	NA	NA	75,415	91,915	90,945	99,455	145,811	155,461	159,363
Telephone and Telegraph	151,964	150,334	149,206	152,523	137,343	124,168	101,315	99,149	83,533	87,282
Insurance Company	142,565	199,463	191,946	200,756	227,081	231,076	230,272	249,524	219,538	223,754
Motor Vehicle and Fuel	1,695,068	1,784,970	1,829,979	1,852,964	1,917,481	1,946,225	2,015,567	1,942,450	1,932,043	1,909,146
Quality Assur. Assessment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	325,188	509,857	676,923	827,776
Other	543,391	609,665	714,899	657,279	610,485	580,001	536,839	598,285	507,690	511,861
<b>Total Taxes</b>	<b>20,626,025</b>	<b>21,958,875</b>	<b>22,865,469</b>	<b>22,405,023</b>	<b>22,070,408</b>	<b>22,425,957</b>	<b>22,799,928</b>	<b>23,936,964</b>	<b>24,198,924</b>	<b>24,370,884</b>
<b>Federal Agencies</b>	<b>7,679,490</b>	<b>7,902,699</b>	<b>8,571,625</b>	<b>9,566,353</b>	<b>10,202,344</b>	<b>10,812,852</b>	<b>11,579,388</b>	<b>11,974,006</b>	<b>12,160,022</b>	<b>12,655,930</b>
<b>Local Agencies</b>	<b>165,443</b>	<b>183,822</b>	<b>173,882</b>	<b>227,996</b>	<b>248,867</b>	<b>230,728</b>	<b>239,815</b>	<b>262,875</b>	<b>124,101</b>	<b>139,429</b>
<b>Spec Medicaid Reimb</b>	<b>585,179</b>	<b>690,799</b>	<b>1,059,343</b>	<b>1,155,374</b>	<b>1,109,233</b>	<b>932,658</b>	<b>704,551</b>	<b>467,970</b>	<b>93,621</b>	<b>102,670</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>107,623</b>	<b>113,415</b>	<b>110,294</b>	<b>115,346</b>	<b>121,849</b>	<b>121,198</b>	<b>148,140</b>	<b>264,957</b>	<b>269,593</b>	<b>284,370</b>
<b>Licenses and Permits</b>	<b>376,909</b>	<b>383,778</b>	<b>393,006</b>	<b>391,655</b>	<b>408,746</b>	<b>417,786</b>	<b>555,858</b>	<b>423,501</b>	<b>437,560</b>	<b>444,841</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>700,553</b>	<b>769,236</b>	<b>1,032,248</b>	<b>1,281,281</b>	<b>1,150,187</b>	<b>1,390,001</b>	<b>1,109,630</b>	<b>1,371,999</b>	<b>1,457,623</b>	<b>1,510,134</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$30,241,222</b>	<b>\$32,002,624</b>	<b>\$34,205,867</b>	<b>\$35,143,027</b>	<b>\$35,311,635</b>	<b>\$36,331,180</b>	<b>\$37,137,308</b>	<b>\$38,702,270</b>	<b>\$38,741,444</b>	<b>\$39,508,258</b>

Source: 2007 State of Michigan Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Notes:

1. Beginning in fiscal year 1996-97, the State began reporting the federal share of child support collections as federal revenue, rather than as miscellaneous revenue. Prior year amounts have been reclassified.
2. Beginning in fiscal year 1997-98, the State began reporting real estate transfer tax separately from State education (property) tax. Amounts of the real estate transfer tax for years prior to 1997-98 are not available.
3. Beginning in fiscal year 2003-2004, the State began reporting quality assurance assessment revenue as a tax revenue rather than as miscellaneous revenue. Amounts for years prior to 2003-2004 are not available.
4. Beginning in fiscal year 2004-2005, the state began reporting charges for providing vehicle and driving services as revenue from services, rather than licenses and permits. Amounts for years prior to 2004-2005 are not available.

Table A-32

STATE REVENUE LIMIT CALCULATION - ARTICLE IX SECTION 26  
(in millions)

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Total Revenue and Other Fin. Sources General, Special Revenue, and Permanent Funds	\$31,122.5	\$32,930.6	\$34,727.5	\$36,941.5	\$38,465.9	\$39,092.0	\$39,275.0	\$39,994.4	\$41,018.5	\$42,052.8
Less Statutory Exclusions										
Interfund transfers	(\$1,269.0)	(\$1,499.6)	(\$1,842.0)	(\$1,802.3)	(\$1,910.7)	(\$2,488.9)	(\$1,977.7)	(\$1,810.2)	(\$1,474.4)	(\$1,645.2)
Interfund borrowing costs	(\$71.8)	(\$21.1)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$14.1)	(\$11.0)	(\$10.8)	(\$27.2)	(\$24.6)
Proceeds from bonds and notes	(\$54.0)	(\$251.5)	\$0.0	(\$82.1)	(\$854.2)	(\$424.5)	(\$352.3)	(\$405.9)	(\$182.4)	(\$1,004.8)
Financing from capital leases	(\$54.2)	(\$29.0)	(\$57.6)	(\$22.3)	(\$23.0)	(\$237.3)	(\$16.1)	(\$19.7)	(\$6.8)	(\$34.1)
Federal revenue	(\$7,653.5)	(\$7,679.5)	(\$7,902.7)	(\$8,571.6)	(\$9,383.9)	(\$10,009.0)	(\$10,622.4)	(\$11,392.4)	(\$11,819.2)	(\$11,986.4)
Debt service	(\$64.0)	(\$63.8)	(\$79.8)	(\$85.6)	(\$91.4)	(\$96.7)	(\$18.8)	(\$112.8)	(\$111.6)	(\$115.0)
Property tax credits	(\$446.3)	(\$459.2)	(\$469.6)	(\$484.7)	(\$516.2)	(\$600.0)	(\$706.5)	(\$701.5)	(\$813.8)	(\$832.6)
Other statutory exclusions										
Special Medicaid reimb.	NA	NA	(\$690.8)	(\$1,059.3)	(\$1,155.4)	(\$1,109.2)	(\$932.7)	(\$704.6)	(\$468.0)	(\$93.6)
Out of period tax refunds	NA	NA	(\$145.4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tobacco settlement reimb.	NA	NA	NA	(\$244.6)	(\$261.2)	(\$328.1)	(\$326.0)	(\$273.6)	(\$277.4)	(\$251.5)
Prior year expenditure reimb.	NA	NA	(\$215.2)	(\$106.8)	(\$277.5)	(\$138.3)	(\$125.5)	(\$94.6)	(\$133.3)	(\$124.4)
Other exclusions	(\$839.2)	(\$878.0)	(\$148.4)	(\$146.4)	(\$110.3)	(\$152.4)	(\$174.4)	(\$130.5)	(\$138.9)	(\$180.2)
Total Exclusions	(\$10,451.9)	(\$10,881.7)	(\$11,551.5)	(\$12,605.9)	(\$14,584.0)	(\$15,598.6)	(\$15,263.2)	(\$15,656.6)	(\$15,453.0)	(\$16,292.4)
Additions										
Nonrefundable tax credits	\$23.8	\$23.4	\$25.9	\$27.3	\$27.3	\$52.7	\$49.8	\$46.8	\$61.3	\$53.8
Equity Transfer From Other Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Additions	\$23.8	\$23.4	\$32.4	\$27.3	\$27.3	\$52.7	\$49.8	\$46.8	\$61.3	\$53.8
Total Revenue Subject to Limitation	\$20,694.3	\$22,072.3	\$23,208.5	\$24,362.9	\$23,909.2	\$23,546.0	\$24,061.6	\$24,384.7	\$25,626.8	\$25,814.1
Personal Income	\$228,369.0	\$239,330.0	\$244,329.0	\$255,039.0	\$277,296.0	\$289,390.0	\$297,609.0	\$303,745.0	\$314,460.0	\$324,134.0
Section 26 Base Ratio	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%
Section 26 Revenue Limit	\$21,672.2	\$22,712.4	\$23,186.8	\$24,203.2	\$26,315.4	\$27,463.1	\$28,243.1	\$28,825.4	\$29,842.3	\$30,760.3
Amount Over (Under) Limit	(\$977.9)	(\$640.1)	\$21.7	\$159.7	(\$2,406.2)	(\$3,917.1)	(\$4,181.5)	(\$4,440.7)	(\$4,215.5)	(\$4,946.2)

Source: Michigan Department of Management and Budget, annual "Statement of Revenue Subject to Constitutional Limitation - Legal Basis"

Notes:

- The State Revenue Limit calculation is performed in accordance with Article IX Section 26 of the State Constitution. Public Act 504 provides the statutory language to implement this provision. Detailed information on the calculation can be found in the annual "Statement of Revenue Subject to Constitutional Limitation - Legal Basis" published by the Department of Management and Budget.
- State revenues are compared to personal income for the calendar year ending in the preceding fiscal year. For example, FY 2007 revenues are compared to CY 2005 personal income.

**Table A-33**

**Counter Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund**  
(in millions)

Fiscal Year	Unreserved Beginning Balance	Interest Income	Funds Unrestricted and Deposits	Withdrawals/Transfers				Restricted for Future Use	Unreserved Ending Balance
				To General Fund	To School Aid Fund	To Other	Total Withdrawals		
1996	\$987.9	\$59.2	\$96.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$529.1)	\$614.5
1997	\$614.5	\$67.8	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$69.0)	(\$69.0)	(\$43.5)	\$579.8
1998	\$579.8	\$60.1	\$572.6	\$0.0	(\$212.0)	\$0.0	(\$212.0)	\$0.0	\$1,000.5
1999	\$1,000.5	\$51.2	\$244.4	\$0.0	(\$73.7)	\$0.0	(\$73.7)	\$0.0	\$1,222.5
2000	\$1,222.5	\$74.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	(\$32.0)	(\$100.0)	(\$132.0)	\$0.0	\$1,264.4
2001	\$1,264.4	\$66.7	\$0.0	(\$270.0)	(\$32.0)	(\$35.0)	(\$337.0)	\$0.0	\$994.2
2002	\$994.2	\$20.8	\$0.0	(\$452.8)	(\$382.0)	(\$35.0)	(\$869.8)	\$0.0	\$145.2
2003	\$145.2	\$1.8	\$9.1	(\$124.1)	(\$32.0)	\$0.0	(\$156.1)	\$0.0	\$0.0
2004	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$81.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$81.3
2005	\$81.3	\$2.0	\$0.0	(\$81.3)	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$81.3)	\$0.0	\$2.0
2006	\$2.0	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.0
2007	\$2.0	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.1

Source: *State of Michigan Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* - various years.

Notes:

1. The Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund was created in 1977 to assist in stabilizing revenue during periods of economic recession. Provisions for depositing and withdrawing revenue from the fund are outlined in Public Act 431 of 1984.
2. In FY 1998, \$572.6 million in fund balance was reclassified from reserved to unreserved.

Table A-34

## MICHIGAN REAL PROPERTY STATE EQUALIZED VALUE (SEV) BY CLASS

Year	Agriculture	Commercial	Industrial	Residential	Timber C-O & Developmental	Total
1970	\$2,428,073,382	\$4,479,110,556	\$4,354,130,433	\$18,410,274,820	\$152,082,388	\$29,823,671,579
1971	2,631,643,039	4,920,726,264	4,732,051,343	20,121,981,797	166,389,114	32,572,791,557
1972	2,767,998,546	5,289,180,485	5,006,268,660	21,837,363,296	198,391,053	35,099,202,040
1973	2,966,596,460	6,095,838,694	5,257,318,114	23,132,331,200	230,441,780	37,682,526,248
1974	3,253,519,145	6,748,511,652	5,614,001,496	25,185,954,680	259,918,052	41,061,905,025
1975	3,680,674,772	7,251,964,454	5,824,753,617	27,679,961,125	289,724,453	44,727,078,421
1976	3,931,334,132	7,643,557,366	6,356,640,800	29,652,286,598	339,314,392	47,923,133,288
1977	4,410,266,132	8,077,760,508	6,585,112,846	32,150,563,868	381,970,088	51,605,673,442
1978	5,050,142,536	8,650,737,622	6,935,567,823	35,256,657,107	422,603,165	56,315,708,253
1979	5,766,430,668	9,581,045,520	7,502,276,607	39,954,252,345	466,549,835	63,270,554,975
1980	6,328,135,948	10,633,386,181	8,181,599,425	46,669,303,911	687,806,033	72,500,231,498
1981	6,851,013,534	11,556,372,899	9,124,359,043	53,018,207,770	942,396,029	81,492,349,275
1982	7,378,223,333	12,186,372,328	9,418,002,354	57,491,186,325	713,635,476	87,187,419,816
1983	7,429,329,879	12,465,415,642	9,452,673,269	56,977,602,048	715,817,303	87,040,838,141
1984	7,458,643,844	12,743,237,220	9,535,645,848	58,002,894,224	706,006,694	88,446,427,830
1985	7,403,969,514	13,515,504,501	9,867,244,730	59,069,664,700	669,109,288	90,525,492,733
1986	6,955,160,741	14,310,467,355	10,185,813,823	60,682,211,801	643,137,297	92,776,791,017
1987	6,215,406,320	15,738,555,140	10,529,154,262	63,653,297,519	617,088,343	96,753,501,584
1988	5,928,883,663	17,510,768,606	10,848,169,099	68,850,921,971	592,667,638	103,731,410,977
1989	5,904,588,144	19,315,639,740	11,417,842,888	75,467,133,491	603,609,682	112,708,813,945
1990	6,057,234,906	21,188,659,057	11,989,304,264	82,927,523,932	627,789,664	122,790,511,823
1991	6,213,137,932	22,554,363,038	12,301,807,180	90,600,239,418	640,059,826	132,309,607,394
1992	6,216,847,066	22,937,093,145	12,589,064,977	92,403,947,226	646,221,390	134,793,173,804
1993	6,582,382,596	23,876,568,014	12,854,175,802	103,938,971,556	639,358,539	147,891,456,507
1994	6,799,329,607	24,519,576,429	12,981,984,517	109,571,673,457	596,842,312	154,469,406,322
1995	7,025,495,741	25,507,399,601	13,460,660,268	117,188,134,392	640,848,243	163,822,538,245
1996	7,435,695,481	26,883,408,611	13,994,870,592	127,044,516,355	612,804,827	175,971,295,866
1997	8,086,317,160	28,796,350,519	14,619,079,321	138,923,304,960	624,455,887	191,049,507,847
1998	8,862,077,578	31,168,447,882	15,283,082,298	154,188,734,247	629,865,773	210,132,207,778
1999	9,746,360,963	34,175,427,581	16,480,050,259	170,817,572,582	692,089,570	231,911,500,955
2000	10,704,606,830	37,747,704,809	17,496,791,093	188,828,676,626	815,959,950	255,593,739,308
2001	11,884,000,757	42,041,985,038	18,529,852,114	209,546,590,808	844,312,395	282,846,741,112
2002	13,382,059,973	46,474,852,558	20,553,734,463	231,990,810,111	942,964,009	313,344,421,114
2003	14,490,357,406	50,419,526,422	22,918,860,554	251,936,860,990	1,015,134,265	340,780,739,637
2004	15,898,969,406	53,021,398,105	23,776,959,348	270,087,361,385	914,305,835	363,698,994,079
2005	17,079,396,204	56,219,954,715	24,824,342,675	287,801,333,413	980,091,883	386,905,118,890
2006	16,624,024,168	59,155,491,285	25,387,479,560	305,585,093,273	1,032,254,787	407,784,343,073
2007	17,653,875,255	61,995,642,365	25,813,944,008	317,605,998,910	1,014,130,857	424,083,591,395

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

**Table A-35**

**MICHIGAN REAL PROPERTY TAXABLE VALUE (TV) BY CLASS**

Year	Agriculture	Commercial	Industrial	Residential	Timber C-O & Developmental	Total
1995	\$6,772,340,174	\$25,090,256,525	\$13,369,455,314	\$114,130,278,690	\$600,961,686	\$159,963,292,389
1996	6,886,644,243	26,020,863,515	13,783,807,105	120,193,852,842	543,749,711	167,428,917,416
1997	7,049,764,809	27,350,534,023	14,319,968,643	127,861,808,955	523,790,218	177,105,866,648
1998	7,231,720,846	28,935,085,319	14,877,078,650	136,440,825,049	488,005,705	187,972,715,569
1999	7,334,070,027	30,616,828,483	15,680,530,909	144,918,791,677	496,009,363	199,046,230,459
2000	7,464,131,975	32,803,392,665	16,340,045,165	154,838,574,448	506,218,455	211,952,362,708
2001	7,685,747,400	35,302,959,948	17,011,716,807	167,456,216,312	495,207,172	227,951,847,639
2002	7,910,624,969	37,625,005,929	18,082,510,606	180,641,155,820	492,991,992	244,752,289,316
2003	8,025,165,638	39,673,211,156	19,689,070,248	191,724,452,369	486,080,066	259,597,979,477
2004	8,187,227,815	41,568,134,188	20,403,101,673	205,347,396,782	418,103,392	275,923,963,850
2005	8,383,477,970	43,823,673,918	20,944,247,274	219,514,861,235	412,540,863	293,078,801,260
2006	8,318,089,411	46,241,418,568	21,548,522,986	235,415,312,805	426,363,187	311,949,706,957
2007	8,709,496,551	49,075,109,720	22,193,254,919	248,796,215,888	432,878,812	329,206,955,890

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-36

MICHIGAN PERSONAL PROPERTY STATE EQUALIZED VALUE (SEV) BY CLASS

Year	Agriculture	Commercial	Industrial	Residential	Utility	Total
1970	\$74,778	\$1,960,836,449	\$5,005,599,046	\$26,296,146	\$1,757,356,482	\$8,750,162,901
1971	94,686	2,060,693,881	5,128,931,506	27,807,650	1,847,296,876	9,064,824,599
1972	80,064	2,134,366,046	5,227,795,300	28,592,264	1,979,750,787	9,370,584,461
1973	128,156	2,328,516,373	5,417,026,545	32,384,384	2,143,642,638	9,921,698,096
1974	207,163	2,591,166,371	5,812,222,781	36,173,370	2,379,939,037	10,819,708,722
1975	204,494	2,844,516,638	6,551,055,713	39,285,910	2,652,494,463	12,087,557,218
1976	199,605	1,524,568,091	3,568,938,839	42,203,838	2,402,751,114	7,538,661,487
1977	261,790	1,621,573,625	3,702,836,647	44,002,603	2,528,988,905	7,897,663,570
1978	255,864	1,781,876,984	4,029,145,367	52,710,272	2,690,893,405	8,554,881,892
1979	279,328	1,971,939,226	4,304,285,432	54,087,484	2,926,809,276	9,257,400,746
1980	258,028	2,213,845,812	4,667,437,859	63,271,040	3,201,005,728	10,145,818,467
1981	490,114	2,458,616,916	4,753,688,798	61,383,795	3,292,605,897	10,566,785,520
1982	294,784	2,662,733,997	4,829,682,933	61,639,336	3,468,291,966	11,022,643,016
1983	655,831	2,814,352,083	4,754,502,733	59,061,371	3,674,349,279	11,302,921,297
1984	497,858	3,043,079,274	4,791,167,816	58,468,096	3,831,915,969	11,725,129,013
1985	500,785	3,481,144,373	5,104,870,618	57,335,215	3,626,411,968	12,270,262,959
1986	500,674	4,049,912,308	5,617,195,016	58,390,922	3,739,638,867	13,465,637,787
1987	477,606	4,529,439,608	6,037,600,585	59,371,314	3,874,328,298	14,501,217,411
1988	451,565	4,822,390,939	6,292,075,894	64,063,434	4,179,176,198	15,358,158,030
1989	384,496	5,215,475,694	6,576,500,524	65,574,814	4,246,472,974	16,104,408,501
1990	406,188	5,740,454,890	7,034,212,471	68,371,182	4,536,758,536	17,380,203,267
1991	426,726	6,016,387,985	7,357,311,190	69,102,132	5,107,407,964	18,550,635,997
1992	392,853	6,202,156,217	7,801,791,590	70,546,736	5,416,256,931	19,491,144,328
1993	429,993	6,166,779,871	8,030,127,096	82,215,346	5,706,113,789	19,985,666,094
1994	450,795	6,483,770,764	8,523,103,654	83,532,191	5,980,041,780	21,070,899,184
1995	477,348	6,955,501,140	9,201,211,359	87,585,098	6,327,571,639	22,572,346,584
1996	474,703	7,635,309,034	10,024,281,929	96,608,358	6,614,274,529	24,370,948,553
1997	470,474	8,352,340,457	10,520,476,765	125,506,099	6,697,034,543	25,695,828,338
1998	494,174	9,065,147,068	11,212,822,145	138,096,206	6,867,203,311	27,283,762,904
1999	556,817	10,165,416,542	11,690,259,928	159,036,255	7,075,388,966	29,090,658,508
2000	502,346	10,064,669,728	11,362,739,372	177,162,084	7,228,024,777	28,833,098,307
2001	489,918	10,676,596,309	11,613,457,215	195,349,848	7,563,403,425	30,049,296,715
2002	485,349	11,071,625,733	11,450,226,423	202,209,747	7,646,285,046	30,370,832,298
2003	NA	10,731,702,713	11,084,309,268	4,600,538	6,923,945,171	28,744,557,690
2004	NA	10,514,806,656	10,870,737,710	3,433,197	7,534,944,015	28,923,921,578
2005	NA	10,551,792,134	10,969,810,432	3,704,641	7,366,465,309	28,891,772,516
2006	NA	10,638,600,486	11,029,949,532	1,236,965	6,967,124,890	28,636,911,872
2007	NA	10,827,802,425	10,984,991,926	132,759	7,212,191,169	29,025,118,279

Note: Beginning in 2003, buildings on leased land for residential and agricultural property are assessed as real property. See MCL 211.34c.

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission



Table A-37

## MICHIGAN REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY VALUES, TAXES AND TAX RATES

Year	Assessed Valuation (Thousands)	County Equalized Valuation (Thousands)	State Equalized Valuation (Thousands)	Tax Levy		Average Millage Rate	
				Amount (Thousands)	Percent Change	Millage	Percent Change
1970	\$32,954,101	\$38,553,759	\$38,551,597	\$1,874,291	12.9	48.62	2.7
1971	36,593,349	41,562,933	41,648,959	2,063,280	10.1	49.54	1.9
1972	39,814,568	44,347,772	44,487,728	2,183,224	5.8	49.07	(0.9)
1973	42,648,458	47,492,752	47,612,674	2,420,403	10.9	50.84	3.6
1974	47,269,245	51,747,552	51,871,329	2,649,594	9.5	51.08	0.5
1975	51,148,731	55,802,269	56,800,875	2,903,906	9.6	51.12	0.1
1976	49,905,386	54,232,820	55,478,935	2,960,724	2.0	53.37	4.4
1977	53,867,947	59,305,512	59,512,999	3,207,096	8.3	53.89	1.0
1978	58,353,692	64,724,020	64,863,929	3,484,874	8.7	53.73	(0.3)
1979	64,169,105	72,449,827	72,512,251	3,889,378	11.6	53.64	(0.2)
1980	71,724,553	82,087,269	82,581,103	4,411,378	13.4	53.42	(0.4)
1981	80,255,988	91,930,069	91,799,179	4,898,386	11.0	53.36	(0.1)
1982	95,623,614	96,742,630	98,139,884	5,172,518	5.6	52.71	(1.2)
1983	97,967,489	98,327,004	98,302,925	5,187,279	0.3	52.77	0.1
1984	99,987,771	100,169,325	100,151,842	5,374,275	3.6	53.66	1.7
1985	102,736,459	102,685,055	102,685,055	5,592,861	4.1	54.47	1.5
1986	106,340,390	106,251,911	106,154,935	5,851,019	4.6	55.12	1.2
1987	111,387,223	111,256,788	111,037,636	6,214,634	6.2	55.97	1.5
1988	119,027,768	119,087,279	119,013,924	6,761,056	8.8	56.81	1.5
1989	128,648,757	128,813,222	128,754,498	7,391,136	9.3	57.40	1.0
1990	139,920,677	140,165,655	139,901,357	7,998,491	8.2	57.17	(0.4)
1991	150,686,640	150,858,393	150,665,065	8,638,678	8.0	57.34	0.3
1992	154,265,530	154,284,318	153,928,613	8,941,685	3.5	58.09	1.3
1993	167,651,137	167,877,123	167,731,374	9,500,582	6.3	56.64	(2.5)
1994	175,280,413	175,550,496	175,195,104	6,690,701	(29.6)	38.19	(32.6)
1995	186,261,943	186,388,437	186,394,885	7,081,111	5.8	38.88	1.8
1996	200,246,250	200,341,063	200,341,063	7,536,108	6.4	39.32	1.1
1997	216,681,926	216,745,336	216,745,336	7,952,659	5.5	39.25	(0.2)
1998	237,410,262	237,410,262	237,415,971	8,449,614	6.2	39.27	0.1
1999	260,964,265	261,002,159	261,002,159	8,933,372	5.7	39.16	(0.3)
2000	284,331,483	284,426,838	284,426,838	9,462,264	5.9	39.32	0.4
2001	312,428,793	312,518,811	312,896,038	10,250,893	8.3	39.78	1.2
2002	343,577,370	343,714,996	343,715,252	11,033,307	7.6	40.17	1.0
2003	369,403,504	369,525,943	369,525,297	11,269,974	2.1	39.00	(2.9)
2004	392,561,906	392,621,446	392,622,129	12,190,160	8.2	40.00	2.6
2005	415,776,197	415,796,970	415,796,891	12,827,379	5.2	39.88	(0.3)
2006	436,293,871	436,421,637	436,421,255	13,598,087	6.0	39.96	0.2

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-38

## MICHIGAN STATE EQUALIZED VALUE (TAXABLE VALUE), BY LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Year	City		Township		Village		Total SEV/TV	Total % of Total
	SEV/TV	% of Total	SEV/TV	% of Total	SEV/TV	% of Total		
1970	\$22,745,472	59.0	\$15,806,125	41.0	\$911,325	2.4	\$38,551,598	100.0
1971	26,678,784	64.1	14,970,175	35.9	973,540	2.3	41,648,959	100.0
1972	28,093,947	63.1	16,393,781	36.9	1,047,373	2.4	44,487,728	100.0
1973	29,663,371	62.3	17,949,303	37.7	1,109,677	2.3	47,612,674	100.0
1974	31,398,819	60.5	20,472,509	39.5	1,258,174	2.4	51,871,329	100.0
1975	33,771,052	59.5	23,029,823	40.5	1,403,173	2.5	56,800,875	100.0
1976	31,402,222	56.6	24,076,713	43.4	1,372,455	2.5	55,478,935	100.0
1977	32,799,055	55.1	26,713,945	44.9	1,500,704	2.5	59,512,999	100.0
1978	34,863,659	53.7	30,000,270	46.3	1,662,869	2.6	64,863,929	100.0
1979	38,204,235	52.7	34,308,015	47.3	1,865,961	2.6	72,512,251	100.0
1980	42,833,547	51.9	39,747,556	48.1	2,115,574	2.6	82,581,103	100.0
1981	47,164,585	51.4	44,634,595	48.6	2,359,223	2.6	91,799,179	100.0
1982	49,958,916	50.9	48,180,968	49.1	2,535,173	2.6	98,139,884	100.0
1983	49,772,178	50.6	48,530,747	49.4	2,537,973	2.6	98,302,925	100.0
1984	50,620,737	50.5	49,531,105	49.5	2,587,959	2.6	100,151,842	100.0
1985	52,458,583	51.1	50,226,472	48.9	2,609,131	2.5	102,685,055	100.0
1986	54,421,806	51.3	51,733,129	48.7	2,706,699	2.5	106,154,935	100.0
1987	57,569,279	51.8	53,468,357	48.2	2,835,748	2.6	111,037,636	100.0
1988	61,857,908	52.0	57,156,016	48.0	3,034,572	2.5	119,013,924	100.0
1989	66,836,823	51.9	61,917,675	48.1	3,244,865	2.5	128,754,498	100.0
1990	72,266,851	51.7	67,634,506	48.3	3,525,406	2.5	139,901,357	100.0
1991	76,914,931	51.1	73,750,133	48.9	3,807,036	2.5	150,665,065	100.0
1992	78,017,505	50.7	75,911,108	49.3	3,875,338	2.5	153,928,613	100.0
1993	83,356,067	49.7	84,375,307	50.3	4,246,082	2.5	167,731,374	100.0
1994	86,063,830	49.1	89,131,274	50.9	4,441,626	2.5	175,195,104	100.0
1995	88,477,159	48.6	93,647,994	51.4	4,600,487	2.5	182,125,153	100.0
1996	92,621,682	48.3	99,058,877	51.7	4,786,935	2.5	191,680,559	100.0
1997	97,013,121	47.9	105,602,411	52.1	5,028,854	2.5	202,615,532	100.0
1998	102,061,718	47.4	113,117,389	52.6	5,380,576	2.5	215,179,108	100.0
1999	107,322,531	47.1	120,773,866	52.9	5,718,876	2.5	228,096,397	100.0
2000	111,930,043	46.5	128,717,446	53.5	6,062,413	2.5	240,647,490	100.0
2001	118,509,830	46.0	139,202,268	54.0	6,508,079	2.5	257,712,099	100.0
2002	124,862,873	45.5	149,789,303	54.5	6,877,505	2.5	274,652,176	100.0
2003	130,277,754	45.1	158,679,412	54.9	7,293,590	2.5	288,957,166	100.0
2004	135,175,888	44.4	169,540,096	55.6	7,560,152	2.5	304,715,984	100.0
2005	141,079,675	43.9	180,573,408	56.1	7,905,826	2.5	321,653,083	100.0
2006	147,724,774	43.4	192,609,668	56.6	8,470,420	2.5	340,334,443	100.0

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-39

## MICHIGAN GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES, BY LOCAL UNIT OF GOVERNMENT

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Year	School			City			County		
	Amount	% of Total	Millage	Amount	% of Total	Millage	Amount	% of Total	Millage
1970	\$1,167,313	62.3	30.28	\$417,563	22.3	18.36	\$240,247	12.8	6.23
1971	1,293,298	62.7	31.05	455,500	22.1	17.07	259,504	12.6	6.23
1972	1,367,523	62.6	30.74	478,665	21.9	17.04	276,349	12.7	6.21
1973	1,543,162	63.8	32.41	515,281	21.3	17.37	294,461	12.2	6.18
1974	1,725,399	65.1	33.26	525,884	19.8	16.75	319,717	12.1	6.16
1975	1,899,787	65.4	33.45	564,566	19.4	16.72	347,100	12.0	6.11
1976	1,951,536	65.9	35.18	571,118	19.3	18.19	341,810	11.5	6.16
1977	2,141,068	66.8	35.98	586,803	18.3	17.89	369,748	11.5	6.21
1978	2,342,119	67.2	36.11	620,979	17.8	17.81	400,217	11.5	6.17
1979	2,622,639	67.4	36.17	677,378	17.4	17.73	447,480	11.5	6.17
1980	3,009,469	68.2	36.44	736,985	16.7	17.21	504,460	11.4	6.11
1981	3,372,394	68.8	36.74	786,310	16.1	16.67	554,532	11.3	6.04
1982	3,588,710	69.4	36.57	811,269	15.7	16.24	581,142	11.2	5.92
1983	3,607,967	69.6	36.70	811,595	15.6	16.31	589,176	11.4	5.99
1984	3,761,002	70.0	37.55	829,252	15.4	16.38	602,935	11.2	6.02
1985	3,926,767	70.2	38.24	853,998	15.3	16.28	626,064	11.2	6.10
1986	4,102,395	70.1	38.65	899,262	15.4	16.52	651,462	11.1	6.14
1987	4,352,814	70.0	39.20	960,165	15.5	16.69	687,913	11.1	6.20
1988	4,761,210	70.4	40.01	1,013,834	15.0	16.40	756,858	11.2	6.36
1989	5,250,531	71.0	40.78	1,066,375	14.4	15.96	820,347	11.1	6.37
1990	5,704,489	71.3	40.78	1,125,805	14.1	15.59	893,985	11.2	6.39
1991	6,170,813	71.4	40.96	1,207,149	14.0	15.70	961,789	11.1	6.38
1992	6,411,139	71.7	41.65	1,231,699	13.8	15.79	988,422	11.1	6.42
1993	6,836,174	72.0	40.75	1,288,039	13.6	15.46	1,042,306	11.0	6.21
1994	3,865,697	57.8	22.07	1,355,455	20.3	15.75	1,098,218	16.4	6.27
1995	4,124,674	58.2	22.65	1,411,549	19.9	15.95	1,143,508	16.1	6.28
1996	4,398,167	58.4	22.95	1,487,390	19.7	16.06	1,219,794	16.2	6.36
1997	4,629,229	58.2	22.85	1,570,957	19.8	16.19	1,281,079	16.1	6.32
1998	4,918,068	58.2	22.86	1,655,572	19.6	16.22	1,356,051	16.0	6.30
1999	5,214,382	58.4	22.86	1,734,404	19.4	16.16	1,432,072	16.0	6.28
2000	5,522,820	58.4	22.95	1,829,966	19.3	16.35	1,509,459	16.0	6.27
2001	6,071,454	59.2	23.56	1,923,619	18.8	16.23	1,612,237	15.7	6.26
2002	6,569,395	59.5	23.92	2,016,791	18.3	16.15	1,726,576	15.6	6.29
2003	6,579,337	58.4	22.77	2,108,628	18.7	16.19	1,811,694	16.1	6.27
2004	7,261,965	59.6	23.83	2,178,717	17.9	16.12	1,918,051	15.7	6.29
2005	7,631,560	59.5	23.73	2,294,324	17.9	16.26	2,017,065	15.7	6.27
2006	8,052,036	59.2	23.66	2,426,969	17.8	16.43	2,166,548	15.9	6.37

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-39 (Continued)

Year	Township			Village			Total		
	Amount	% of Total	Millage	Amount	% of Total	Millage	Amount	% of Total	Millage
1970	\$38,954	2.1	2.46	\$10,214	0.5	11.21	\$1,874,292	100.0	48.62
1971	43,821	2.1	2.96	11,158	0.5	11.46	2,063,280	100.0	49.54
1972	47,967	2.2	2.93	12,719	0.6	12.14	2,183,224	100.0	49.07
1973	53,657	2.2	2.99	13,842	0.6	12.47	2,420,403	100.0	50.84
1974	62,530	2.4	3.05	16,064	0.6	12.77	2,649,594	100.0	51.08
1975	74,694	2.6	3.24	17,760	0.6	12.66	2,903,906	100.0	51.12
1976	78,555	2.7	3.26	17,705	0.6	12.90	2,960,724	100.0	53.37
1977	90,448	2.8	3.39	19,028	0.6	12.68	3,207,096	100.0	53.89
1978	100,893	2.9	3.36	20,666	0.6	12.43	3,484,874	100.0	53.73
1979	118,691	3.1	3.46	23,189	0.6	12.43	3,889,378	100.0	53.64
1980	134,302	3.0	3.38	26,163	0.6	12.37	4,411,378	100.0	53.42
1981	156,528	3.2	3.51	28,622	0.6	12.13	4,898,386	100.0	53.36
1982	161,779	3.1	3.36	29,618	0.6	11.68	5,172,518	100.0	52.71
1983	148,086	2.9	3.05	30,454	0.6	12.00	5,187,279	100.0	52.77
1984	149,591	2.8	3.02	31,400	0.6	12.17	5,374,180	100.0	53.66
1985	154,261	2.8	3.07	31,772	0.6	12.18	5,592,861	100.0	54.47
1986	164,583	2.8	3.18	33,317	0.6	12.31	5,851,019	100.0	55.12
1987	178,263	2.9	3.33	35,480	0.6	12.51	6,214,634	100.0	55.97
1988	191,005	2.8	3.34	38,149	0.6	12.57	6,761,056	100.0	56.81
1989	212,903	2.9	3.44	40,979	0.6	12.63	7,391,136	100.0	57.40
1990	230,587	2.9	3.41	43,625	0.5	12.37	7,998,491	100.0	57.17
1991	251,714	2.9	3.41	47,212	0.5	12.40	8,638,678	100.0	57.34
1992	262,086	2.9	3.45	48,338	0.5	12.47	8,941,685	100.0	58.09
1993	283,374	3.0	3.36	50,689	0.5	11.94	9,500,582	100.0	56.63
1994	317,464	4.7	3.56	53,867	0.8	12.13	6,690,701	100.0	38.19
1995	344,611	4.9	3.68	56,770	0.8	12.34	7,081,111	100.0	38.88
1996	370,704	4.9	3.74	60,054	0.8	12.55	7,536,108	100.0	39.32
1997	408,150	5.1	3.86	63,244	0.8	12.58	7,952,659	100.0	39.25
1998	454,170	5.4	4.02	65,753	0.8	12.22	8,449,614	100.0	39.27
1999	481,799	5.4	3.99	70,715	0.8	12.37	8,933,372	100.0	39.16
2000	526,049	5.6	4.09	73,970	0.8	12.20	9,462,264	100.0	39.32
2001	564,489	5.5	4.06	79,095	0.8	12.15	10,250,893	100.0	39.78
2002	637,405	5.8	4.26	83,140	0.8	12.09	11,033,307	100.0	40.17
2003	683,401	6.1	4.31	86,914	0.8	11.92	11,269,974	100.0	39.00
2004	743,252	6.1	4.38	88,175	0.7	11.66	12,190,160	100.0	40.00
2005	793,380	6.2	4.39	91,051	0.7	11.52	12,827,379	100.0	39.88
2006	856,411	6.3	4.45	96,123	0.7	11.35	13,598,087	100.0	39.96

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

**Table A-40**  
**MICHIGAN SCHOOL PROPERTY TAXES**  
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Year	Operating Taxes			Debt, Building and Site Taxes			Total School Taxes		
	Amount	Percent of Total School Taxes	Millage Rate	Amount	Percent of Total School Taxes	Millage Rate	Amount	Total School Taxes as a Percent of Total Property Taxes	Total School Millage Rate
1970	\$989,878	84.8	25.7	\$177,436	15.2	4.6	\$1,167,313	62.3	30.3
1971	1,101,359	85.2	26.4	191,940	14.8	4.6	1,293,298	62.7	31.1
1972	1,171,356	85.7	26.3	196,167	14.3	4.4	1,367,523	62.6	30.7
1973	1,317,419	85.4	27.7	225,742	14.6	4.7	1,543,162	63.8	32.4
1974	1,494,394	86.6	28.8	231,005	13.4	4.5	1,725,399	65.1	33.3
1975	1,663,952	87.6	29.3	235,836	12.4	4.2	1,899,787	65.4	33.4
1976	1,702,286	87.2	30.7	249,250	12.8	4.5	1,951,536	65.9	35.2
1977	1,891,473	88.3	31.8	249,595	11.7	4.2	2,141,068	66.8	36.0
1978	2,073,000	88.5	32.0	269,119	11.5	4.2	2,342,119	67.2	36.1
1979	2,339,302	89.2	32.3	283,337	10.8	3.9	2,622,639	67.4	36.2
1980	2,710,253	90.1	32.8	299,216	9.9	3.6	3,009,469	68.2	36.4
1981	3,077,112	91.2	33.5	295,282	8.8	3.2	3,372,394	68.8	36.7
1982	3,293,604	91.8	33.6	295,106	8.2	3.0	3,588,710	69.4	36.6
1983	3,332,986	92.4	33.9	274,981	7.6	2.8	3,607,967	69.6	36.7
1984	3,483,596	92.6	34.8	277,406	7.4	2.8	3,761,002	70.0	37.6
1985	3,637,616	92.6	35.4	289,151	7.4	2.8	3,926,767	70.2	38.2
1986	3,806,997	92.8	35.9	295,399	7.2	2.8	4,102,395	70.1	38.6
1987	4,045,299	92.9	36.4	307,515	7.1	2.8	4,352,814	70.0	39.2
1988	4,439,589	93.2	37.3	321,621	6.8	2.7	4,761,210	70.4	40.0
1989	4,885,801	93.1	37.9	364,730	6.9	2.8	5,250,531	71.0	40.8
1990	5,340,031	93.6	38.2	364,459	6.4	2.6	5,704,489	71.3	40.8
1991	5,767,461	93.5	38.3	403,352	6.5	2.7	6,170,813	71.4	41.0
1992	5,976,316	93.2	38.8	434,823	6.8	2.8	6,411,139	71.70	41.7
1993	6,381,337	93.3	38.0	454,837	6.7	2.7	6,836,174	71.96	40.8
1994	3,411,942	88.3	19.5	453,755	11.7	2.6	3,865,697	57.78	22.1
1995	3,570,223	86.6	19.6	554,451	13.4	3.0	4,124,674	58.25	22.6
1996	3,759,071	85.5	19.6	639,096	14.5	3.3	4,398,167	58.36	22.9
1997	3,893,077	84.1	19.2	736,152	15.9	3.6	4,629,229	58.21	22.8
1998	4,113,183	83.6	19.1	804,886	16.4	3.7	4,918,068	58.20	22.9
1999	4,328,678	83.0	19.0	885,704	17.0	3.9	5,214,382	58.37	22.9
2000	4,536,968	82.1	18.9	985,852	17.9	4.1	5,522,820	58.37	22.9
2001	4,946,177	81.5	19.2	1,125,277	18.5	4.4	6,071,454	59.23	23.6
2002	5,308,668	80.8	19.3	1,260,727	19.2	4.6	6,569,395	59.54	23.9
2003	5,237,180	79.6	18.1	1,342,157	20.4	4.6	6,579,337	58.38	22.8
2004	5,820,709	80.2	19.1	1,441,256	19.8	4.7	7,261,965	59.57	23.8
2005	6,115,716	80.1	19.0	1,515,844	19.9	4.7	7,631,560	59.49	23.7
2006	6,446,590	80.1	18.9	1,605,447	19.9	4.7	8,052,036	59.21	23.7

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-41

**HOMESTEAD PROPERTY TAX CREDIT**

(Number and amount in thousands)

Year		General	Senior Citizen	Veteran	Blind	Disabled	Farmland	Total
1978	Number	781.9	387.0	53.2	2.7	32.8	-	1,257.6
	Amount	\$163,430.1	\$147,391.7	\$10,554.0	\$548.4	\$6,684.5	-	\$328,608.7
	Average	\$209.0	\$380.9	\$198.4	\$203.1	\$203.8	-	\$261.3
1979	Number	862.7	385.8	52.5	3.1	32.4	5.4	1,341.9
	Amount	\$200,376.9	\$161,663.8	\$10,519.5	\$654.5	\$7,304.0	\$15,577.2	\$396,095.9
	Average	\$232.3	\$419.0	\$200.4	\$211.1	\$225.4	\$2,884.7	\$295.2
1980	Number	890.1	396.3	49.3	2.4	31.6	8.3	1,378.0
	Amount	\$245,832.0	\$181,608.1	\$9,964.7	\$503.1	\$7,702.3	\$24,271.7	\$469,881.9
	Average	\$276.2	\$458.3	\$202.1	\$209.6	\$243.7	\$2,924.3	\$341.0
1981	Number	975.4	402.9	44.8	2.5	30.9	12.0	1,468.5
	Amount	\$315,030.1	\$205,905.2	\$8,806.7	\$521.8	\$8,329.6	\$37,950.3	\$576,543.7
	Average	\$323.0	\$511.1	\$196.6	\$208.7	\$269.6	\$3,162.5	\$392.6
1982	Number	1,034.5	410.6	39.2	3.1	31.0	14.8	1,533.2
	Amount	\$359,751.8	\$224,438.4	\$7,888.4	\$633.1	\$8,789.3	\$53,638.1	\$655,139.1
	Average	\$347.8	\$546.6	\$201.2	\$204.2	\$283.5	\$3,624.2	\$426.8
1983	Number	986.0	418.8	37.6	2.5	26.7	15.1	1,486.7
	Amount	\$337,111.2	\$228,140.4	\$7,637.1	\$530.1	\$7,491.4	\$62,981.3	\$643,891.5
	Average	\$341.9	\$544.7	\$203.1	\$212.0	\$280.6	\$4,171.0	\$433.1
1984	Number	912.0	423.3	34.7	2.5	29.5	17.0	1,419.0
	Amount	\$311,823.0	\$229,545.5	\$7,198.1	\$521.8	\$8,419.8	\$71,674.6	\$629,182.8
	Average	\$341.9	\$542.3	\$207.4	\$208.7	\$285.4	\$4,216.2	\$433.4
1985	Number	846.9	439.4	32.1	2.0	22.8	18.2	1,361.4
	Amount	\$280,927.6	\$240,933.7	\$6,690.9	\$426.8	\$6,515.2	\$77,568.3	\$613,062.5
	Average	\$331.7	\$548.3	\$208.4	\$213.4	\$285.8	\$4,262.0	\$450.3
1986	Number	845.6	458.8	31.0	1.7	19.3	19.6	1,376.0
	Amount	\$277,762.5	\$255,597.4	\$6,430.1	\$383.3	\$5,438.2	\$71,464.8	\$617,076.3
	Average	\$328.5	\$557.1	\$207.4	\$225.5	\$281.8	\$3,646.2	\$448.5
1987	Number	854.6	467.9	25.2	2.0	23.4	17.3	1,390.4
	Amount	\$287,296.5	\$274,740.8	\$5,286.2	\$424.0	\$6,731.0	\$58,215.7	\$632,694.2
	Average	\$336.2	\$587.2	\$209.8	\$212.0	\$287.7	\$3,365.1	\$455.0
1988	Number	891.5	480.0	22.9	2.2	25.5	17.1	1,439.2
	Amount	\$322,357.5	\$296,508.7	\$4,955.3	\$485.2	\$7,983.0	\$54,932.5	\$687,222.2
	Average	\$361.6	\$617.7	\$216.4	\$220.6	\$313.3	\$3,212.4	\$477.5
1989	Number	927.6	493.1	22.8	1.9	25.4	16.7	1,487.5
	Amount	\$363,208.1	\$325,536.7	\$4,986.1	\$431.7	\$8,346.4	\$54,294.9	\$756,803.9
	Average	\$391.6	\$660.2	\$218.7	\$227.2	\$328.6	\$3,251.2	\$508.8
1990	Number	982.8	500.2	17.3	2.3	33.1	15.4	1,551.1
	Amount	\$401,845.8	\$348,082.8	\$3,685.0	\$517.9	\$11,684.8	\$53,278.1	\$819,094.4
	Average	\$408.9	\$695.9	\$213.0	\$225.2	\$353.0	\$3,459.6	\$528.1
1991	Number	1,085.3	534.9	17.1	2.1	30.7	15.6	1,685.7
	Amount	\$476,258.7	\$385,417.8	\$3,852.7	\$493.1	\$11,117.9	\$62,443.1	\$939,583.3
	Average	\$438.8	\$720.5	\$225.3	\$234.8	\$362.1	\$4,002.8	\$557.4
1992	Number	1,081.2	551.4	16.1	1.6	32.6	15.3	1,698.2
	Amount	\$468,983.7	\$406,505.3	\$3,565.2	\$363.6	\$11,940.8	\$60,452.1	\$951,810.7
	Average	\$433.8	\$737.2	\$221.4	\$227.3	\$366.3	\$3,951.1	\$560.5
1993	Number	1,122.3	568.5	16.2	1.4	31.4	15.1	1,754.9
	Amount	\$517,887.7	\$442,577.1	\$3,527.6	\$305.0	\$12,052.5	\$64,689.3	\$1,041,039.2
	Average	\$461.5	\$778.5	\$217.8	\$217.9	\$383.8	\$4,284.1	\$593.2
1994	Number	662.3	416.0	16.7	1.6	23.9	13.7	1,134.2
	Amount	\$194,591.9	\$213,210.7	\$2,139.0	\$205.6	\$6,358.4	\$18,883.9	\$435,389.5
	Average	\$293.8	\$512.5	\$128.1	\$128.5	\$266.0	\$1,378.4	\$383.9

**Table A-41 (continued)**

Year		General	Senior Citizen	Veteran	Blind	Disabled	Farmland	Total
1995	Number	658.2	396.9	17.0	1.7	25.1	12.1	1,111.0
	Amount	\$191,569.7	\$210,408.8	\$2,163.9	\$210.1	\$6,981.5	\$17,594.4	\$428,928.4
	Average	\$291.1	\$530.1	\$127.3	\$123.6	\$278.1	\$1,454.1	\$386.1
1996	Number	689.6	392.2	15.6	1.5	26.0	11.4	1,136.3
	Amount	\$208,123.4	\$215,534.1	\$1,999.7	\$191.3	\$6,766.3	\$18,895.2	\$451,510.0
	Average	\$301.8	\$549.6	\$128.2	\$127.5	\$260.2	\$1,657.5	\$397.4
1997	Number	700.1	387.0	15.1	2.0	28.8	8.2	1,141.2
	Amount	\$217,637.4	\$216,687.5	\$1,894.9	\$243.4	\$8,505.7	\$17,733.9	\$462,702.7
	Average	\$310.9	\$560.0	\$125.6	\$121.1	\$295.8	\$2,150.1	\$405.5
1998	Number	701.7	374.9	13.7	1.6	29.1	7.7	1,128.7
	Amount	\$222,668.0	\$218,225.7	\$1,729.5	\$194.4	\$8,836.7	\$18,018.6	\$469,673.0
	Average	\$317.3	\$582.2	\$126.4	\$123.5	\$303.4	\$2,331.9	\$416.1
1999	Number	722.0	372.3	12.7	1.9	28.6	7.2	1,144.7
	Amount	\$236,806.5	\$222,054.4	\$1,629.7	\$237.9	\$8,897.2	\$17,333.9	\$486,959.7
	Average	\$328.0	\$596.5	\$127.8	\$125.6	\$310.8	\$2,418.6	\$425.4
2000	Number	743.1	364.2	12.2	1.8	39.3	7.4	1,168.0
	Amount	\$256,411.6	\$220,132.0	\$1,511.1	\$219.7	\$19,288.0	\$19,051.1	\$516,613.4
	Average	\$345.1	\$604.4	\$124.2	\$123.6	\$490.3	\$2,587.4	\$442.3
2001	Number	815.0	381.8	11.4	1.6	44.1	9.5	1,263.5
	Amount	\$307,264.6	\$245,680.5	\$1,407.1	\$202.9	\$23,115.3	\$30,264.3	\$607,934.6
	Average	\$377.0	\$643.5	\$123.4	\$123.9	\$523.9	\$3,170.7	\$481.2
2002	Number	898.8	409.9	10.3	1.5	49.5	9.2	1,379.3
	Amount	\$370,010.1	\$283,828.7	\$1,286.4	\$185.4	\$27,271.5	\$31,572.0	\$714,154.2
	Average	\$411.7	\$692.4	\$124.7	\$120.5	\$551.3	\$3,416.9	\$517.8
2003	Number	928.7	413.1	10.0	1.3	53.0	8.6	1,414.8
	Amount	\$397,200.9	\$290,546.3	\$1,221.9	\$159.5	\$30,141.4	\$28,227.2	\$747,497.1
	Average	\$427.7	\$703.3	\$122.3	\$118.6	\$568.9	\$3,273.1	\$528.3
2004	Number	983.4	418.2	9.3	1.4	57.6	8.1	1,478.1
	Amount	\$441,451.7	\$304,368.7	\$1,183.0	\$170.4	\$34,040.6	\$29,965.3	\$811,179.8
	Average	\$448.9	\$727.8	\$126.7	\$123.9	\$591.1	\$3,677.2	\$548.8
2005	Number	1,002.3	416.4	9.1	1.4	59.6	8.1	1,497.0
	Amount	\$466,036.9	\$306,092.4	\$1,132.0	\$171.6	\$35,952.5	\$30,395.1	\$839,780.6
	Average	\$465.0	\$735.1	\$124.9	\$125.5	\$603.3	\$3,731.3	\$561.0

Notes: The disabled category includes paraplegic, quadriplegic and totally disabled individuals.  
 The farmland category has been in effect since 1974 but was included in the other categories until 1979.  
 Source: Michigan Department of Treasury

**Table A-42**  
**HISTORICAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF STATE REVENUE SHARING**  
**By Type of Local Unit of Government**  
**(in millions)**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Counties</b>	<b>Townships</b>	<b>Cities</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1992</b>	\$121.6	\$212.2	\$572.1	\$20.4	\$926.4
<b>1993</b>	153.5	212.5	644.9	21.6	1,032.4
<b>1994</b>	163.0	236.0	689.2	23.4	1,111.5
<b>1995</b>	174.7	239.7	731.2	24.0	1,169.5
<b>1996</b>	178.0	263.1	793.7	25.7	1,260.5
<b>1997</b>	190.9	277.5	814.9	26.4	1,309.7
<b>1998</b>	200.6	298.4	843.7	28.1	1,370.8
<b>1999</b>	200.6	307.0	852.1	28.7	1,388.4
<b>2000</b>	214.3	331.3	893.6	31.0	1,470.2
<b>2001</b>	228.7	381.3	911.7	33.7	1,555.5
<b>2002</b>	217.5	378.7	888.0	33.1	1,517.3
<b>2003</b>	202.6	370.2	846.7	31.9	1,451.4
<b>2004</b>	182.1	333.0	761.4	28.7	1,305.1
<b>2005</b>	0.0 (1)	331.1	754.0	27.8	1,112.9
<b>2006</b>	0.0 (1)	330.7	745.4	27.5	1,103.6
<b>2007</b>	0.0 (1)	321.5	722.9	26.7	1,071.1

(1) Starting in Fiscal Year 2005, county revenue sharing payments were suspended. Public Act 357 of 2004 provides a funding mechanism to serve as a substitute to county revenue sharing payments. This substitute funding mechanism involves a gradual shift of county property tax millage from a winter tax levy to a summer tax levy and additionally required counties to establish a restricted fund known as the Revenue Sharing Reserve Fund (RSRF). Counties were to deposit into the fund 1/3 of the county's December 2004 property tax levy in the 2005 through 2007 fiscal years. Counties would then annually draw from the fund the revenue sharing amount they received in the state's 2004 fiscal year adjusted annually for inflation. When a county's RSRF has been depleted, the county will once again receive revenue sharing payments from the state.

Amounts include constitutional & statutory revenue sharing, inventory reimbursements, special census payments and special grants (FY 2004, 2005, 2006 & 2007).

Individual amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis, Michigan Department of Treasury



Table A-43

## STATE AND LOCAL TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, FY 2005

State	FY 2005	2005	FY 2005	Rank	FY 2005	FY 2005	Rank
	State & Local Taxes (thousands)		Population		State & Local Taxes Per Person	Personal Income (thousands)	
Alabama	\$11,686,675	4,548,327	\$2,569	50	\$132,724,750	8.81%	49
Alaska	\$2,947,034	663,253	\$4,443	6	22,935,750	12.85%	6
Arizona	\$18,331,117	5,953,007	\$3,079	34	171,142,750	10.71%	27
Arkansas	\$8,053,926	2,775,708	\$2,902	44	72,667,250	11.08%	20
California	\$146,616,887	36,154,147	\$4,055	12	1,301,152,250	11.27%	16
Colorado	\$15,680,821	4,663,295	\$3,363	27	169,876,000	9.23%	46
Connecticut	\$18,896,812	3,500,701	\$5,398	2	162,595,750	11.62%	10
Delaware	\$3,277,387	841,741	\$3,894	14	30,202,250	10.85%	24
Florida	\$59,863,884	17,768,191	\$3,369	26	584,216,500	10.25%	38
Georgia	\$27,486,109	9,132,553	\$3,010	38	273,348,500	10.06%	40
Hawaii	\$5,523,747	1,273,278	\$4,338	7	42,651,750	12.95%	4
Idaho	\$4,182,546	1,429,367	\$2,926	42	39,480,000	10.59%	30
Illinois	\$49,138,495	12,765,427	\$3,849	16	452,140,750	10.87%	22
Indiana	\$21,337,077	6,266,019	\$3,405	25	191,417,000	11.15%	17
Iowa	\$9,704,861	2,965,524	\$3,273	30	92,710,750	10.47%	34
Kansas	\$9,385,496	2,748,172	\$3,415	24	88,109,750	10.65%	29
Kentucky	\$12,261,812	4,172,608	\$2,939	40	114,879,750	10.67%	28
Louisiana	\$14,301,995	4,507,331	\$3,173	31	124,157,250	11.52%	14
Maine	\$5,219,708	1,318,220	\$3,960	13	40,022,250	13.04%	3
Maryland	\$23,899,055	5,589,599	\$4,276	8	227,527,750	10.50%	33
Massachusetts	\$28,756,962	6,433,367	\$4,470	5	273,644,250	10.51%	32
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>\$35,295,158</b>	<b>10,100,833</b>	<b>\$3,494</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>\$329,011,000</b>	<b>10.73%</b>	<b>26</b>
Minnesota	\$20,956,639	5,126,739	\$4,088	11	188,231,750	11.13%	18
Mississippi	\$7,490,681	2,908,496	\$2,575	49	71,241,250	10.51%	31
Missouri	\$17,374,264	5,797,703	\$2,997	39	177,149,500	9.81%	42
Montana	\$2,722,702	934,737	\$2,913	43	26,456,250	10.29%	37
Nebraska	\$6,586,238	1,758,163	\$3,746	18	56,968,750	11.56%	13
Nevada	\$9,043,570	2,412,301	\$3,749	17	83,252,250	10.86%	23
New Hampshire	\$4,319,777	1,306,819	\$3,306	29	48,426,250	8.92%	47
New Jersey	\$42,557,354	8,703,150	\$4,890	4	372,795,000	11.42%	15
New Mexico	\$6,069,328	1,925,985	\$3,151	32	52,260,750	11.61%	11
New York	\$111,107,619	19,315,721	\$5,752	1	750,489,000	14.80%	1
North Carolina	\$27,307,108	8,672,459	\$3,149	33	261,528,250	10.44%	35
North Dakota	\$2,121,388	634,605	\$3,343	28	19,175,000	11.06%	21
Ohio	\$41,714,754	11,470,685	\$3,637	22	359,549,250	11.60%	12
Oklahoma	\$10,073,102	3,543,442	\$2,843	45	103,176,250	9.76%	43
Oregon	\$11,106,991	3,638,871	\$3,052	36	114,262,500	9.72%	44
Pennsylvania	\$46,019,258	12,405,348	\$3,710	19	424,319,500	10.85%	25
Rhode Island	\$4,499,624	1,073,579	\$4,191	9	37,335,250	12.05%	7
South Carolina	\$11,800,640	4,246,933	\$2,779	46	116,992,500	10.09%	39
South Dakota	\$2,103,820	774,883	\$2,715	47	24,683,750	8.52%	50
Tennessee	\$15,993,136	5,955,745	\$2,685	48	179,344,500	8.92%	48
Texas	\$69,133,862	22,928,508	\$3,015	37	725,587,500	9.53%	45
Utah	\$7,303,964	2,490,334	\$2,933	41	65,606,250	11.13%	19
Vermont	\$2,574,761	622,387	\$4,137	10	19,978,000	12.89%	5
Virginia	\$27,659,186	7,564,327	\$3,657	20	275,706,250	10.03%	41
Washington	\$22,974,042	6,291,899	\$3,651	21	222,437,250	10.33%	36
West Virginia	\$5,550,746	1,814,083	\$3,060	35	46,924,500	11.83%	9
Wisconsin	\$21,403,526	5,527,644	\$3,872	15	180,705,750	11.84%	8
Wyoming	\$2,671,853	508,798	\$5,251	3	18,332,500	14.57%	2
U.S. Totals	1,092,087,497	295,925,012	\$3,690		9,959,529,500	10.97%	

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-44

## STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, FY 2005

State	FY 2005	2005	FY 2005	Rank	FY 2005	FY 2005	Rank
	State & Local Property Taxes (thousands)		Population		State & Local Property Taxes Per Person	Personal Income (thousands)	
Alabama	\$1,792,320	4,548,327	\$394	50	\$132,724,750	1.35%	50
Alaska	\$892,307	663,253	\$1,345	12	22,935,750	3.89%	14
Arizona	\$5,126,076	5,953,007	\$861	35	171,142,750	3.00%	28
Arkansas	\$1,172,261	2,775,708	\$422	49	72,667,250	1.61%	48
California	\$34,058,299	36,154,147	\$942	32	1,301,152,250	2.62%	38
Colorado	\$4,940,398	4,663,295	\$1,059	23	169,876,000	2.91%	32
Connecticut	\$7,155,644	3,500,701	\$2,044	2	162,595,750	4.40%	8
Delaware	\$485,848	841,741	\$577	43	30,202,250	1.61%	49
Florida	\$20,389,149	17,768,191	\$1,148	17	584,216,500	3.49%	20
Georgia	\$8,214,542	9,132,553	\$899	33	273,348,500	3.01%	27
Hawaii	\$818,239	1,273,278	\$643	42	42,651,750	1.92%	45
Idaho	\$1,153,841	1,429,367	\$807	37	39,480,000	2.92%	31
Illinois	\$18,690,132	12,765,427	\$1,464	10	452,140,750	4.13%	11
Indiana	\$7,638,992	6,266,019	\$1,219	15	191,417,000	3.99%	12
Iowa	\$3,302,265	2,965,524	\$1,114	19	92,710,750	3.56%	18
Kansas	\$3,090,403	2,748,172	\$1,125	18	88,109,750	3.51%	19
Kentucky	\$2,246,867	4,172,608	\$538	46	114,879,750	1.96%	44
Louisiana	\$2,429,386	4,507,331	\$539	45	124,157,250	1.96%	43
Maine	\$2,151,968	1,318,220	\$1,632	8	40,022,250	5.38%	2
Maryland	\$5,594,371	5,589,599	\$1,001	27	227,527,750	2.46%	40
Massachusetts	\$10,341,126	6,433,367	\$1,607	9	273,644,250	3.78%	15
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>\$12,918,887</b>	<b>10,100,833</b>	<b>\$1,279</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>329,011,000</b>	<b>3.93%</b>	<b>13</b>
Minnesota	\$5,250,869	5,126,739	\$1,024	26	188,231,750	2.79%	33
Mississippi	\$1,967,447	2,908,496	\$676	40	71,241,250	2.76%	35
Missouri	\$4,695,477	5,797,703	\$810	36	177,149,500	2.65%	37
Montana	\$997,447	934,737	\$1,067	22	26,456,250	3.77%	16
Nebraska	\$2,101,827	1,758,163	\$1,195	16	56,968,750	3.69%	17
Nevada	\$2,320,774	2,412,301	\$962	30	83,252,250	2.79%	34
New Hampshire	\$2,650,326	1,306,819	\$2,028	3	48,426,250	5.47%	1
New Jersey	\$19,196,599	8,703,150	\$2,206	1	372,795,000	5.15%	4
New Mexico	\$863,071	1,925,985	\$448	48	52,260,750	1.65%	47
New York	\$34,149,967	19,315,721	\$1,768	4	750,489,000	4.55%	7
North Carolina	\$6,449,622	8,672,459	\$744	38	261,528,250	2.47%	39
North Dakota	\$619,912	634,605	\$977	29	19,175,000	3.23%	22
Ohio	\$11,973,971	11,470,685	\$1,044	25	359,549,250	3.33%	21
Oklahoma	\$1,718,634	3,543,442	\$485	47	103,176,250	1.67%	46
Oregon	\$3,562,960	3,638,871	\$979	28	114,262,500	3.12%	25
Pennsylvania	\$13,390,534	12,405,348	\$1,079	21	424,319,500	3.16%	24
Rhode Island	\$1,819,413	1,073,579	\$1,695	7	37,335,250	4.87%	5
South Carolina	\$3,738,818	4,246,933	\$880	34	116,992,500	3.20%	23
South Dakota	\$730,122	774,883	\$942	31	24,683,750	2.96%	30
Tennessee	\$3,894,418	5,955,745	\$654	41	179,344,500	2.17%	41
Texas	\$30,275,679	22,928,508	\$1,320	13	725,587,500	4.17%	10
Utah	\$1,792,451	2,490,334	\$720	39	65,606,250	2.73%	36
Vermont	\$1,056,355	622,387	\$1,697	6	19,978,000	5.29%	3
Virginia	\$8,390,045	7,564,327	\$1,109	20	275,706,250	3.04%	26
Washington	\$6,637,299	6,291,899	\$1,055	24	222,437,250	2.98%	29
West Virginia	\$1,008,409	1,814,083	\$556	44	46,924,500	2.15%	42
Wisconsin	\$7,796,015	5,527,644	\$1,410	11	180,705,750	4.31%	9
Wyoming	\$890,710	508,798	\$1,751	5	18,332,500	4.86%	6
U.S. Totals	334,542,492	295,925,012	\$1,130		9,959,529,500	3.36%	

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-45

## STATE AND LOCAL SALES TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, FY 2005

State	FY 2005		FY 2005		FY 2005		FY 2005
	State & Local Sales Taxes (thousands)	2005 Population	State & Local Sales Taxes Per Person	Rank	Personal Income (thousands)	Sales Tax Revenue as a % of Income	Rank
Alabama	\$3,533,309	4,548,327	\$777	31	\$132,724,750	2.66%	24
Alaska	\$157,364	663,253	\$237	46	22,935,750	0.69%	46
Arizona	\$7,026,285	5,953,007	\$1,180	8	171,142,750	4.11%	7
Arkansas	\$3,327,742	2,775,708	\$1,199	7	72,667,250	4.58%	3
California	\$37,574,729	36,154,147	\$1,039	13	1,301,152,250	2.89%	15
Colorado	\$4,390,974	4,663,295	\$942	15	169,876,000	2.58%	27
Connecticut	\$3,267,726	3,500,701	\$933	16	162,595,750	2.01%	38
Delaware	\$0	841,741	\$0	47	30,202,250	0.00%	47
Florida	\$20,078,780	17,768,191	\$1,130	9	584,216,500	3.44%	11
Georgia	\$7,663,648	9,132,553	\$839	22	273,348,500	2.80%	20
Hawaii	\$2,136,604	1,273,278	\$1,678	2	42,651,750	5.01%	1
Idaho	\$1,128,485	1,429,367	\$789	28	39,480,000	2.86%	17
Illinois	\$8,361,402	12,765,427	\$655	39	452,140,750	1.85%	40
Indiana	\$5,001,049	6,266,019	\$798	27	191,417,000	2.61%	25
Iowa	\$2,159,655	2,965,524	\$728	34	92,710,750	2.33%	34
Kansas	\$2,519,819	2,748,172	\$917	17	88,109,750	2.86%	16
Kentucky	\$2,605,165	4,172,608	\$624	40	114,879,750	2.27%	36
Louisiana	\$5,677,694	4,507,331	\$1,260	6	124,157,250	4.57%	4
Maine	\$934,848	1,318,220	\$709	37	40,022,250	2.34%	32
Maryland	\$2,889,997	5,589,599	\$517	44	227,527,750	1.27%	45
Massachusetts	\$3,890,945	6,433,367	\$605	41	273,644,250	1.42%	44
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>\$8,074,095</b>	<b>10,100,833</b>	<b>\$799</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>329,011,000</b>	<b>2.45%</b>	<b>29</b>
Minnesota	\$4,269,450	5,126,739	\$833	24	188,231,750	2.27%	35
Mississippi	\$2,588,972	2,908,496	\$890	18	71,241,250	3.63%	10
Missouri	\$4,859,476	5,797,703	\$838	23	177,149,500	2.74%	22
Montana	\$0	934,737	\$0	47	26,456,250	0.00%	47
Nebraska	\$1,768,202	1,758,163	\$1,006	14	56,968,750	3.10%	14
Nevada	\$3,061,987	2,412,301	\$1,269	5	83,252,250	3.68%	9
New Hampshire	\$0	1,306,819	\$0	47	48,426,250	0.00%	47
New Jersey	\$6,552,200	8,703,150	\$753	33	372,795,000	1.76%	41
New Mexico	\$2,155,330	1,925,985	\$1,119	10	52,260,750	4.12%	6
New York	\$21,100,839	19,315,721	\$1,092	11	750,489,000	2.81%	19
North Carolina	\$6,242,129	8,672,459	\$720	35	261,528,250	2.39%	30
North Dakota	\$478,934	634,605	\$755	32	19,175,000	2.50%	28
Ohio	\$9,649,733	11,470,685	\$841	21	359,549,250	2.68%	23
Oklahoma	\$2,929,587	3,543,442	\$827	25	103,176,250	2.84%	18
Oregon	\$0	3,638,871	\$0	47	114,262,500	0.00%	47
Pennsylvania	\$8,257,856	12,405,348	\$666	38	424,319,500	1.95%	39
Rhode Island	\$844,087	1,073,579	\$786	29	37,335,250	2.26%	37
South Carolina	\$3,030,925	4,246,933	\$714	36	116,992,500	2.59%	26
South Dakota	\$833,586	774,883	\$1,076	12	24,683,750	3.38%	12
Tennessee	\$7,569,457	5,955,745	\$1,271	4	179,344,500	4.22%	5
Texas	\$20,248,178	22,928,508	\$883	19	725,587,500	2.79%	21
Utah	\$2,181,820	2,490,334	\$876	20	65,606,250	3.33%	13
Vermont	\$315,233	622,387	\$506	45	19,978,000	1.58%	42
Virginia	\$4,046,895	7,564,327	\$535	43	275,706,250	1.47%	43
Washington	\$10,645,361	6,291,899	\$1,692	1	222,437,250	4.79%	2
West Virginia	\$1,095,341	1,814,083	\$604	42	46,924,500	2.33%	33
Wisconsin	\$4,299,914	5,527,644	\$778	30	180,705,750	2.38%	31
Wyoming	<u>\$682,253</u>	<u>508,798</u>	<u>\$1,341</u>	3	<u>18,332,500</u>	<u>3.72%</u>	8
U.S. Totals	262,108,060	295,925,012	\$886		9,959,529,500	2.63%	

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-46

## STATE AND LOCAL INCOME TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, FY 2005

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2005</u>	
	<u>State &amp; Local</u>		<u>State &amp; Local</u>		<u>Personal</u>	<u>Income Tax</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
	<u>Income Taxes</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Income Taxes</u>		<u>Income</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Income</u>
	<u>(thousands)</u>		<u>Per Person</u>		<u>(thousands)</u>	<u>as a % of</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Alabama	\$2,644,726	4,548,327	\$581	36	\$132,724,750	1.99%	36
Alaska	\$0	663,253	\$0	44	22,935,750	0.00%	44
Arizona	\$2,848,450	5,953,007	\$478	39	171,142,750	1.66%	39
Arkansas	\$1,875,065	2,775,708	\$676	31	72,667,250	2.58%	22
California	\$42,992,007	36,154,147	\$1,189	7	1,301,152,250	3.30%	7
Colorado	\$3,770,736	4,663,295	\$809	19	169,876,000	2.22%	32
Connecticut	\$5,033,442	3,500,701	\$1,438	4	162,595,750	3.10%	12
Delaware	\$932,254	841,741	\$1,108	9	30,202,250	3.09%	13
Florida	\$0	17,768,191	\$0	44	584,216,500	0.00%	44
Georgia	\$7,326,225	9,132,553	\$802	21	273,348,500	2.68%	19
Hawaii	\$1,381,481	1,273,278	\$1,085	11	42,651,750	3.24%	10
Idaho	\$1,040,512	1,429,367	\$728	29	39,480,000	2.64%	21
Illinois	\$7,936,884	12,765,427	\$622	35	452,140,750	1.76%	38
Indiana	\$4,811,592	6,266,019	\$768	25	191,417,000	2.51%	23
Iowa	\$2,312,898	2,965,524	\$780	23	92,710,750	2.49%	26
Kansas	\$2,050,562	2,748,172	\$746	27	88,109,750	2.33%	30
Kentucky	\$3,792,231	4,172,608	\$909	18	114,879,750	3.30%	8
Louisiana	\$2,392,727	4,507,331	\$531	38	124,157,250	1.93%	37
Maine	\$1,299,252	1,318,220	\$986	13	40,022,250	3.25%	9
Maryland	\$9,153,415	5,589,599	\$1,638	2	227,527,750	4.02%	3
Massachusetts	\$9,690,270	6,433,367	\$1,506	3	273,644,250	3.54%	5
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>\$6,565,176</b>	<b>10,100,833</b>	<b>\$650</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>329,011,000</b>	<b>2.00%</b>	<b>35</b>
Minnesota	\$6,341,164	5,126,739	\$1,237	6	188,231,750	3.37%	6
Mississippi	\$1,174,065	2,908,496	\$404	40	71,241,250	1.65%	40
Missouri	\$4,318,505	5,797,703	\$745	28	177,149,500	2.44%	28
Montana	\$713,390	934,737	\$763	26	26,456,250	2.70%	18
Nebraska	\$1,393,897	1,758,163	\$793	22	56,968,750	2.45%	27
Nevada	\$0	2,412,301	\$0	44	83,252,250	0.00%	44
New Hampshire	\$67,686	1,306,819	\$52	42	48,426,250	0.14%	42
New Jersey	\$8,224,290	8,703,150	\$945	15	372,795,000	2.21%	33
New Mexico	\$1,086,015	1,925,985	\$564	37	52,260,750	2.08%	34
New York	\$34,843,704	19,315,721	\$1,804	1	750,489,000	4.64%	1
North Carolina	\$8,427,553	8,672,459	\$972	14	261,528,250	3.22%	11
North Dakota	\$242,008	634,605	\$381	41	19,175,000	1.26%	41
Ohio	\$13,079,167	11,470,685	\$1,140	8	359,549,250	3.64%	4
Oklahoma	\$2,468,609	3,543,442	\$697	30	103,176,250	2.39%	29
Oregon	\$4,829,181	3,638,871	\$1,327	5	114,262,500	4.23%	2
Pennsylvania	\$11,461,650	12,405,348	\$924	17	424,319,500	2.70%	17
Rhode Island	\$998,042	1,073,579	\$930	16	37,335,250	2.67%	20
South Carolina	\$2,691,473	4,246,933	\$634	34	116,992,500	2.30%	31
South Dakota	\$0	774,883	\$0	44	24,683,750	0.00%	44
Tennessee	\$155,333	5,955,745	\$26	43	179,344,500	0.09%	43
Texas	\$0	22,928,508	\$0	44	725,587,500	0.00%	44
Utah	\$1,926,697	2,490,334	\$774	24	65,606,250	2.94%	16
Vermont	\$500,464	622,387	\$804	20	19,978,000	2.51%	24
Virginia	\$8,352,366	7,564,327	\$1,104	10	275,706,250	3.03%	14
Washington	\$0	6,291,899	\$0	44	222,437,250	0.00%	44
West Virginia	\$1,171,987	1,814,083	\$646	33	46,924,500	2.50%	25
Wisconsin	\$5,465,082	5,527,644	\$989	12	180,705,750	3.02%	15
Wyoming	\$0	508,798	\$0	44	18,332,500	0.00%	44
U.S. Totals	239,782,233	295,925,012	\$810		9,959,529,500	2.41%	

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

**TABLE A-47**  
**BUSINESS TAXES AS A SHARE OF TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AND PRIVATE**  
**SECTOR GROSS STATE PRODUCT, COUNCIL ON STATE TAXATION ESTIMATES, FY 2006**  
**(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)**

State	State and Local Business Taxes	Total State and Local Taxes	Business Percent of Total Taxes	Business Percent Rank	Eff. Tax Rate (% of Private Sector GSP)	Eff. Tax Rate Rank
Alabama	\$5.5	\$12.4	44.2%	29	4.3%	41
Alaska	3.1	3.9	82.1%	1	9.8%	2
Arizona	9.8	20.0	49.4%	15	5.2%	22
Arkansas	3.6	8.6	40.9%	40	4.7%	32
California	75.3	177.9	42.3%	34	5.2%	22
Colorado	8.1	18.1	44.4%	28	4.2%	42
Connecticut	6.9	20.1	34.3%	51	3.9%	46
Delaware	2.0	3.8	53.5%	9	3.9%	46
Florida	32.0	67.0	47.8%	18	5.4%	19
Georgia	13.2	32.0	41.3%	37	4.2%	42
Hawaii	2.4	6.2	38.0%	45	5.6%	16
Idaho	1.9	4.6	41.2%	39	4.6%	36
Illinois	26.7	56.0	47.7%	19	5.3%	21
Indiana	10.5	22.9	45.6%	25	4.9%	28
Iowa	4.6	9.8	46.6%	22	4.6%	36
Kansas	5.3	10.9	48.6%	16	5.8%	13
Kentucky	5.9	13.3	44.7%	27	4.9%	28
Louisiana	8.9	14.7	60.6%	6	6.0%	11
Maine	2.5	5.6	45.6%	25	6.6%	5
Maryland	9.4	25.9	36.1%	49	4.6%	36
Massachusetts	13.1	33.8	38.7%	43	4.4%	40
Michigan	15.8	37.6	41.9%	36	4.7%	32
Minnesota	10.8	25.5	42.5%	32	5.1%	24
Mississippi	4.1	8.5	48.3%	17	6.1%	10
Missouri	7.8	18.8	41.3%	37	4.1%	45
Montana	1.6	3.1	50.9%	13	6.3%	7
Nebraska	3.5	7.2	47.4%	20	5.7%	15
Nevada	4.7	10.0	47.4%	20	4.7%	32
New Hampshire	2.5	4.5	56.9%	7	5.1%	24
New Jersey	18.6	48.5	38.4%	44	4.8%	30
New Mexico	3.5	6.1	56.5%	8	6.2%	8
New York	50.5	117.8	43.0%	31	5.9%	12
North Carolina	11.7	31.3	37.4%	48	3.9%	46
North Dakota	1.6	2.5	61.5%	5	7.3%	3
Ohio	18.4	45.5	40.3%	41	4.7%	32
Oklahoma	5.7	11.6	49.5%	14	5.6%	16
Oregon	4.8	13.4	36.1%	49	3.9%	46
Pennsylvania	22.0	51.7	42.5%	32	5.0%	26
Rhode Island	2.2	4.9	46.0%	23	5.8%	13
South Carolina	5.6	13.4	42.1%	35	4.8%	30
South Dakota	1.5	2.3	64.0%	3	5.4%	19
Tennessee	9.3	18.0	51.7%	12	4.6%	36
Texas	49.4	78.3	63.1%	4	5.6%	16
Utah	3.3	8.5	38.0%	45	4.2%	42
Vermont	1.3	2.8	45.8%	24	6.5%	6
Virginia	11.3	29.9	37.8%	47	3.9%	46
Washington	14.2	26.9	52.9%	10	6.2%	8
West Virginia	3.2	6.1	52.2%	11	7.2%	4
Wisconsin	9.6	24.5	39.3%	42	5.0%	26
Wyoming	2.6	3.3	77.0%	2	10.8%	1
Washington, DC	2.0	4.5	43.9%	30	3.7%	51
United States	553.7	1,234.5	44.9%	NA	5.1%	NA

Source: Council on State Taxation (COST), Ernst & Young

Table A-48

**TOTAL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY STATE**  
(Numbers in Thousands)

State	2000	2005	Percentage Change	2000 Rank	2005 Rank
Alabama	99,817	101,976	2%	25	26
Alaska	18,501	19,808	7%	50	50
Arizona	114,804	131,651	15%	22	22
Arkansas	63,185	66,039	5%	32	32
California	799,863	860,866	8%	1	1
Colorado	137,528	151,070	10%	19	16
Connecticut	92,436	93,561	1%	27	27
Delaware	23,771	25,319	7%	46	45
District of Columbia	19,655	20,481	4%	49	49
Florida	428,438	504,662	18%	4	3
Georgia	200,442	220,528	10%	11	10
Hawaii	29,853	32,244	8%	43	43
Idaho	37,429	43,346	16%	40	38
Illinois	308,067	318,927	4%	5	5
Indiana	146,321	149,871	2%	15	18
Iowa	80,890	82,087	1%	30	30
Kansas	74,939	76,173	2%	31	31
Kentucky	89,921	92,176	3%	28	28
Louisiana	101,016	102,790	2%	23	25
Maine	39,466	41,933	6%	39	39
Maryland	128,467	138,481	8%	21	20
Massachusetts	176,222	175,291	-1%	12	14
Michigan	236,912	237,523	0%	8	9
Minnesota	139,080	150,231	8%	18	17
Mississippi	59,788	60,542	1%	33	34
Missouri	144,755	154,306	7%	16	15
Montana	31,849	35,736	12%	42	42
Nebraska	49,623	51,440	4%	35	36
Nevada	48,178	58,561	22%	36	35
New Hampshire	37,414	39,224	5%	41	41
New Jersey	233,559	242,128	4%	9	8
New Mexico	42,782	45,006	5%	37	37
New York	492,073	514,265	5%	2	2
North Carolina	203,903	216,994	6%	10	11
North Dakota	20,139	21,061	5%	48	48
Ohio	270,509	270,968	0%	7	7
Oklahoma	85,094	88,548	4%	29	29
Oregon	100,645	108,571	8%	24	23
Pennsylvania	294,741	303,333	3%	6	6
Rhode Island	28,534	30,331	6%	44	44
South Carolina	97,146	103,416	6%	26	24
South Dakota	23,783	25,205	6%	45	46
Tennessee	130,876	133,098	2%	20	21
Texas	471,509	497,758	6%	3	4
Utah	55,379	65,549	18%	34	33
Vermont	21,564	22,273	3%	47	47
Virginia	175,582	193,067	10%	13	12
Washington	164,018	175,658	7%	14	13
West Virginia	41,047	40,735	-1%	38	40
Wisconsin	140,415	145,159	3%	17	19
Wyoming	18,120	19,736	9%	51	51
United States	7,070,048	7,499,702	6%		

Source: U.S. Census County Business Pattern Data and Michigan Department of Treasury calculations.

**Table A-49**  
**MICHIGAN MAJOR SECTOR PAYROLL**  
**Thousands**

Source	2000			2005			Percent Change		
	Total Annual Payroll	Employees*	Average Payroll Per Employee	Total Annual Payroll	Employees*	Average Payroll Per Employee	Total Annual Payroll	Employees	Average Payroll Per Employee
Natural Resources and Mining	\$410,881	10,119	\$40,605	\$420,942	8,567	\$49,135	2%	-15%	21%
Construction	\$8,518,840	203,994	\$41,760	\$7,589,911	160,493	\$47,291	-11%	-21%	13%
Manufacturing	\$37,795,762	819,227	\$46,136	\$31,631,273	635,234	\$49,795	-16%	-22%	8%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$24,873,674	860,685	\$28,900	\$25,291,192	795,731	\$31,784	2%	-8%	10%
Services	\$69,392,446	2,115,423	\$32,803	\$83,481,305	2,194,561	\$38,040	20%	4%	16%
Not Elsewhere Classified**	\$4,490,887	63,338	\$70,904	\$41,663	2,290	\$18,193	-99%	-96%	-74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$145,482,490</b>	<b>4,072,786</b>		<b>\$148,456,286</b>	<b>3,796,876</b>				

**2000 DATA INFLATION ADJUSTED TO 2005 DOLLARS**  
**Thousands**

Source	2000			2005			Percent Change		
	Total Annual Payroll	Employees*	Average Payroll Per Employee	Total Annual Payroll	Employees*	Average Payroll Per Employee	Total Annual Payroll	Employees	Average Payroll Per Employee
Natural Resources and Mining	\$469,819	10,119	\$46,429	\$420,942	8,567	\$49,135	-10%	-15%	6%
Construction	\$9,740,805	203,994	\$47,750	\$7,589,911	160,493	\$47,291	-22%	-21%	-1%
Manufacturing	\$43,217,285	819,227	\$52,754	\$31,631,273	635,234	\$49,795	-27%	-22%	-6%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	\$28,441,619	860,685	\$33,045	\$25,291,192	795,731	\$31,784	-11%	-8%	-4%
Services	\$79,346,280	2,115,423	\$37,508	\$83,481,305	2,194,561	\$38,040	5%	4%	1%
Not Elsewhere Classified**	\$5,135,072	63,338	\$81,074	\$41,663	2,290	\$18,193	-99%	-96%	-78%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$166,350,880</b>	<b>4,072,786</b>		<b>\$148,456,286</b>	<b>3,796,876</b>				

\*Using mid-March employee data.

\*\* 2000 Not Elsewhere Classified includes Auxiliaries; Auxiliaries data not reported for 2005.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table A-50  
TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLL, AND NUMBER OF ESTABLISMENTS BY COUNTY**

	2005			Percent of Statewide Total		
	Private Sector Employment	Annual Payroll (000)	Number of Establishments	Private Sector Employment	Annual Payroll (000)	Number of Establishments
Alcona	1,198	\$28,473	233	0.03%	0.02%	0.10%
Alger	2,108	\$59,366	271	0.06%	0.04%	0.11%
Allegan	34,483	\$1,193,503	2,361	0.91%	0.80%	0.99%
Alpena	11,649	\$339,504	885	0.31%	0.23%	0.37%
Antrim	5,466	\$136,336	654	0.14%	0.09%	0.28%
Arenac	3,615	\$85,357	365	0.10%	0.06%	0.15%
Baraga	1,786	\$54,179	213	0.05%	0.04%	0.09%
Barry	11,095	\$325,092	1,044	0.29%	0.22%	0.44%
Bay	32,471	\$1,066,950	2,488	0.86%	0.72%	1.05%
Benzie	3,712	\$94,081	499	0.10%	0.06%	0.21%
Berrien	57,374	\$1,874,526	3,956	1.51%	1.26%	1.67%
Branch	13,283	\$375,900	909	0.35%	0.25%	0.38%
Calhoun	52,609	\$1,924,904	2,906	1.39%	1.30%	1.22%
Cass	8,905	\$251,555	861	0.23%	0.17%	0.36%
Charlevoix	8,600	\$270,843	938	0.23%	0.18%	0.39%
Cheboygan	5,467	\$168,263	851	0.14%	0.11%	0.36%
Chippewa	8,827	\$216,633	886	0.23%	0.15%	0.37%
Clare	5,765	\$148,056	584	0.15%	0.10%	0.25%
Clinton	12,466	\$375,744	1,266	0.33%	0.25%	0.53%
Crawford	3,612	\$101,483	354	0.10%	0.07%	0.15%
Delta	13,552	\$380,691	1,191	0.36%	0.26%	0.50%
Dickinson	12,699	\$405,955	949	0.33%	0.27%	0.40%
Eaton	27,348	\$786,025	1,942	0.72%	0.53%	0.82%
Emmet	14,761	\$476,452	1,650	0.39%	0.32%	0.69%
Genesee	135,722	\$4,810,466	8,866	3.57%	3.24%	3.73%
Gladwin	3,945	\$102,268	484	0.10%	0.07%	0.20%
Gogebic	5,157	\$99,678	484	0.14%	0.07%	0.20%
Grand Traverse	43,068	\$1,390,306	3,627	1.13%	0.94%	1.53%
Gratiot	11,445	\$310,168	796	0.30%	0.21%	0.34%
Hillsdale	14,159	\$376,314	930	0.37%	0.25%	0.39%
Houghton	9,609	\$223,638	945	0.25%	0.15%	0.40%
Huron	10,176	\$296,363	1,025	0.27%	0.20%	0.43%
Ingham	127,577	\$4,526,306	7,147	3.36%	3.05%	3.01%
Ionia	11,225	\$302,394	1,007	0.30%	0.20%	0.42%



Table A-50 (continued)

	2005			Percent of Statewide Total		
	Private Sector Employment	Annual Payroll (000)	Number of Establishments	Private Sector Employment	Annual Payroll (000)	Number of Establishments
Iosco	6,990	\$188,805	750	0.18%	0.13%	0.32%
Iron	3,044	\$71,936	432	0.08%	0.05%	0.18%
Isabella	21,507	\$560,530	1,513	0.57%	0.38%	0.64%
Jackson	50,949	\$1,731,489	3,371	1.34%	1.17%	1.42%
Kalamazoo	109,046	\$3,931,891	5,824	2.87%	2.65%	2.45%
Kalkaska	3,456	\$110,965	371	0.09%	0.07%	0.16%
Kent	322,959	\$11,758,081	16,324	8.51%	7.92%	6.87%
Keweenaw	207	\$3,397	61	0.01%	0.00%	0.03%
Lake	1,227	\$28,424	168	0.03%	0.02%	0.07%
Lapeer	18,747	\$529,458	1,819	0.49%	0.36%	0.77%
Leelanau	3,915	\$107,930	708	0.10%	0.07%	0.30%
Lenawee	28,968	\$866,813	2,125	0.76%	0.58%	0.89%
Livingston	47,434	\$1,580,953	4,214	1.25%	1.06%	1.77%
Luce	1,610	\$42,037	185	0.04%	0.03%	0.08%
Mackinac	2,410	\$74,427	504	0.06%	0.05%	0.21%
Macomb	305,634	\$12,156,968	19,258	8.05%	8.19%	8.11%
Manistee	5,480	\$157,336	667	0.14%	0.11%	0.28%
Marquette	21,731	\$657,681	1,756	0.57%	0.44%	0.74%
Mason	8,721	\$256,527	819	0.23%	0.17%	0.34%
Mecosta	9,719	\$258,607	831	0.26%	0.17%	0.35%
Menominee	6,010	\$156,588	482	0.16%	0.11%	0.20%
Midland	31,768	\$1,537,086	1,859	0.84%	1.04%	0.78%
Missaukee	1,868	\$45,894	283	0.05%	0.03%	0.12%
Monroe	39,279	\$1,323,176	2,601	1.03%	0.89%	1.10%
Montcalm	15,801	\$446,107	1,149	0.42%	0.30%	0.48%
Montmorency	1,716	\$39,794	258	0.05%	0.03%	0.11%
Muskegon	54,193	\$1,756,069	3,632	1.43%	1.18%	1.53%
Newaygo	9,710	\$305,615	850	0.26%	0.21%	0.36%
Oakland	720,201	\$35,296,395	41,812	18.97%	23.78%	17.60%
Oceana	5,056	\$119,804	590	0.13%	0.08%	0.25%
Ogemaw	6,285	\$152,752	634	0.17%	0.10%	0.27%
Ontonagon	1,789	\$50,156	234	0.05%	0.03%	0.10%
Osceola	6,268	\$215,069	460	0.17%	0.14%	0.19%
Oscoda	1,511	\$37,737	210	0.04%	0.03%	0.09%
Otsego	10,557	\$279,899	910	0.28%	0.19%	0.38%
Ottawa	104,804	\$3,651,603	6,211	2.76%	2.46%	2.61%

Table A-50 (continued)

	2005			Percent of Statewide Total		
	Private Sector Employment	Annual Payroll (000)	Number of Establishments	Private Sector Employment	Annual Payroll (000)	Number of Establishments
Presque Isle	2,236	\$58,135	398	0.06%	0.04%	0.17%
Roscommon	4,858	\$112,382	677	0.13%	0.08%	0.29%
Saginaw	83,194	\$2,737,374	4,827	2.19%	1.84%	2.03%
St. Clair	44,990	\$1,447,444	3,538	1.18%	0.97%	1.49%
St. Joseph	19,140	\$654,609	1,278	0.50%	0.44%	0.54%
Sanilac	9,504	\$256,009	986	0.25%	0.17%	0.42%
Schoolcraft	2,050	\$59,419	265	0.05%	0.04%	0.11%
Shiawassee	14,843	\$405,084	1,330	0.39%	0.27%	0.56%
Tuscola	10,314	\$277,175	1,024	0.27%	0.19%	0.43%
Van Buren	16,480	\$476,124	1,472	0.43%	0.32%	0.62%
Washtenaw	151,721	\$6,611,288	8,337	4.00%	4.45%	3.51%
Wayne	669,498	\$29,990,440	34,812	17.63%	20.20%	14.66%
Wexford	13,501	\$388,215	914	0.36%	0.26%	0.38%
County Unknown	39,043	\$916,817	223	1.03%	0.62%	0.09%
Statewide	3,796,876	148,456,286	237,523	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: U.S. Census County Business Patterns