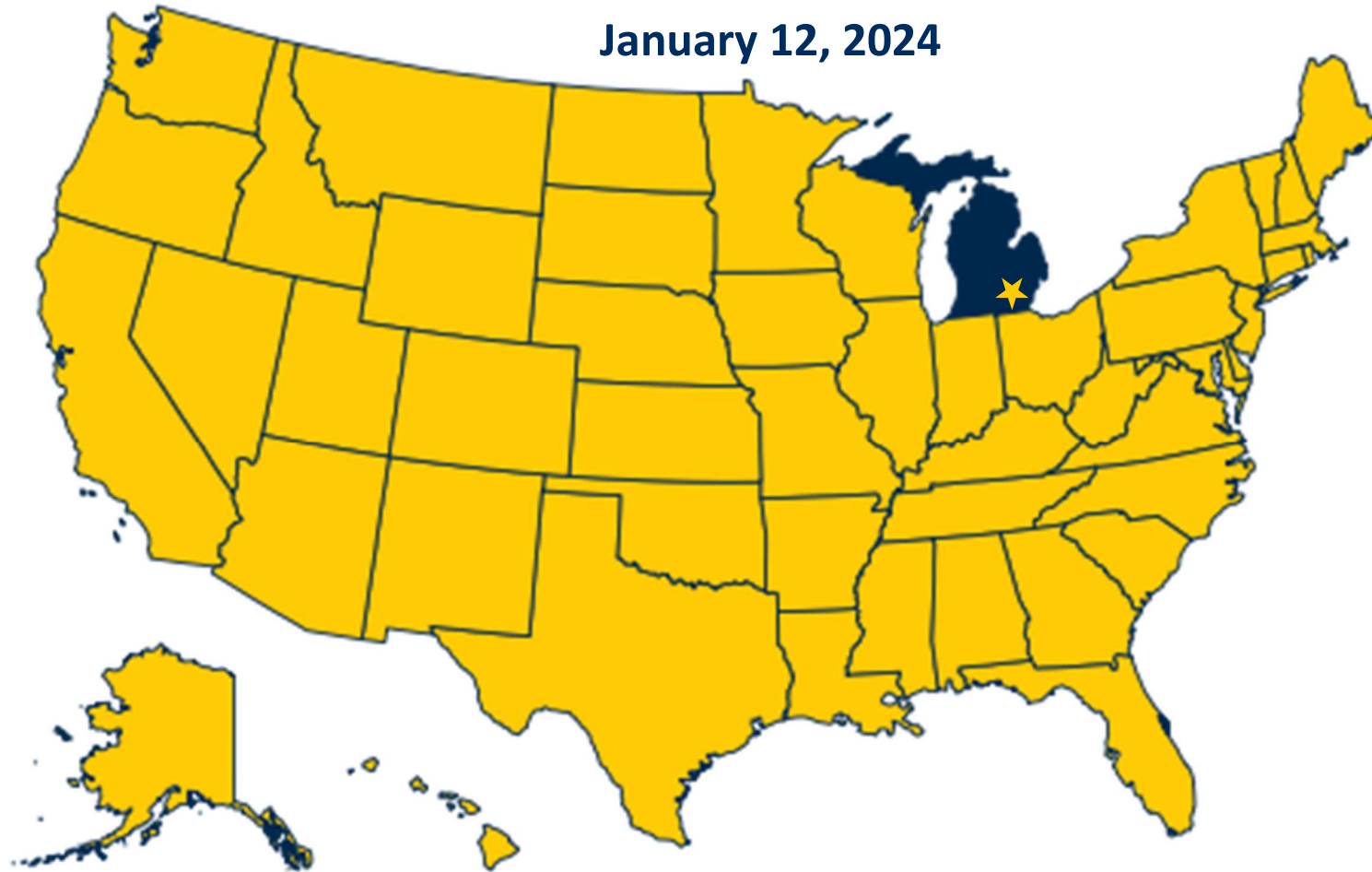


**The U.S. and Michigan Outlook for 2024–2026**  
**Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference**  
**Lansing, Michigan**

January 12, 2024

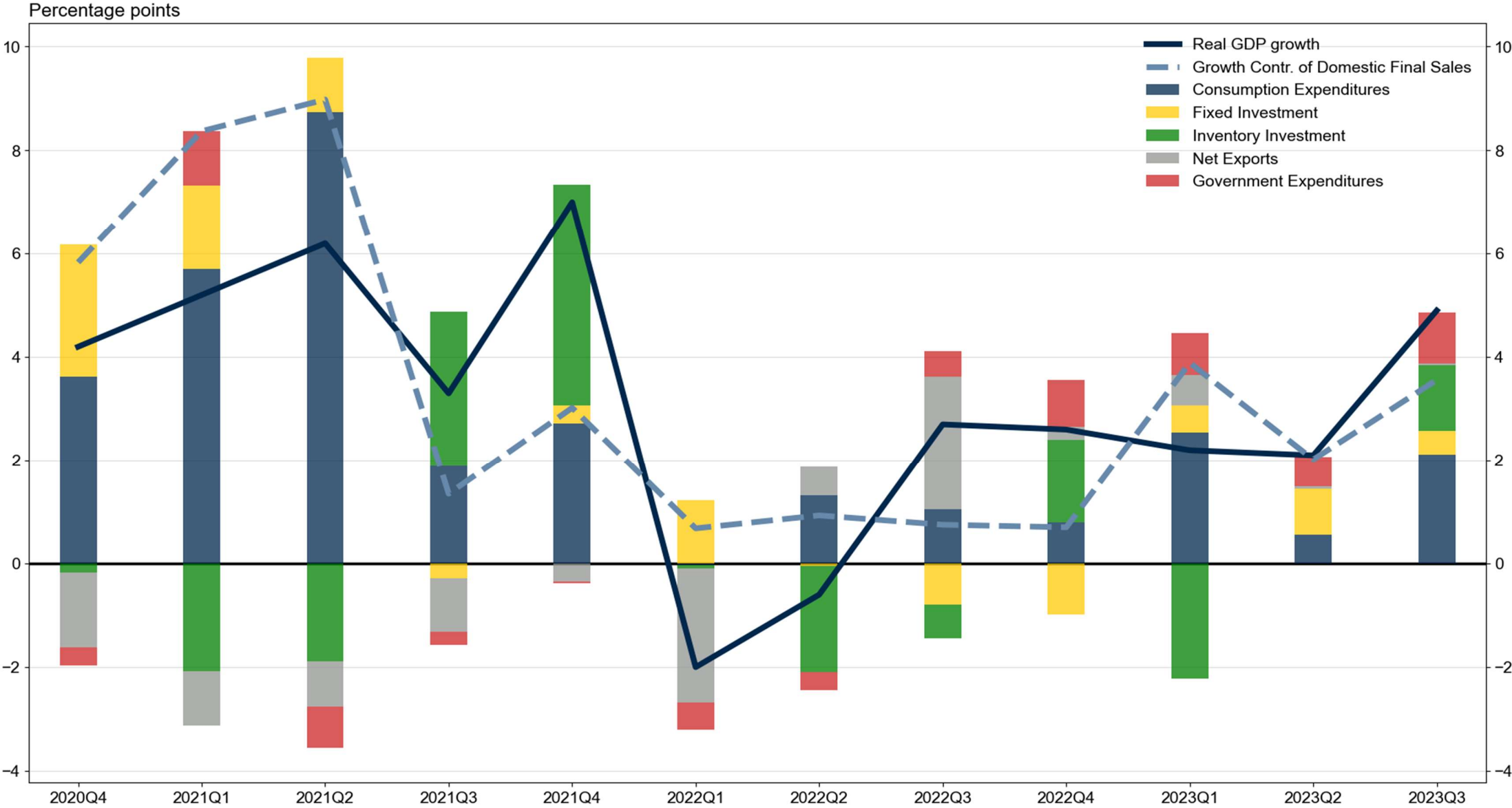


**Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics**

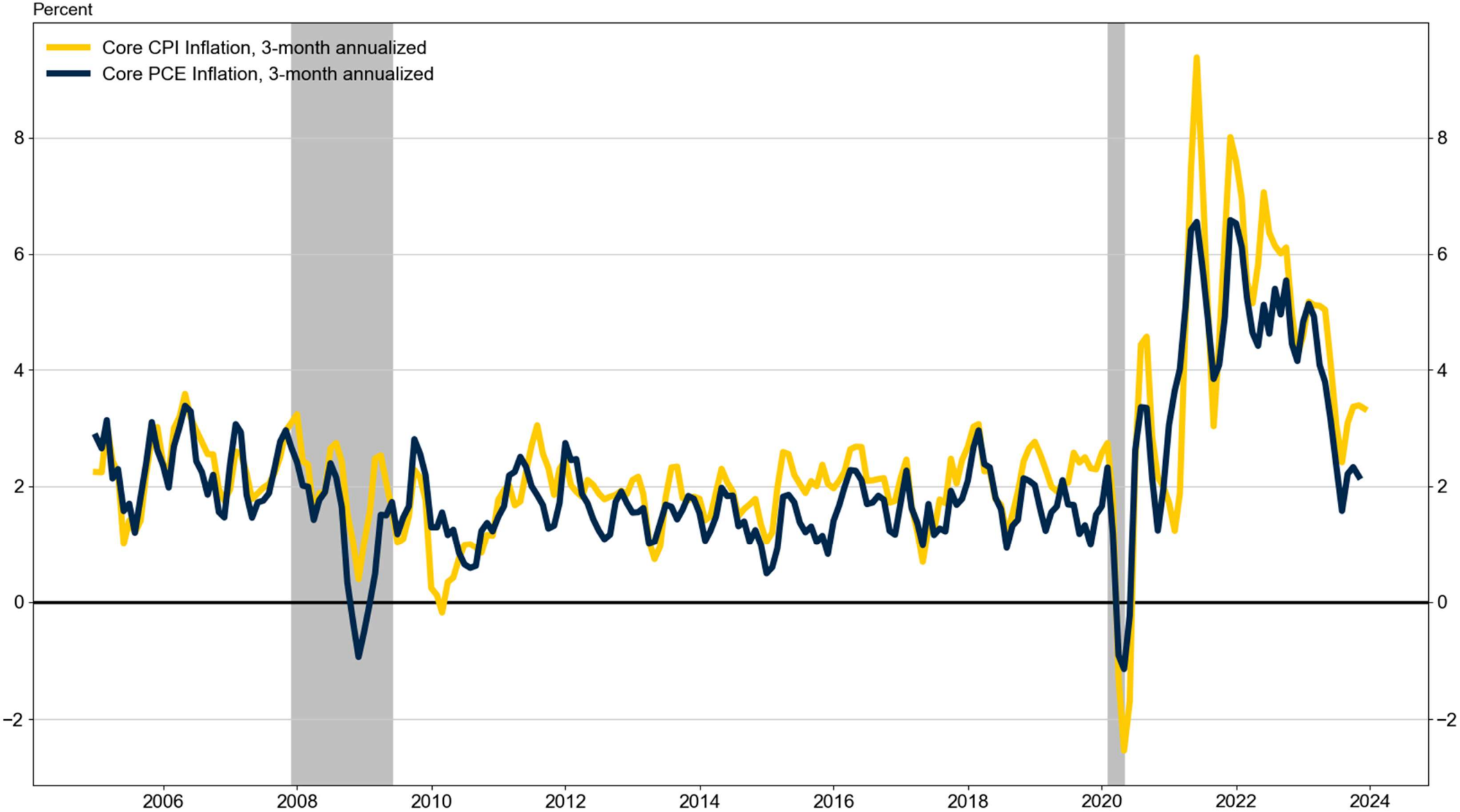


# **Current State of the U.S. Economy**

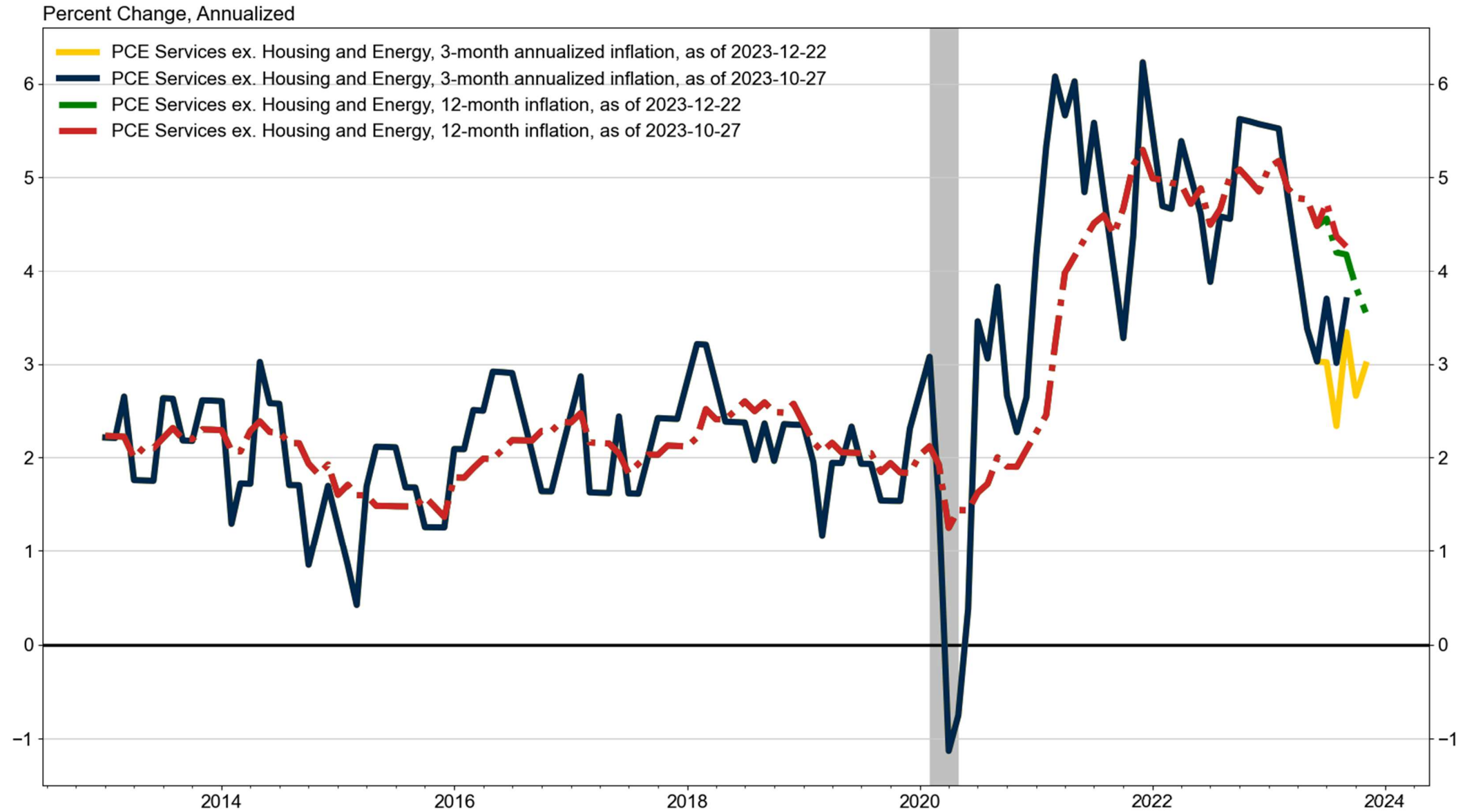
# Real GDP Growth Composition



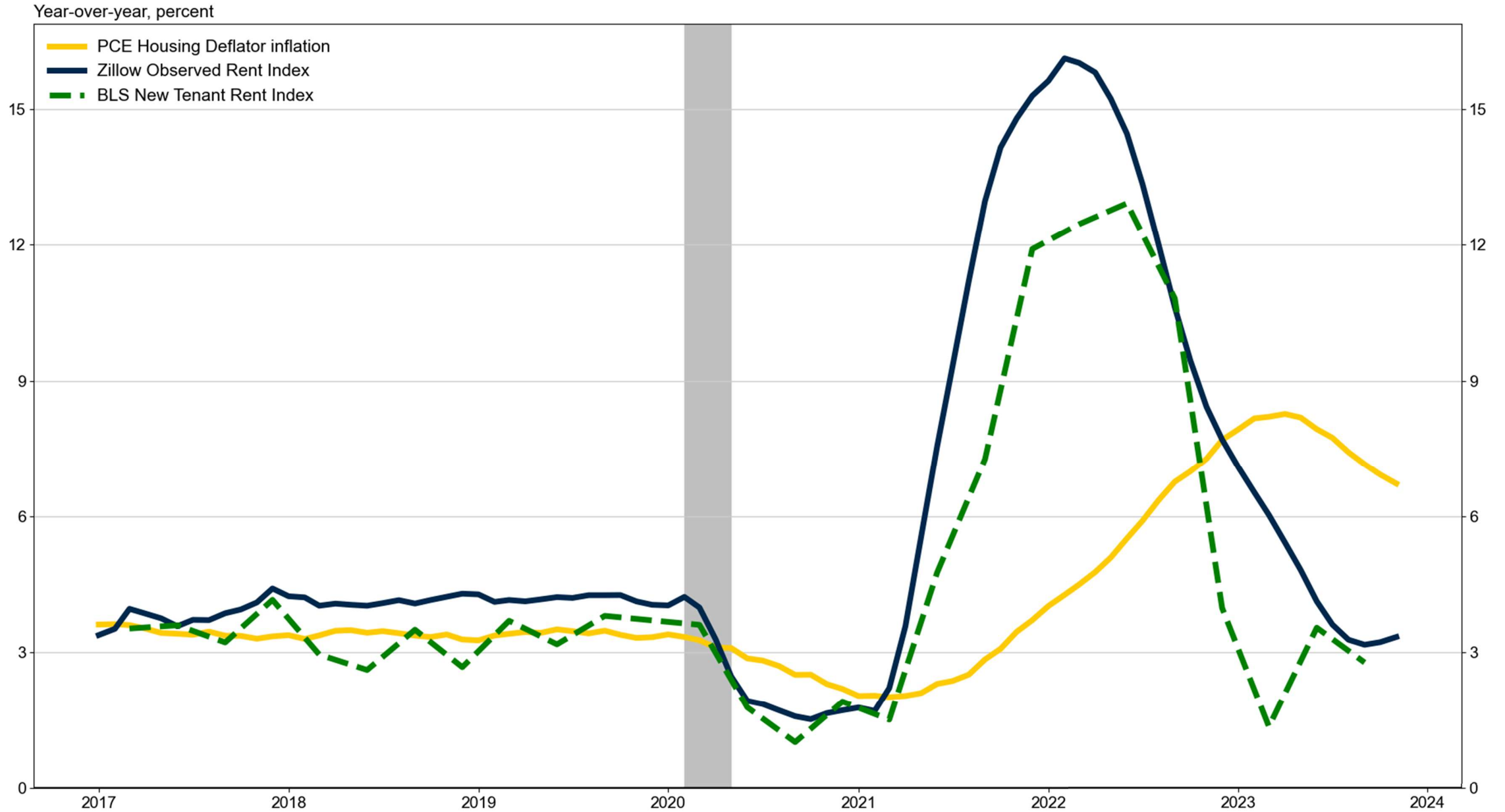
# Recent Core Inflation



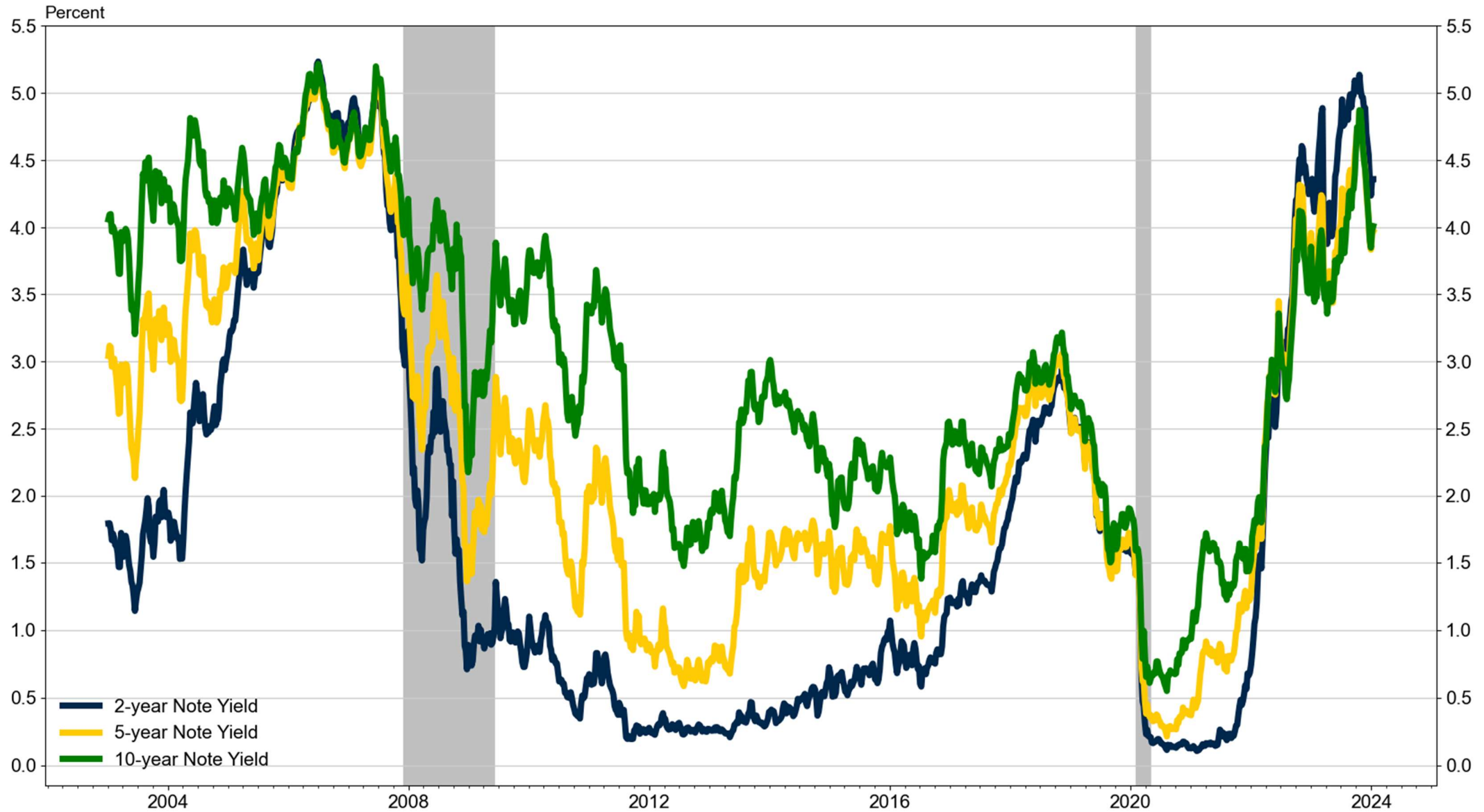
# PCE Services Inflation excl. Housing and Energy



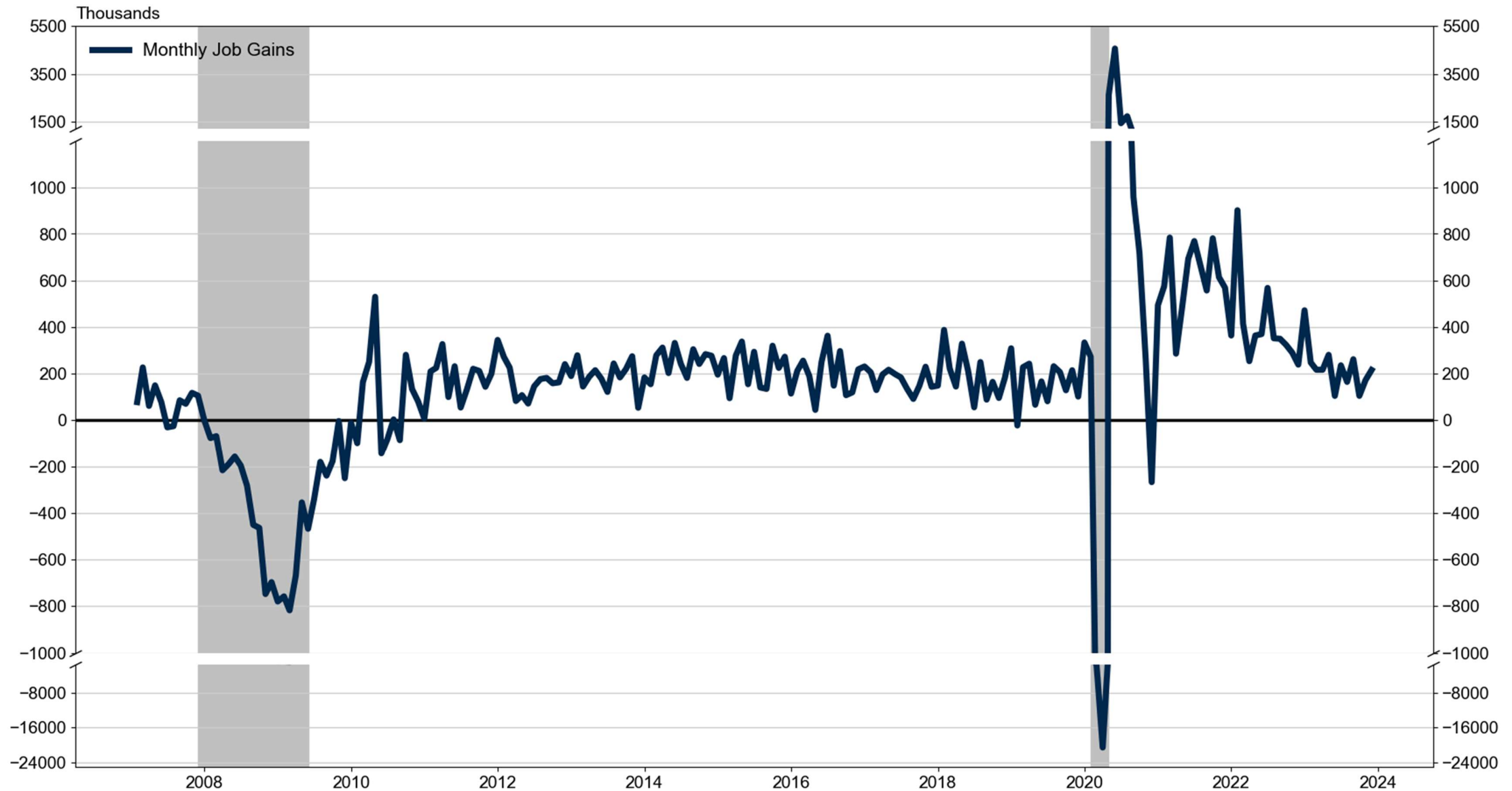
# PCE Housing Deflator Inflation



# Treasury Yields

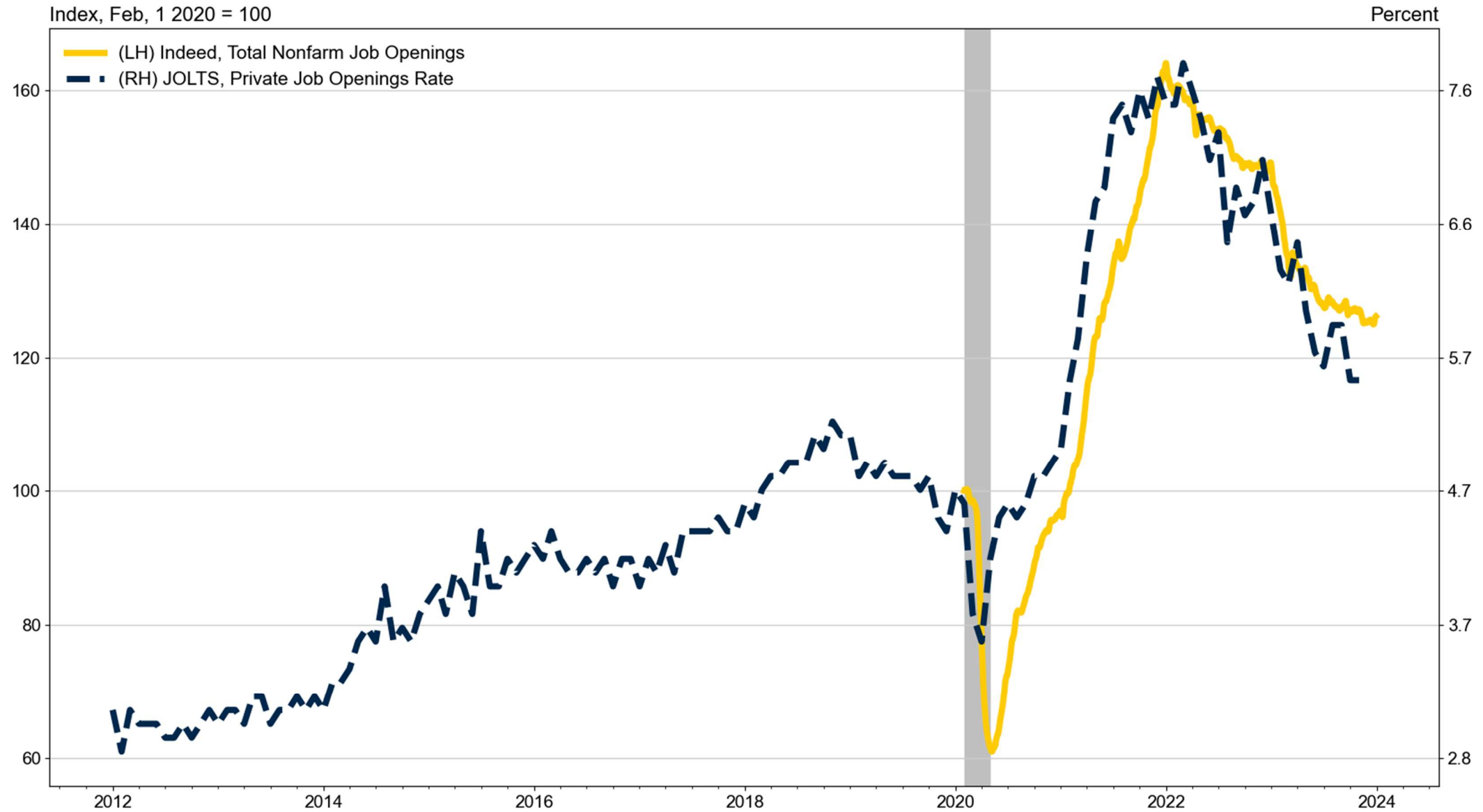


# Monthly Payroll Job Gains

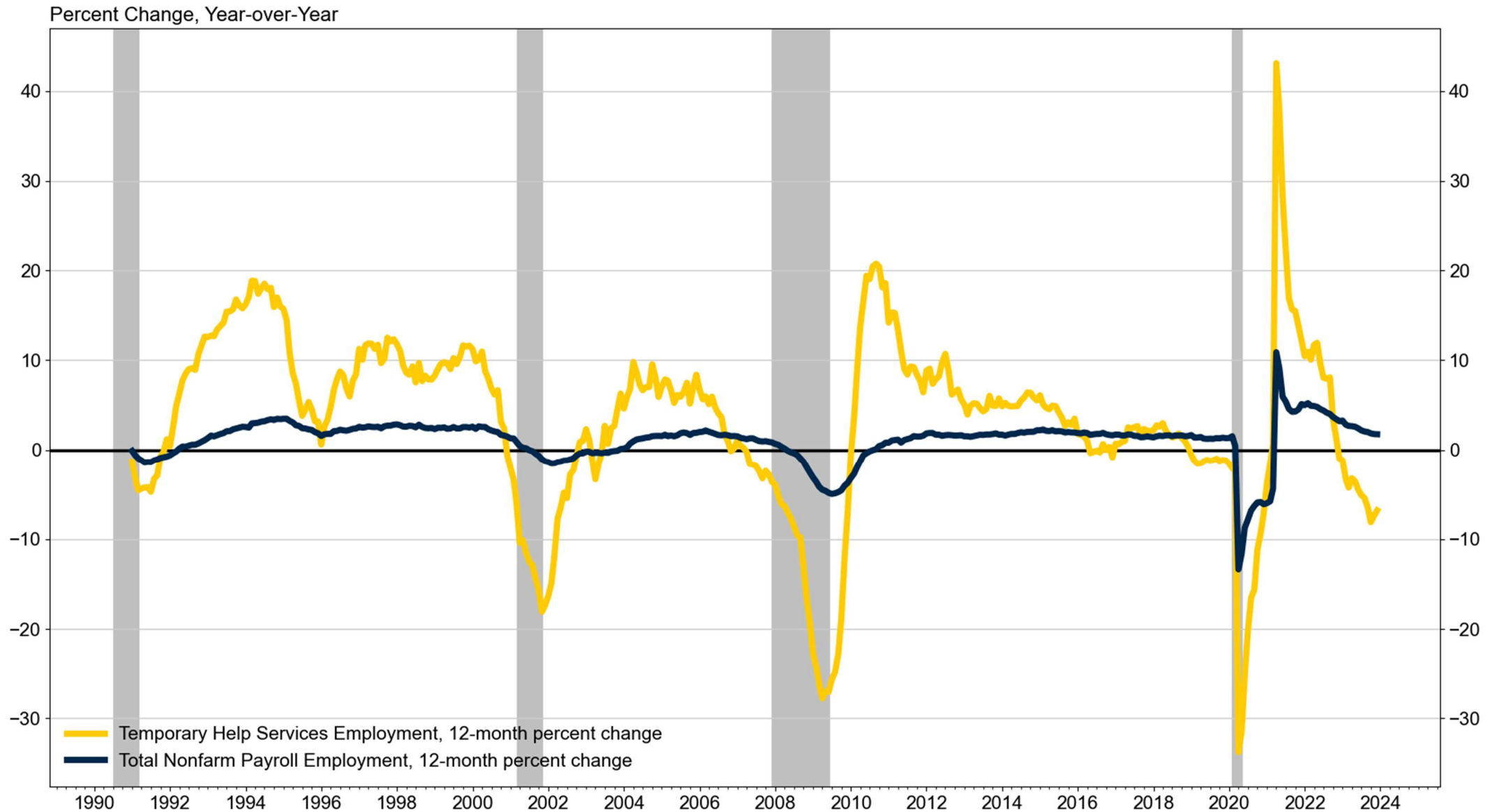




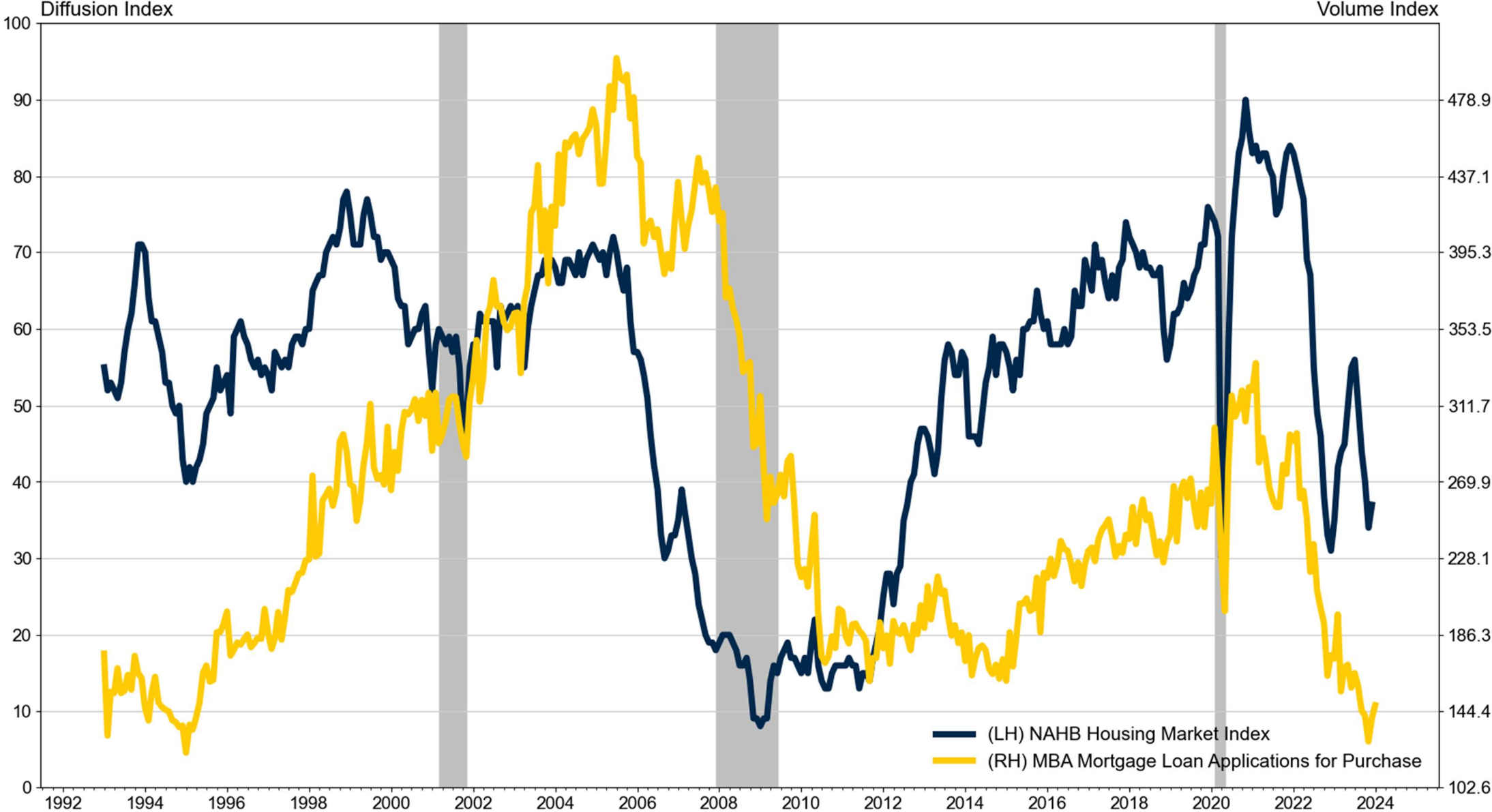
# Job Openings



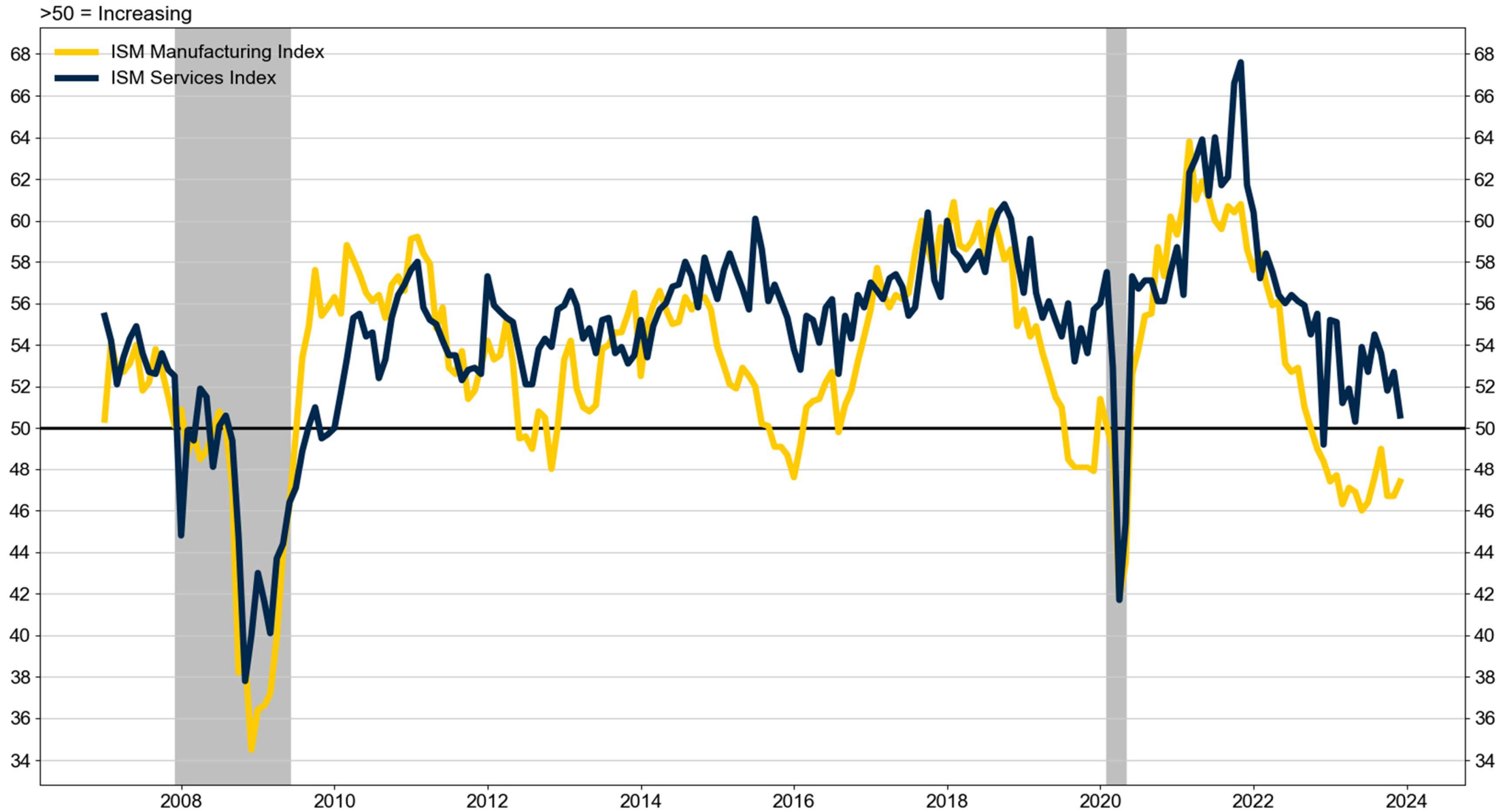
# Temporary Help Services Employment



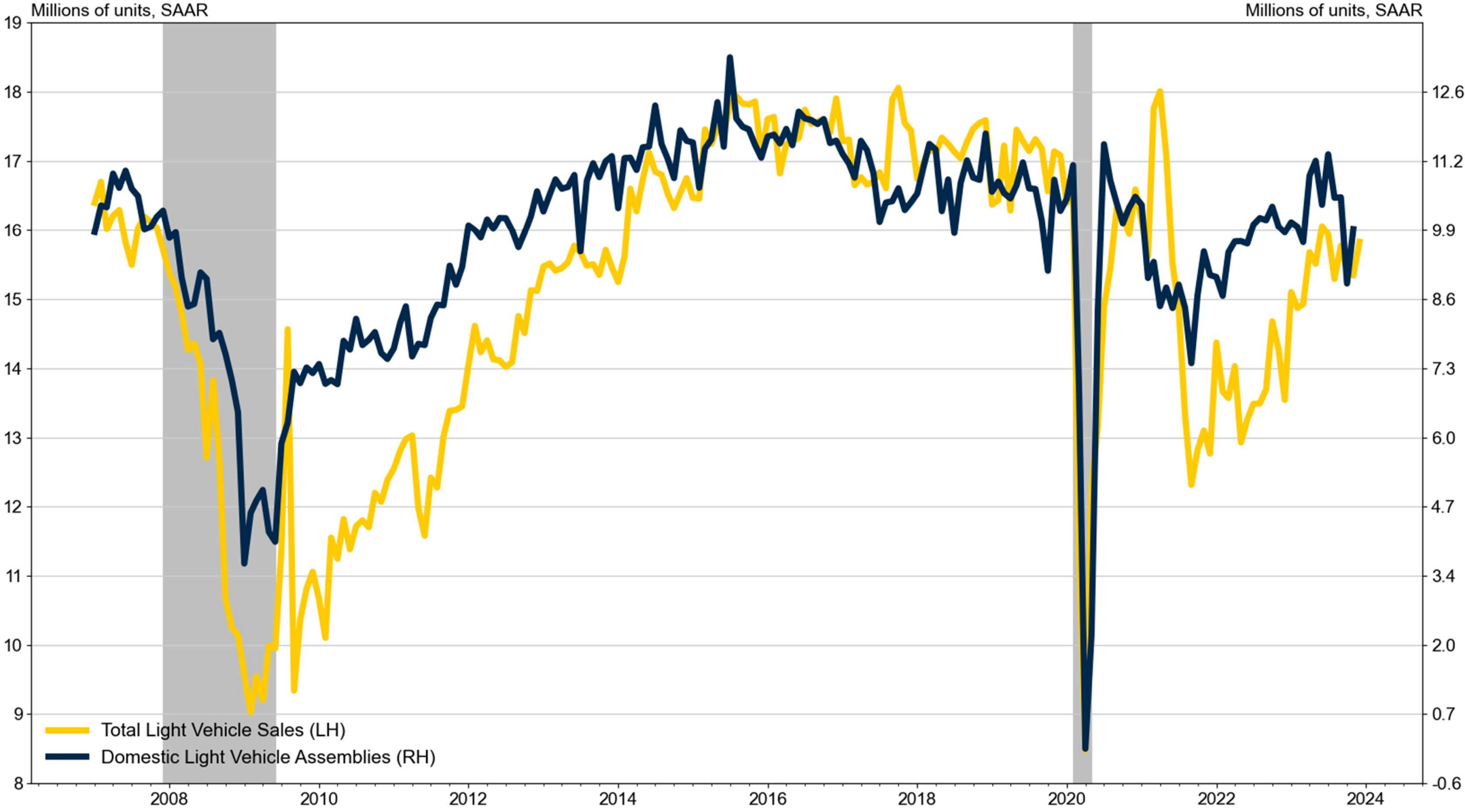
# Residential Housing Market Metrics



# Institute for Supply Management Diffusion Indices



# Domestic Light Vehicle Sales and Assemblies

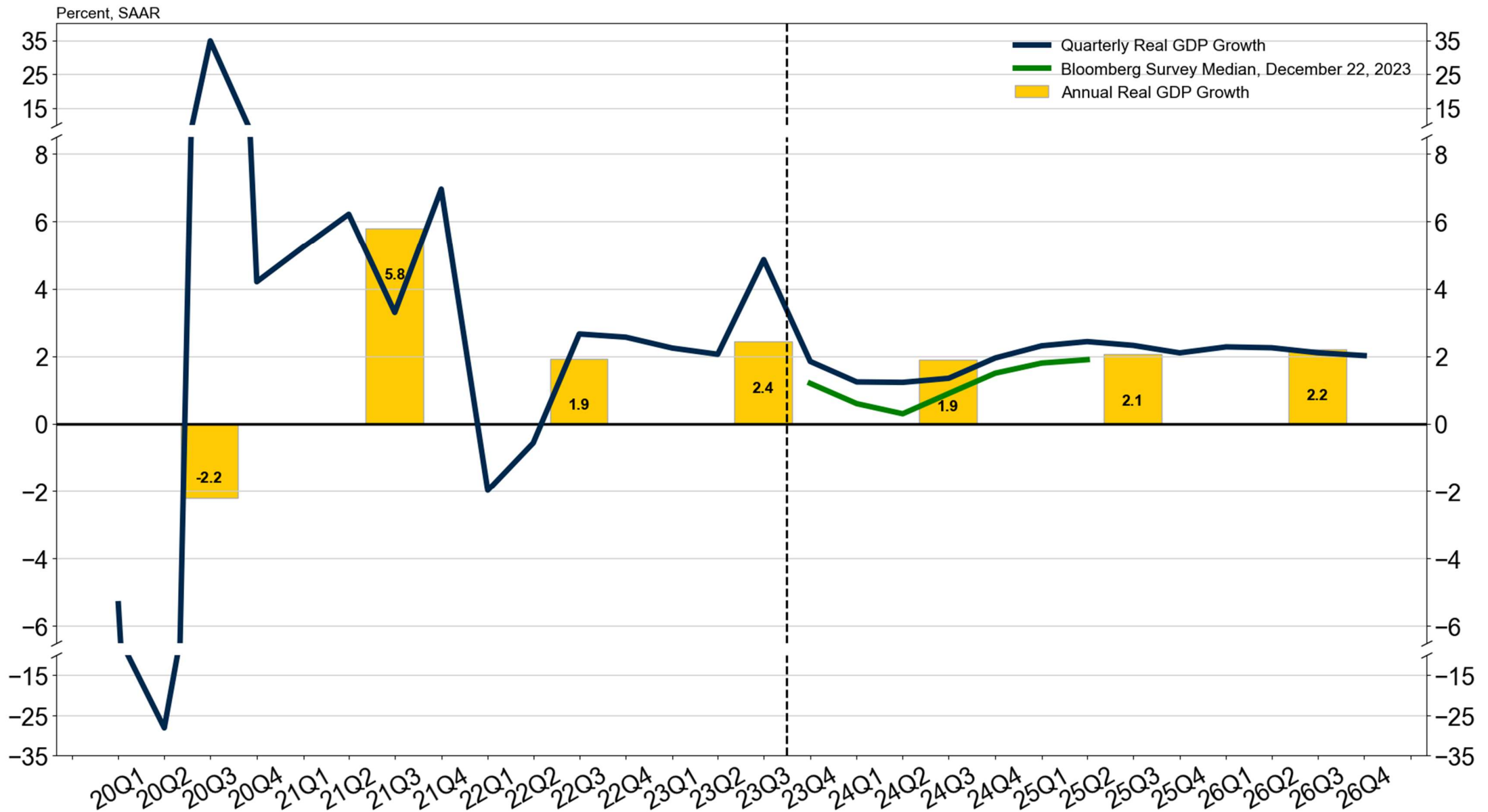


# Monetary and Fiscal Policy

- Inflation has decelerated sharply, with core near target
- Unless inflation reaccelerates, the Fed can focus on avoiding a recession
- We project gradual fed funds rate range cuts throughout the forecast
  - Rate cuts start this spring, and accumulate to ~200bps through 2026Q4
- We expect divided government to last beyond 2024 elections
- Only modest federal spending restraint for fiscal 2024–26
- Overall deficit stays around 6.0 percent of GDP, as interest expenses grow

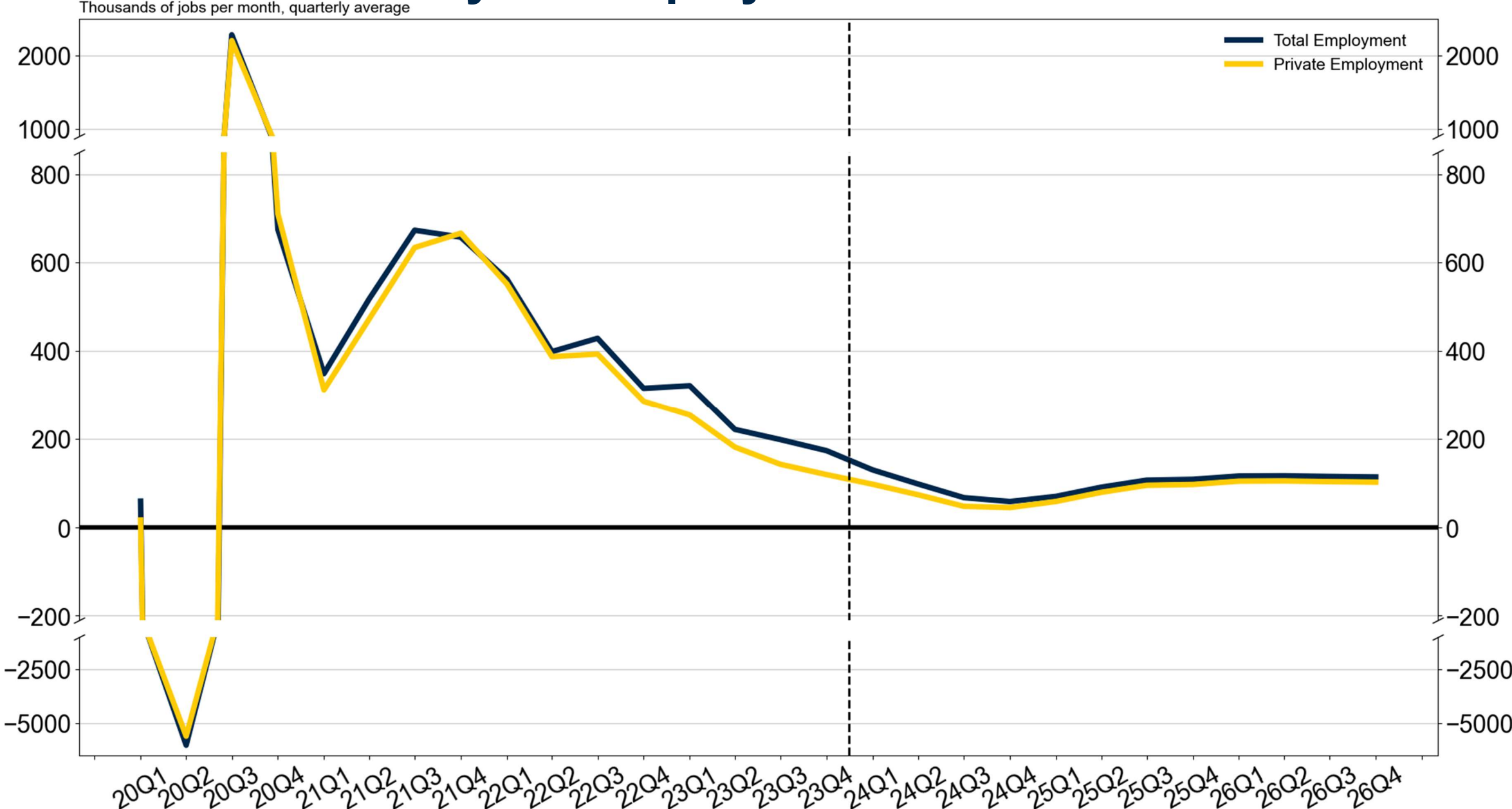
# U.S. Forecast

# Real GDP Growth

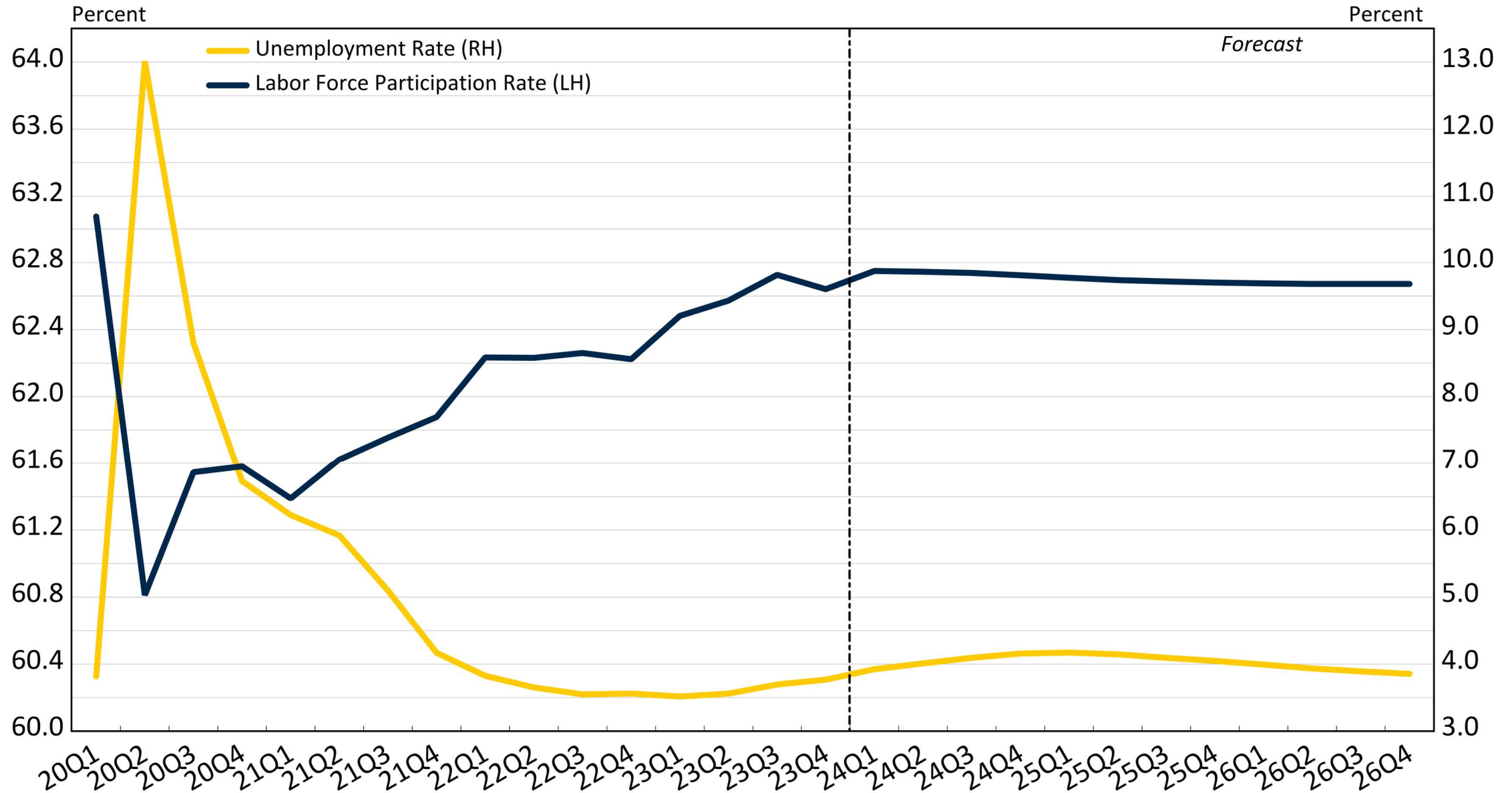




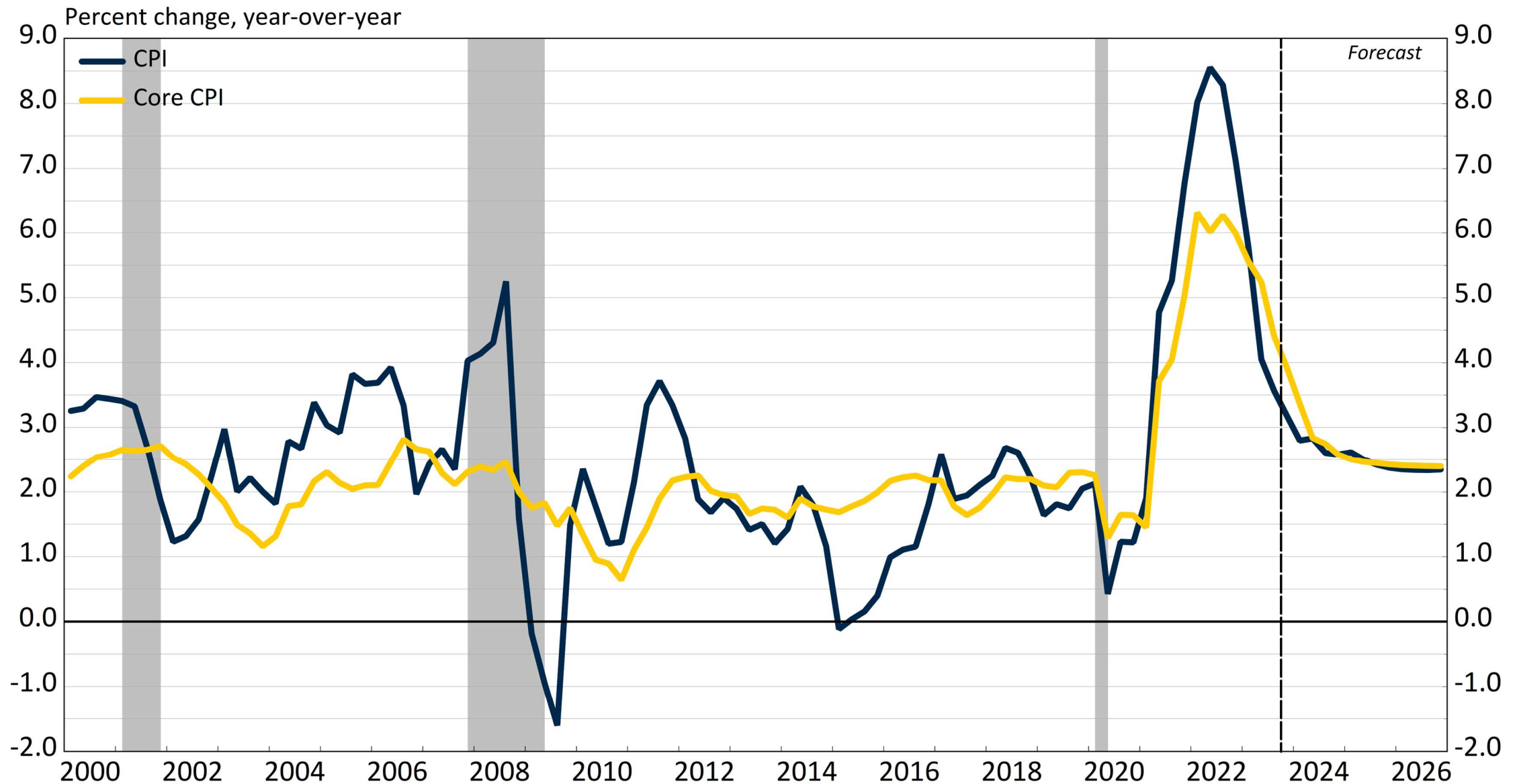
# Payroll Employment Growth



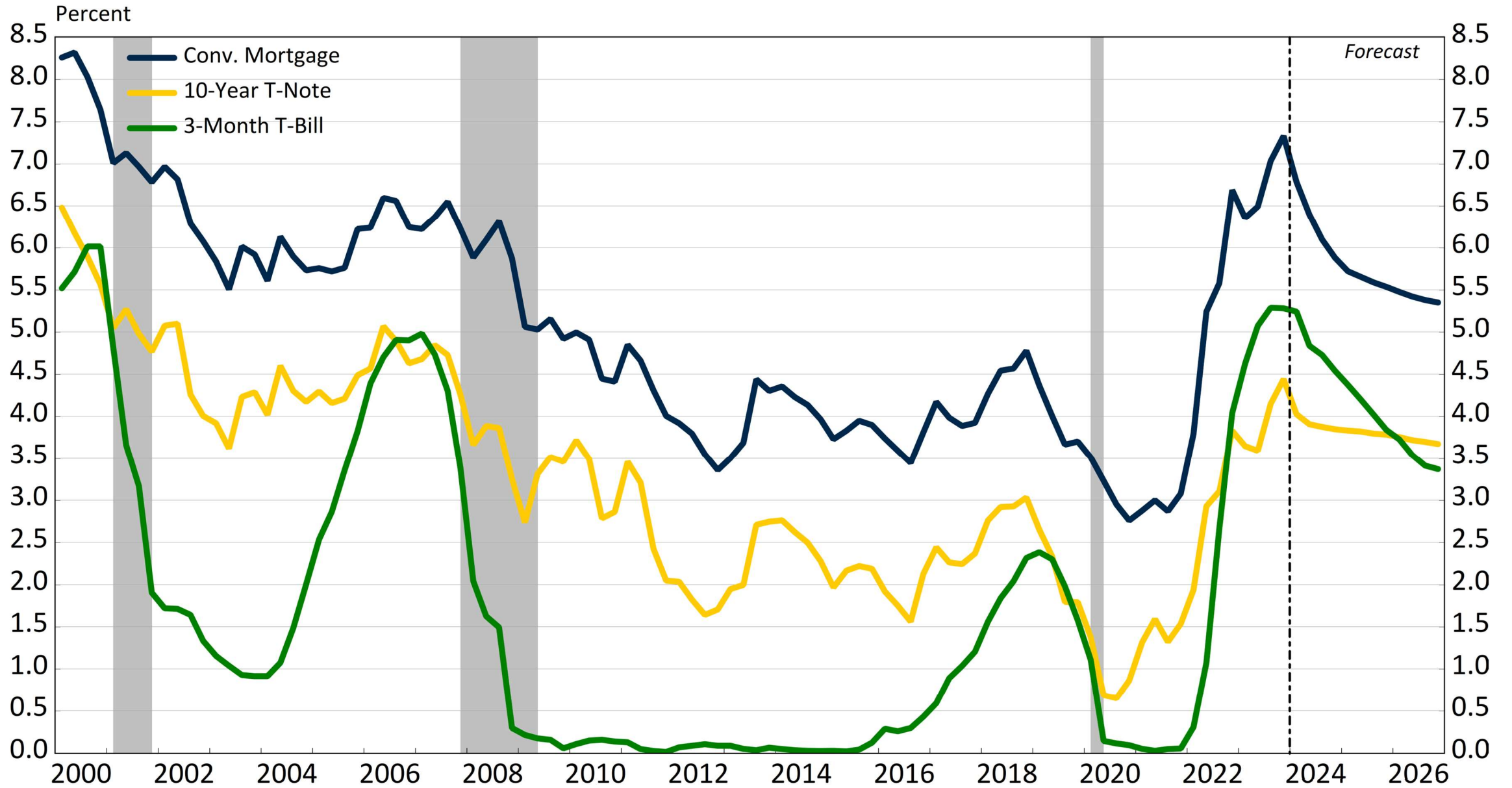
# Unemployment Rate and Participation Rate



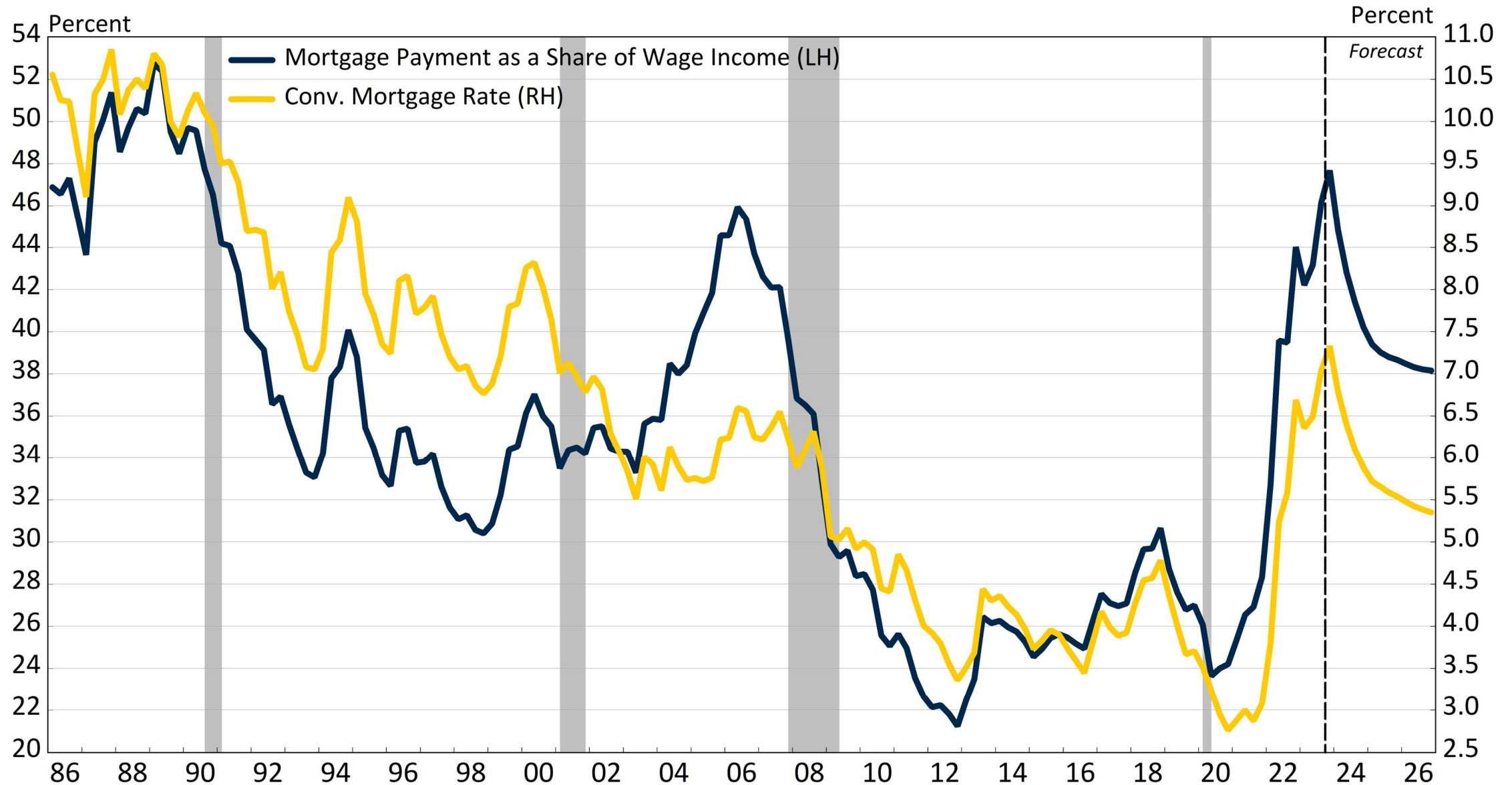
# Consumer Price Inflation (CPI-U)



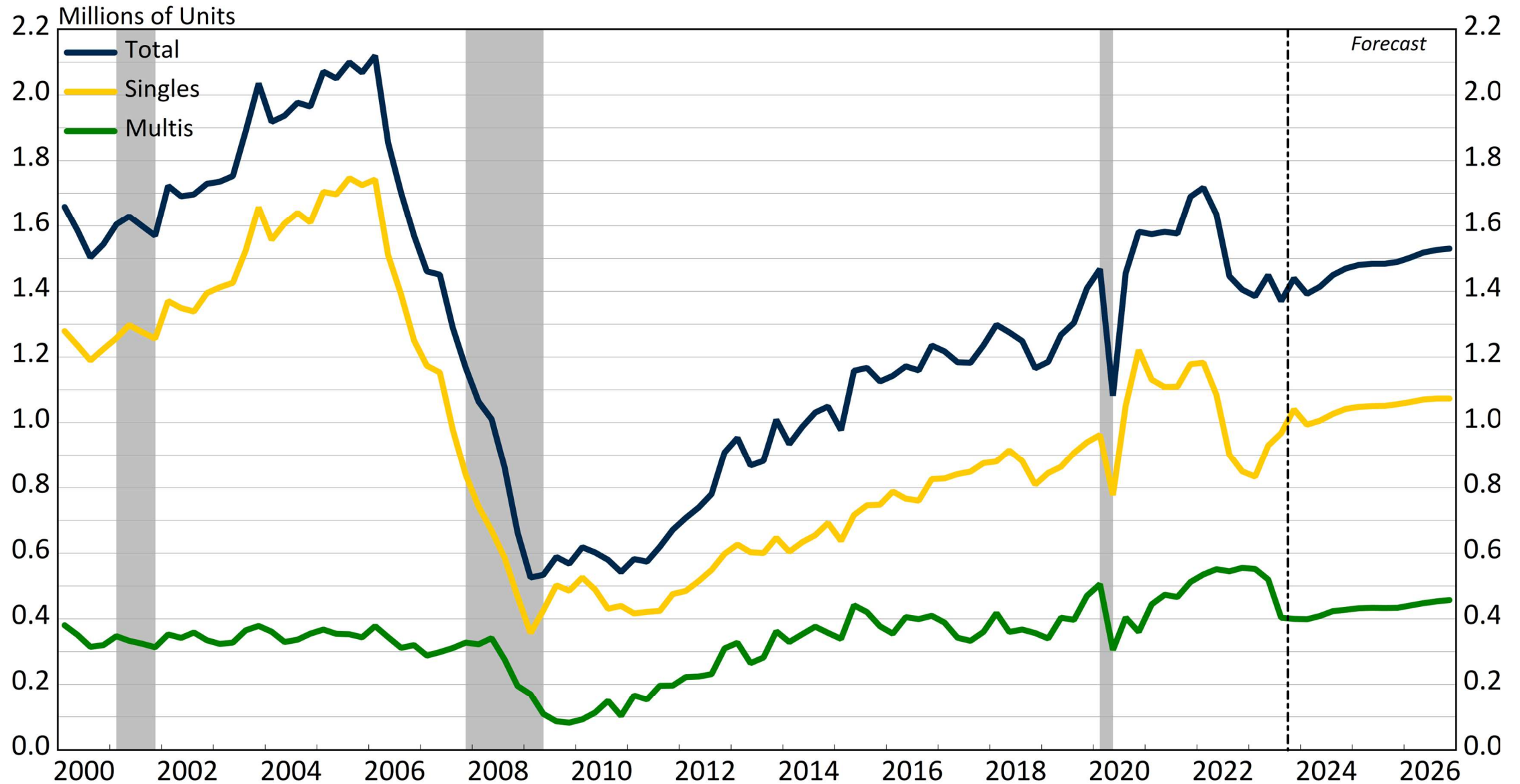
# Interest Rates



# Home Affordability



# Housing Starts



# Risks

- Economic Momentum Evaporating
- Monetary Policy/Inflation
- Commercial Real Estate
- Fiscal Trajectory
- Geopolitical Situation
- Population Growth

# **The Michigan Economic Outlook for 2024–2026**



Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference

January 12, 2024

**Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics**





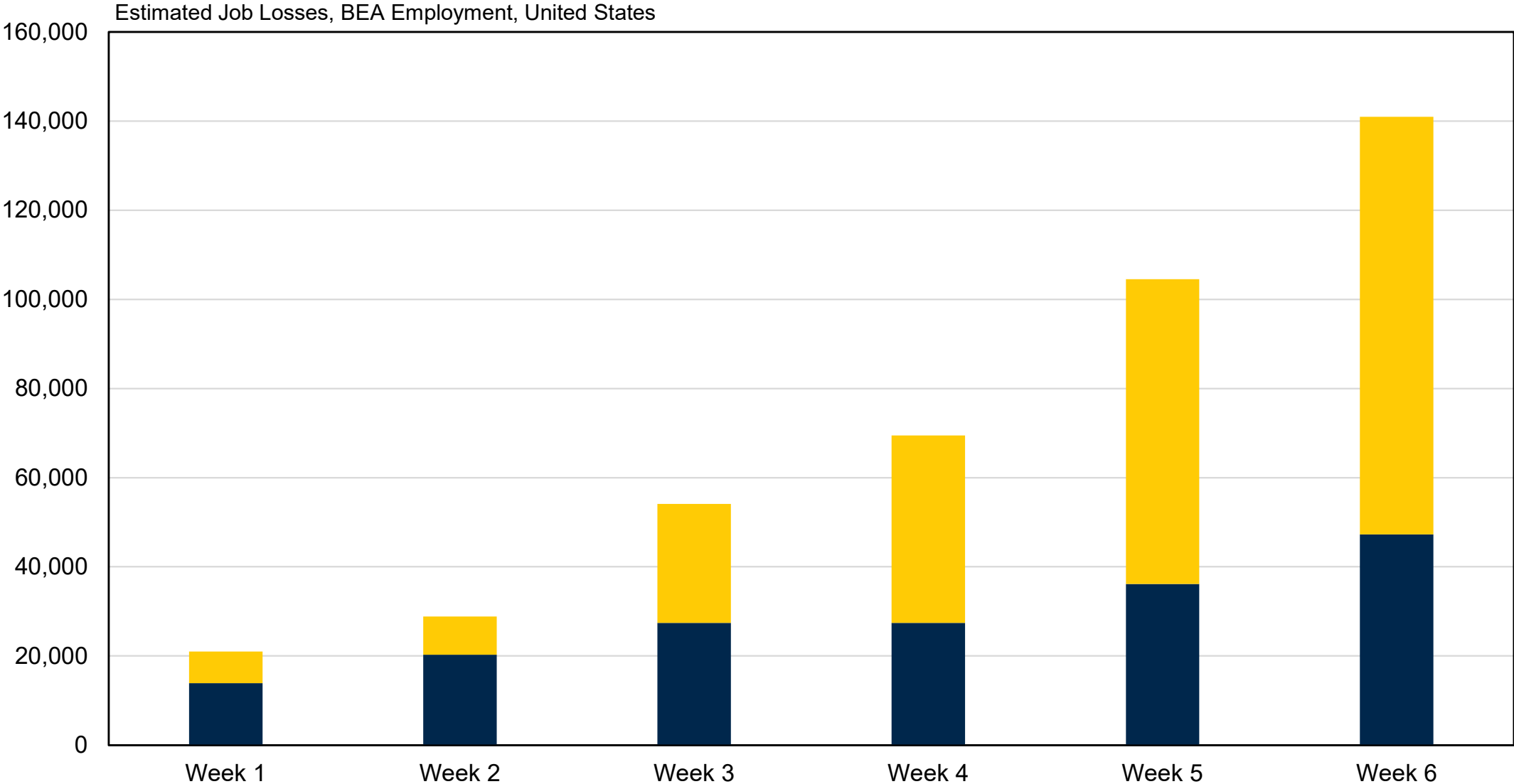
# The “Stand Up Strike” Revisited

# Timeline of the 2023 UAW Strike

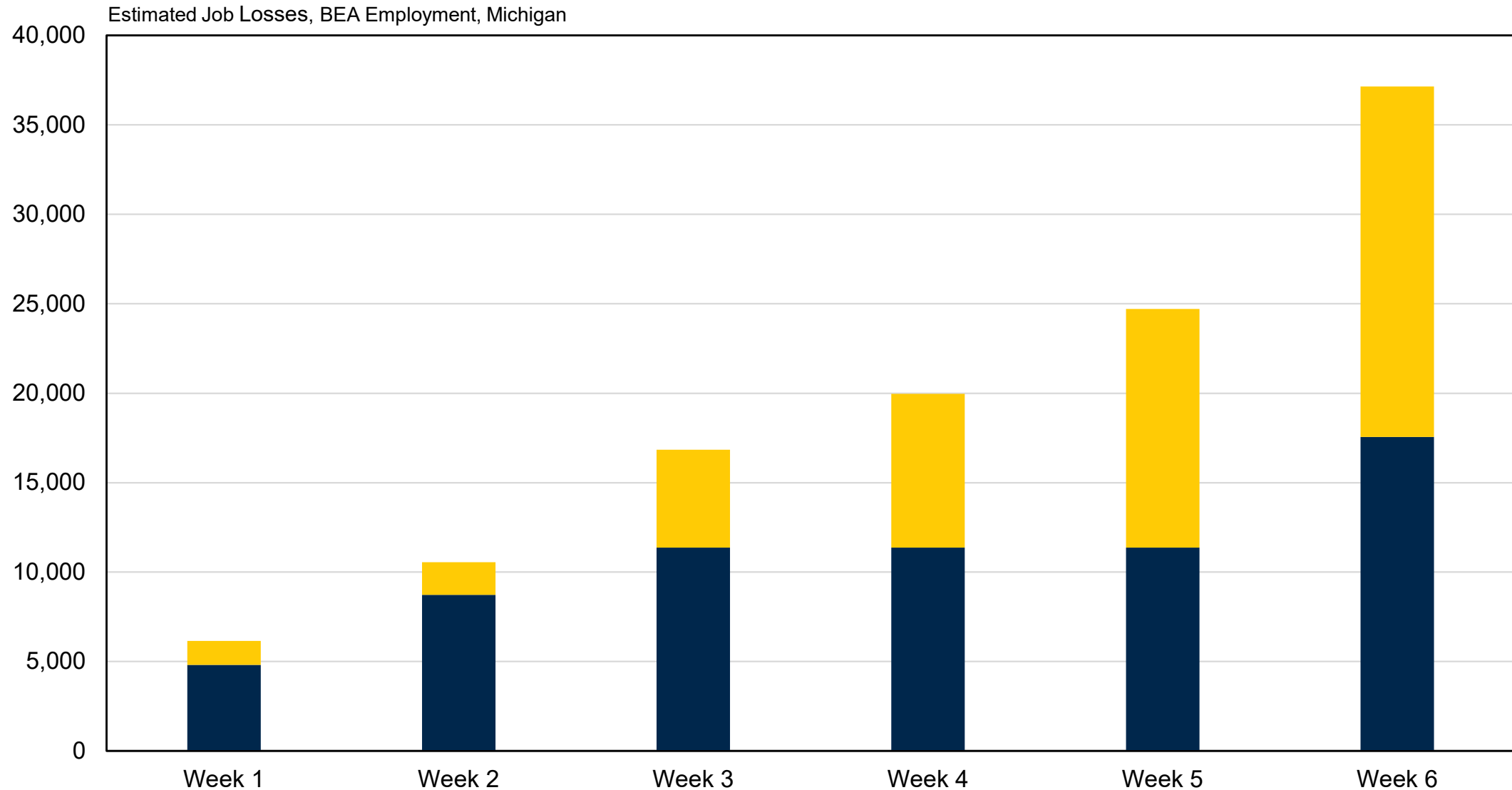
Date	Company	Plant	State	Striking Workers	Products
9/15/2023	Ford	Michigan Assembly	MI	4,800	Ford Ranger and Bronco
9/15/2023	GM	Wentzville Assembly	MO	3,900	Chevrolet Colorado and Express; GMC Canyon and Savana
9/15/2023	Stellantis	Toledo Assembly	OH	5,300	Jeep Gladiator, Wrangler, and Wrangler 4xe
9/22/2023	GM and Stellantis		MI	3,900	Warehousing/shipping of parts for customer repairs to dealerships and other retailers
	Part Distribution Centers		Rest of U.S.	2,400	
9/29/2023	Ford	Chicago Assembly	IL	4,500	Ford Explorer; Police Interceptor Utility; Lincoln Aviator
9/29/2023	GM	Lansing Delta	MI	2,600	Buick Enclave; Chevy Traverse
10/11/2023	Ford	Kentucky Truck	KY	8,700	Ford F-250–F-550, Expedition; Lincoln Navigator
10/23/2023	Stellantis	Sterling Heights Assembly	MI	6,200	Ram 1500
10/24/2023	GM	Arlington Assembly	TX	5,000	Tahoe/Suburban; Yukon/Yukon XL; Escalade/Escalade-V
10/28/2023	GM	Spring Hill Assembly	TN	3,600	Cadillac XT5, XT6, Lyriq; GMC Arcadia

Note: Estimates of the number of striking workers are calculated from information on the automaker websites.

# The Strike's Impact on National Employment Grew over Time



# Impact on Michigan Was Roughly One-Quarter of Total



# Income and Fiscal Impacts of the Strike

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
<b>United States</b>						
Total Employment Loss (BEA Measure)	21,000	28,900	54,100	69,500	104,600	141,000
Striking UAW Workers	13,900	20,300	27,400	27,400	36,100	47,300
Cumulative Personal Income Loss (\$ millions)	\$20	\$43	\$101	\$182	\$312	\$485
<b>Michigan</b>						
Total Employment Loss (BEA Measure)	6,100	10,600	16,800	20,000	24,700	37,100
Striking UAW Workers	4,800	8,700	11,400	11,400	11,400	17,600
Cumulative Personal Income Loss (\$ millions)	\$5	\$12	\$27	\$46	\$73	\$114
Cumulative Non-Business Tax Revenue Loss (\$ millions)	\$0.4	\$0.8	\$1.8	\$3.0	\$4.7	\$7.2

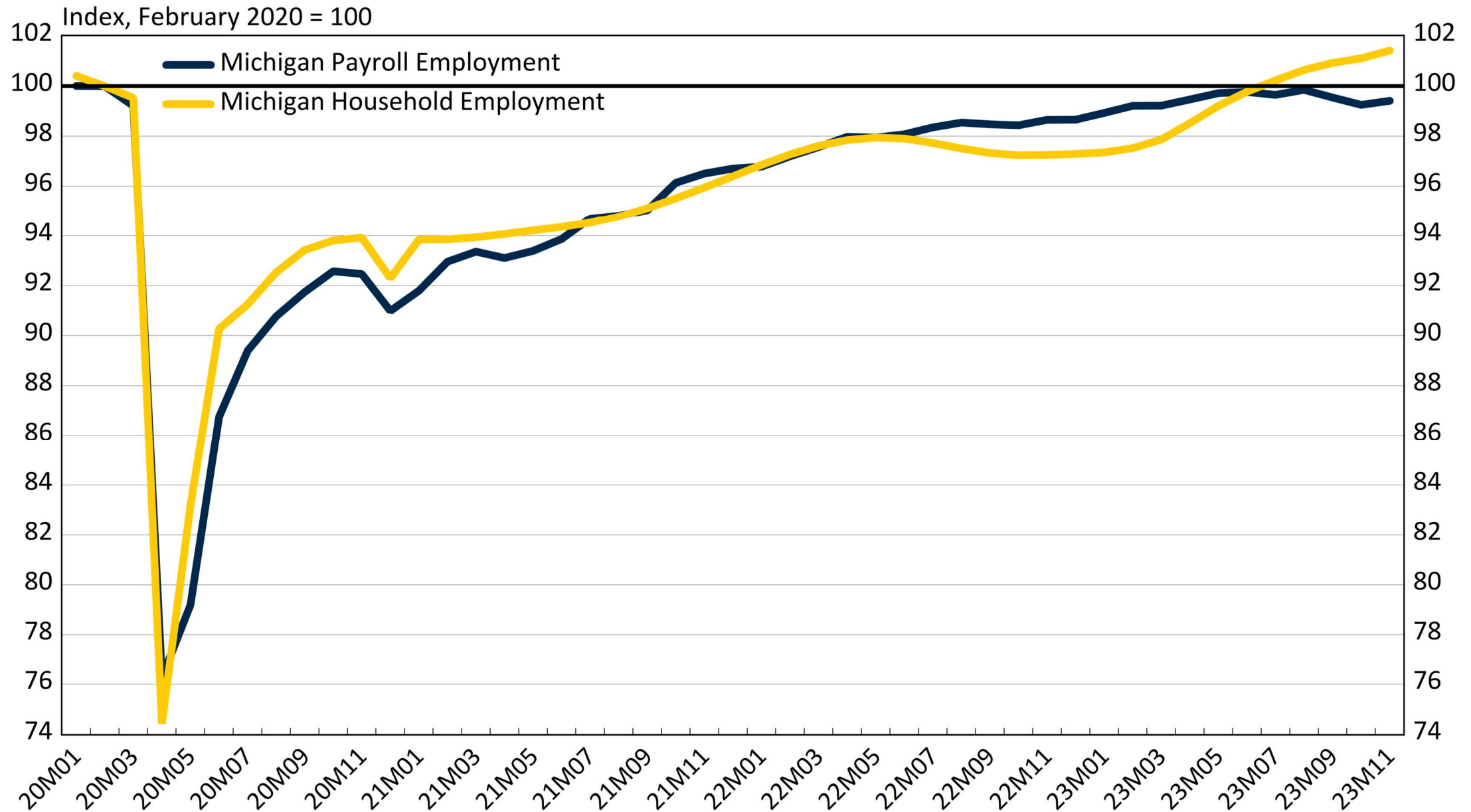
Notes: Simulated employment results and the number of striking workers are rounded to the nearest 100 workers.

Estimates of the number of striking workers are calculated from information on the automaker websites.

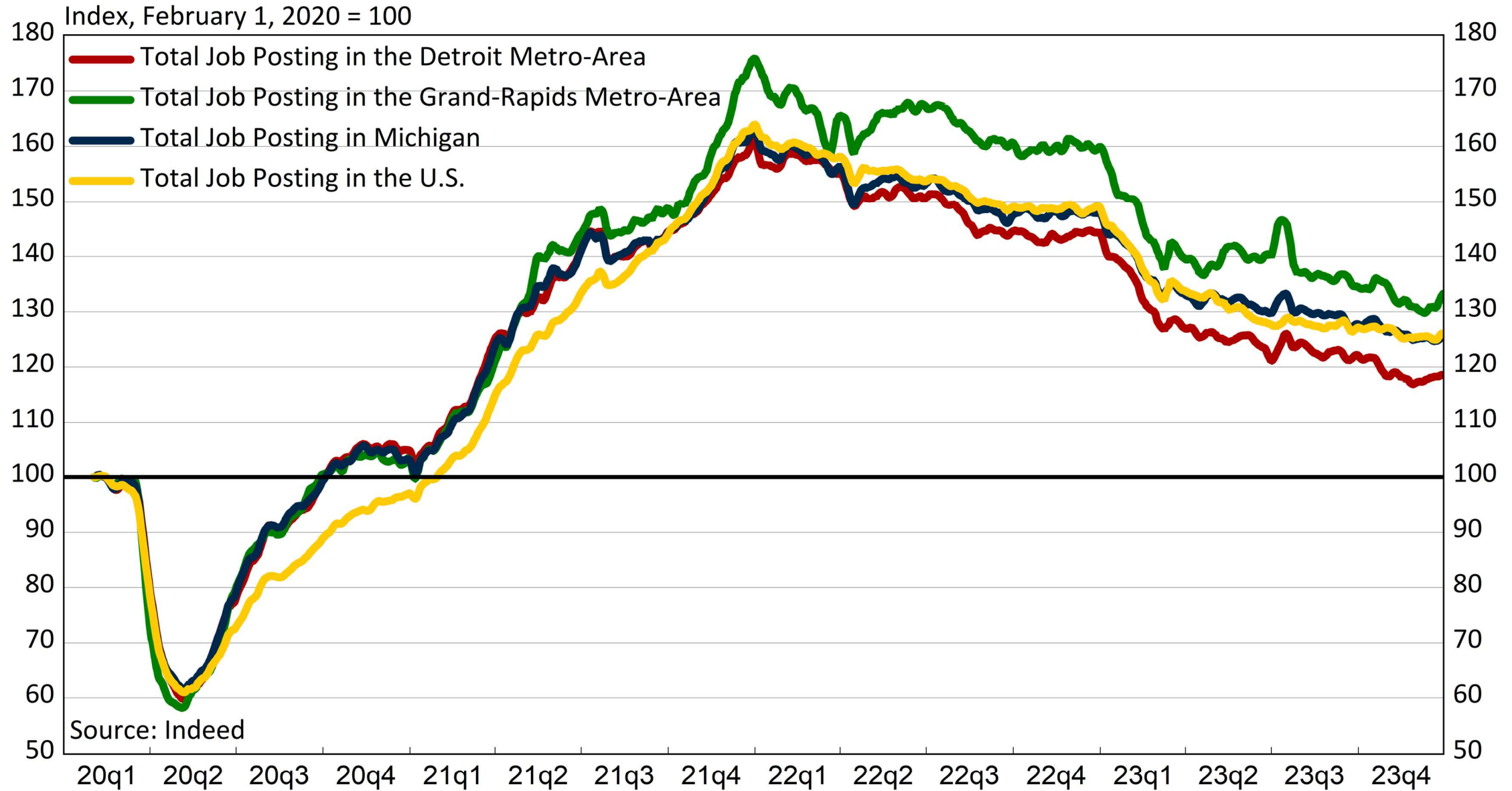
Impacts estimated by RSQE using the REMI PI+ model

# **Current State of the Michigan Economy**

# Michigan Household Employment Back Above Pre-Pandemic Level

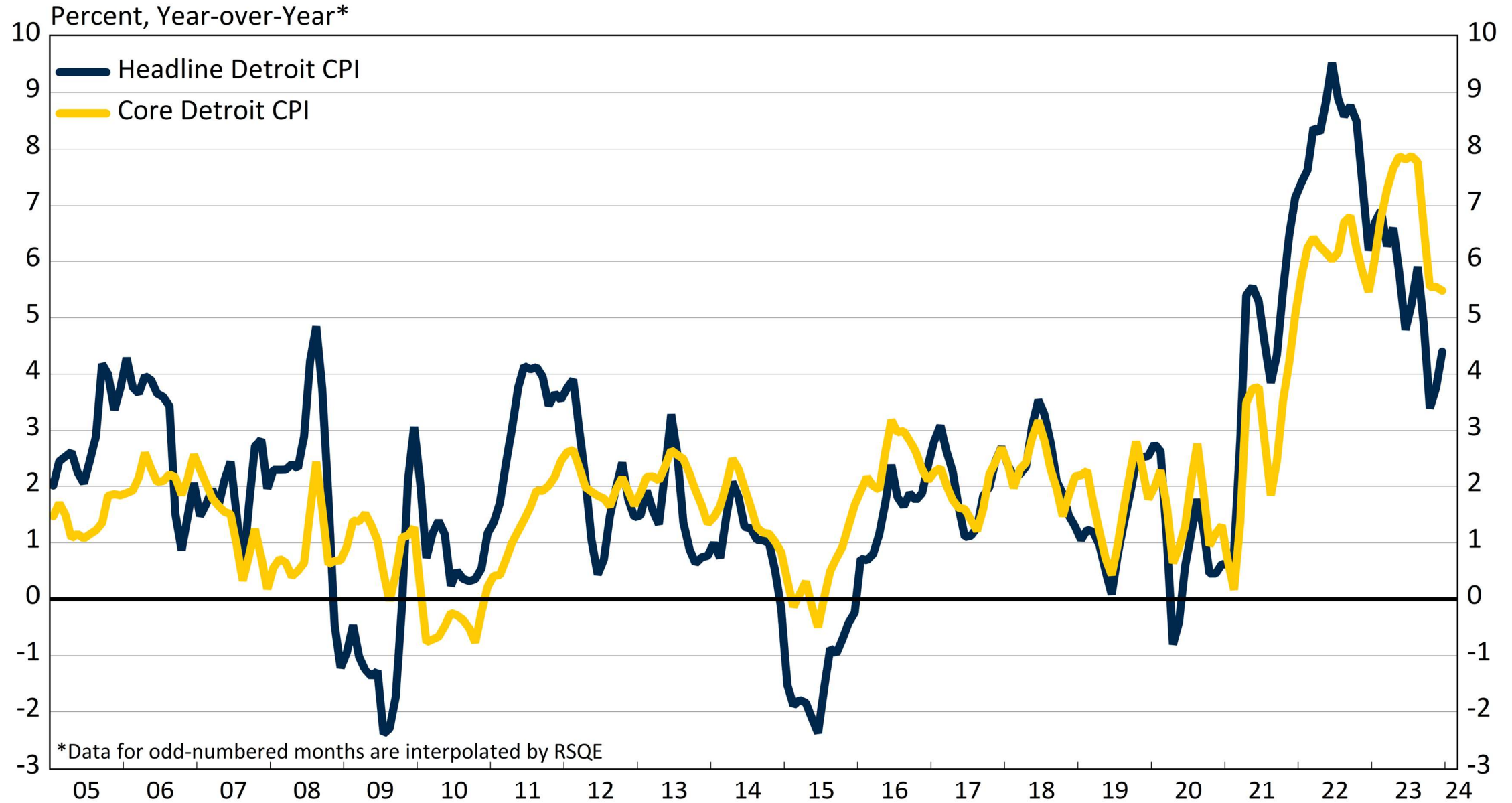


# Labor Demand Is Cooling Off



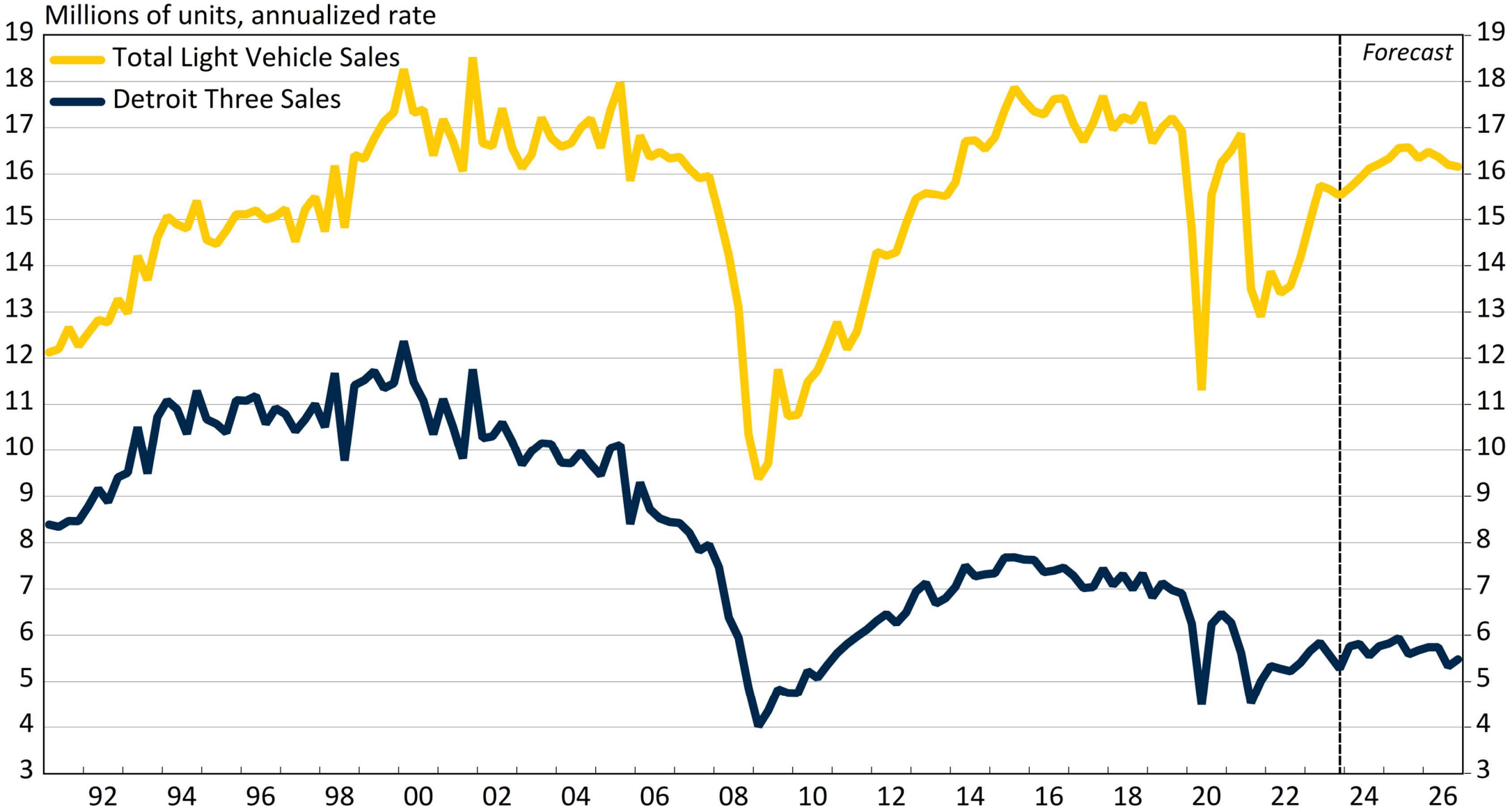


# Local Inflation Is Turning Around ... Slowly

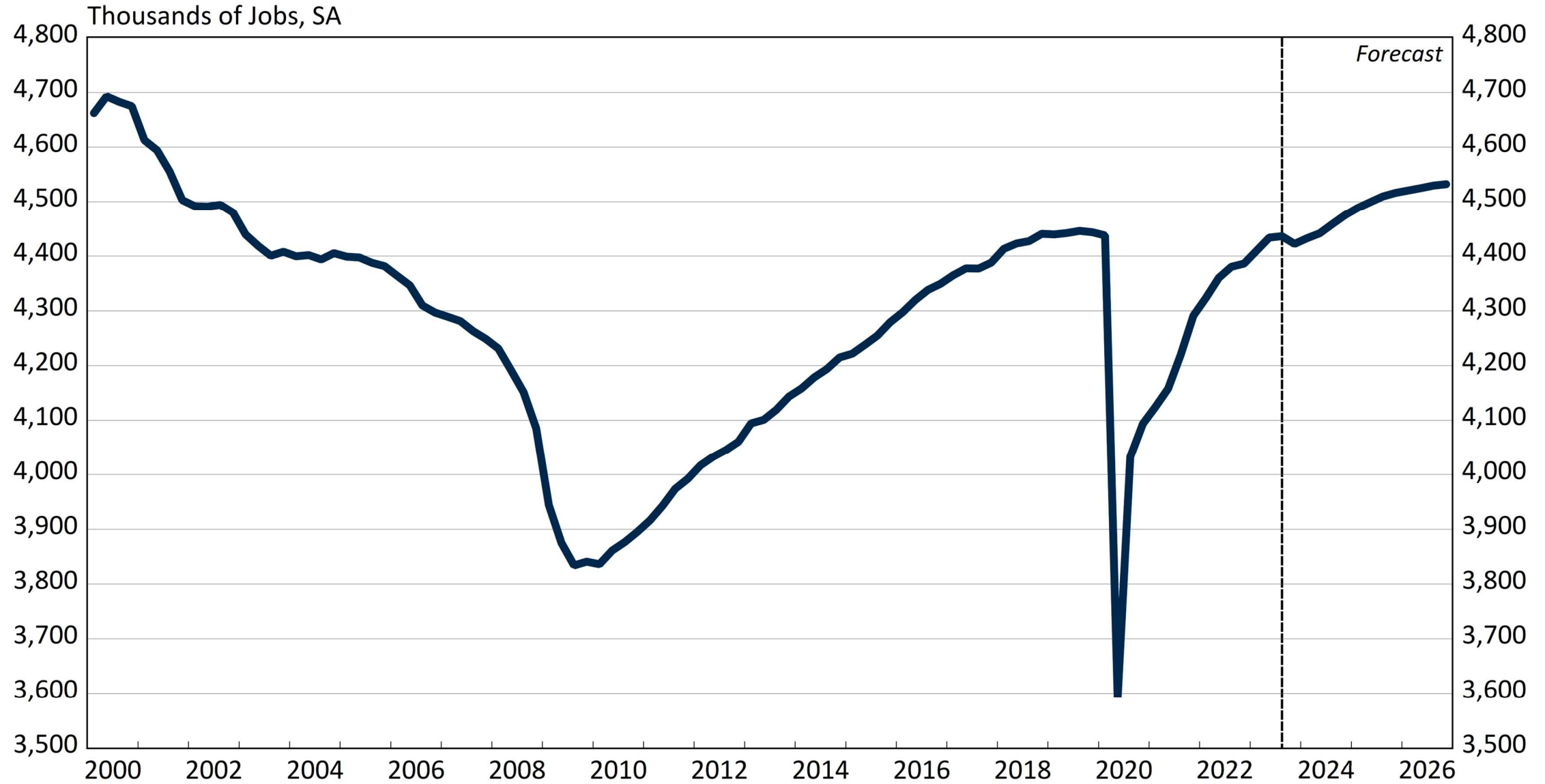


# Michigan Economic Outlook

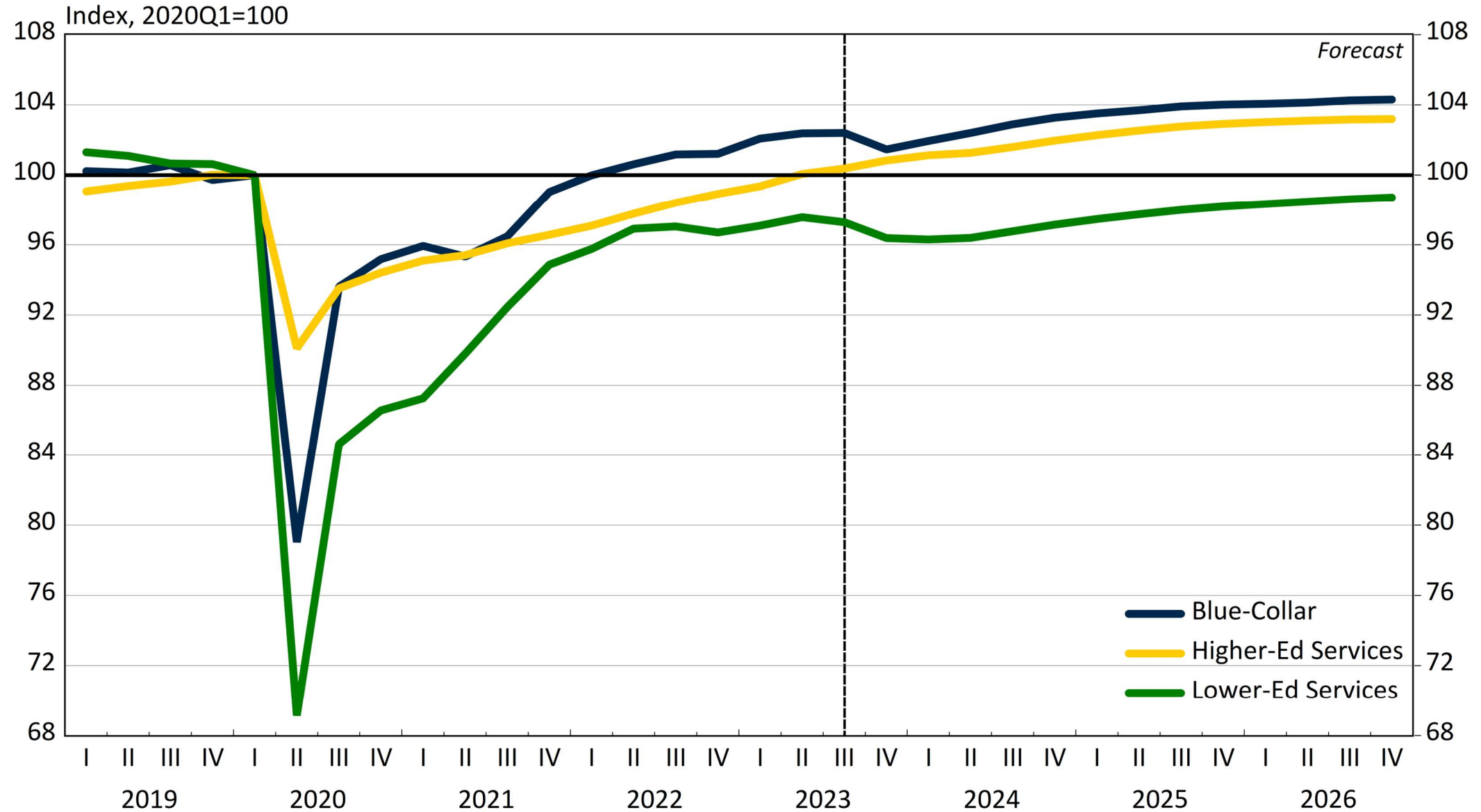
# Light Vehicle Sales Pick Up a Bit More



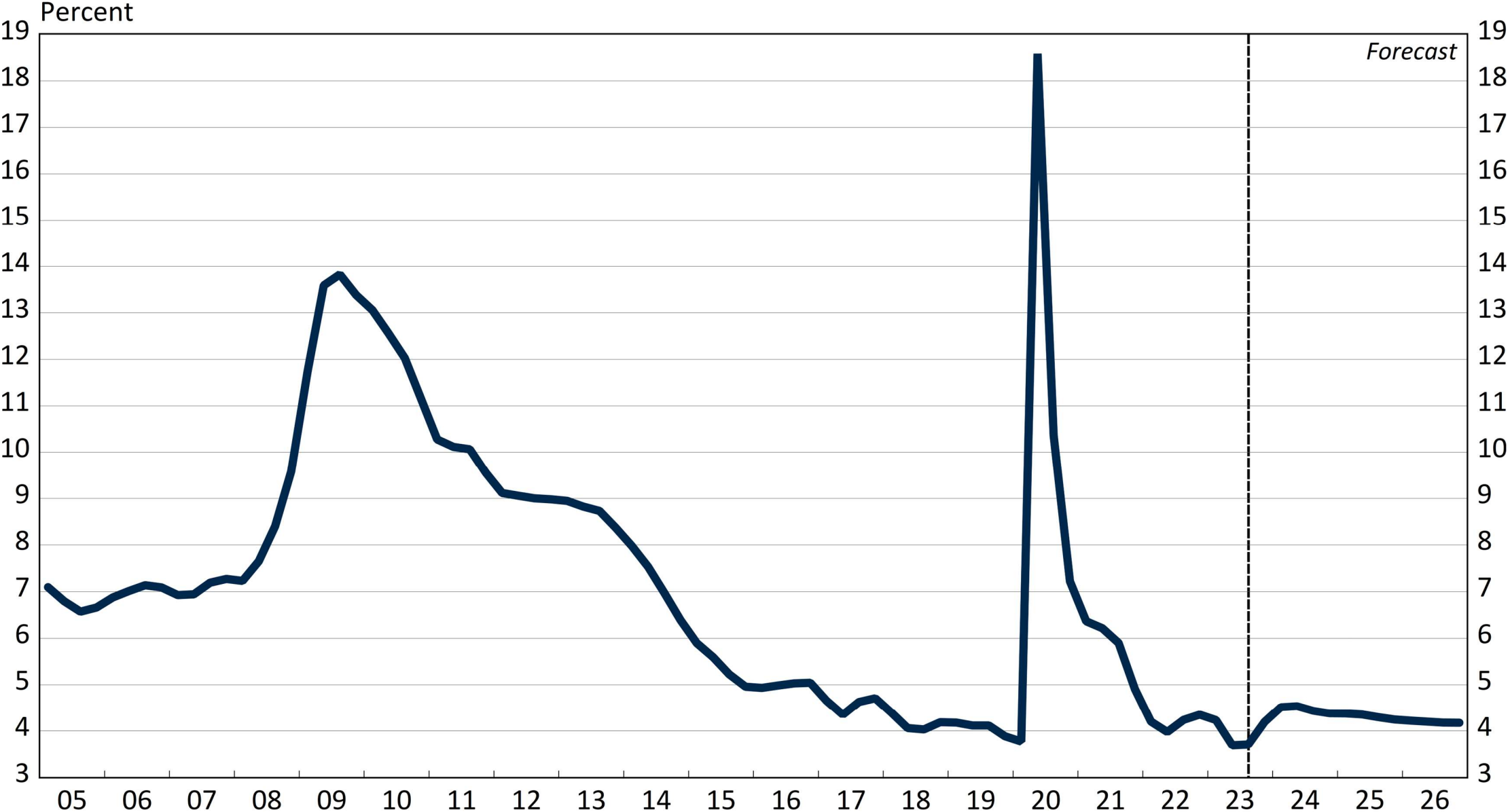
# Michigan Employment Grows at a Moderate Pace



# Fastest Growth in White-Collar Industries



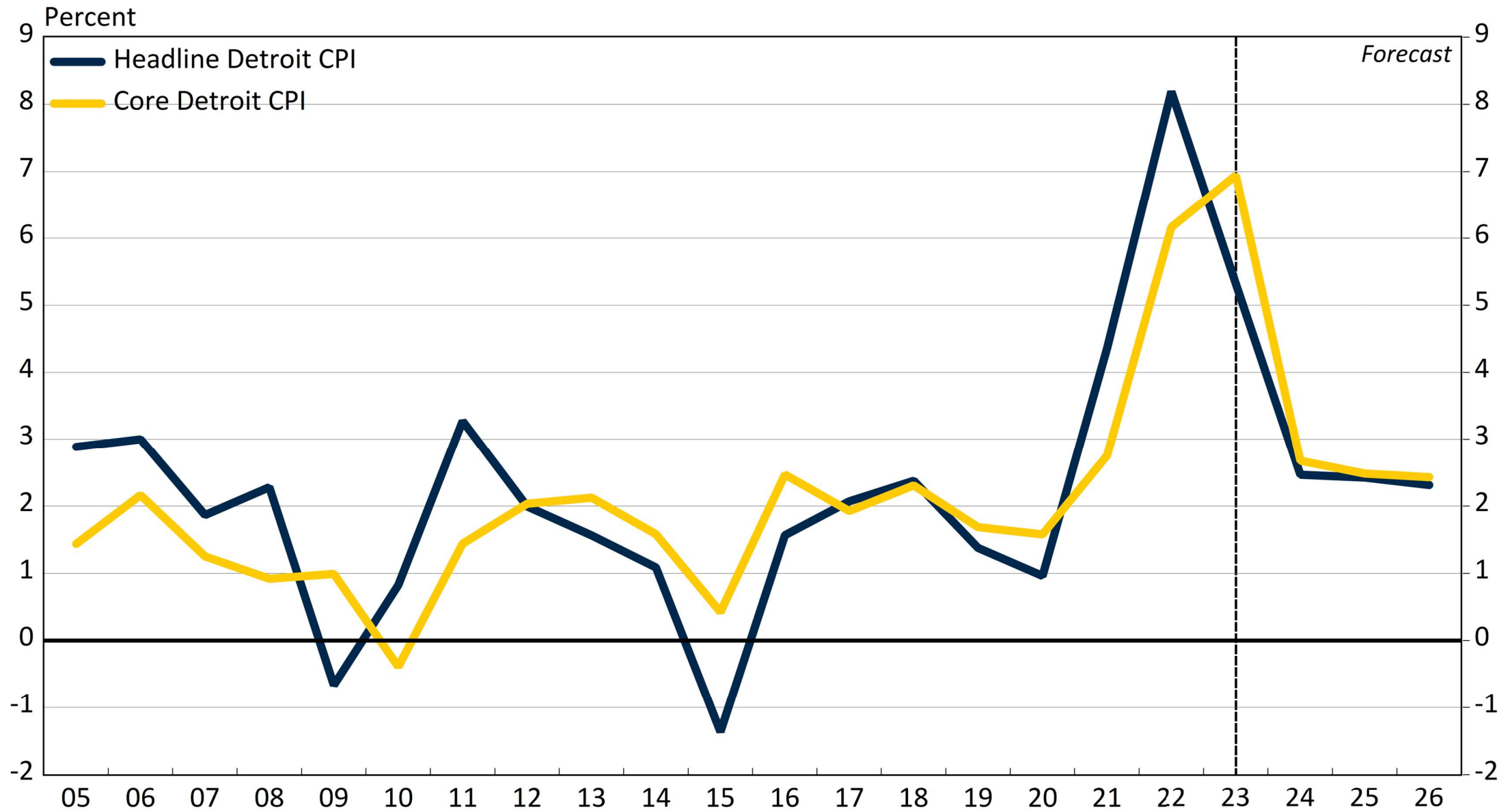
# Michigan's Unemployment Rate Ticks Up



# Michigan's Labor Force Participation Makes a Round Trip

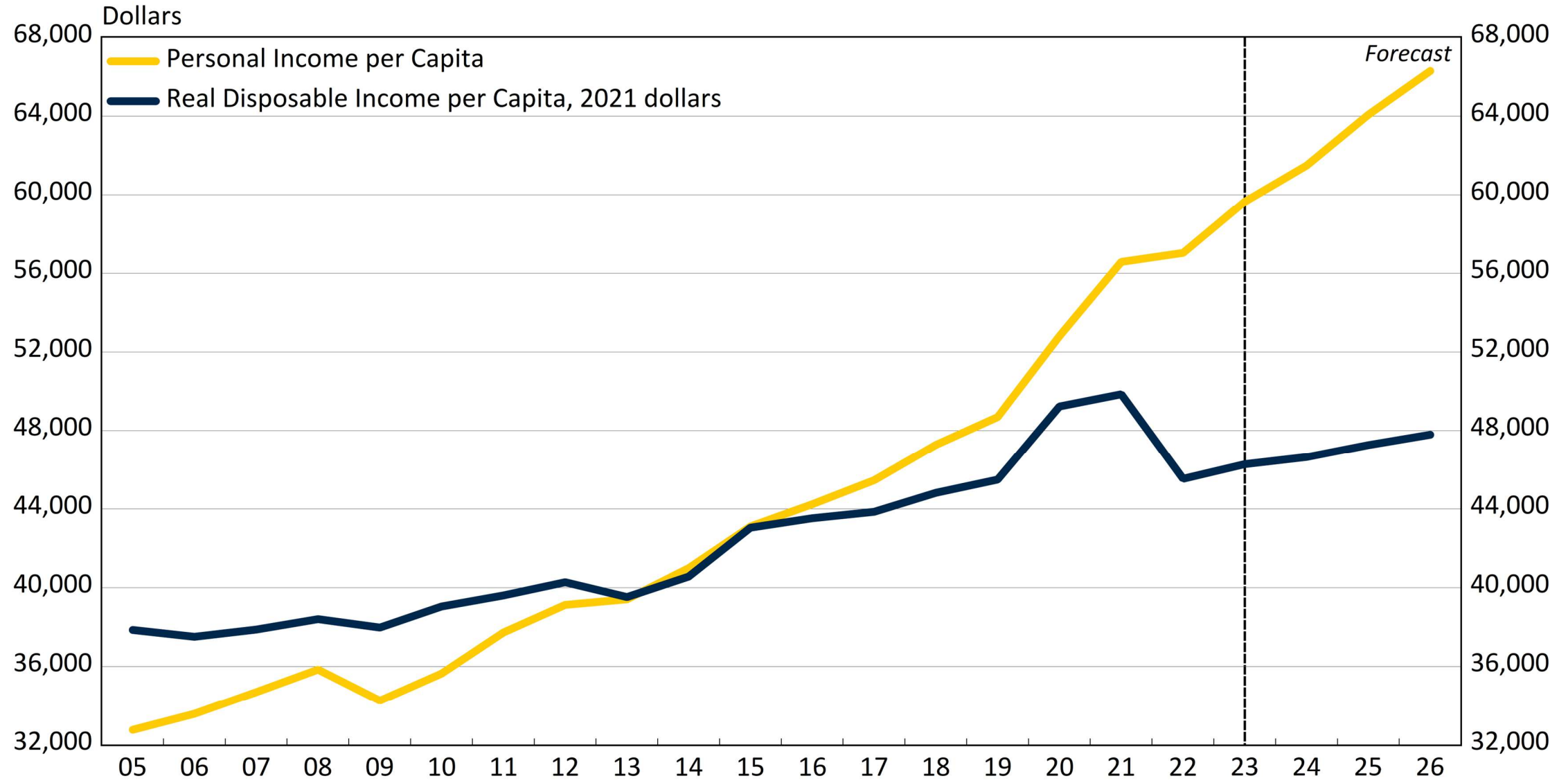


# Local Inflation Normalizes At Last

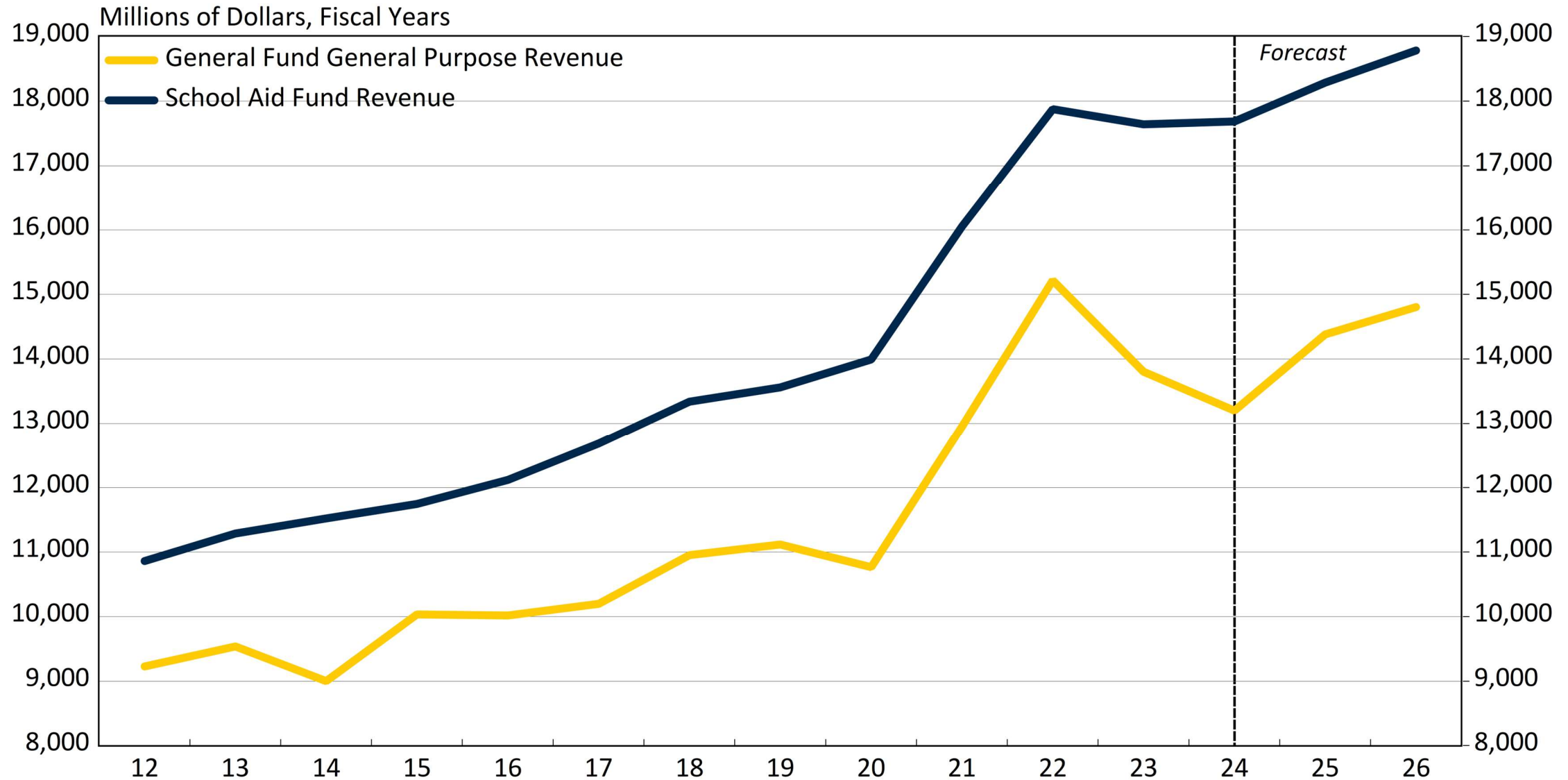




# Michigan's Living Standards Rise Slowly but Steadily



# State Tax Revenues Take a Breather But Remain above Trend



# Concluding Thoughts

- We are forecasting a slowdown in employment growth this year before growth picks up a bit in 2025–26
- The unemployment rate settles tops out at 4.5 percent in the first half of this year before edging down to 4.2 percent in 2026
- Real disposable income per capita in Michigan grows slowly but steadily over the next few years
- State tax revenue in fiscal 2026 is nearly \$9 billion higher than in 2019, but that is only 5.5% growth after adjusting for local inflation
- High interest rates and announced layoffs in the auto industry pose a significant near-term risk to the outlook



[lsa.umich.edu/econ/rsqe](https://lsa.umich.edu/econ/rsqe)