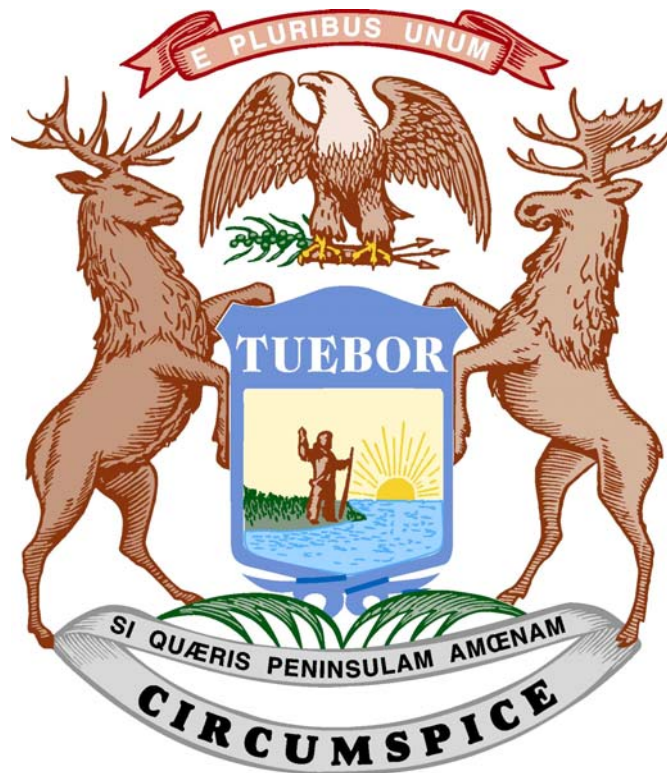
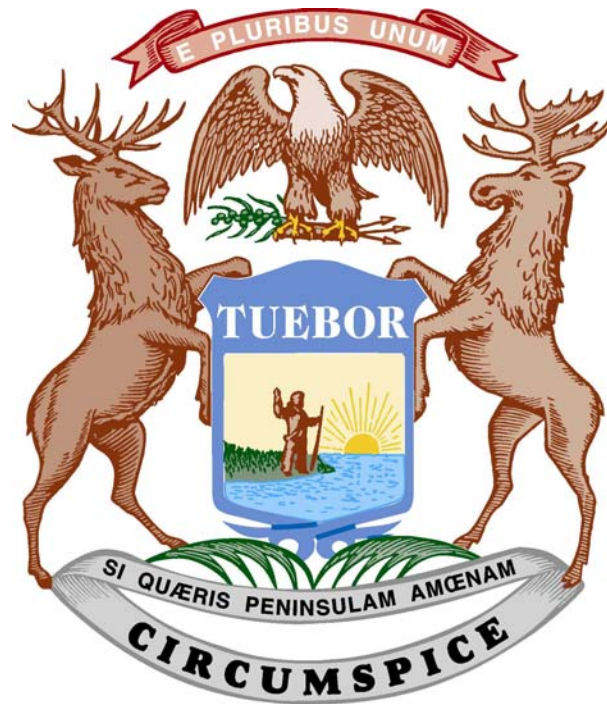


2006 ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR



Jennifer M. Granholm
Governor of Michigan

2006 ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR



Jennifer M. Granholm, Governor

Transmitted to the Michigan Legislature
December 2006



STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
LANSING

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

JOHN D. CHERRY, JR.
LT. GOVERNOR

December 8, 2006

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

This document, the *Economic Report of the Governor - 2006*, has been prepared to describe to you the current economic challenges we are facing, and the steps we are taking to meet those challenges.

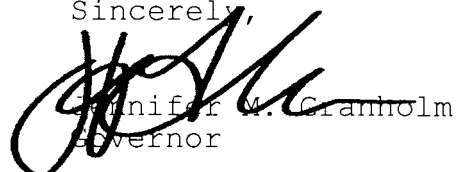
Michigan is at a crossroads. The state's economy has suffered through five years of employment decline as the U.S. automobile industry has undergone dramatic restructuring. Between July of 1999 and October of 2006, Michigan manufacturing employment has declined by 268,000 jobs.

The manufacturing sector provided Michigan with an abundance of high paying jobs for much of the 20th Century. These jobs provided the path to a secure middle-class life for millions of Michigan residents. The loss of these manufacturing jobs presents the state with important policy questions that need to be addressed. First, how can we stimulate the economy right now to help those affected by the economic downturn? Second, given that lost manufacturing jobs are unlikely to return, how can we best position the state and its workers to attract the businesses that will provide the high paying jobs of the future?

These problems demand the multidimensional response outlined in this report. Michigan is taking steps to stimulate the economy today through accelerated public spending and working to attract the jobs of the future through investment in key industries. Important changes are being made to the state's education system to better prepare Michigan workers for the jobs of the future and to make our workforce more attractive to employers. Finally, the state is working to reform how it taxes businesses to make the state more competitive.

I hope this *report* provides useful information to individuals, policymakers, and businesses on the problems facing Michigan and the steps currently being taken to address them. In addition, I hope this report will stimulate discussion on further steps that we can take to improve our state going forward.

Sincerely,



Jennifer M. Granholm
Governor



STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
LANSING

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

ROBERT J. KLEINE
STATE TREASURER

December 2006

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 2006 *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 Economic and Revenue Forecasting and Tax Policy Divisions of the Michigan Department of Treasury. Important contributions were made by Diane Burton, Evah Cole, Scott Darragh, Jeff Guilfoyle, Denise Heidt, Andrew Lockwood, and Mindy Parshall.

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

2006 Economic Report of the Governor

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**2006 Economic Report
of the Governor**

Introduction

Michigan is at a crossroads. For much of the 20th Century, Michigan residents could count on the auto industry to provide a plentiful supply of high paying jobs that provided a secure path to a prosperous life. However, Michigan's auto industry has been undergoing a painful transition in recent years. Job reductions at GM, Ford, and DaimlerChrysler (the "Big Three") and many auto parts suppliers have led to large statewide employment declines. Michigan employment has not increased since 2000, resulting in a long and difficult economic period for the state.

It is clear that the state's economy will look different in the future. The days of Michiganders going directly from high school into high paying automotive jobs are over. The old model that served Michigan so well for so many years is broken. While it is not clear which industries will provide the high paying jobs of Michigan's future, it is clear that Michigan needs to take decisive policy actions right now to make the state and its workers attractive to the businesses of the future.

This report outlines the challenges being faced by Michigan and the steps being taken to meet these challenges. The problem is multidimensional and so is the response. The state is taking action steps to stimulate the economy right now to help workers affected by the restructuring, and Michigan is taking steps in the areas of education and tax reform, and investing in advanced technologies and industries to prepare Michigan and its workers for the jobs of the future.

Background on Michigan's Economy

In 2005, Michigan's population totaled 10,120,900, 3.4 percent of the U.S. total. Michigan ranks 8th among the states in population behind California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. Michigan's population is highly concentrated in the counties surrounding Detroit, with 40 percent of the population living in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties, and just under half the population living in these counties plus Livingston, Monroe, and Washtenaw counties. Roughly 8 percent of Michigan's population lives in the counties surrounding Grand Rapids (Barry, Ionia, Kent, and Newaygo).

The percentage of Michigan's population living in cities has been declining since the 1960s while the percentage living in townships has been increasing. The population of Michigan's cities and villages decreased by 0.4 percent in the 1990s, following decreases of 2.0 percent in the 1980s and 5.7 percent in the 1970s. By contrast, the percentage of Michigan's citizens living in townships increased by 17.4 percent during the 1990s. In 2000, the State's population was split roughly evenly between cities and townships with 55 percent living in cities and villages and 45 percent living in townships.¹

Like many Northeastern states, Michigan's overall population growth has recently been slow relative to the rest of the nation. Michigan's population grew 1.8 percent between 2000 and 2005, compared to 5.3 percent for the nation as a whole. States with higher population growth

¹ Kenneth J. Darga, "Population Trends in Michigan," chap. 3 in *Michigan at the Millennium* (East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 2003), 37-38.

tend to be warmer and have more of an influx from immigration, with Nevada, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, and Utah making up the top 5 states in percentage growth in population. All of these states saw their populations grow by more than 10 percent between 2000 and 2005, with Nevada growing 20.8 percent.

In 2004, 5.1 million Michiganders were in the labor force, representing 66.0 percent of the civilian non-institutional population aged 16 and older. Of these workers, 93.0 percent were employed and 7.0 percent were unemployed. Labor force participation was highest for workers between 25 and 44 years of age, with 82.4 percent of these individuals in the labor force. The labor force participation rate was lowest for workers over 65 years of age, with just 13.4 percent of these individuals in the labor force. Labor force participation was higher for men (72.8 percent) than for women (59.7 percent). Men ages 25 to 44 had the highest labor force participation of any group, averaging over 90 percent.

Michigan Labor Force Statistics

Category	Unemployment Rate 2004	Participation Rate 2004	Employment Level (000) 2004
<u>Age</u>			
16 - 24 years	13.4 pct.	65.1 pct.	705
25 - 44 years	6.3	82.4	2,158
45 - 64 years	5.1	72.6	1,745
Over 65 years	5.1	13.4	150
<u>Race</u>			
White	5.8	66.7	4,041
Black	14.4	60.7	523
Other	8.5	68.9	194
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	7.5	72.8	2,516
Female	6.4	59.7	2,241
All Groups	7.0	66.0	4,758

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

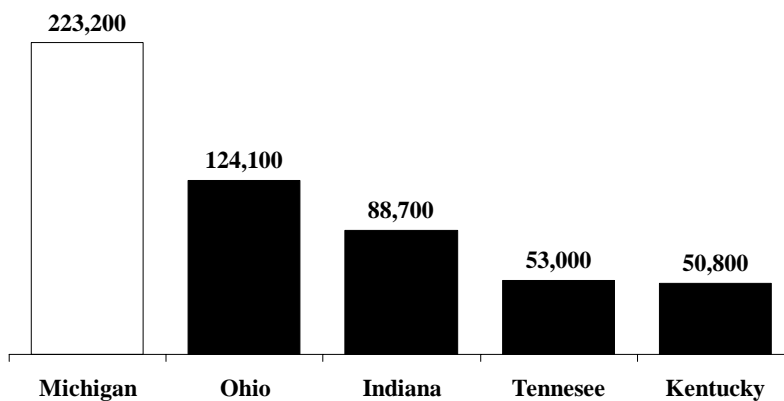
In 2005, 20 percent of Michigan workers were employed in the goods producing sector of the economy, 65 percent in the private service producing sector, and 15 percent in the government sector.

The goods producing sector included 879,000 workers with 77 percent of these workers engaged in manufacturing, 22 percent in construction, and 1 percent in mining. Seventy-eight percent of manufacturing workers were employed in the durable goods sector. Approximately 239,000 workers were employed in the transportation equipment sector, representing 35 percent of manufacturing workers and 5.5 percent of total payroll employment for the state. Michigan

ranks first among the states with 5.4 percent of its workers directly employed in the transportation equipment industry. In addition, this employment category only includes production workers and does not include the many workers in other categories such as professional and business services that are also directly employed by the transportation industry.

Michigan had 65,500 workers directly employed in automobile manufacturing (vehicle assembly), more than twice the total of any other state. The next four largest states for automobile manufacturing are Ohio (29,700), Kentucky (17,400), Tennessee (15,100), and Missouri (14,400). Michigan also leads in the production of automotive parts with employment totaling 157,700, compared to Ohio (94,400), Indiana (75,900), Tennessee (37,900), and Kentucky (33,400).²

Michigan Leads in Auto Assembly and Parts Manufacturing Jobs



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

While the auto industry is often thought of as a “low-tech” industry, this is far less true in Michigan than in most other states. Much of the extensive research and development work performed by the Big Three auto companies is performed in Michigan. The Center for Automotive Research estimates that Michigan has 78.8 percent of the high-tech employment related to the Big Three. High-tech employment represents 3.9 percent of auto related employment in other states, but 15.9 percent of auto related employment in Michigan.³

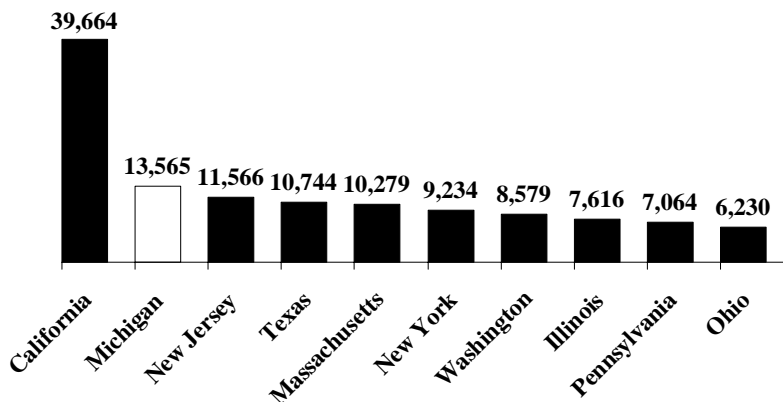
In large part due to the heavy research and development spending by the auto industry, the Center for Automotive Research found that Michigan ranked 2nd among the 50 states in total

² Auto industry employment data are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Other employment statistics cited in the report are from monthly surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The “auto assembly” statistics are for NAICS code 3361, and the auto parts statistics are for NAICS code 3363.

³ Abel Feinstein and Sean McAlinden, “Michigan: The High Technology Automotive State,” prepared for the Michigan Economic Development Corporation, Center for Automotive Research, August 2002, 13-14.

private spending in industrial research and development. Michigan ranked 6th for total patents received between 1997 and 2001, and Michigan ranked 4th among the 50 states in employment in high-tech industries and sixth in employment in high-tech occupational employment.^{4,5}

Michigan Ranks 2nd in Industrial Research and Development in 2002



Source: "Research and Development in Industry: 2002." National Science Foundation, 2006.

Much of Michigan's strength in high-tech manufacturing is concentrated in "Automation Alley." Automation Alley consists of eight counties in Southeast Michigan. The eight counties are Genesee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Washtenaw, and Wayne. These counties contain over 5 million people and over half of the state's employment.⁶ Automation Alley contains many firms and workers engaged in high-skill, high-value added work as well as universities engaged in extensive research and development.

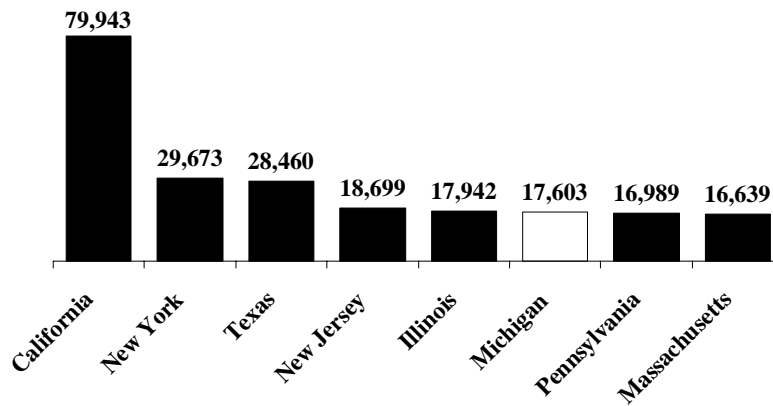
Automation Alley firms are working in a number of high-technology fields including advanced automotive, advanced manufacturing, chemical and material, information technology, life sciences, and other technology. These industries accounted for 15.2 percent of all employment in Automation Alley and 23.5 percent of all private sector payroll.

⁴ Ibid, 8-14.

⁵ Industrial Research and Development data: Raymond M. Wolfe, "Research and Development in Industry: 2002." National Science Foundation, July 2006, 100.

⁶ The information on Automation Alley contained in this report is from Scott Watkins and Caroline Sallee, "Automation Alley's Second Annual Technology Industry Report," prepared for Automation Alley by Anderson Economic Group, October 2006.

Michigan Ranks 6th in Patents Issued 1997-2001



Source: "Michigan: The High Technology Automotive State." Center for Automotive Research, 2002.

A number of major research universities are located in Automation Alley including the University of Michigan, Wayne State University, Eastern Michigan University, and Oakland University. Research and development spending by these universities topped \$1 billion in 2003. The life sciences represented the largest share of university research and development spending with over \$600 million spent on research.

Michigan also has substantial employment in a number of other durable goods manufacturing sub-sectors including machinery (75,000), primary and fabricated metals (111,700), and furniture and related products (25,300). Office furniture manufacturing is especially important in the Grand Rapids area, which is home to two of the nation's largest manufacturers, Steelcase and Herman Miller.

Michigan has 149,600 workers employed in nondurable goods manufacturing. Important sub-sectors include plastics and rubber products (42,400), food (33,400), and chemical (30,100).

R&D Expenditures at Universities in Automation Alley

(in thousands of \$)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Eastern Michigan University	\$1,512	\$4,118	\$2,992	\$3,164	\$4,051
Kettering University	\$647	\$625	\$1,161	\$1,311	\$1,295
Lawrence Tech University	\$344	\$821	\$681	\$539	\$471
Oakland University	\$6,422	\$6,422	\$7,397	\$6,869	\$6,175
University of Detroit Mercy	\$1,177	\$1,767	\$1,236	\$746	\$548
University of Michigan	\$508,619	\$551,556	\$600,523	\$673,724	\$780,054
Wayne State University	\$146,832	\$156,814	\$175,984	\$199,007	\$213,717
Total	\$665,553	\$722,123	\$789,974	\$885,360	\$1,006,311

Source: *Automation Alley's Second Annual Technology Report*, 2006.

The private service producing sector now accounts for 64.6 percent of employment in Michigan and 76.3 percent of private sector employment. This is an increase from 59.0 percent of total employment and 70.3 percent of private sector employment in 1990. Since 1990, the growth in the private service producing sector has been concentrated in two sub-sectors, education and health services, and professional and business services. Employment in the education and health services sub-sector has increased from 411,700 in 1990 to 568,400 in 2005. Over this time period, this sub-sector's share of total Michigan employment has increased from 10.4 percent to 13.0 percent. Employment in the professional and business services sub-sector has increased from 408,100 in 1990 to 590,500 in 2005, with the percentage of Michigan workers employed in this sub-sector increasing from 10.3 percent to 13.5 percent.

Other important service sub-sectors include retail trade with 505,700 workers (11.5 percent of total employment), leisure and hospitality with 404,700 workers (9.2 percent), financial activities with 218,500 workers (5.0 percent), wholesale trade with 170,300 workers (3.9 percent), transportation and utilities with 127,900 workers (2.9 percent), and information with 67,500 workers (1.5 percent).

Michigan personal income totaled \$331 billion in 2005. Michigan's per capita income of \$32,735 is just below the national average of \$34,495. Michigan per capita income was the 25th highest among the states.

Gross State Product (GSP) is a measure of the value added in production by the labor and capital located in a state. Michigan GSP totaled \$367 billion in 2004.⁷ Private industry accounted for 89 percent of Michigan GSP in 2004 while the government accounted for 11 percent. While the

⁷ Michigan GSP totaled \$377.9 billion for 2005. Industry level detail is not yet available for 2005 so 2004 figures are used in the text.

importance of manufacturing to Michigan's economy has been decreasing, it still accounted for 19 percent of GSP in 2004. Motor vehicle manufacturing is the largest component of Michigan's manufacturing GSP, representing 44 percent of manufacturing GSP and 9 percent of total state GSP. While manufacturing is an important part of Michigan's economy, its relative importance has been declining. In the late 1960s, manufacturing made up almost half of Michigan GSP with auto manufacturing making up one-quarter of the value of goods and services produced in the state.⁸

Other important components of Michigan GSP include wholesale and retail trade (13 percent), real estate rental and leasing (12 percent), professional and technical services (8 percent), health care and social assistance (7 percent), and finance and insurance (6 percent).

Recent Economic Events

Michigan has experienced tough economic times before. The 1980s were a particularly difficult period for the state. The state's unemployment rate was above 10 percent in the first half of the decade, and the lowest rate reached for the entire decade was 7.2 percent in 1989.

During the 1990s, the nation enjoyed low unemployment and inflation and strong growth in the stock market. The national economic expansion set a record for length, running 120 months from March of 1991 until March of 2001. Michigan's economy thrived as well. The unemployment rate for Michigan fell steadily throughout the 1990s into 2000, with Michigan's unemployment rate reaching a low of 3.7 percent in 2000. The domestic Big Three automakers enjoyed a strong vehicle market and dominance in the highly profitable sport utility vehicle market. Michigan's transportation equipment sector added over 40,000 jobs between 1992 and 2000. Michigan's auto workers benefited from overtime earnings and profit sharing payments. In 1999, Chrysler employees received \$8,100 per autoworker in profit sharing checks. Ford workers received \$8,000, and General Motors employees received a bonus of \$1,775.

However, the late 1990s also saw the beginnings of trouble for Michigan's auto industry. Big Three market share peaked in 1995, and started to decline in 1997 as foreign nameplates began to compete in the highly profitable SUV and light truck market. The reduction in market share has continued into this decade as high gasoline prices have shifted demand from the large trucks and SUVs, where the Big Three was once dominant, towards more fuel efficient cars. The combination of increased competition in the SUV market and the movement towards more fuel efficient cars has contributed to the steady erosion of Big Three market share which has fallen from 71 percent in 1997 to just 57 percent in 2005.

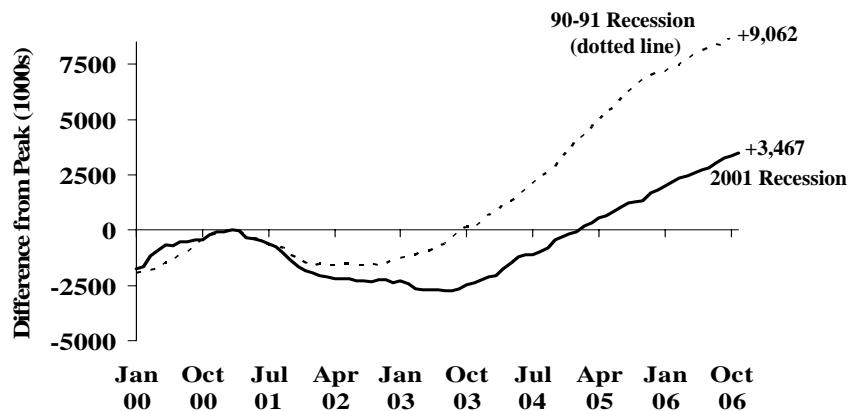
The U.S. economy went into recession in March of 2001. National output was growing again by the end of 2001 with the end of the recession dated as November 2001. However, national employment continued to fall for another two years after the official end of the recession leading this expansion to be called the "jobless recovery." U.S. employment finally turned around in the

⁸ Changes in the definitions of industry classifications from SIC to NAICS make current GSP data not directly comparable with data from the 1960s. Data are available under SIC for 1963 to 1997. During this time period the manufacturing share fell from 48 percent to 27 percent and the auto manufacturing share from 24 percent to 9 percent.

fall of 2003 and national employment has consistently increased since September of 2003. However, overall employment growth has been weak when compared to typical recoveries. The U.S. economy has added roughly 3.5 million jobs since the recovery began. By this point in the 1991 recovery, the U.S. economy had added more than 9 million jobs.

U.S. Employment Experience

Weaker Than Early 1990s



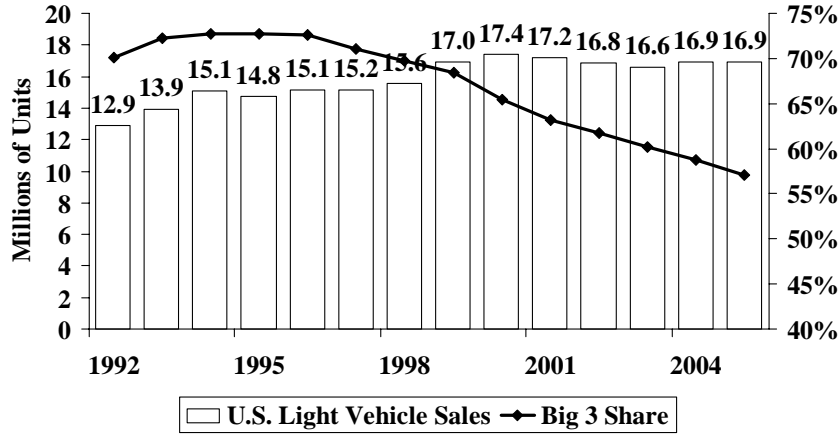
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In Michigan, the national recession and weak employment recovery coincided with the wrenching Big Three market share adjustment. Historically, Michigan's economy has always experienced sharp downturns during national recessions as consumers cut back on their vehicle purchases. However, when the national economy started to recover, Michigan's economy would recover quicker than the nation as a whole as pent up demand led to a surging vehicle market.

National vehicle sales never declined in the 2001 recession. Aided by aggressive financing and incentive schemes and low interest rates, consumers continued to buy vehicles throughout the downturn. Overall vehicle sales in 2001 totaled 17.2 million units, more than any year in the 1990s, and only slightly less than the 17.4 million units recorded in 2000.

The decline in Big Three market share during this period however, made it feel like a recession to the domestic nameplate manufacturers. In 1999, the Big Three had 68 percent of a 17-million-unit market, or roughly 11.6 million vehicles sold. Although 2005 vehicle sales were a healthy 16.9 million units, the Big Three market share of 57 percent represented only 9.6 million units, a decline of 17 percent from 1999. In addition, the Big Three have been using aggressive incentives in an attempt to maintain market share, reducing the profitability of the vehicles that did sell. Big Three employment is heavily concentrated in Michigan, and the struggles of the Big Three have been the cause of Michigan's struggling economy.

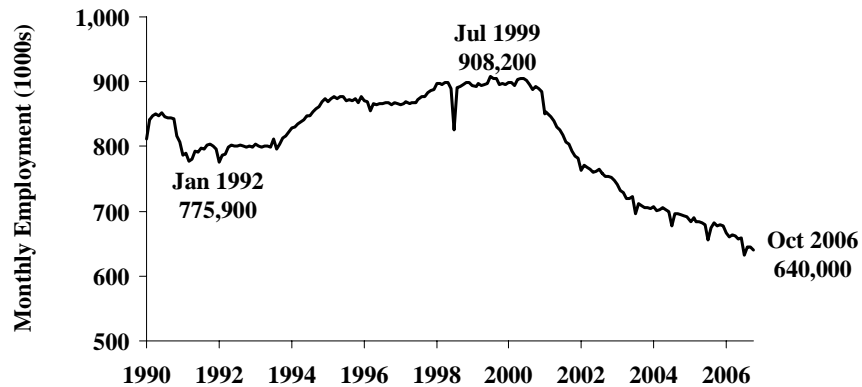
Big 3 Losing Market Share



Source: Automotive News.

There were also large increases in manufacturing productivity in the early part of this decade. While productivity increases lead to higher standards of living in the long run, in the short run productivity increases can lead to employment disruptions as individual plants produce the same amount of output with fewer workers. In addition, the U.S. has seen some manufacturing jobs move to other countries with lower labor costs. The combination of all of these factors has resulted in a sharp decline in Michigan's manufacturing employment, with employment in the sector falling by 218,000 jobs between 2000 and 2005. The decline in manufacturing employment has also affected other sectors, leading to declines in professional and business service employment and in trade, transportation, and utilities.

Michigan Manufacturing Employment



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

As the national recovery has strengthened, Michigan's employment situation has stabilized. Employment in Michigan fell 2.5 percent in 2001, 1.7 percent in 2002, and 1.5 percent in 2003. It has been relatively flat since then, falling just 0.3 percent in 2004 and just 0.2 percent in 2005.

However, troubles in the auto industry continue to cloud Michigan's employment outlook. In the spring of 2006, GM offered a buyout to all of its hourly workers, with an estimated 13,500 Michigan workers accepting the offer. Ford has recently announced a similar buyout offer. GM has announced its intentions to close 12 facilities nationally, including a number of Michigan facilities. The Michigan facilities are the Lansing Craft Center, the Lansing Stamping Plant, the Flint Engine Plant, and the Ypsilanti Parts Distribution plant. Ford has announced 14 facility closings nationally, including Michigan's Wixom assembly plant.

Effect of GM Buyout on Michigan

<u>Plant</u>	<u>Workers Taking Buyout</u>	<u>Total Workers At Plant</u>	<u>% Taking Buyout</u>
ASSEMBLY PLANTS			
Hamtramck	638	2,840	22.5%
Pontiac	957	4,000	23.9%
Flint	579	3,500	16.5%
Orion	1,014	3,000	33.8%
TRANSMISSION, ENGINE PLANTS			
Willow Run	1,163	3,300	35.2%
Livonia	153	391	39.1%
Romulus	469	1,750	26.8%
Warren	444	1,230	36.1%
Flint North	1,107	2,300	48.1%
Flint South	216	600	36.0%
STAMPING AND PARTS PLANTS			
Pontiac	887	1,900	46.7%
Lansing	608	1,880	32.3%
Grand Rapids	672	2,100	32.0%
Saginaw metal casting	294	1,300	22.6%
Saginaw malleable plant	159	266	59.8%
Grand Blanc	308	1,001	30.8%
Flint	97	320	30.3%
OTHER FACILITIES			
Other Lansing	2,883	7,095	40.6%
Warren Tech Center	701	2,855	24.6%
Milford	158	450	35.1%
Totals	13,507	42,078	32.1%

Source: Detroit Free Press, 6/27/06.

As mentioned above, job growth at the national level has been relatively anemic during this decade. U.S. employment was flat in 2001 (0.0 percent), fell 1.1 percent in 2002, fell 0.2 percent in 2003, before increasing 1.1 percent in 2004 and 1.5 percent in 2005. While national employment growth has been weak compared to typical recoveries, it has been significantly better than the experience in Michigan. In addition, the national employment growth in 2004 and 2005 represents a clear recovery in the national labor market, while those signs are not yet apparent in Michigan.

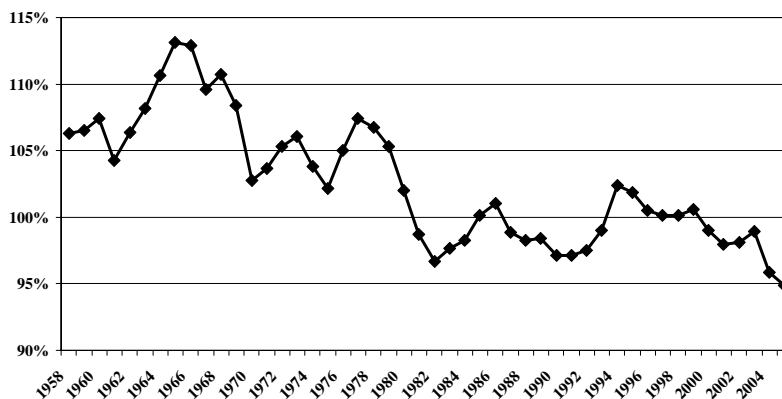
The poor Michigan employment experience relative to the nation raises a number of important questions. First, can Michigan's weak employment growth be pinned to the auto industry, or are there other contributing factors? Second, are there policy actions that state government should be taking to alleviate the downturn in the short run? Finally, are there policy actions that state government should be taking to better position the state and its workers for success in the long run?

There were reasons to be concerned about Michigan's economy prior to 2001. Historically, Michigan's economy has relied heavily on manufacturing. Manufacturing employment had experienced sharp downturns in the late 1970s and early 1980s and since that time there has been speculation that manufacturing is in a long-term decline. Michigan's dominance in manufacturing for most of this century, especially in motor vehicle manufacturing, had led to prosperity for the state and high wages for its workers. The steady erosion of the manufacturing base in Michigan raised concerns that the state would become steadily less prosperous.

For most of the second half of the 20th Century, Michigan's per capita income exceeded the national average. From 1958 until 1980, Michigan's per capita income exceeded the nation's by an average of 6.7 percent. However, Michigan's income advantage has been slowly eroding over time. Michigan's per capita income fell below the national average in 1981 and stayed below the national average for most of the next decade. Between 1981 and 1993, Michigan per capita income averaged 98 percent of the U.S. total and only exceeded the average in 1985 and 1986. Between 1994 and 1999, Michigan per capita income again briefly exceeded the nation's by an average of 1 percent. In 2000, Michigan per capita income again dipped below the U.S. average. In 2005, per capita income totaled \$32,735 in Michigan, just 95 percent of the national average of \$34,495.

Michigan Income Declining Relative to U.S. Over Time

Michigan Per Capita Income Divided By U.S. Per Capita Income



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

There has been speculation that the prior abundance of high paying manufacturing jobs in Michigan has discouraged both educational attainment and entrepreneurial spirit, potentially leaving the state ill positioned for future growth. There have also been concerns raised over the out-migration of new college graduates and the relative attractiveness of Michigan's largest cities compared to those in other states in attracting new businesses and workers.

On top of these factors were concerns that the state's primary business tax, the single business tax (SBT), was hurting the state competitively. Michigan's SBT is based on a value-added concept and is relatively unique among state business taxes.

Returning to the first question, to what extent is the state's relatively weak economic performance due to the auto industry and to what extent is it due to other factors. 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.⁹

However, the fact that Michigan's current economic performance can be attributed to the auto industry does not change the need for bold policy action. Michigan has lost 1 in 4 of its manufacturing jobs since 1999 and these jobs are unlikely to return. In addition, it seems clear that the struggles of the domestic automakers will not abate over the next several years. While the auto sector will remain critical to Michigan's economy, other paths to prosperity need to be fostered and developed for Michigan's economy and workers to thrive again.

The policy challenges for Michigan are clear. In the short run, dramatic action is needed to shake the economy from the economic doldrums created by the auto restructuring. Over the longer run, policy actions are needed to both encourage businesses to locate and invest in Michigan and to prepare Michigan's citizens for the jobs of the future.

Governor Granholm has proposed a set of policy actions to address these issues. The first group of policies, known as "Jobs Today," is specifically designed to jump start the state's economy. The second group of policies, known as "Jobs Tomorrow," is designed to foster economic growth in the state over the longer term. In addition, the Governor has proposed changes to Michigan's education and tax structure to better position the state to meet the challenges of the future.

Jobs Today and Jobs Tomorrow

To jump start the state's economy, the Governor proposed and legislature enacted an acceleration in public spending in a number of areas. Ten years of public transportation infrastructure

⁹Timothy Bartik et al, "Michigan Economic Competitiveness and Public Policy," *State Tax Notes* 42 no. 5 (October 30, 2006): 297-319.

projects have been accelerated into a three-year period. The state is accelerating \$618 million for critical road and bridge projects across the state. Over two years, this investment will fund 158 projects. These accelerated projects are in addition to the Michigan Department of Transportation's announced road and bridge investment levels for the next 5 years.

The Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) is accelerating federal tax credits to for-profit and nonprofit developers allowing the authority to finance a greater number of low-interest, single-family mortgages. Public Act 549 of 2004 increased the income and purchase price limits in MSHDA's single family programs. This has allowed MSHDA to double the number of single-family loans they finance and triple the total mortgage amount. In addition, the state is pursuing sewer repair projects, pollution clean-up projects and upgrading nursing home facilities. All of these projects provide economic stimulus to the state's economy while at the same time addressing critical service needs.

The Governor has also implemented the MI Opportunity Partnership. This partnership between the state and businesses helps connect unemployed workers with businesses that are looking for workers right now. Since its inception, this partnership has helped 107,000 Michigan workers find jobs.

To better position Michigan's economy for the economic development and job opportunities of the future, Michigan created the 21st Century Jobs Fund using \$400 million in proceeds gained by securitizing a portion of the annual litigation settlement payments Michigan receives each year from tobacco companies. The use of these funds will focus on three areas: encouraging the development and commercialization of cutting edge technologies, increasing capital investment activities, and increasing commercial lending activities.

The development and commercialization of cutting edge technologies will be encouraged by investing in basic research, applied research, university technology transfer, and the commercialization of products, processes, and services. The investments will be focused in life sciences, alternative energy, advanced automotive manufacturing and materials, and homeland security and defense. Also supported are advanced computing or electronic device technology, design, engineering, testing, diagnostics, or product research and development related to any of the four competitive-edge technologies.

The 21st Century Jobs Fund will increase capital investment activity by investing in or alongside qualified equity funds, qualified mezzanine funds, and qualified venture capital funds that will create or retain jobs in Michigan companies.

Commercial lending activity will be enhanced by creating commercial loan enhancement programs where a documented growth opportunity has been identified. In addition, the 21st Century Jobs Fund will re-establish the Capital Access Program to assist small business.

A total of \$394 million in funds has been appropriated. Specific appropriations included the following:

- Forest Finance Development Authority - \$26 million

- Defense Contract Coordination Center - \$10 million
- Van Andel Research Institute - \$3 million
- Automation Alley - \$6 million
- Michigan Film Initiative - \$2 million
- Technology Transfer, University to Private Sector - \$2 million
- Michigan Promotion Program - \$15 million
- Agriculture Development Fund - \$5 million
- Administration - \$15.75 million (not more than)
- Business Development and Marketing - \$19.7 million (not more than)
- Capital Access Program - \$3.5 million

An additional \$286 million is available for equity, lending, venture capital, and commercialization. A maximum of 40 percent (\$114 million) is allocated to the commercial investment program, 25 percent (\$71 million) to the commercial loan program, and not more than 70 percent to the commercialization, research, and development program. At least \$90 million will be dedicated to the life sciences sector. The program commits to at least \$75 million in additional funding per year for 2008 through 2015. To ensure the prudent investment of these monies, the Strategic Economic Investment and Commercialization Board was created within the Michigan Strategic Fund to handle the awarding of grants and loans for the commercialization of cutting edge technologies.

As the state makes the transition from the manufacturing based economy of the 20th century to the knowledge based and high technology based economy of the 21st century, these investments will help better position the state to attract the best businesses and jobs of the future.

Education Reform

During the 20th century, Michiganders were able to achieve a high standard of living due to the success of the auto industry. Jobs in the auto industry were abundant, required little formal education, and due in part to the success of Michigan's labor unions, were relatively high paying. In the past, Michigan workers could look forward to going from high school to a secure high paying job on the assembly line. However, moving into the 21st century, Michigan is at a time of important transition. The ability of Michigan workers without a college education to enjoy a middle class life has been called into question. The jobs of the future will require workers with high skill levels, and states with a highly educated workforce will be the most successful at attracting these jobs. Michigan will need to transform into a state with a highly educated, highly skilled workforce.

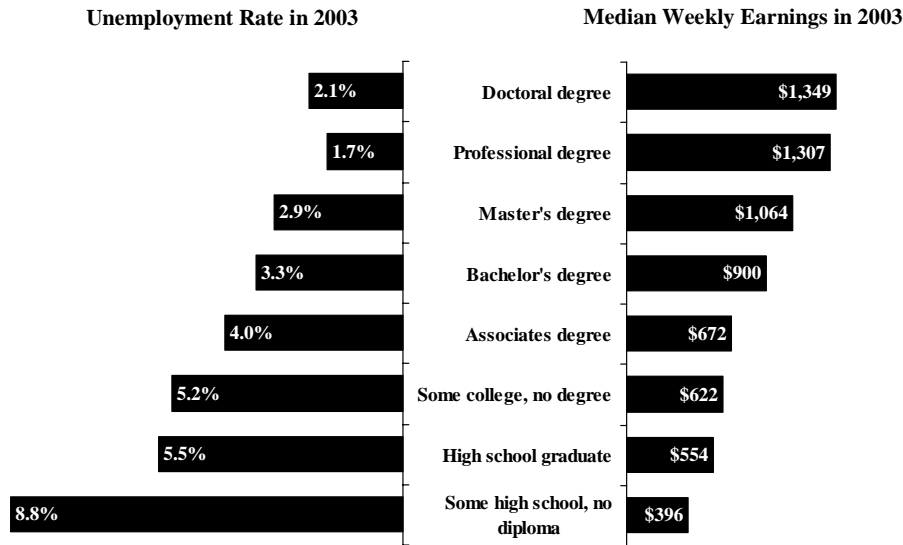
In June of 2004, Governor Granholm established the Cherry Commission on Higher Education and Growth to examine the education challenges facing Michigan, and charged the Commission with finding ways to double the number of college graduates in Michigan. The challenge facing Michigan was summarized by the Cherry Commission as follows:

“Michigan is at a moment of decision. Having established the standard of economic success in the industrial economy of the twentieth century, Michigan is today precariously balanced between that era and the changing economy of a new century.

Michigan’s residents, businesses, and governments can either move forward to a future of prosperity and growth fueled by the knowledge and skills of the nation’s best educated population or they can drift backward to a future characterized by ever-diminishing economic opportunity, decaying cities, and population flight – a stagnant backwater in a dynamic world economy.”¹⁰

The Commission noted that education levels are a key determinant of income levels and either limit or expand the opportunities for future economic gain. The importance of an education on employment and earnings is clear. In 2003, the average weekly earnings for a person with a Bachelor’s degree was \$900, compared to average earnings of \$554 for high school graduates and \$396 for persons without a high school diploma. Similarly, the unemployment rate for college graduates was just 3.3 percent in 2003, compared to 5.5 percent for high school graduates and 8.8 percent for those without a high school diploma. Further, the earnings gap between those with and without an advance degree has been widening since 1975.¹¹

Education Effects Labor Market Success



Source: Final Report of the Lt. Governor’s Commission on Higher Education & Growth, 2004.

There is a close correlation between the education level of a state and the income earned by the state’s residents. The top 7 states for the percentage of the population with a Bachelor’s degree or better all rank in the top 10 in terms of state per capita income. Similarly states with a low level of educational achievement rank in the bottom in terms of per capita income.

¹⁰ *Final Report of the Lt. Governor’s Commission on Higher Education and Economic Growth*, report prepared for Governor Jennifer M. Granholm (December 2004), 3.

¹¹ *Ibid*, 5.

Education Affects State Income

State	Education		Income	
	% with BA	Rank	Per Capita	Rank
Dist. of Columbia	45.7%	1	\$54,985	1
Massachusetts	36.7%	2	\$37,756	3
Colorado	35.5%	3	\$37,946	9
New Hampshire	35.4%	4	\$38,408	7
Maryland	35.2%	5	\$41,760	5
New Jersey	34.6%	6	\$43,771	4
Connecticut	34.5%	7	\$47,819	2
Michigan	24.4%	37	\$33,116	25
Louisiana	22.4%	45	\$24,820	51
Alabama	22.3%	46	\$29,136	42
Indiana	21.1%	47	\$31,276	34
Kentucky	21.0%	48	\$28,513	43
Mississippi	20.1%	49	\$25,318	50
Arkansas	18.8%	50	\$26,874	49
West Virginia	15.3%	51	\$27,215	48

Source: Ed. Attainment, U.S. Census Bureau. Income data, BEA. Income data are for 2005. Education attainment for 2004.

Michigan will continue to have manufacturing jobs in the future, but even these jobs will require a higher skill level in the future. In the recently opened Chrysler engine plant in Dundee Michigan, every UAW worker has at least a two-year technical degree, a skilled trades journeyman card, or five years machining experience.¹²

Given the need for highly skilled workers, even in manufacturing settings, employers will be looking to states with highly skilled workforces when making location decisions. Michigan is starting behind many other states in the race to produce a highly educated workforce. Michigan is just behind the national average in the percentage of adults with advance degrees, but is well behind the leading states. In the leading states, 40 percent of adults have an associate's degree and 33 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 29 percent and 22 percent in Michigan respectively.

The Cherry Commission made the following recommendations to move Michigan from the middle of the pack to the top tier of states.

1. Make Higher Education Universal – make higher education an expectation, and remove financial and other barriers impeding access.
2. Set High Expectations for High School Students – have the State Board of Education develop rigorous high school standards that reflect the competencies necessary for postsecondary success and readiness to work.

¹²Jason Roberson, "Chrysler Group to Hire at Dundee Plant," *Detroit Free Press*, August 8, 2006.

3. A New High School Assessment Test – replace the high school MEAP test with a test accepted for college readiness for the purpose of admission. The test should also measure students’ competence and adherence to the new high school standards.
4. Create a Culture of Entrepreneurship – incorporate entrepreneurial skills into Michigan’s K-12 curriculum. Increase the focus on entrepreneurship at Michigan’s two and four year institutions.
5. Implement New Strategies for High School Success – put in place a network of newly fashioned secondary schools and learning environments on a scale sufficient to effectively serve every school community.
6. Equip Educators and Administrators to Support the High-Expectations High School Path – make high expectations learning the focus of professional development activities at the secondary school level.
7. Create Community Compacts for Education Attainment – leaders from local government, business, labor, and the community should organize compacts that increase postsecondary participation by 5 percent each year for the next ten years.
8. Improve Institutional Completion Measures – two and four year education institutions should set success goals and benchmarks for student progress and degree progression.
9. Expand Access to Baccalaureate Institutions and Degrees – ensure residents in all parts of the state have access to higher education. Universities must forge new partnerships with community colleges for applied degrees.
10. Expand Opportunities for Early College Achievement – expand the opportunity for high school students to take college credit classes.
11. Improve Transfer Process and Award Dual Degrees – create a state transfer wizard website containing course articulation and transfer information for all Michigan institutions. Establish the Michigan Milestone Compact to grant an associates degree to community college students who transfer to four year institutions and subsequently complete the necessary coursework.
12. Increase the Number of Post Baccalaureate Professionals – improve access to post baccalaureate degrees, especially in key disciplines (e.g. science, engineering).
13. Target Adults Seeking to Complete Post Secondary Credentials – reach out to the 1.5 million adults with limited post secondary education to encourage them to return and complete their degrees.
14. Conduct an Analysis of Higher Education Capacity Needs – Conduct an analysis of higher education human resources and physical infrastructure needs.
15. Create an Emerging Economy Initiative – Create the 21st Century Jobs Fund that will give state, institutional, and private sector researchers improved access to matching funds for major research activities that align with the commission’s commercialization strategies.
16. Commercialize More Research – higher education institutions must make commercialization of research an institutional priority.
17. Align Post Secondary Education with Economic Needs and Opportunities – The Department of Labor and Economic Growth should develop a more powerful and user friendly way of linking job and occupational data with job/career information.
18. Expand the Role of Higher Education Institutions in Community Development – educational institutions must aggressively partner with their communities and “cool city”

commissions to develop and implement strategies and programs that leverage their unique role.

19. Develop Lifelong Education Tracking System – The Michigan Department of Information Technology must develop an interagency data-sharing arrangement in coordination with Michigan’s K-12 and higher education institutions that creates a functioning lifelong education tracking system with information from multiple data sources.

Work has already begun on a number of these recommendations. In December of 2004, the State Board of Education unanimously approved a set of increased high school graduation requirements for all Michigan students. The requirements include what is being called the Michigan Merit Curriculum. The Michigan Merit core of academic courses include:

- Four credits of English language arts
- One credit each of Algebra I, Geometry, Algebra II, and an additional math class in the senior year
- One credit each of Biology, Physics or Chemistry, and one additional class of science
- Three credits of Social Science including a semester of civics and a semester of economics
- Two credits of world languages
- One credit of health/physical education
- One credit of visual and performing arts

The state has enacted the 21st Century Jobs Fund to commercialize more research and work on the emerging economy. The Governor has proposed changes to Michigan’s Merit Award Scholarship that will increase access to higher education by making the scholarship available to all students based on their academic tenure rather than on their scores on high school standardized tests. The Michigan High School Merit Exam will be the ACT test rather than the MEAP test. The ACT test is a nationally recognized college entrance exam, and students’ scores will count for admission to post-secondary institutions in Michigan.

Tax Reform

Unlike many states, Michigan does not tax businesses using a corporate income tax. Instead, Michigan has relied on the Single Business Tax (SBT). The SBT was enacted in 1976 and 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 uses value added as the 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.¹³ 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 based tax.

¹³ For more information see Thomas Patchak-Schuster, “The Michigan Single Business Tax: 2000-2001,” Tax Analysis Division, Michigan Department of Treasury, February 2006.

A number of special exemptions and alternative tax calculation methods have been added over the years for various types of businesses that have moved the SBT from being a pure value added tax. However, despite the moves away from the pure value added tax concept, the SBT still maintains a relatively low rate and is far more stable than a corporate income tax would be.

The SBT has been blamed for some of Michigan’s economic difficulties, and criticisms of the SBT led to efforts to repeal the tax. In 1999, when the SBT rate was 2.3 percent, legislation was passed that would lower the tax rate by 0.1 percentage point per year, until the tax was completely phased out in 2021. The rate cuts would be paused, if the balance in Michigan’s budget stabilization fund ever fell below \$250 million. The rate cuts were paused in 2002, when the tax rate was 1.9 percent. In 2002, the repeal date of the SBT was moved up to the end of 2009, and then in 2006 further accelerated to December 31, 2007.

The SBT represents approximately 8 percent of Michigan’s taxes and approximately one quarter of General Fund revenues. The revenues from the tax need to be replaced to avoid large cuts in public services.

While some critics of the SBT complained that the level of the tax was too high, Michigan’s overall business taxes are not high, when compared to other states. The Council on State Taxation (COST) found that Michigan’s business taxes are below the national average. Michigan business taxes represented 4.3 percent of gross state product compared to an average of 4.8 percent of gross state product for the nation as a whole. The study found Michigan ranked 36th in the total level of business taxation, better than the ranking of Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Michigan also ranks below the national average in total state and local tax burden as a percent of personal income. Michigan state and local taxes totaled 10.38 percent of personal income in 2004 compared to 10.74 percent for the nation as a whole.

Michigan Business Burden Compares Well with Neighbors

<u>State</u>	<u>Business Tax as % of GSP</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Wyoming	9.6%	1
Illinois	5.3%	19
Minnesota	4.9%	23
Ohio	4.7%	27
Indiana	4.5%	30
Wisconsin	4.4%	33
Michigan	4.3%	36
DE, NC, VA	3.7%	48

Source: Council on State Taxation.

Due to the acceleration of the tax (SBT) being repealed, Michigan will need to have the replacement tax in effect by January of 2008. There is some urgency in replacing the tax as soon as possible so that taxpayers and the Department of Treasury have time to prepare for the new tax.

Potential options for replacement taxes include a subtractive value added tax, a business income tax, a gross receipts tax, or some combination of these taxes. A subtractive value added tax would be very similar to the SBT with some of the special calculation methods removed. This type of tax would have a broader base and a lower rate than the SBT. If an immediate write-off for capital investment were included, the tax would also encourage investment. However, some of the criticisms of the SBT would be retained with this type of tax. The tax would be unique among the states and would tax firms even if they lose money. In addition, labor costs would be implicitly included in the tax base. Finally, a subtractive value added tax would be very similar to the SBT and might not seem like a major change to many taxpayers.

A gross receipts tax could be used to replace all or part of the SBT's revenues. A gross receipts tax would be a tax on all receipts of a firm that can be attributed to Michigan. A gross receipts tax base is very broad so it allows for a very low tax rate. One criticism often levied against gross receipts taxes is that they hurt high volume low margin companies such as retailers. A firm with a 1 percent profit margin on \$1,000,000 in sales earns the same profit as a firm with a 10 percent margin on \$100,000 in sales. However, the firm with \$1,000,000 in sales would pay ten times the tax. A special lower rate may be needed for such firms, but allowing a lower rate for some firms would require a higher rate for the remaining firms.

A second criticism of gross receipts taxes is that they cause tax pyramiding. Each firm with gross receipts pays the tax. Therefore, the same costs, including labor costs, could be taxed multiple times as a good is moved from manufacturer, to wholesaler, to retailer, to final customer. This type of tax structure would give an advantage to vertically integrated firms. Allowing firms to take a credit for the gross receipts tax already paid on goods they purchase would transform the tax into more of a value added tax. Unprofitable firms would still have to pay a gross receipts tax, a frequent criticism of the SBT.

Washington and Delaware currently levy gross receipts taxes. Kentucky and New Jersey use a gross receipts tax as an alternative minimum tax to their business income taxes. New Mexico has a tax that is called a gross receipts tax, but this is really more of a sales tax that is levied on many services. Ohio is currently transitioning from its corporate franchise tax, which was a combination income tax and tax on net worth, to a gross receipts tax.

Some form of business income tax is used by 45 states. In its simplest form, the tax base is corporate income as calculated for the federal tax, apportioned to the State. While the federal tax only covers corporations, some states include other business types such as partnerships and limited liability companies in the tax base.

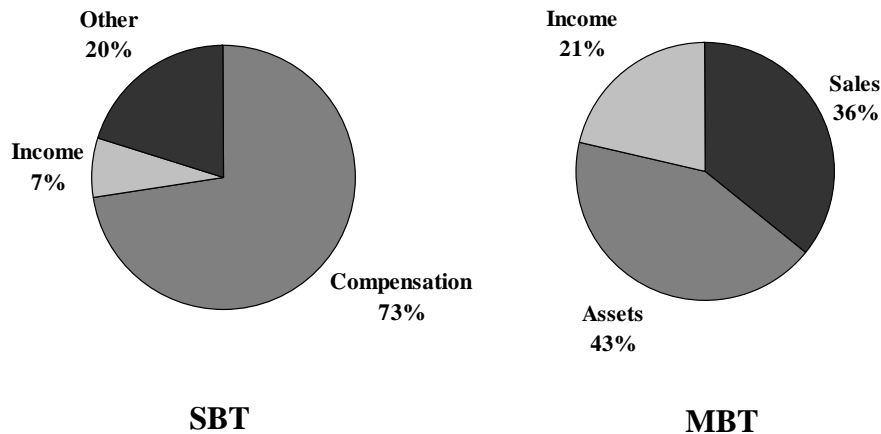
Using the federal tax as a base makes the tax relatively easy to administer. However, there are a number of significant drawbacks to a business income tax. Federal rules would restrict the

ability to tax certain out-of-state businesses that are currently taxed by the SBT and that would be taxed under other business taxes including a gross receipts tax. An income tax is far less stable than other business taxes, leading to potential wide swings in the revenue generated by the tax each year. Finally, businesses have used a variety of methods to shelter business income from state taxes.

On November 29, 2006, Governor Granholm proposed replacing the SBT with the Michigan Business Tax (MBT). The MBT meets the Governor’s criteria for reform. It has a broad base and low rates, does not raise taxes on individuals, fully replaces lost SBT revenues, and provides substantial personal property tax relief.

The MBT tax base consists of gross receipts, assets, and income. The broad tax base allows for very low rates, with gross receipts and assets taxed at 0.125 percent and income taxed at 1.875 percent.¹⁴ The tax rate on profits is substantially below the corporate tax rate of any other state. The broad tax base minimizes distortions and allows for a broad distribution of the tax across the economy. Under the MBT, assets represent 43 percent of the tax base, sales 36 percent and income 21 percent. Under the SBT, compensation represented 73 percent of the tax base while income represented just 7 percent.

Components of Tax Base



The MBT also increases the tax on insurers from 1.07 percent to 1.25 percent. Michigan currently has the 3rd lowest insurance tax in the nation and would have the 6th lowest insurance tax in the nation after the increase.

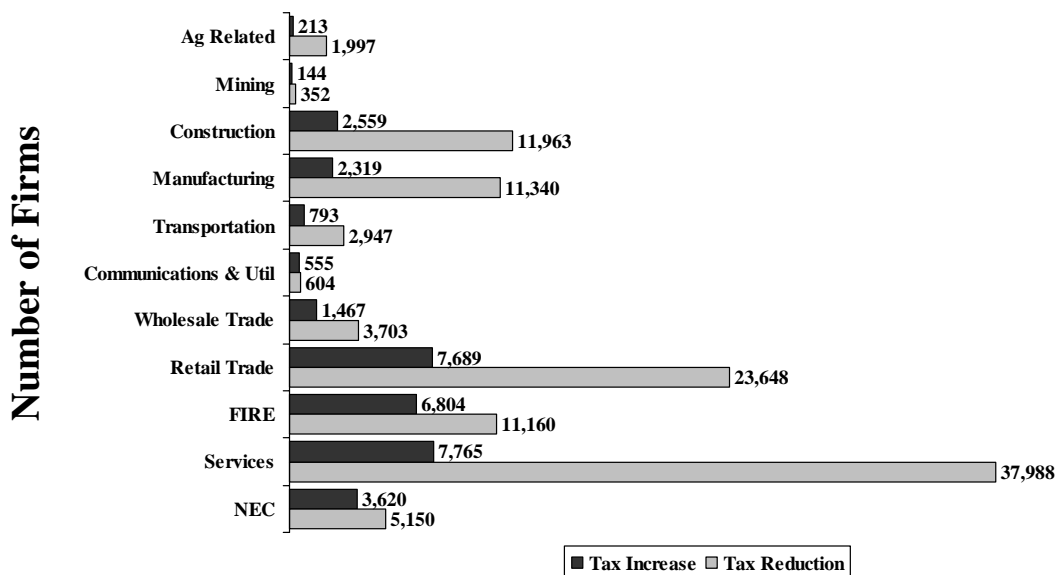
¹⁴ Technically the tax base is computed by multiplying income by 15 and then adding this amount to assets and sales. The tax rate of 0.125 percent is applied to this combined base. The income rate cited in the text is the 0.125 percent rate multiplied by 15.

The MBT also allows for substantial personal property tax relief. Commercial and industrial personal property tax would be exempt from the 6 mill state education property tax and the 18 mill local school operating property tax. The exemption provides an average personal property tax cut of 46 percent to qualifying property. School revenues are protected by earmarking a portion of the tax to the School Aid Fund. The personal property tax levies of cities, villages, and counties are unaffected by this change.

The MBT contains several protections for small businesses. Firms with less than \$350,000 in gross receipts are exempt from the tax. The tax is then phased in for firms with gross receipts between \$350,000 and \$700,000. Firms with less than \$10 million in gross receipts can choose to file using an alternate method, where their tax is simply equal to 1.8 percent of business income.

The Michigan Department of Treasury estimates that 3 out of 4 Michigan firms would see a tax cut under the MBT, with 111,000 firms paying less compared to 34,000 firms paying more. The majority of the firms in each of the State’s economic sectors would see a tax cut as well.

Three Times as Many Firms See a Tax Reduction



The MBT maintains key economic development credits including MEGA, brownfield, and renaissance zone credits. The tax base for multi-state firms is apportioned to Michigan using a 100 percent sales factor, to remove any incentive for firms to locate outside of Michigan.

Conclusion

Michigan is currently facing challenges that will be with it well into the future. As Michigan's auto jobs decline in number, new high paying jobs will be needed for the future. To secure these jobs, Michigan needs policies to put it back on the path to prosperity. Michigan has created the 21st Century Jobs Fund to encourage and develop cutting edge technologies in the state. Michigan is reforming its education system to produce the highly skilled workers that will be needed to attract the jobs of the future. Michigan is investing funds in critical infrastructure projects right now to give the state's economy the boost it needs during the slowdown created by the auto industry. Finally, Michigan is in the process of reforming its business tax structure to produce a tax more attractive to businesses seeking to locate here.

Appendix

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 (%)
1976	96,158	88,752	7,406	7.7	3,978	3,603	376	9.4
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	5,049	4,734	315	6.2
2003	146,510	137,736	8,774	6.0	5,055	4,696	359	7.1
2004	147,401	139,252	8,149	5.5	5,073	4,717	356	7.0
2005	149,320	141,730	7,591	5.1	5,097	4,754	344	6.7

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	Electrical, Appliance & Component	Furniture & Related Products	Other Durable Goods*
1990	837.6	663.5	37.1	87.6	311.3	16.8	95.7	13.3	39.6	62.1
1991	793.0	622.2	34.9	81.6	290.9	16.0	88.6	13.0	36.2	61.0
1992	796.3	623.3	33.5	80.5	299.1	16.0	87.1	13.1	35.0	59.0
1993	805.7	629.0	33.1	82.8	295.2	16.8	89.6	14.3	36.9	60.3
1994	848.4	666.6	34.3	88.9	311.7	17.6	96.1	15.2	38.8	64.0
1995	873.0	687.2	35.3	93.4	318.5	17.5	103.7	15.5	38.7	64.6
1996	866.0	680.0	33.6	93.5	313.4	18.0	103.9	15.8	37.3	64.5
1997	873.4	689.0	33.7	95.3	318.3	18.8	104.3	16.1	37.9	64.6
1998	889.9	704.5	34.3	97.2	328.0	20.0	104.7	16.6	38.4	65.3
1999	898.1	713.9	35.4	98.9	337.2	20.5	103.5	16.1	38.8	63.5
2000	896.7	716.4	34.5	99.3	341.8	20.9	102.3	15.9	38.7	63.0
2001	819.6	653.0	31.4	89.0	312.7	19.3	89.6	16.0	36.9	58.1
2002	760.0	602.1	28.3	84.5	292.6	18.4	79.7	15.1	31.0	52.5
2003	716.3	564.4	27.5	82.9	269.8	17.3	76.5	14.7	26.6	49.1
2004	697.3	548.0	27.6	83.4	255.2	16.6	75.7	14.3	25.9	49.3
2005	678.8	529.1	26.9	84.8	239.1	16.4	75.0	13.2	25.3	48.4

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	837.6	174.1	43.2	25.7	35.1	36.6	33.5
1991	793.0	170.9	43.8	25.1	35.0	35.0	32.0
1992	796.3	172.9	43.6	25.0	34.8	36.9	32.6
1993	805.7	176.7	43.9	24.7	36.1	39.1	32.9
1994	848.4	181.9	43.1	25.1	36.4	43.3	34.0
1995	873.0	185.9	43.3	25.1	36.5	46.3	34.7
1996	866.0	186.0	43.0	24.8	36.4	47.9	33.9
1997	873.4	184.5	40.0	24.2	36.9	49.0	34.4
1998	889.9	185.4	38.7	23.8	37.6	51.4	33.9
1999	898.1	184.2	36.0	23.1	38.3	53.4	33.4
2000	896.7	180.3	35.2	23.2	36.7	53.4	31.8
2001	819.6	166.6	35.3	21.9	34.6	45.8	29.0
2002	760.0	157.9	33.9	20.2	33.8	43.7	26.3
2003	716.3	151.9	32.4	19.2	32.4	43.3	24.6
2004	697.3	149.3	32.8	18.3	30.6	43.0	24.6
2005	678.8	149.6	33.4	17.8	30.1	42.4	25.9

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>Total Service- Producing</u>	<u>Education & Health Services</u>	<u>Professional & Business Services</u>	<u>Financial Activities</u>	<u>Information</u>	<u>Transportation & Utilities</u>	<u>Retail Trade</u>	<u>Wholesale Trade</u>	<u>Leisure & Hospitality</u>	<u>Other Services</u>
1990	2,343.6	411.7	408.1	195.4	70.8	117.3	505.6	159.5	331.6	143.6
1991	2,321.3	422.8	411.1	189.9	69.2	115.7	489.6	151.4	328.9	142.7
1992	2,353.0	434.6	433.5	188.5	67.9	116.3	486.0	150.4	330.9	145.0
1993	2,417.4	446.3	458.1	190.8	67.8	119.6	493.6	152.7	339.9	148.7
1994	2,506.6	455.2	494.9	193.9	67.0	127.0	508.9	156.4	348.2	155.1
1995	2,596.4	470.2	527.7	196.2	67.9	128.0	523.8	159.4	364.0	159.2
1996	2,672.8	485.6	554.8	201.1	70.2	127.6	534.4	163.4	371.4	164.2
1997	2,737.1	489.3	585.0	204.5	71.8	129.6	540.1	171.9	378.4	166.5
1998	2,766.9	484.8	600.5	207.7	74.1	131.2	542.5	179.8	379.0	167.3
1999	2,810.7	491.7	616.4	206.9	73.9	134.1	550.6	183.6	385.8	167.7
2000	2,876.6	502.1	638.8	209.4	76.7	135.4	559.8	186.0	400.4	168.1
2001	2,834.6	513.4	604.5	210.4	75.8	132.0	548.8	180.4	394.3	175.1
2002	2,823.0	533.5	594.4	214.9	73.8	128.2	530.7	175.4	397.9	174.2
2003	2,809.2	543.0	586.3	218.3	70.3	125.6	518.7	172.6	398.1	176.4
2004	2,818.0	557.6	584.6	217.4	68.6	125.7	513.6	170.5	402.0	178.1
2005	2,831.9	568.4	590.5	218.5	67.5	127.9	505.7	170.3	404.7	178.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Employment</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Mining</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Private Service Producing</u>	<u>Government</u>
1990	3,969.7	143.1	11.5	837.6	2,343.6	633.9
1991	3,891.2	130.0	11.1	793.0	2,321.3	635.8
1992	3,927.5	128.5	10.8	796.3	2,353.0	639.0
1993	4,005.8	132.5	10.8	805.7	2,417.4	639.4
1994	4,146.8	142.0	10.8	848.4	2,506.6	639.0
1995	4,273.9	152.9	10.7	873.0	2,596.4	640.9
1996	4,360.9	168.5	9.7	866.0	2,672.8	643.8
1997	4,448.1	180.3	9.9	873.4	2,737.1	647.4
1998	4,510.2	187.4	10.0	889.9	2,766.9	656.0
1999	4,581.9	195.9	9.6	898.1	2,810.7	667.6
2000	4,673.9	209.6	9.5	896.7	2,876.6	681.6
2001	4,555.9	206.1	9.3	819.6	2,834.6	686.3
2002	4,477.8	199.6	8.6	760.0	2,823.0	686.6
2003	4,409.6	190.6	8.1	716.3	2,809.2	685.4
2004	4,394.7	191.5	8.2	697.3	2,818.0	679.7
2005	4,384.0	191.4	8.4	678.8	2,831.9	673.6

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	633.9	61.2	166.2	406.4
1991	635.8	58.3	165.7	411.8
1992	639.0	58.2	163.4	417.4
1993	639.4	56.9	163.8	418.7
1994	639.0	57.0	163.9	418.1
1995	640.9	57.2	165.4	418.3
1996	643.8	56.5	167.6	419.7
1997	647.4	56.2	165.3	425.9
1998	656.0	56.6	167.4	432.1
1999	667.6	57.3	169.0	441.3
2000	681.6	60.4	169.9	451.3
2001	686.3	56.2	173.9	456.1
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	673.6	54.7	168.6	450.3

(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, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Table A-7
State of Michigan Classified Employees
By Department Per Fiscal Year

<u>Department</u>	<u>95-96</u>	<u>96-97</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>
Agriculture	599	606	631	632	657	697	702	635	687	641
Attorney General	539	552	547	549	559	558	538	474	489	524
Auditor General	162	164	163	169	174	179	176	157	150	143
Biologic Products Institute	122	107	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Career Development	--	--	--	--	--	1,088	1,079	911	901	34
Civil Rights	179	166	159	163	160	166	164	135	133	131
Civil Service	294	224	205	207	206	206	200	176	189	210
Community Health	7,644	6,437	5,758	5,810	5,914	5,838	5,370	4,465	4,577	4,424
Consumer and Industry Services	4,270	4,661	4,049	3,909	3,843	3,823	3,735	3,186	3,170	209
Corrections	16,100	16,270	16,714	17,063	17,652	18,296	17,821	17,222	16,781	16,543
Education	558	512	436	442	403	396	393	298	324	352
Environmental Quality	1,419	1,472	1,479	1,545	1,605	1,617	1,567	1,370	1,444	1,419
Executive Office	60	61	65	63	65	67	58	51	49	45
History Arts and Libraries	--	--	--	--	--	--	295	287	273	203
Human Services	14,107	12,981	12,443	12,836	13,254	13,139	12,554	10,303	10,104	9,953
Information Technology	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,730	1,721	1,675
Labor	680	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Labor & Economic Growth	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	3,751
Lottery	193	181	179	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management and Budget	1,487	1,561	1,495	1,719	1,936	1,931	1,851	1,306	1,277	967
MI Jobs Commission	953	890	1,101	1,149	1,055	--	--	--	--	--
Military and Veterans Affairs	979	948	900	949	987	970	962	919	943	928
Natural Resources	2,623	2,480	2,445	2,510	2,506	2,509	2,446	2,265	2,328	1,669
State	2,190	2,211	2,174	2,231	2,257	2,267	2,095	1,836	1,852	1,705
State Police	3,121	3,034	3,014	3,159	3,190	3,240	3,164	2,800	2,661	2,704
Transportation	3,515	3,312	2,960	3,196	3,244	3,253	3,185	2,826	2,956	2,849
Transportation Bridge Authority	140	143	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Treasury	<u>1,595</u>	<u>1,529</u>	<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>
Total	63,529	60,502	58,675	60,066	61,493	62,057	60,147	54,866	54,573	52,614

Source: Michigan Department of Civil Service, Twenty-Sixth 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		2005	
	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)
Michigan	4,262,409	7.7	4,953,421	3.7	4,753,822	6.7
<u>MSA</u>						
Ann Arbor	151,177	4.8	180,961	2.4	183,805	4.2
Battle Creek	60,241	7.3	66,695	4.2	68,304	6.4
Bay City	49,532	8.0	54,311	4.0	52,555	6.9
Detroit/Warren/Livonia	1,944,008	8.1	2,200,338	3.7	2,036,356	7.2
Flint	181,283	9.5	204,346	4.5	198,199	7.7
Grand Rapids	318,654	6.2	388,771	3.2	387,069	5.8
Holland-Grand Haven	99,352	5.3	131,630	2.7	130,017	5.0
Jackson	66,391	7.1	76,420	3.4	74,684	6.5
Kalamazoo/Portage	144,810	6.0	166,886	3.2	164,442	5.5
Lansing/East Lansing	219,693	6.1	241,124	2.9	236,531	5.8
Monroe	62,583	7.6	74,615	3.2	73,543	6.0
Muskegon/Norton Shores	67,264	8.4	82,011	4.1	85,169	6.7
Niles/Benton Harbor	75,691	7.0	81,288	3.7	74,556	6.7
Saginaw/Saginaw Township	90,004	7.7	97,044	4.0	92,837	7.7
<u>County</u>						
Alcona	3,419	13.1	4,167	6.7	3,799	10.1
Alger	3,462	9.2	4,142	5.3	4,095	7.3
Allegan	43,176	6.1	56,082	2.9	51,174	6.1
Alpena	12,864	10.2	14,687	5.5	14,030	7.4
Antrim	7,991	10.1	11,078	4.5	11,368	7.3
Arenac	5,621	9.0	7,211	5.7	7,312	8.9
Baraga	2,998	10.5	3,854	6.4	3,717	10.8
Barry	23,636	6.2	29,375	3.3	29,531	5.0
Bay	49,532	8.0	54,311	4.0	52,555	6.9
Benzie	5,361	11.7	8,017	4.5	8,542	7.4
Berrien	75,691	7.0	81,288	3.7	74,556	6.7
Branch	18,311	7.3	22,523	3.8	21,462	6.9
Calhoun	60,241	7.3	66,695	4.2	68,304	6.4
Cass	22,942	7.3	26,277	3.1	26,546	4.8
Charlevoix	10,349	8.4	13,207	4.4	13,517	7.1

Table A-8 (Continued)

Area	1990		2000		2005	
	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)
Cheboygan	9,258	12.0	11,903	8.0	12,190	8.7
Chippewa	12,990	11.3	16,359	6.3	16,271	8.3
Clare	8,285	10.7	12,332	5.3	12,362	9.3
Clinton	29,431	6.4	34,728	2.6	35,472	5.0
Crawford	5,015	6.7	6,398	4.6	6,392	6.7
Delta	15,396	9.3	18,775	5.2	19,177	7.0
Dickinson	11,555	7.5	13,431	4.1	13,792	5.5
Eaton	48,390	5.9	56,326	2.8	55,976	5.3
Emmet	12,823	9.4	17,077	5.4	18,809	7.6
Genesee	181,283	9.5	204,346	4.5	198,199	7.7
Gladwin	7,321	9.7	10,392	5.2	9,981	9.7
Gogebic	6,682	8.2	7,244	6.2	7,298	7.4
Grand Traverse	33,601	6.8	44,028	3.4	45,913	5.6
Gratiot	16,861	8.9	18,669	4.5	18,816	8.0
Hillsdale	19,290	8.6	23,295	3.7	20,947	7.4
Houghton	13,520	7.4	16,294	4.8	16,573	6.2
Huron	14,300	10.3	16,812	4.5	15,889	7.4
Ingham	141,872	6.2	150,070	3.0	145,084	6.2
Ionia	24,386	9.9	28,858	3.7	29,035	7.1
Iosco	10,227	8.5	10,867	6.3	9,790	8.9
Iron	4,827	8.9	5,335	5.6	5,517	7.1
Isabella	24,369	6.1	33,662	3.3	36,557	4.6
Jackson	66,391	7.1	76,420	3.4	74,684	6.5
Kalamazoo	113,945	5.2	128,857	3.0	126,378	5.1
Kalkaska	5,541	9.8	8,156	4.6	8,294	7.2
Kent	255,007	5.6	308,595	3.1	306,527	5.7
Keweenaw	516	14.9	985	6.1	967	10.4
Lake	2,406	12.0	4,207	5.6	4,075	9.4
Lapeer	33,645	10.4	43,931	4.3	41,745	7.7
Leelanau	8,229	6.3	10,983	3.0	11,252	4.8
Lenawee	40,571	7.5	49,802	3.7	46,593	6.9
Livingston	58,172	5.8	87,296	2.6	88,713	5.1
Luce	2,200	9.2	2,589	6.0	2,658	7.5

Table A-8 (Continued)

Area	1990		2000		2005	
	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)	Number Employed	Unemployment Rate (%)
Mackinac	5,343	14.3	6,368	7.5	5,938	9.9
Macomb	362,128	7.9	418,111	3.6	394,518	6.8
Manistee	8,398	10.7	11,208	5.3	11,187	7.7
Marquette	29,552	8.0	32,704	4.3	33,895	5.6
Mason	11,185	8.3	14,028	4.8	14,205	7.5
Mecosta	15,146	8.0	18,119	4.2	18,783	6.9
Menominee	11,213	6.8	12,728	4.1	12,921	5.1
Midland	35,709	5.5	41,213	3.2	39,532	5.8
Missaukee	4,820	10.5	6,691	4.4	6,358	7.1
Monroe	62,583	7.6	74,615	3.2	73,543	6.0
Montcalm	20,364	14.4	28,188	4.1	27,089	8.4
Montmorency	2,753	15.1	3,760	7.9	3,823	11.5
Muskegon	67,264	8.4	82,011	4.1	85,169	6.7
Newaygo	15,626	9.6	21,944	4.6	21,975	7.2
Oakland	567,932	6.1	656,338	2.9	603,762	5.7
Oceana	10,065	10.9	12,446	5.8	13,360	7.8
Ogemaw	6,509	9.9	9,089	5.3	9,252	7.3
Ontonagon	3,667	5.5	3,420	6.3	3,382	7.0
Osceola	7,805	11.3	10,674	4.5	9,697	7.3
Oscoda	2,688	8.2	3,660	6.0	3,545	10.3
Otsego	8,787	6.2	11,846	4.1	12,252	6.7
Ottawa	99,352	5.3	131,630	2.7	130,017	5.0
Presque Isle	5,352	11.7	5,966	8.2	5,629	10.7
Roscommon	6,505	9.1	9,817	5.3	10,487	7.8
Saginaw	90,004	7.7	97,044	4.0	92,837	7.7
St.Clair	65,557	9.6	83,368	4.2	78,476	7.9
St.Joseph	27,161	8.6	31,494	3.3	29,329	6.3
Sanilac	16,978	10.8	20,932	4.6	20,290	8.0
Schoolcraft	3,199	16.2	3,610	8.0	3,684	10.3
Shiawassee	31,761	9.7	35,951	3.9	34,351	7.7
Tuscola	23,592	9.7	27,464	4.5	27,326	7.9
Van Buren	30,865	8.7	38,029	4.0	38,064	6.8
Washtenaw	151,177	4.8	180,961	2.4	183,805	4.2
Wayne	856,576	9.4	911,294	4.3	829,142	8.7
Wexford	10,901	12.3	14,767	5.3	13,775	7.3

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

Table A-9

**MICHIGAN LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
BY AGE, RACE AND SEX - 1999 AND 2004**

Category	Unemployment Rate (%)			Labor Force Participation Rate (%)			Level of Employment (000s)		
	1999	2004	Change	1999	2004	Change	1999	2004	Change
<u>Age</u>									
16 - 24 years	9.1	13.4	4.3 pts	71.9	65.1	-6.8 pts	867	705	-162
25 - 44 years	2.9	6.3	3.3	85.0	82.4	-2.7	2,445	2,158	-287
45 - 64 years	2.0	5.1	3.1	72.9	72.6	-0.3	1,500	1,745	245
Over 65 years	2.3	5.1	2.8	12.0	13.4	1.5	129	150	21
<u>Race</u>									
White	3.4	5.8	2.5	68.9	66.7	-2.2	4,235	4,041	-194
Black	6.7	14.4	7.7	65.7	60.7	-5.0	583	523	-60
Other	3.8	8.5	4.6	71.4	68.9	-2.5	124	194	70
<u>Sex</u>									
Male	3.7	7.5	3.8	76.3	72.8	-3.5	2,690	2,516	-174
Female	3.9	6.4	2.5	61.2	59.7	-1.5	2,252	2,241	-11
All Groups	3.8	7.0	3.2	68.5	66.0	-2.5	4,942	4,758	-184

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

Table A-10**U.S. AND MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT, EMPLOYMENT SHARES,
AND LOCATION QUOTIENT FOR 2005**

<u>Industry</u>	U.S.		Michigan		Location Quotient
	Employment	%	Employment	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,163,629	1.05%	24,328	0.66%	0.63
Mining	560,416	0.51%	6,721	0.18%	0.36
Utilities	550,593	0.50%	20,748	0.57%	1.14
Construction	7,269,317	6.57%	186,996	5.10%	0.78
Manufacturing	14,190,394	12.83%	677,960	18.50%	1.44
Transportation equipment	1,769,833	1.60%	238,222	6.50%	4.06
Motor vehicle manufacturing	249,055	0.23%	65,509	1.79%	7.94
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	679,143	0.61%	157,602	4.30%	7.00
Wholesale trade	5,752,802	5.20%	169,207	4.62%	0.89
Retail trade	15,256,340	13.79%	504,076	13.76%	1.00
Transportation and warehousing	4,098,553	3.71%	102,261	2.79%	0.75
Information	3,056,431	2.76%	66,639	1.82%	0.66
Finance and insurance	5,912,592	5.35%	156,986	4.28%	0.80
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,125,259	1.92%	55,894	1.53%	0.79
Professional and technical services	7,055,427	6.38%	247,124	6.74%	1.06
Management of companies and enterprises	1,743,214	1.58%	64,557	1.76%	1.12
Administrative and waste services	8,071,211	7.30%	277,960	7.59%	1.04
Educational services	2,144,340	1.94%	58,556	1.60%	0.82
Health care and social assistance	14,335,141	12.96%	495,028	13.51%	1.04
Arts, entertainment, & recreation	1,867,996	1.69%	61,457	1.68%	0.99
Accommodation & food services	10,871,471	9.83%	341,020	9.31%	0.95
Other services, except public administration	4,324,015	3.91%	133,190	3.63%	0.93
Unclassified	261,876	0.24%	13,665	0.37%	1.58
Total All Industries	110,611,017	100.00%	3,664,373	100.00%	1.00

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

Table A-11
NEW INCORPORATIONS IN MICHIGAN

Year	Profit	Nonprofit	Foreign (Out-of-State)	Total
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

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 (2005 \$)	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Real Weekly Earnings (2005 \$)
2001	\$814.96	\$19.45	\$898.71	\$595.19	\$14.76	\$656.36
2002	875.78	20.51	950.75	618.75	15.29	671.72
2003	892.52	21.20	947.33	635.99	15.74	675.05
2004	912.02	21.51	942.92	658.59	16.15	680.90
2005	896.55	21.50	896.55	673.61	16.56	673.61

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

Note: Real Weekly Earnings calculated using U.S. CPI-U.

Table A-13
MICHIGAN PERSONAL INCOME, BY MAJOR SOURCE
(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Source	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005
Total Wage and Salary Disbursements	\$25,165	\$57,828	\$102,779	\$132,883	\$175,327	\$183,652
Other Labor Income	3,508	13,177	22,152	32,865	37,854	45,873
Proprietors' Income	2,701	4,848	10,375	12,716	18,000	28,080
Farm	239	330	371	255	-60	352
Nonfarm	2,462	4,519	10,003	12,461	18,060	27,727
Total Earnings by Place of Work	31,374	75,853	135,305	178,464	231,181	257,605
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	2,193	7,181	15,869	21,386	26,411	29,201
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	112	355	457	734	1,005	1,296
Equals: Net Earnings by Place of Residence	29,293	69,026	119,893	157,812	205,775	229,700
Plus: Dividends, Interest and Rent	4,837	12,625	32,537	38,018	49,515	49,431
Plus: Transfer Payments	3,216	13,809	23,758	31,635	38,938	52,173
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	\$37,346	\$95,460	\$176,189	\$227,466	\$294,227	\$331,304
TOTAL REAL PERSONAL INCOME (in 2005 dollars)	\$187,982	\$226,253	\$263,272	\$291,497	\$333,696	\$331,304

Note: Some numbers may not add due to rounding.

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

Table A-14

MICHIGAN PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Source	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Farm Earnings	\$359	\$413	\$576	\$872	\$856
Nonfarm Earnings	233,516	238,109	246,604	249,821	256,749
Private Earnings	202,794	205,899	213,066	215,106	220,591
Forestry, Fishing and Other	361	298	315	322	329
Mining	782	638	739	891	1,000
Construction	13,740	13,642	13,279	14,075	14,608
Manufacturing	54,979	56,932	62,586	56,733	56,420
Nondurable Goods	9,453	9,704	10,747	11,092	10,998
Durable Goods	45,527	47,228	51,838	45,641	45,422
Transportation and Utilities	9,397	9,080	9,419	9,808	9,988
Wholesale Trade	11,417	11,366	11,718	12,131	12,555
Retail Trade	15,244	15,463	15,529	15,800	15,830
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17,960	17,628	17,277	18,759	19,610
Health Care Services	19,916	21,240	22,223	23,424	24,838
Prof., Tech. & Information Services	28,767	28,576	28,090	29,258	30,418
Other Services	30,230	31,036	31,891	33,905	34,994
Government and Gov. Enterprise	30,723	32,210	33,538	34,715	36,158
Federal Civilian	3,804	4,017	4,171	4,499	4,549
Military	466	579	800	848	949
State and Local	26,453	27,614	28,567	29,367	30,659
Total Earnings by Place of Work	233,875	238,522	247,180	250,692	257,605
Less: Contributions for Social Insurance	26,358	26,764	27,444	28,058	29,201
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	1,063	1,086	1,201	1,240	1,296
Equals: Net Earnings by Place of Residence	208,580	212,844	220,937	223,874	229,700
Plus: Dividends, Interest and Rent	47,635	45,766	45,494	47,353	49,431
Plus: Transfer Payments	43,327	44,855	47,293	49,191	52,173
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	\$299,542	\$303,465	\$313,724	\$320,418	\$331,304

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	29,552	5.2	99.0
2001	8,716,992,000	3.5	30,574	2.4	299,542,431	1.8	29,946	1.3	97.9
2002	8,872,871,000	1.8	30,810	0.8	303,465,006	1.3	30,227	0.9	98.1
2003	9,150,908,000	3.1	31,484	2.2	313,724,279	3.4	31,582	4.5	100.3
2004	9,717,173,000	6.2	33,050	5.0	320,418,103	2.1	32,079	1.6	97.1
2005	10,224,761,000	5.2	34,586	4.6	331,304,150	3.4	33,116	3.2	95.7

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

Table A-16

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

(in 2005 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	\$4,190,035,662		\$20,562		\$187,981,802		\$21,131	
1975	4,827,656,275	2.9	22,405	1.7	208,493,691	2.1	22,891	1.6
1980	5,447,199,047	2.4	23,972	1.4	226,253,220	1.6	24,446	1.3
1985	6,373,285,160	3.2	26,787	2.2	243,367,325	1.5	26,814	1.9
1990	7,265,004,597	2.7	29,104	1.7	263,271,798	1.6	28,274	1.1
1991	7,215,770,035	-0.7	28,524	-2.0	260,478,438	-1.1	27,709	-2.0
1992	7,446,434,036	3.2	29,029	1.8	268,364,577	3.0	28,311	2.2
1993	7,498,602,293	0.7	28,850	-0.6	272,438,978	1.5	28,557	0.9
1994	7,688,001,632	2.5	29,219	1.3	287,035,901	5.4	29,906	4.7
1995	7,874,461,400	2.4	29,572	1.2	291,496,662	1.6	30,125	0.7
1996	8,106,362,782	2.9	30,092	1.8	295,244,095	1.3	30,255	0.4
1997	8,404,996,508	3.7	30,827	2.4	302,771,384	2.5	30,867	2.0
1998	8,885,202,256	5.7	32,210	4.5	317,629,430	4.9	32,253	4.5
1999	9,139,169,004	2.9	32,752	1.7	325,963,064	2.6	32,935	2.1
2000	9,551,864,415	4.5	33,849	3.3	333,696,183	2.4	33,516	1.8
2001	9,612,809,360	0.6	33,716	-0.4	330,325,448	-1.0	33,023	-1.5
2002	9,632,416,377	0.2	33,447	-0.8	329,442,555	-0.3	32,815	-0.6
2003	9,712,893,111	0.8	33,395	-0.2	332,991,042	1.1	33,041	0.7
2004	10,046,394,319	3.4	34,211	2.4	331,273,984	-0.5	32,785	-0.8
2005	10,224,761,000	1.8	34,495	0.8	331,304,150	0.0	32,735	-0.2

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

Table A-17

**COUNTY AND METRO AREA
PER-PERSON INCOME**

Area	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	Rank by 2004 Level	Percent Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2004	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2004	Area as Percent of Michigan for 2004
United States	\$4,085	\$10,114	\$19,477	\$23,076	\$29,845	\$33,050		2.6		
Michigan	4,198	10,314	18,922	23,508	29,552	32,079	Among	2.1	Among	
Michigan (Metropolitan Portion)	4,352	10,750	19,781	24,584	31,081	33,609	MSAs	2.0	MSAs	105
Ann Arbor MSA	4,668	12,040	23,002	28442	35,593	39,528	1	2.7	2	123
Battle Creek MSA	4,041	9,415	16,865	21046	25,138	27,601	11	2.4	6	86
Bay City MSA	3,578	9,502	16,817	20874	25,949	27,658	10	1.6	11	86
Detroit-Warren-Livonia MSA	4,626	11,420	21,338	26,201	34,047	36,650	2	1.9	9	114
Flint MSA	3,992	10,586	17,481	24,056	26,430	28,130	9	1.6	12	88
Grand Rapids-Wyoming MSA	3,886	9,649	18,137	22,418	28,023	30,739	3	2.3	7	96
Holland-Grand Haven MSA	3,805	9,417	18,944	23,415	27,881	29,720	6	1.6	10	93
Jackson MSA	4,080	9,532	16,104	20,237	24,984	26,902	12	1.9	8	84
Kalamazoo-Portage MSA	3,970	9,587	18,091	22,328	26,412	30,070	5	3.3	1	94
Lansing-East Lansing MSA	3,922	9,766	17,626	22,273	26,914	29,588	7	2.4	4	92
Monroe MSA	3,730	9,515	17,314	23,060	29,224	30,320	4	0.9	13	95
Muskegon-Norton Shores MSA	3,687	8,864	15,013	18,168	23,122	25,406	14	2.4	5	79
Niles-Benton Harbor MSA	4,070	8,939	16,339	20,845	26,072	28,684	8	2.4	3	89
Saginaw-Saginaw Township MSA	3,801	9,934	16,465	20,618	25,596	26,416	13	0.8	14	82
Detroit-Warren-Flint CSA	4,553	11,330	20,999	26,069	33,388	35,955	Among Counties	1.9	Among Counties	112
Alcona	2,907	7,140	13,614	17,112	20,195	22,236	64	2.4	46	69
Alger	2,622	6,189	12,278	15,267	18,683	20,919	75	2.9	35	65
Allegan	3,496	8,619	16,014	20,422	26,396	27,431	30	1.0	78	86
Alpena	3,267	8,283	15,162	18,625	23,334	26,461	33	3.2	25	82
Antrim	3,159	8,320	14,735	19,485	24,431	27,703	27	3.2	26	86
Arenac	3,250	7,817	13,876	16,433	20,513	23,102	56	3.0	31	72
Baraga	3,168	7,233	12,312	15,685	18,917	20,702	80	2.3	54	65
Barry	3,322	9,105	15,831	21,781	27,664	29,234	18	1.4	73	91
Bay	3,578	9,502	16,817	20,874	25,949	27,658	28	1.6	70	86
Benzie	3,383	7,722	14,483	18,780	23,648	25,963	36	2.4	51	81
Berrien	4,070	8,939	16,339	20,845	26,072	28,684	21	2.4	47	89
Branch	3,185	8,629	14,412	16,638	20,985	23,228	55	2.6	39	72
Calhoun	4,041	9,415	16,865	21,046	25,138	27,601	29	2.4	50	86

Table A-17 (Continued)

Area	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	Rank by 2004 Level	Percent Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2004	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2004	Area as Percent of Michigan for 2004
Cass	\$3,658	\$8,517	\$14,626	\$19,194	\$24,734	\$28,255	24	3.4	17	88
Charlevoix	3,142	8,256	15,967	20,846	26,070	30,453	11	4.0	6	95
Cheboygan	2,990	7,597	13,696	17,634	21,468	24,580	44	3.4	15	77
Chippewa	3,019	6,970	11,774	15,011	18,620	20,776	77	2.8	36	65
Clare	2,865	6,857	12,485	15,374	19,083	22,179	65	3.8	9	69
Clinton	3,576	8,976	16,339	22,516	28,657	29,692	16	0.9	80	93
Crawford	3,255	6,484	11,965	15,458	19,683	21,650	70	2.4	48	67
Delta	3,232	7,950	14,554	18,627	23,121	26,077	35	3.1	29	81
Dickinson	3,544	9,554	17,464	20,264	25,257	29,021	19	3.5	13	90
Eaton	3,717	9,636	17,750	22,858	26,982	28,864	20	1.7	68	90
Emmet	3,696	9,063	18,898	22,203	27,459	32,709	7	4.5	3	102
Genesee	3,992	10,586	17,481	24,056	26,430	28,130	25	1.6	71	88
Gladwin	3,104	7,118	12,748	16,020	19,933	21,965	68	2.5	45	68
Gogebic	3,226	7,206	13,036	16,636	20,033	22,801	59	3.3	21	71
Grand Traverse	3,886	9,158	18,115	22,151	28,912	31,600	10	2.2	56	99
Gratiot	3,501	8,446	14,352	17,949	20,048	23,322	54	3.9	8	73
Hillsdale	3,476	8,126	14,419	18,272	22,740	24,465	46	1.8	64	76
Houghton	2,808	6,928	12,864	15,837	19,436	22,064	66	3.2	24	69
Huron	3,247	8,770	15,799	20,395	24,811	28,548	22	3.6	11	89
Ingham	4,040	9,969	17,850	22,015	26,483	29,839	14	3.0	30	93
Ionia	3,101	7,885	13,217	16,183	20,940	22,878	57	2.2	58	71
Iosco	3,459	7,698	15,123	17,363	19,900	21,555	71	2.0	60	67
Iron	2,856	8,120	13,643	16,278	20,344	24,264	48	4.5	2	76
Isabella	2,916	7,633	14,038	16,347	20,538	23,465	53	3.4	16	73
Jackson	4,080	9,532	16,104	20,237	24,984	26,902	32	1.9	63	84
Kalamazoo	4,095	10,078	19,282	23,688	27,812	31,719	9	3.3	20	99
Kalkaska	3,342	6,712	12,456	16,273	18,350	20,131	81	2.3	52	63
Kent	4,067	10,076	19,278	23,630	29,392	32,416	8	2.5	44	101
Keweenaw	2,573	6,797	14,189	16,964	20,900	24,399	47	3.9	7	76
Lake	2,909	6,081	11,279	15,316	18,596	21,013	73	3.1	27	66
Lapeer	3,482	9,152	16,958	21,848	28,089	28,074	26	0.0	82	88
Leelanau	3,688	8,982	17,813	22,514	27,981	34,429	6	5.3	1	107
Lenawee	3,881	9,485	17,025	20,768	25,998	28,408	23	2.2	57	89
Livingston	4,121	10,488	20,613	27,403	35,803	35,780	3	0.0	83	112
Luce	2,715	8,334	15,328	19,834	17,184	19,605	82	3.4	19	61

Table A-17 (Continued)

Area	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2004	Rank by 2004 Level	Percent Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2004	Rank by Annual Growth Rate 2000 to 2004	Area as Percent of Michigan for 2004
Mackinac	\$2,873	\$7,343	\$14,958	\$20,178	\$24,558	\$27,182	31	2.6	40	85
Macomb	4,386	11,086	21,245	25,016	32,945	34,448	5	1.1	76	107
Manistee	3,227	8,009	14,378	16,921	21,881	24,165	49	2.5	43	75
Marquette	3,272	8,288	14,951	18,214	22,315	25,676	38	3.6	12	80
Mason	3,324	7,845	14,647	18,336	22,678	25,078	42	2.5	41	78
Mecosta	2,520	6,314	11,674	16,198	18,548	20,920	74	3.1	28	65
Menominee	2,925	7,708	14,748	18,444	21,945	23,592	52	1.8	65	74
Midland	4,367	10,723	21,894	26,447	31,586	35,030	4	2.6	38	109
Missaukee	2,725	6,532	12,527	15,445	19,296	20,710	78	1.8	67	65
Monroe	3,730	9,515	17,314	23,060	29,224	30,320	12	0.9	79	95
Montcalm	3,411	8,437	12,848	15,893	18,950	21,269	72	2.9	33	66
Montmorency	2,653	6,966	11,776	14,898	18,142	20,904	76	3.6	10	65
Muskegon	3,687	8,864	15,013	18,168	23,122	25,406	40	2.4	49	79
Newaygo	3,289	7,561	13,518	16,979	21,123	22,697	60	1.8	66	71
Oakland	5,500	14,114	27,710	35,578	47,079	50,991	1	2.0	61	159
Oceana	3,285	7,748	13,662	16,764	19,234	22,696	61	4.2	4	71
Ogemaw	2,808	6,470	11,636	14,431	18,035	20,709	79	3.5	14	65
Ontonagon	3,108	7,560	13,906	18,375	20,887	23,860	51	3.4	18	74
Osceola	2,967	6,552	12,203	16,026	19,446	21,775	69	2.9	34	68
Oscoda	2,509	6,577	10,474	13,523	15,552	18,238	83	4.1	5	57
Otsego	3,334	8,181	15,688	18,658	24,365	25,410	39	1.1	77	79
Ottawa	3,805	9,417	18,944	23,415	27,881	29,720	15	1.6	69	93
Presque Isle	2,739	7,751	13,422	15,994	20,105	22,004	67	2.3	53	69
Roscommon	3,271	7,528	13,981	16,714	19,765	22,476	63	3.3	22	70
Saginaw	3,801	9,934	16,465	20,618	25,596	26,416	34	0.8	81	82
St. Clair	3,879	9,426	17,465	21,592	27,833	29,374	17	1.4	75	92
St. Joseph	3,855	8,650	15,143	19,686	23,097	25,267	41	2.3	55	79
Sanilac	3,615	8,552	14,816	19,025	23,349	25,809	37	2.5	42	80
Schoolcraft	2,929	7,431	13,707	17,312	20,337	22,878	57	3.0	32	71
Shiawassee	3,668	9,257	15,408	19,690	23,145	24,476	45	1.4	72	76
Tuscola	3,328	8,781	14,578	18,762	21,476	22,667	62	1.4	74	71
Van Buren	3,526	8,030	14,298	18,078	22,032	25,038	43	3.2	23	78
Washtenaw	4,668	12,040	23,002	28,442	35,593	39,528	2	2.7	37	123
Wayne	4,452	10,578	18,550	21,927	27,514	30,006	13	2.2	59	94
Wexford	3,003	7,140	13,825	17,579	22,168	23,920	50	1.9	62	75

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

Note: County and Metro Area data are from April 25, 2006 release, U.S. and Michigan data are from March 28, 2006 release.

Table A-18

MICHIGAN GROSS STATE PRODUCT BY SECTOR - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

<u>Component</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>
Agriculture	\$1,754	\$1,587	\$1,554	\$1,606	\$1,804	\$2,301
Mining	589	690	700	651	741	865
Utilities	6,632	6,438	7,445	6,829	7,410	7,580
Construction	14,609	15,568	15,551	15,462	15,137	15,931
Manufacturing	75,860	76,330	68,607	75,839	78,535	70,952
Durable goods	60,887	62,663	55,709	60,925	63,832	56,713
Motor vehicle	34,047	35,771	31,498	36,969	39,861	31,872
Furniture	2,991	3,263	2,619	2,571	2,590	2,883
Other durable goods	23,849	23,629	21,592	21,385	21,381	21,958
Nondurable goods	14,973	13,667	12,899	14,914	14,702	14,239
Wholesale + retail trade	41,930	42,737	43,472	44,121	45,162	46,869
Transportation	8,135	8,347	7,847	8,376	8,840	8,974
Information	8,647	8,652	9,130	9,192	9,415	10,146
Finance, insurance, real estate	54,010	56,066	58,640	61,987	65,015	66,205
Prof., tech, mgmt of enterpr.	34,887	37,143	34,658	34,270	34,953	36,768
Admin. & waste services	10,188	10,571	10,443	10,931	11,669	12,435
Education services	1,440	1,548	1,627	1,783	1,922	2,065
Health services	19,529	20,814	22,182	23,730	25,025	26,319
Arts, entertainment, & recr.	2,159	2,593	2,819	3,102	3,142	3,261
Accomodation & food serv.	6,605	7,124	7,167	7,503	7,708	7,971
Other serv.	7,131	7,364	7,822	8,001	8,207	8,471
Government	32,047	33,664	34,754	36,452	38,121	39,489
Federal gov.	3,973	4,223	4,178	4,596	5,086	5,297
State & local gov.	28,074	29,441	30,576	31,857	33,035	34,192
Total Gross State Product	\$326,153	\$337,235	\$334,419	\$349,837	\$362,805	\$366,601
	Percent of Total					
Agriculture	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Mining	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Utilities	2.0%	1.9%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Construction	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%
Manufacturing	23.3%	22.6%	20.5%	21.7%	21.6%	19.4%
Wholesale + retail trade	12.9%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	12.4%	12.8%
Transportation	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Information	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%
Finance, insurance, real estate	16.6%	16.6%	17.5%	17.7%	17.9%	18.1%
Prof., tech, mgmt of enterpr.	10.7%	11.0%	10.4%	9.8%	9.6%	10.0%
Admin. & waste services	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	3.4%
Education services	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Health services	6.0%	6.2%	6.6%	6.8%	6.9%	7.2%
Arts, entertainment, & recr.	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Accomodation & food serv.	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
Other Serv.	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Government	9.8%	10.0%	10.4%	10.4%	10.5%	10.8%
	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

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

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		2005	
	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	195.3	190.8
Food and beverages	40.1	NA	86.7	88.9	132.1	126.5	148.9	143.6	168.4	163.9	191.2	180.6
Food	39.2	41.7	86.8	88.9	132.4	126.3	148.4	142.8	167.8	163.3	190.7	180.1
Food at home	39.9	41.5	88.4	88.4	132.3	126.8	148.8	142.2	167.9	163.4	189.8	178.9
Food away from home	37.5	40.8	83.4	89.8	133.4	126.5	149.0	144.4	169.0	164.4	193.4	182.2
Housing	36.4	NA	81.1	85.5	128.5	126.4	148.5	140.6	169.6	161.7	195.7	181.6
Shelter	35.5	38.1	81.0	88.6	140.0	140.1	165.7	160.5	193.4	187.2	224.4	206.8
Rent of primary residence	46.5	50.5	80.9	87.8	138.4	136.5	157.8	148.0	183.9	172.8	217.3	194.6
Owners' equivalent rent	NA	NA	NA	NA	144.8	144.2	171.3	165.6	198.7	192.1	230.2	208.8
Fuel and utilities	29.1	26.3	75.4	72.2	111.6	112.4	123.7	116.2	137.9	129.8	179.0	193.5
Household furnishings and operations	46.8	NA	86.3	87.3	113.3	104.3	123.0	110.9	128.2	120.4	126.1	113.5
Apparel	59.2	67.9	90.9	94.3	124.1	127.9	132.0	136.9	129.6	127.9	119.5	116.6
Transportation	37.5	36.9	83.1	82.8	120.5	124.0	139.1	143.6	153.3	162.5	173.9	189.2
Private	37.5	36.6	84.2	83.3	118.8	123.9	136.3	141.9	149.1	160.0	170.2	188.3
Gasoline	27.9	NA	97.5	96.6	101.0	102.0	99.8	96.4	128.6	135.1	194.7	194.3
Public	35.2		69.0		142.6		175.9		209.6		217.3	
Medical care	34.0	33.5	74.9	80.1	162.8	159.8	220.5	209.2	260.8	257.4	323.2	314.4
Recreation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.5	NA	103.3	106.7	109.4	119.3
Education and communication	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.2	NA	102.5	107.9	113.7	119.5
Other goods and services	40.9	NA	75.2	75.1	159.0	147.5	206.9	210.8	271.1	275.8	313.4	332.8

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 ⁽¹⁾	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

(1) New issues, 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	10,002,700	64,300	0.6	60,400	5,200	285,107,900	3.5
2002	10,039,400	36,700	0.4	46,100	-1,100	287,984,800	3.5
2003	10,078,100	38,700	0.4	38,000	-300	290,850,000	3.5
2004	10,104,200	26,100	0.3	42,400	-12,500	293,656,800	3.4
2005	10,120,900	16,700	0.2	43,500	-28,000	296,410,400	3.4

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.

Table A-24

MICHIGAN POPULATION BY COUNTY

County/Region	Population	Population	Population Change, 2000-05		Natural Increase, 2000-05				Net Migration, 2000-05	
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2005	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	281,421,906	296,410,404	14,985,802	5.3	21,329,804	12,677,943	8,651,861	3.1	6,333,941	2.3
Michigan	9,938,444	10,120,860	182,380	1.8	691,897	456,137	235,760	2.4	-42,183	-0.4
Alcona	11,719	11,653	-66	-0.6	359	937	-578	-4.9	533	4.5
Alger	9,862	9,662	-200	-2.0	394	603	-209	-2.1	26	0.3
Allegan	105,665	113,174	7,509	7.1	7,605	4,370	3,235	3.1	4,397	4.2
Alpena	31,314	30,428	-886	-2.8	1,534	1,772	-238	-0.8	-598	-1.9
Antrim	23,110	24,422	1,312	5.7	1,227	1,232	-5	0.0	1,361	5.9
Arenac	17,269	17,154	-115	-0.7	831	1,005	-174	-1.0	99	0.6
Baraga	8,746	8,746	-	0.0	462	579	-117	-1.3	136	1.6
Barry	56,755	59,892	3,137	5.5	3,665	2,448	1,217	2.1	1,998	3.5
Bay	110,157	109,029	-1,128	-1.0	6,610	5,896	714	0.6	-1,737	-1.6
Benzie	15,998	17,644	1,646	10.3	1,053	912	141	0.9	1,536	9.6
Berrien	162,453	162,611	156	0.1	11,275	8,320	2,955	1.8	-2,634	-1.6
Branch	45,787	46,460	673	1.5	3,128	2,159	969	2.1	-235	-0.5
Calhoun	137,985	139,191	1,206	0.9	9,980	7,587	2,393	1.7	-1,016	-0.7
Cass	51,104	51,996	894	1.7	2,797	2,403	394	0.8	578	1.1
Charlevoix	26,090	26,722	632	2.4	1,551	1,212	339	1.3	325	1.2
Cheboygan	26,448	27,463	1,015	3.8	1,448	1,519	-71	-0.3	1,117	4.2
Chippewa	38,543	38,780	237	0.6	1,966	1,590	376	1.0	-82	-0.2
Clare	31,252	31,653	401	1.3	1,753	2,020	-267	-0.9	720	2.3
Clinton	64,753	69,329	4,576	7.1	4,075	2,454	1,621	2.5	3,026	4.7
Crawford	14,273	15,074	801	5.6	717	807	-90	-0.6	926	6.5
Delta	38,520	38,347	-173	-0.4	2,156	2,186	-30	-0.1	-97	-0.3
Dickinson	27,472	28,032	560	2.0	1,426	1,639	-213	-0.8	888	3.2
Eaton	103,655	107,394	3,739	3.6	6,526	4,213	2,313	2.2	1,543	1.5
Emmet	31,437	33,580	2,143	6.8	2,023	1,532	491	1.6	1,697	5.4
Genesee	436,141	443,883	7,735	1.8	33,244	20,793	12,451	2.9	-4,142	-0.9
Gladwin	26,023	27,209	1,186	4.6	1,425	1,559	-134	-0.5	1,348	5.2
Gogebic	17,370	16,861	-509	-2.9	651	1,315	-664	-3.8	183	1.1
Grand Traverse	77,654	83,971	6,317	8.1	4,977	3,372	1,605	2.1	4,818	6.2
Gratiot	42,285	42,345	60	0.1	2,489	2,256	233	0.6	-111	-0.3
Hillsdale	46,527	47,066	539	1.2	3,050	2,336	714	1.5	-114	-0.2

Table A-24 (continued)

County/Region	Population	Population	Population Change, 2000-05		Natural Increase, 2000-05				Net Migration, 2000-05	
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2005	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Houghton	36,016	35,705	-311	-0.9	2,087	2,015	72	0.2	-350	-1.0
Huron	36,079	34,640	-1,439	-4.0	1,834	2,414	-580	-1.6	-820	-2.3
Ingham	279,320	278,592	-822	-0.3	19,431	9,973	9,458	3.4	-9,966	-3.6
Ionia	61,518	64,608	3,090	5.0	4,278	2,306	1,972	3.2	1,188	1.9
Iosco	27,339	26,992	-347	-1.3	1,256	2,015	-759	-2.8	449	1.6
Iron	13,138	12,299	-839	-6.4	478	1,072	-594	-4.5	-208	-1.6
Isabella	63,351	65,618	2,267	3.6	3,644	2,245	1,399	2.2	955	1.5
Jackson	158,422	163,629	5,207	3.3	10,731	7,967	2,764	1.7	2,616	1.7
Kalamazoo	238,603	240,536	1,933	0.8	16,482	10,140	6,342	2.7	-4,150	-1.7
Kalkaska	16,571	17,239	668	4.0	1,161	794	367	2.2	327	2.0
Kent	574,335	596,666	22,331	3.9	48,836	21,382	27,454	4.8	-4,506	-0.8
Keweenaw	2,301	2,195	-106	-4.6	111	116	-5	-0.2	-96	-4.2
Lake	11,333	12,069	736	6.5	578	758	-180	-1.6	934	8.2
Lapeer	87,904	93,361	5,457	6.2	5,526	3,359	2,167	2.5	3,422	3.9
Leelanau	21,119	22,157	1,038	4.9	1,021	923	98	0.5	969	4.6
Lenawee	98,890	102,033	3,086	3.2	6,490	4,618	1,872	1.9	1,330	1.3
Livingston	156,951	181,517	24,566	15.7	10,453	5,103	5,350	3.4	19,521	12.4
Luce	7,024	6,789	-235	-3.3	335	439	-104	-1.5	-116	-1.7
Mackinac	11,943	11,331	-612	-5.1	553	738	-185	-1.5	-413	-3.5
Macomb	788,149	829,453	41,304	5.2	53,207	38,158	15,049	1.9	25,345	3.2
Manistee	24,527	25,226	699	2.8	1,395	1,590	-195	-0.8	928	3.8
Marquette	64,634	64,760	126	0.2	3,241	3,376	-135	-0.2	346	0.5
Mason	28,274	28,986	712	2.5	1,660	1,667	-7	0.0	771	2.7
Mecosta	40,553	42,391	1,838	4.5	2,427	1,773	654	1.6	1,230	3.0
Menominee	25,326	24,996	-330	-1.3	1,358	1,430	-72	-0.3	-223	-0.9
Midland	82,874	84,064	1,190	1.4	5,198	3,380	1,818	2.2	-533	-0.6
Missaukee	14,478	15,299	821	5.7	894	714	180	1.2	660	4.6
Monroe	145,945	153,935	7,990	5.5	8,958	6,120	2,838	1.9	5,350	3.7
Montcalm	61,266	63,893	2,627	4.3	4,377	2,952	1,425	2.3	1,274	2.1
Montmorency	10,315	10,445	130	1.3	455	806	-351	-3.4	498	4.8
Muskegon	170,200	175,554	5,354	3.1	12,492	8,445	4,047	2.4	1,503	0.9
Newaygo	47,874	50,019	2,145	4.5	3,238	2,364	874	1.8	1,322	2.8
Oakland	1,194,156	1,214,361	20,205	1.7	81,000	47,388	33,612	2.8	-12,210	-1.0
Oceana	26,873	28,473	1,600	6.0	1,914	1,202	712	2.6	937	3.5
Ogemaw	21,645	21,905	260	1.2	1,098	1,501	-403	-1.9	694	3.2
Ontonagon	7,818	7,363	-455	-5.8	267	607	-340	-4.3	-98	-1.3

Table A-24 (continued)

County/Region	Population	Population	Population Change, 2000-05		Natural Increase, 2000-05				Net Migration, 2000-05	
	April 1, 2000	July 1, 2005	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Osceola	23,197	23,750	553	2.4	1,583	1,146	437	1.9	155	0.7
Oscoda	9,418	9,298	-120	-1.3	498	582	-84	-0.9	-18	-0.2
Otsego	23,301	24,665	1,364	5.9	1,508	1,101	407	1.7	991	4.3
Ottawa	238,314	255,406	17,092	7.2	18,474	7,842	10,632	4.5	6,779	2.8
Presque Isle	14,411	14,330	-81	-0.6	688	948	-260	-1.8	198	1.4
Roscommon	25,469	26,079	610	2.4	1,041	1,947	-906	-3.6	1,569	6.2
Saginaw	210,039	208,356	-1,686	-0.8	14,209	10,824	3,385	1.6	-4,834	-2.3
St. Clair	164,235	171,426	7,191	4.4	10,838	7,806	3,032	1.8	4,405	2.7
St. Joseph	62,422	62,984	562	0.9	4,883	2,962	1,921	3.1	-1,271	-2.0
Sanilac	44,547	44,752	205	0.5	2,798	2,359	439	1.0	-162	-0.4
Schoolcraft	8,903	8,819	-84	-0.9	415	589	-174	-2.0	106	1.2
Shiawassee	71,687	72,945	1,258	1.8	4,571	3,343	1,228	1.7	122	0.2
Tuscola	58,266	58,428	162	0.3	3,620	2,793	827	1.4	-590	-1.0
Van Buren	76,263	78,812	2,549	3.3	5,315	3,567	1,748	2.3	895	1.2
Washtenaw	322,895	341,847	19,077	5.9	21,867	9,841	12,026	3.7	7,485	2.3
Wayne	2,061,162	1,998,217	-62,945	-3.1	158,718	104,050	54,668	2.7	-114,368	-5.5
Wexford	30,484	31,876	1,392	4.6	2,010	1,561	449	1.5	986	3.2

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 Census	2000	2005 Estimates	2005	Percent	Rank
		Rank		Rank	Increase 2000-2005	
United States	281,421,906		296,410,404		5.3	
California	33,871,648	1	36,132,147	1	6.7	13
Texas	20,851,820	2	22,859,968	2	9.6	7
New York	18,976,457	3	19,254,630	3	1.5	43
Florida	15,982,378	4	17,789,864	4	11.3	3
Illinois	12,419,293	5	12,763,371	5	2.8	36
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	6	12,429,616	6	1.2	46
Ohio	11,353,140	7	11,464,042	7	1.0	47
Michigan	9,938,444	8	10,120,860	8	1.8	42
Georgia	8,186,453	10	9,072,576	9	10.8	4
New Jersey	8,414,350	9	8,717,925	10	3.6	27
North Carolina	8,049,313	11	8,683,242	11	7.9	9
Virginia	7,078,515	12	7,567,465	12	6.9	11
Massachusetts	6,349,097	13	6,398,743	13	0.8	48
Washington	5,894,121	15	6,287,759	14	6.7	12
Indiana	6,080,485	14	6,271,973	15	3.1	30
Tennessee	5,689,283	16	5,962,959	16	4.8	21
Arizona	5,130,632	20	5,939,292	17	15.8	2
Missouri	5,595,211	17	5,800,310	18	3.7	25
Maryland	5,296,486	19	5,600,388	19	5.7	19
Wisconsin	5,363,675	18	5,536,201	20	3.2	29
Minnesota	4,919,479	21	5,132,799	21	4.3	22
Colorado	4,301,261	24	4,665,177	22	8.5	8
Alabama	4,447,100	23	4,557,808	23	2.5	39
Louisiana	4,468,976	22	4,523,628	24	1.2	45
South Carolina	4,012,012	26	4,255,083	25	6.1	15
Kentucky	4,041,769	25	4,173,405	26	3.3	28
Oregon	3,421,399	28	3,641,056	27	6.4	14
Oklahoma	3,450,654	27	3,547,884	28	2.8	33
Connecticut	3,405,565	29	3,510,297	29	3.1	32
Iowa	2,926,324	30	2,966,334	30	1.4	44
Mississippi	2,844,658	31	2,921,088	31	2.7	37
Arkansas	2,673,400	33	2,779,154	32	4.0	23
Kansas	2,688,418	32	2,744,687	33	2.1	41
Utah	2,233,169	34	2,469,585	34	10.6	5
Nevada	1,998,257	35	2,414,807	35	20.8	1
New Mexico	1,819,046	36	1,928,384	36	6.0	16
West Virginia	1,808,344	37	1,816,856	37	0.5	49
Nebraska	1,711,263	38	1,758,787	38	2.8	35
Idaho	1,293,953	39	1,429,096	39	10.4	6
Maine	1,274,923	40	1,321,505	40	3.7	26
New Hampshire	1,235,786	41	1,309,940	41	6.0	17
Hawaii	1,211,537	42	1,275,194	42	5.3	20
Rhode Island	1,048,319	43	1,076,189	43	2.7	38
Montana	902,195	44	935,670	44	3.7	24
Delaware	783,600	45	843,524	45	7.6	10
South Dakota	754,844	46	775,933	46	2.8	34
Alaska	626,932	48	663,661	47	5.9	18
North Dakota	642,200	47	636,677	48	-0.9	50
Vermont	608,827	49	623,050	49	2.3	40
District of Columbia	572,059	50	550,521	50	-3.8	51
Wyoming	493,782	51	509,294	51	3.1	31

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	NA	9.0	NA	6.6

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 & MVMA Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures
 Registration data from National Association of Auto Dealers 2001-2005
 Auto and Truck Stock from Federal Highway Administration

Table A-27

U.S. MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Retail Auto Sales</u>	<u>Domestic Nameplate Auto Sales</u>	<u>Sales of Auto Imports</u>	<u>Import Share of Total Auto Sales (percent)</u>	<u>Retail Truck Sales</u>	<u>Domestic Nameplate Truck Sales</u>	<u>Import Share of Total Truck Sales (percent)</u>
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	7,964,046	5,660,480	2,303,566	28.9	9,033,146	7,907,365	12.5

Note: Domestic Nameplate 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	67,723,891	17.7	1,187,016	1,326,515	2,513,531	20.9

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

Table A-29

NEW PRIVATE HOUSING UNITS AUTHORIZED IN MICHIGAN MSAs

Year	Battle Creek	Benton Harbor	Detroit PMSA	Ann Arbor PMSA	Flint	Grand Rapids	Jackson	Kalamazoo	Lansing	Muskegon	Saginaw	MSA Total	Non-Metro Total	Michigan Total
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	582	33,771	11,557	45,328

(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.

Table A-30

**MEDIAN PRICE OF EXISTING HOMES - MICHIGAN METROPOLITAN AREAS
1988 - 2005**

<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	N/A *	137,800	121,100	142,200	219,000	168,300	195.3

Cumulative Percentage Change

1999 - 2005	15.0%	29.1%	9.2%	35.2%	64.3%	40.7%	17.2%
1988 - 2005	120.2%	138.0%	127.6%	151.2%	145.2%	146.1%	65.1%

Average Annual Percentage Change

1999 - 2005	2.8%	4.4%	1.5%	5.2%	8.6%	5.9%	2.7%
1988 - 1999	6.1%	5.7%	6.9%	5.8%	3.7%	5.2%	3.2%
1988 - 2005	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%	5.6%	5.4%	5.4%	3.0%

* The 2005 value for the Detroit area is much lower than the 2004 value and appears to be an error. The 2004 value was used in the 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 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Taxes										
Sales	\$5,171,598	\$5,389,802	\$5,617,331	\$5,901,733	\$6,277,498	\$6,352,306	\$6,439,894	\$6,422,642	\$6,473,522	\$6,599,138
Personal Income	5,438,788	5,930,404	6,316,125	6,907,933	7,144,211	6,749,373	6,095,989	5,811,843	5,873,365	6,108,924
Amt Reported as Expenditures	429,618	470,000	477,000	486,100	502,100	532,800	615,100	707,800	702,700	815,300
Single Business	2,187,418	2,224,319	2,349,148	2,360,533	2,324,868	2,022,882	1,983,795	1,843,072	1,841,010	1,907,190
Use	1,034,886	1,092,216	1,159,258	1,283,017	1,355,389	1,333,607	1,306,365	1,229,838	1,316,504	1,402,399
State Education (Property)	1,272,288	1,348,832	1,256,874	1,273,459	1,381,420	1,489,552	1,583,660	2,127,513	1,824,493	1,914,629
Real Estate Transfer	NA	NA	227,852	261,696	257,093	252,894	253,075	275,513	317,480	313,548
Liquor, Beer, Wine, & Tobacco	698,007	662,287	689,451	739,972	736,859	732,673	808,225	1,035,322	1,142,217	1,330,759
Casino Gaming Wagering	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75,415	91,915	90,945	99,455	145,811
Telephone and Telegraph	135,412	145,805	151,964	150,334	149,206	152,523	137,343	124,168	101,315	99,149
Insurance Company	205,996	182,389	142,565	199,463	191,946	200,756	227,081	231,076	230,272	249,524
Motor Vehicle and Fuel	1,334,349	1,424,963	1,695,068	1,784,970	1,829,979	1,852,964	1,917,481	1,946,225	2,015,567	1,942,450
Quality Assur. Assessment	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	325,188	509,857
Other	611,716	569,300	543,391	609,665	714,899	657,279	610,485	580,001	536,839	598,285
Total Taxes	18,520,076	19,440,316	20,626,025	21,958,875	22,865,469	22,405,023	22,070,408	22,425,957	22,799,928	23,936,964
Federal Agencies	7,469,416	7,653,495	7,679,490	7,902,699	8,571,625	9,566,353	10,202,344	10,812,852	11,579,388	11,974,006
Local Agencies	197,972	168,247	165,443	183,822	173,882	227,996	248,867	230,728	239,815	262,875
Spec Medicaid Reimb Services	598,654	593,402	585,179	690,799	1,059,343	1,155,374	1,109,233	932,658	704,551	467,970
Services	120,415	114,354	107,623	113,415	110,294	115,346	121,849	121,198	148,140	264,957
Licenses and Permits	353,266	353,492	376,909	383,778	393,006	391,655	408,746	417,786	555,858	423,501
Miscellaneous	701,004	655,963	700,553	769,236	1,032,248	1,281,281	1,150,187	1,390,001	1,109,630	1,371,999
Total Revenue	\$27,960,804	\$28,979,270	\$30,241,222	\$32,002,624	\$34,205,867	\$35,143,027	\$35,311,635	\$36,331,180	\$37,137,308	\$38,702,270

Source: 2005 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 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Total Revenue and Other Fin. Sources										
General, Special Revenue, and Permanent Funds	\$30,309.3	\$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
Less Statutory Exclusions										
Interfund transfers	(\$1,564.2)	(\$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)
Interfund borrowing costs	(\$64.1)	(\$71.8)	(\$21.1)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$14.1)	(\$11.0)	(\$10.8)	(\$27.2)
Proceeds from bonds and notes	(\$6.1)	(\$54.0)	(\$251.5)	\$0.0	(\$82.1)	(\$854.2)	(\$424.5)	(\$352.3)	(\$405.9)	(\$182.4)
Financing from capital leases	(\$71.8)	(\$54.2)	(\$29.0)	(\$57.6)	(\$22.3)	(\$23.0)	(\$237.3)	(\$16.1)	(\$19.7)	(\$6.8)
Federal revenue	(\$7,379.9)	(\$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)
Debt service	(\$54.2)	(\$64.0)	(\$63.8)	(\$79.8)	(\$85.6)	(\$91.4)	(\$96.7)	(\$18.8)	(\$112.8)	(\$111.6)
Property tax credits	(\$407.7)	(\$446.3)	(\$459.2)	(\$469.6)	(\$484.7)	(\$516.2)	(\$600.0)	(\$706.5)	(\$701.5)	(\$813.8)
Other statutory exclusions										
Special Medicaid reimb.	NA	NA	NA	(\$690.8)	(\$1,059.3)	(\$1,155.4)	(\$1,109.2)	(\$932.7)	(\$704.6)	(\$468.0)
Out of period tax refunds	NA	NA	NA	(\$145.4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tobacco settlement reimb.	NA	NA	NA	NA	(\$244.6)	(\$261.2)	(\$328.1)	(\$326.0)	(\$273.6)	(\$277.4)
Prior year expenditure reimb.	NA	NA	NA	(\$215.2)	(\$106.8)	(\$277.5)	(\$138.3)	(\$125.5)	(\$94.6)	(\$133.3)
Other exclusions	(\$985.5)	(\$839.2)	(\$878.0)	(\$148.4)	(\$146.4)	(\$110.3)	(\$152.4)	(\$174.4)	(\$130.5)	(\$138.9)
Total Exclusions	(\$10,533.5)	(\$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)
Additions										
Nonrefundable tax credits	\$23.0	\$23.8	\$23.4	\$25.9	\$27.3	\$27.3	\$52.7	\$49.8	\$46.8	\$61.3
Equity Transfer From Other Funds	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Additions	\$23.0	\$23.8	\$23.4	\$32.4	\$27.3	\$27.3	\$52.7	\$49.8	\$46.8	\$61.3
Total Revenue Subject to Limitation	\$19,798.8	\$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
Personal Income	\$210,559.0	\$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
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	\$19,982.0	\$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
Amount Over (Under) Limit	(\$183.2)	(\$977.9)	(\$640.1)	\$21.7	\$159.7	(\$2,406.2)	(\$3,917.1)	(\$4,181.5)	(\$4,440.7)	(\$4,215.5)

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

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

**INCREASE IN PER PUPIL FOUNDATION ALLOWANCES UNDER PROPOSAL A
FY 1994 TO FY 2006**

<u>Quintile</u>	<u>Number of School Districts</u>	<u>Number of Pupils</u>	<u>Average FY 1994 Per Pupil Base</u>	<u>Average FY 2006 Per Pupil Foundation</u>	<u>Average Percent Increase</u>	<u>Average Annual Increase</u>
1st Quintile	205	321,735	\$4,189	\$6,876	64.1%	4.2%
2nd Quintile	135	319,972	4,687	6,909	47.4%	3.3%
3rd Quintile	86	309,480	5,123	7,026	37.1%	2.7%
4th Quintile	43	329,349	5,480	7,356	34.2%	2.5%
5th Quintile	83	327,368	7,036	8,875	26.1%	2.0%

Source: Michigan Department of Treasury, Tax Analysis Division

Table A-35

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

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-36

MICHIGAN REAL PROPERTY TAXABLE VALUE (TV) BY CLASS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Timber C-O & Developmental</u>	<u>Total</u>
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

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-37

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

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-38

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

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-39

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

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Year	City		Township		Village		Total	Total
	SEV/TV	% 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

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-40

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

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-40 (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

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-41

MICHIGAN SCHOOL PROPERTY TAXES

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Year	Operating Taxes			Debt, Building and Site Taxes			Total School Taxes		
	Amount	Percent of	Millage	Amount	Percent of	Millage	Amount	Total School Taxes	Total School
		Total School	Rate		Total School	as a Percent of		Millage	
		Taxes	Rate		Taxes	Rate		Total Property Taxes	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

Source: Michigan State Tax Commission

Table A-42

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-42 (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	0.0	8.1	1,420.5
	Amount	\$441,451.7	\$304,368.7	\$1,183.0	\$170.4	\$2.9	\$29,965.3	\$777,142.1
	Average	\$448.9	\$727.8	\$126.7	\$123.9	\$587.0	\$3,677.2	\$547.1

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-43
HISTORICAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF STATE REVENUE SHARING
By Type of Local Unit of Government
(in millions)

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

(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 04 & 05).

Individual amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table A-44

STATE AND LOCAL TOTAL TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, FY 2004

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>State & Local</u> <u>Taxes</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>2004</u> <u>Population</u>	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>State & Local</u> <u>Taxes</u> <u>Per Person</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>Personal</u> <u>Income</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>Total Tax</u> <u>Revenue</u> <u>as a % of</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	Alabama	\$10,535,366	4,525,375	\$2,328	50	\$123,282,000	8.55%
Alaska	\$2,375,631	657,755	\$3,612	14	21,809,250	10.89%	18
Arizona	\$16,481,174	5,739,879	\$2,871	36	157,305,750	10.48%	25
Arkansas	\$6,973,165	2,750,000	\$2,536	48	68,616,250	10.16%	37
California	\$133,893,624	35,842,038	\$3,736	11	1,219,779,500	10.98%	14
Colorado	\$14,581,562	4,601,821	\$3,169	25	161,104,000	9.05%	46
Connecticut	\$17,220,114	3,498,966	\$4,921	2	152,908,750	11.26%	11
Delaware	\$2,994,328	830,069	\$3,607	16	28,570,000	10.48%	24
Florida	\$53,789,454	17,385,430	\$3,094	27	527,624,000	10.19%	35
Georgia	\$25,654,760	8,918,129	\$2,877	35	256,957,500	9.98%	39
Hawaii	\$4,812,056	1,262,124	\$3,813	8	39,365,750	12.22%	4
Idaho	\$3,805,827	1,395,140	\$2,728	42	35,952,250	10.59%	22
Illinois	\$45,190,729	12,712,016	\$3,555	17	434,235,250	10.41%	27
Indiana	\$18,675,024	6,226,537	\$2,999	29	183,407,750	10.18%	36
Iowa	\$9,018,748	2,952,904	\$3,054	28	87,974,000	10.25%	34
Kansas	\$9,241,973	2,733,697	\$3,381	22	82,551,250	11.20%	13
Kentucky	\$11,460,494	4,141,835	\$2,767	39	109,706,250	10.45%	26
Louisiana	\$13,065,430	4,506,685	\$2,899	33	119,454,000	10.94%	16
Maine	\$4,982,541	1,314,985	\$3,789	10	38,301,250	13.01%	3
Maryland	\$22,331,127	5,561,332	\$4,015	6	212,784,250	10.49%	23
Massachusetts	\$27,015,147	6,407,382	\$4,216	5	262,167,500	10.30%	31
Michigan	\$33,478,182	10,104,206	\$3,313	24	322,580,500	10.38%	29
Minnesota	\$19,423,637	5,096,546	\$3,811	9	178,196,000	10.90%	17
Mississippi	\$7,088,719	2,900,768	\$2,444	49	68,977,750	10.28%	32
Missouri	\$16,255,378	5,759,532	\$2,822	38	170,652,750	9.53%	45
Montana	\$2,431,335	926,920	\$2,623	45	24,762,000	9.82%	42
Nebraska	\$6,307,884	1,747,704	\$3,609	15	54,929,750	11.48%	8
Nevada	\$7,971,598	2,332,898	\$3,417	21	74,863,250	10.65%	20
New Hampshire	\$4,069,671	1,299,169	\$3,133	26	45,781,250	8.89%	47
New Jersey	\$39,558,277	8,685,166	\$4,555	3	350,410,750	11.29%	9
New Mexico	\$5,444,158	1,903,006	\$2,861	37	48,262,000	11.28%	10
New York	\$101,426,262	19,280,727	\$5,260	1	702,060,750	14.45%	1
North Carolina	\$25,012,464	8,540,468	\$2,929	31	241,649,250	10.35%	30
North Dakota	\$1,901,047	636,308	\$2,988	30	18,518,750	10.27%	33
Ohio	\$39,151,223	11,450,143	\$3,419	20	348,172,750	11.24%	12
Oklahoma	\$9,434,943	3,523,546	\$2,678	43	95,369,250	9.89%	40
Oregon	\$10,474,210	3,591,363	\$2,916	32	106,581,250	9.83%	41
Pennsylvania	\$42,717,857	12,394,471	\$3,447	19	401,209,500	10.65%	21
Rhode Island	\$4,202,266	1,079,916	\$3,891	7	35,828,000	11.73%	7
South Carolina	\$11,176,606	4,197,892	\$2,662	44	110,456,750	10.12%	38
South Dakota	\$2,015,928	770,621	\$2,616	46	22,818,000	8.83%	48
Tennessee	\$14,946,638	5,893,298	\$2,536	47	170,428,250	8.77%	49
Texas	\$64,738,772	22,471,549	\$2,881	34	675,109,083	9.59%	44
Utah	\$6,621,225	2,420,708	\$2,735	41	62,046,750	10.67%	19
Vermont	\$2,286,183	621,233	\$3,680	13	19,159,750	11.93%	5
Virginia	\$25,002,305	7,481,332	\$3,342	23	259,609,500	9.63%	43
Washington	\$21,424,928	6,207,046	\$3,452	18	206,136,000	10.39%	28
West Virginia	\$4,967,505	1,812,548	\$2,741	40	45,389,750	10.94%	15
Wisconsin	\$20,440,988	5,503,533	\$3,714	12	171,604,750	11.91%	6
Wyoming	\$2,245,265	505,887	\$4,438	4	16,750,000	13.40%	2
U.S. Totals	1,006,313,728	293,102,603	\$3,433		9,372,170,583	10.74%	

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

Table A-45

STATE AND LOCAL PROPERTY TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, FY 2004

<u>State</u>	FY 2004	<u>2004</u>	FY 2004	<u>Rank</u>	FY 2004	FY 2004	<u>Rank</u>
	<u>State & Local</u>		<u>Property Taxes</u>		<u>State & Local</u>	<u>Personal</u>	
	<u>(thousands)</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Per Person</u>		<u>(thousands)</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	
						<u>as a % of</u>	
						<u>Income</u>	
Alabama	\$1,661,855	4,525,375	\$367	50	\$123,282,000	1.35%	50
Alaska	\$859,056	657,755	\$1,306	12	21,809,250	3.94%	12
Arizona	\$4,867,990	5,739,879	\$848	35	157,305,750	3.09%	27
Arkansas	\$1,100,938	2,750,000	\$400	49	68,616,250	1.60%	48
California	\$34,499,304	35,842,038	\$963	29	1,219,779,500	2.83%	35
Colorado	\$4,722,286	4,601,821	\$1,026	23	161,104,000	2.93%	32
Connecticut	\$6,801,676	3,498,966	\$1,944	2	152,908,750	4.45%	7
Delaware	\$453,198	830,069	\$546	43	28,570,000	1.59%	49
Florida	\$18,500,291	17,385,430	\$1,064	19	527,624,000	3.51%	19
Georgia	\$7,844,826	8,918,129	\$880	34	256,957,500	3.05%	29
Hawaii	\$720,798	1,262,124	\$571	42	39,365,750	1.83%	45
Idaho	\$1,084,470	1,395,140	\$777	36	35,952,250	3.02%	30
Illinois	\$17,888,828	12,712,016	\$1,407	9	434,235,250	4.12%	10
Indiana	\$6,073,538	6,226,537	\$975	26	183,407,750	3.31%	21
Iowa	\$3,188,869	2,952,904	\$1,080	18	87,974,000	3.62%	18
Kansas	\$3,246,616	2,733,697	\$1,188	14	82,551,250	3.93%	13
Kentucky	\$2,136,455	4,141,835	\$516	45	109,706,250	1.95%	43
Louisiana	\$2,263,204	4,506,685	\$502	46	119,454,000	1.89%	44
Maine	\$2,099,394	1,314,985	\$1,597	6	38,301,250	5.48%	2
Maryland	\$6,018,629	5,561,332	\$1,082	17	212,784,250	2.83%	34
Massachusetts	\$9,814,315	6,407,382	\$1,532	7	262,167,500	3.74%	15
Michigan	\$11,978,654	10,104,206	\$1,186	15	322,580,500	3.71%	16
Minnesota	\$4,920,174	5,096,546	\$965	27	178,196,000	2.76%	36
Mississippi	\$1,859,756	2,900,768	\$641	40	68,977,750	2.70%	37
Missouri	\$4,304,387	5,759,532	\$747	37	170,652,750	2.52%	39
Montana	\$958,779	926,920	\$1,034	20	24,762,000	3.87%	14
Nebraska	\$2,007,118	1,747,704	\$1,148	16	54,929,750	3.65%	17
Nevada	\$2,147,294	2,332,898	\$920	30	74,863,250	2.87%	33
New Hampshire	\$2,519,714	1,299,169	\$1,939	3	45,781,250	5.50%	1
New Jersey	\$18,229,254	8,685,166	\$2,099	1	350,410,750	5.20%	3
New Mexico	\$840,068	1,903,006	\$441	48	48,262,000	1.74%	46
New York	\$32,333,564	19,280,727	\$1,677	4	702,060,750	4.61%	6
North Carolina	\$6,093,170	8,540,468	\$713	38	241,649,250	2.52%	40
North Dakota	\$584,622	636,308	\$919	31	18,518,750	3.16%	24
Ohio	\$11,232,828	11,450,143	\$981	25	348,172,750	3.23%	23
Oklahoma	\$1,637,457	3,523,546	\$465	47	95,369,250	1.72%	47
Oregon	\$3,459,371	3,591,363	\$963	28	106,581,250	3.25%	22
Pennsylvania	\$12,518,226	12,394,471	\$1,010	24	401,209,500	3.12%	25
Rhode Island	\$1,759,134	1,079,916	\$1,629	5	35,828,000	4.91%	5
South Carolina	\$3,704,419	4,197,892	\$882	33	110,456,750	3.35%	20
South Dakota	\$705,183	770,621	\$915	32	22,818,000	3.09%	28
Tennessee	\$3,585,440	5,893,298	\$608	41	170,428,250	2.10%	42
Texas	\$28,176,329	22,471,549	\$1,254	13	675,109,083	4.17%	9
Utah	\$1,668,988	2,420,708	\$689	39	62,046,750	2.69%	38
Vermont	\$950,456	621,233	\$1,530	8	19,159,750	4.96%	4
Virginia	\$7,715,220	7,481,332	\$1,031	21	259,609,500	2.97%	31
Washington	\$6,386,346	6,207,046	\$1,029	22	206,136,000	3.10%	26
West Virginia	\$979,034	1,812,548	\$540	44	45,389,750	2.16%	41
Wisconsin	\$7,429,001	5,503,533	\$1,350	11	171,604,750	4.33%	8
Wyoming	\$683,963	505,887	\$1,352	10	16,750,000	4.08%	11
U.S. Totals	317,214,485	293,102,603	\$1,082		9,372,170,583	3.38%	

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

Table A-46

STATE AND LOCAL SALES TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, FY 2004

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>State & Local</u> <u>Sales Taxes</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>2004</u> <u>Population</u>	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>State & Local</u> <u>Sales Taxes</u> <u>Per Person</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>Personal</u> <u>Income</u> <u>(thousands)</u>	<u>FY 2004</u> <u>Total Sales Tax</u> <u>Revenue</u> <u>as a % of</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Rank</u>
	Alabama	\$3,211,478	4,525,375	\$710	32	\$123,282,000	2.60%
Alaska	\$148,479	657,755	\$226	46	21,809,250	0.68%	46
Arizona	\$6,376,412	5,739,879	\$1,111	6	157,305,750	4.05%	6
Arkansas	\$2,831,598	2,750,000	\$1,030	9	68,616,250	4.13%	5
California	\$34,283,279	35,842,038	\$957	14	1,219,779,500	2.81%	19
Colorado	\$4,165,468	4,601,821	\$905	16	161,104,000	2.59%	26
Connecticut	\$3,127,221	3,498,966	\$894	17	152,908,750	2.05%	38
Delaware	\$0	830,069	\$0	47	28,570,000	0.00%	47
Florida	\$17,996,616	17,385,430	\$1,035	8	527,624,000	3.41%	11
Georgia	\$7,100,684	8,918,129	\$796	24	256,957,500	2.76%	20
Hawaii	\$1,900,377	1,262,124	\$1,506	2	39,365,750	4.83%	1
Idaho	\$1,036,924	1,395,140	\$743	30	35,952,250	2.88%	17
Illinois	\$7,901,571	12,712,016	\$622	39	434,235,250	1.82%	40
Indiana	\$4,759,445	6,226,537	\$764	27	183,407,750	2.60%	25
Iowa	\$2,035,321	2,952,904	\$689	34	87,974,000	2.31%	34
Kansas	\$2,482,686	2,733,697	\$908	15	82,551,250	3.01%	15
Kentucky	\$2,477,717	4,141,835	\$598	40	109,706,250	2.26%	35
Louisiana	\$5,329,806	4,506,685	\$1,183	5	119,454,000	4.46%	3
Maine	\$917,248	1,314,985	\$698	33	38,301,250	2.39%	31
Maryland	\$2,707,140	5,561,332	\$487	44	212,784,250	1.27%	45
Massachusetts	\$3,743,204	6,407,382	\$584	41	262,167,500	1.43%	43
Michigan	\$7,894,458	10,104,206	\$781	26	322,580,500	2.45%	28
Minnesota	\$4,130,006	5,096,546	\$810	21	178,196,000	2.32%	33
Mississippi	\$2,483,739	2,900,768	\$856	18	68,977,750	3.60%	9
Missouri	\$4,648,191	5,759,532	\$807	23	170,652,750	2.72%	22
Montana	\$0	926,920	\$0	47	24,762,000	0.00%	47
Nebraska	\$1,760,207	1,747,704	\$1,007	12	54,929,750	3.20%	14
Nevada	\$2,467,712	2,332,898	\$1,058	7	74,863,250	3.30%	12
New Hampshire	\$0	1,299,169	\$0	47	45,781,250	0.00%	47
New Jersey	\$6,261,700	8,685,166	\$721	31	350,410,750	1.79%	41
New Mexico	\$1,955,334	1,903,006	\$1,027	10	48,262,000	4.05%	7
New York	\$19,370,404	19,280,727	\$1,005	13	702,060,750	2.76%	21
North Carolina	\$5,879,211	8,540,468	\$688	35	241,649,250	2.43%	29
North Dakota	\$430,807	636,308	\$677	37	18,518,750	2.33%	32
Ohio	\$9,257,515	11,450,143	\$809	22	348,172,750	2.66%	23
Oklahoma	\$2,782,381	3,523,546	\$790	25	95,369,250	2.92%	16
Oregon	\$0	3,591,363	\$0	47	106,581,250	0.00%	47
Pennsylvania	\$7,960,439	12,394,471	\$642	38	401,209,500	1.98%	39
Rhode Island	\$804,647	1,079,916	\$745	29	35,828,000	2.25%	37
South Carolina	\$2,842,800	4,197,892	\$677	36	110,456,750	2.57%	27
South Dakota	\$787,264	770,621	\$1,022	11	22,818,000	3.45%	10
Tennessee	\$7,078,574	5,893,298	\$1,201	3	170,428,250	4.15%	4
Texas	\$19,152,304	22,471,549	\$852	19	675,109,083	2.84%	18
Utah	\$1,994,034	2,420,708	\$824	20	62,046,750	3.21%	13
Vermont	\$259,192	621,233	\$417	45	19,159,750	1.35%	44
Virginia	\$3,877,631	7,481,332	\$518	43	259,609,500	1.49%	42
Washington	\$9,788,266	6,207,046	\$1,577	1	206,136,000	4.75%	2
West Virginia	\$1,021,365	1,812,548	\$563	42	45,389,750	2.25%	36
Wisconsin	\$4,139,085	5,503,533	\$752	28	171,604,750	2.41%	30
Wyoming	\$605,560	505,887	\$1,197	4	16,750,000	3.62%	8
U.S. Totals	244,165,500	293,102,603	\$833		9,372,170,583	2.61%	

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

Table A-47

STATE AND LOCAL INCOME TAX BURDEN COMPARISONS, FY 2004

State	FY 2004	2004	FY 2004	Rank	FY 2004	FY 2004	Rank
	State & Local Income Taxes (thousands)		State & Local Income Taxes Per Person		Personal Income (thousands)	Total Income Tax Revenue as a % of Income	
Alabama	\$2,243,537	4,525,375	\$496	37	\$123,282,000	1.82%	37
Alaska	\$0	657,755	\$0	44	21,809,250	0.00%	44
Arizona	\$2,315,865	5,739,879	\$403	39	157,305,750	1.47%	40
Arkansas	\$1,685,585	2,750,000	\$613	29	68,616,250	2.46%	20
California	\$36,398,983	35,842,038	\$1,016	6	1,219,779,500	2.98%	8
Colorado	\$3,413,891	4,601,821	\$742	18	161,104,000	2.12%	30
Connecticut	\$4,319,546	3,498,966	\$1,235	3	152,908,750	2.82%	11
Delaware	\$781,212	830,069	\$941	10	28,570,000	2.73%	12
Florida	\$0	17,385,430	\$0	44	527,624,000	0.00%	44
Georgia	\$6,830,486	8,918,129	\$766	16	256,957,500	2.66%	14
Hawaii	\$1,169,205	1,262,124	\$926	11	39,365,750	2.97%	9
Idaho	\$907,795	1,395,140	\$651	27	35,952,250	2.53%	16
Illinois	\$7,218,428	12,712,016	\$568	35	434,235,250	1.66%	38
Indiana	\$3,807,861	6,226,537	\$612	30	183,407,750	2.08%	33
Iowa	\$1,958,697	2,952,904	\$663	24	87,974,000	2.23%	27
Kansas	\$1,915,530	2,733,697	\$701	20	82,551,250	2.32%	24
Kentucky	\$2,819,393	4,141,835	\$681	23	109,706,250	2.57%	15
Louisiana	\$2,192,038	4,506,685	\$486	38	119,454,000	1.84%	34
Maine	\$1,160,028	1,314,985	\$882	12	38,301,250	3.03%	7
Maryland	\$5,277,844	5,561,332	\$949	9	212,784,250	2.48%	19
Massachusetts	\$8,830,334	6,407,382	\$1,378	1	262,167,500	3.37%	3
Michigan	\$5,873,365	10,104,206	\$581	33	322,580,500	1.82%	36
Minnesota	\$5,709,584	5,096,546	\$1,120	5	178,196,000	3.20%	4
Mississippi	\$1,061,704	2,900,768	\$366	40	68,977,750	1.54%	39
Missouri	\$3,720,749	5,759,532	\$646	28	170,652,750	2.18%	29
Montana	\$605,582	926,920	\$653	26	24,762,000	2.45%	21
Nebraska	\$1,242,603	1,747,704	\$711	19	54,929,750	2.26%	25
Nevada	\$0	2,332,898	\$0	44	74,863,250	0.00%	44
New Hampshire	\$54,769	1,299,169	\$42	42	45,781,250	0.12%	42
New Jersey	\$7,400,733	8,685,166	\$852	14	350,410,750	2.11%	31
New Mexico	\$1,007,248	1,903,006	\$529	36	48,262,000	2.09%	32
New York	\$24,647,225	19,280,727	\$1,278	2	702,060,750	3.51%	2
North Carolina	\$7,510,978	8,540,468	\$879	13	241,649,250	3.11%	5
North Dakota	\$213,982	636,308	\$336	41	18,518,750	1.16%	41
Ohio	\$8,705,161	11,450,143	\$760	17	348,172,750	2.50%	18
Oklahoma	\$2,319,123	3,523,546	\$658	25	95,369,250	2.43%	22
Oregon	\$4,270,740	3,591,363	\$1,189	4	106,581,250	4.01%	1
Pennsylvania	\$7,323,364	12,394,471	\$591	31	401,209,500	1.83%	35
Rhode Island	\$899,939	1,079,916	\$833	15	35,828,000	2.51%	17
South Carolina	\$2,438,712	4,197,892	\$581	34	110,456,750	2.21%	28
South Dakota	\$0	770,621	\$0	44	22,818,000	0.00%	44
Tennessee	\$139,991	5,893,298	\$24	43	170,428,250	0.08%	43
Texas	\$0	22,471,549	\$0	44	675,109,083	0.00%	44
Utah	\$1,692,035	2,420,708	\$699	21	62,046,750	2.73%	13
Vermont	\$429,817	621,233	\$692	22	19,159,750	2.24%	26
Virginia	\$7,422,071	7,481,332	\$992	7	259,609,500	2.86%	10
Washington	\$0	6,207,046	\$0	44	206,136,000	0.00%	44
West Virginia	\$1,068,212	1,812,548	\$589	32	45,389,750	2.35%	23
Wisconsin	\$5,251,190	5,503,533	\$954	8	171,604,750	3.06%	6
Wyoming	\$0	505,887	\$0	44	16,750,000	0.00%	44
U.S. Totals	196,255,135	293,102,603	\$670		9,372,170,583	2.09%	

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

TABLE A-48
BUSINESS TAXES AS A SHARE OF TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL TAXES AND PRIVATE
SECTOR GROSS STATE PRODUCT, COUNCIL ON STATE TAXATION ESTIMATES, FY 2004
(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	\$4.4	\$10.4	42.4%	28	4.0%	41
Alaska	1.9	2.6	72.9%	2	7.6%	2
Arizona	7.4	15.2	48.5%	14	4.7%	24
Arkansas	2.8	7.3	38.3%	42	4.2%	38
California	57.1	138.0	41.4%	32	4.5%	25
Colorado	6.3	14.9	42.7%	26	3.8%	43
Connecticut	6.0	17.4	34.3%	49	3.8%	43
Delaware	1.6	3.0	51.9%	9	3.5%	50
Florida	24.3	52.4	46.4%	16	5.0%	20
Georgia	10.5	26.6	39.4%	37	3.8%	43
Hawaii	1.9	5.0	37.3%	44	5.2%	17
Idaho	1.4	3.7	38.8%	40	4.2%	38
Illinois	21.7	48.4	44.9%	22	4.8%	23
Indiana	8.4	19.9	42.0%	29	4.3%	34
Iowa	4.0	9.2	43.2%	24	4.4%	32
Kansas	4.2	9.3	45.6%	20	5.3%	14
Kentucky	4.6	11.7	39.6%	35	4.2%	38
Louisiana	7.2	12.8	56.3%	6	6.0%	5
Maine	2.0	4.7	43.5%	23	5.8%	7
Maryland	7.7	22.8	33.7%	51	4.4%	32
Massachusetts	10.5	29.3	36.0%	47	3.9%	42
Michigan	14.0	35.6	39.4%	37	4.3%	34
Minnesota	8.6	21.8	39.3%	39	4.5%	25
Mississippi	3.4	7.3	46.4%	16	5.7%	9
Missouri	6.5	16.4	39.5%	36	3.8%	43
Montana	1.1	2.5	46.4%	16	5.4%	12
Nebraska	2.9	6.3	46.7%	15	5.2%	18
Nevada	3.5	7.8	45.3%	21	4.5%	25
New Hampshire	2.3	4.1	55.6%	7	5.1%	19
New Jersey	15.4	39.9	38.7%	41	4.3%	34
New Mexico	2.7	5.3	50.7%	10	5.9%	6
New York	42.0	101.0	41.6%	30	5.7%	9
North Carolina	9.6	26.1	36.6%	45	3.5%	50
North Dakota	1.1	2.0	56.9%	5	6.2%	4
Ohio	16.0	39.9	40.0%	33	4.5%	25
Oklahoma	4.4	9.6	46.1%	19	5.4%	12
Oregon	3.9	11.4	33.8%	50	3.7%	47
Pennsylvania	18.2	45.9	39.7%	34	4.5%	25
Rhode Island	1.7	4.2	41.6%	30	5.0%	20
South Carolina	4.6	10.8	42.6%	27	4.3%	34
South Dakota	1.2	2.0	62.5%	3	5.3%	14
Tennessee	8.0	16.1	49.7%	12	4.5%	25
Texas	41.5	68.9	60.2%	4	5.8%	7
Utah	2.4	6.7	35.7%	48	3.7%	47
Vermont	0.9	2.1	43.1%	25	5.0%	20
Virginia	9.0	24.7	36.6%	45	3.6%	49
Washington	11.9	23.7	50.1%	11	5.7%	9
West Virginia	2.5	5.2	48.8%	13	6.5%	3
Wisconsin	8.0	21.3	37.7%	43	4.5%	25
Wyoming	1.7	2.3	73.2%	1	9.1%	1
Washington, DC	2.1	4.0	53.7%	8	5.3%	14
United States	447.3	1,039.6	43.0%	NA	4.7%	NA

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