ECONOMIC OUTLOOK
AND
REVENUE ESTIMATES
FOR
MICHIGAN

FY 2025-26
THROUGH
FY 2027-28

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FOREWORD

This report includes a national and state economic forecast for calendar year (CY) 2025 through CY 2028. It also presents final General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP) and School Aid Fund (SAF) revenue for fiscal year (FY) 2024-25 and revised revenue estimates for FY 2025-26 through FY 2027-28. Estimates reported herein will be presented to the Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference on May 15, 2026, and will be used to facilitate the consensus estimating process.

This report includes House Fiscal Agency (HFA) analyses of important factors that will affect state and national economies through the year 2028, and estimates of the Countercyclical Budget Stabilization Fund, state compliance with the Constitutional State Revenue Limit, and GF/GP and SAF year-end balances.

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ECONOMIC OVERVIEW AND FORECAST

This section presents the economic forecast used by the House Fiscal Agency (HFA) to produce its revenue forecasts for FY 2025-26 through FY 2027-28. In developing the U.S. and Michigan forecasts, key macroeconomic data such as employment, interest rates, business investment, light vehicle sales, international trade, oil prices, and consumer spending are examined with the goal of combining these variables along with others into an overall snapshot of the U.S. economy for the past year, current year, and two subsequent years. The key segments for Michigan include the automotive sector, the labor force and employment, wage and salary income, and inflation rates.

The national economy remained resilient in CY 2025, with estimated 2.1% real GDP growth. While inflation has moderated significantly from its pandemic-related highs, progress toward the Federal Reserve's 2% target has stalled. In fact, the current Iran conflict has significantly increased global energy prices, putting upward pressure on overall inflation. The labor market remains stable but narrowly supported. Nonfarm payrolls have exhibited some recent strength, though gains remain concentrated in health care. The unemployment rate has held steady around 4.3%, but wage growth, job openings, and quits rates have cooled. Despite sentiment hitting historic lows, consumers continue to exhibit spending power, especially higher-income consumers, but momentum appears to be decelerating to what might be considered a more defensive posture. That said, the forecast assumes economic growth will experience a modest slowdown to 2.0% in CY 2026 and 1.9% in CY 2027 before rebounding to 2.2% in CY 2028.

Employment growth will slow to 0.2% in CY 2026 before rebounding to 0.3% and 0.7% in CYs 2027 and 2028, respectively. The unemployment rate will grow slightly to 4.5% in CY 2026 and 4.6% in CYs 2027 and 2028. Inflation is expected to rise 0.9 percentage points to 3.6% in CY 2026, due mainly to surging energy prices as a result of the Iran conflict, before declining to 2.9% in CY 2027 2.4% in CY 2028.

Michigan's economy and state revenue are significantly affected by the strength of the national economy. The Michigan outlook projects a moderately weaker employment picture than the national economy. After a drop in employment of 0.1% in CY 2025, the forecast assumes another slight decline of 0.2% in CY 2026 before returning to weak growth in CYs 2027 and 2028. Unemployment will drop from 5.1% in CY 2025 to a forecasted 5.0% in CY 2026, mainly due to a shrinking labor force, before rising to 5.2% in CYs 2026 and 2027.

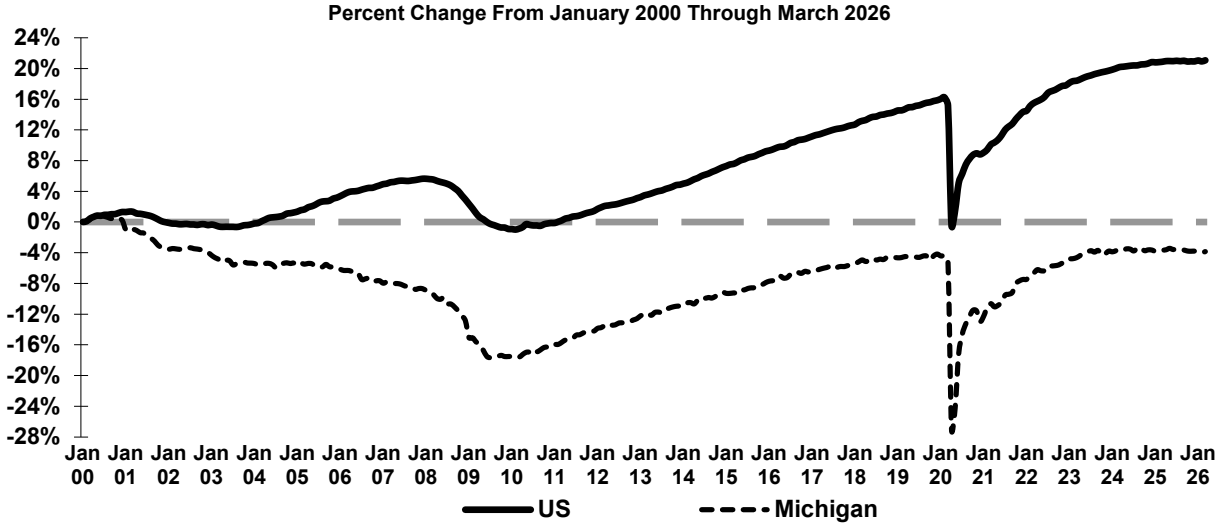
Total Wage and Salary Employment

Figure 1 shows the monthly percent change in total wage and salary employment for both the U.S. and Michigan from January 2000 through March 2026.

Figure 1

Total Wage and Salary Employment

Percent Change From January 2000 Through March 2026



U.S. Wage and Salary Employment

U.S. employment peaked in February 2001, and then began a long slide that did not end until August 2003. During this 30-month period, more than 2.7 million jobs were lost – about 91,800 jobs per month on average. This decline was followed by 53 consecutive months of job growth, and by January 2008, more than 8.1 million jobs had been added.

The recession which began in February 2008 led to 25 continuous months of employment declines during which almost 8.8 million jobs were lost. Job gains finally reappeared in March 2010, and during the 128-month span of job growth that ensued, U.S. wage and salary employment surpassed the pre-recession peak and by February 2020, total cumulative growth during the expansion topped 22.8 million jobs.

The sharp decline brought about by COVID-19 saw employment drop back to roughly the same level as January 2000, but through April 2026, 28.3 million jobs have returned and total employment is now 4.2% above pre-pandemic levels.

Michigan Wage and Salary Employment

Michigan endured more than a decade of job losses during the early 2000s, during which time wage and salary employment in Michigan dropped by almost 18% relative to January 2000. As the labor market began recovering from the Great Recession, steady job growth continued each year through 2019, although by the end of the decade annual gains were slowing. Still, by the end of 2019, total employment was within 5% of the January 2000 level.

As with employment nationwide, sharp declines occurred in March and April of 2020 as employment plunged well below Great Recession levels. Michigan has added back just under of 1.1 million jobs from the pandemic low point in April 2020, and is now approximately 0.6% above the pre-pandemic level in February 2020.

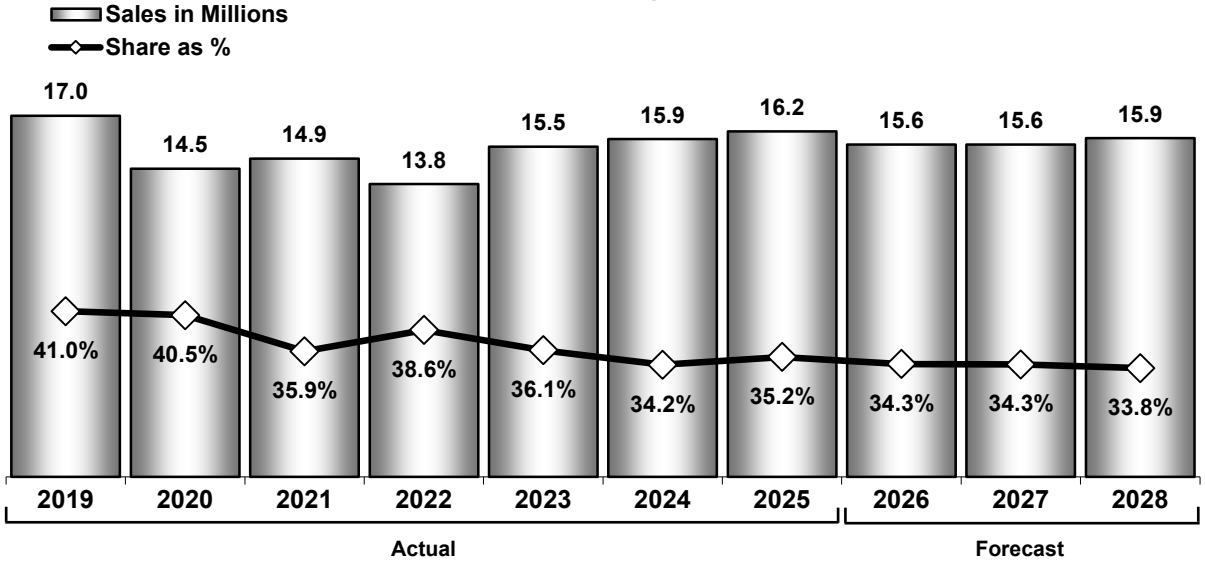
U.S. and Michigan Motor Vehicle Industry

Light motor vehicle sales totaled 16.2 million units in CY 2025, a 2.4% increase from the from the 15.9 million units sold in CY 2024. Light motor vehicle sales are forecast to total 15.6 million units in CY 2026, 15.6 million units in CY 2027, and 15.9 million units in CY 2028.

The market share of imports and transplants (vehicles with a foreign nameplate that are made in the U.S.) has stabilized in recent years. As shown in **Figure 2**, the market share of the Detroit-3 auto manufacturers was 35.2% in CY 2025 and is expected to decline to 33.8% by the end of the forecast horizon.

The level and composition of light motor vehicle sales, as well as the extent to which the domestic nameplates can retain market share, will have a direct impact on Michigan's economy. In CY 2026, the Detroit-3 auto manufacturers are expected to sell almost 5.4 million vehicles, which would translate to a 1.8% decrease from CY 2025. It is estimated that the Detroit-3 sales will remain steady at around 5.4 million vehicles in CY 2027 and CY 2028.

Figure 2
Detroit-3 Share of Light Vehicle Sales



U.S. Forecast Highlights

Real GDP increased at a 2.1% rate in CY 2025 and is forecast to grow by 2.0% in CY 2026, 1.9% in CY 2027, and 2.2% in CY 2028.

Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), is forecast to increase at a rate of 3.6% in CY 2026. It is projected to decrease to 2.9% in CY 2027 and 2.4% in CY 2028.

Wage and salary employment growth was 0.5% in CY 2025; it is forecast to increase by 0.2% in CY 2026, 0.3% in CY 2027, and 0.7% in CY 2028.

The national unemployment rate was 4.3% in CY 2025; it is forecast to increase to 4.5% in CY 2026 and 4.6% in CY 2027 and CY 2028.

Interest rates on three-month T-bills are expected to decrease from 4.1% in CY 2025 to 3.6% in CY 2026, 3.2% in CY 2027, and 3.1% in CY 2028 as the Federal Reserve gradually lowers interest rates.

Michigan Forecast Highlights

Michigan wage and salary employment decreased by 0.1% in CY 2025; it is expected to decrease by 0.2% in CY 2026 before increasing by 0.0% in CY 2027 and 0.1% in CY 2028.

Michigan's unemployment rate was 5.1% in CY 2025; it is forecast to decrease to 5.0% in CY 2026 before increasing to 5.2% in CY 2027 and CY 2028.

Michigan personal income grew by 4.4% in CY 2025; it is forecast to increase 3.3% in CY 2026, 3.2% in CY 2027, and 3.2% in CY 2028.

Michigan wage and salary income increased by 3.9% in CY 2025; it is forecast to increase 2.9% in CY 2026, 3.2% in CY 2027, and 3.3% in CY 2028.

Inflation (as measured by the Detroit Consumer Price Index) is forecast to increase 3.6% in CY 2026, 3.0% in CY 2027, and 2.6% CY 2028.

Additional details of the U.S. and Michigan forecasts are presented in **Table 1** on the following page.

Table 1
ECONOMIC FORECAST VARIABLES

	Calendar 2024 Actual	Calendar 2025 Actual	% Change from Prior Year	Calendar 2026 Estimated	% Change from Prior Year	Calendar 2027 Estimated	% Change from Prior Year	Calendar 2028 Estimated	% Change from Prior Year
United States									
Real Gross Domestic Product (Billions of 2012 dollars)	$23,358.4	$23,850.4	2.1%	$24,318.7	2.0%	$24,774.6	1.9%	$25,324.2	2.2%
Implicit Price Deflator GDP (2012 = 100)	125.422	128.970	2.8%	133.814	3.8%	137.693	2.9%	140.798	2.3%
Personal Consumption Deflator (2012 = 100)	123.658	126.911	2.6%	131.518	3.6%	134.882	2.6%	137.727	2.1%
Consumer Price Index (1982-84 = 100)	313.689	322.122	2.7%	333.565	3.6%	343.091	2.9%	351.379	2.4%
Consumer Price Index (FY) (1982-84 = 100)	311.581	319.997	2.7%	330.466	3.3%	340.988	3.2%	349.327	2.4%
Federal Funds Rate Interest Rate (Percent)	5.1%	4.2%		3.6%		3.3%		3.1%	
3-month Treasury Bills Interest Rate (Percent)	5.0%	4.1%		3.6%		3.2%		3.1%	
30-year Conventional Mortgage Rate Interest Rate (Percent)	6.7%	6.6%		6.3%		6.0%		5.8%	
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	4.0%	4.3%		4.5%		4.6%		4.6%	
Wage and Salary Employment (Millions)	157.7	158.4	0.5%	158.8	0.2%	159.3	0.3%	160.5	0.7%
Housing Starts (Millions of units)	1.371	1.356	(1.1%)	1.338	(1.3%)	1.335	(0.2%)	1.383	3.6%
Light Vehicle Sales (Millions of units)	15.9	16.2	2.4%	15.6	(3.6%)	15.6	(0.3%)	15.9	1.9%
Passenger Car Sales (Millions of units)	3.0	2.7	(8.5%)	2.6	(4.7%)	2.6	(1.8%)	2.6	1.4%
Light Truck Sales (Millions of units)	12.9	13.5	4.5%	13.1	(3.0%)	13.0	(0.0%)	13.3	2.0%
Import Share of Light Vehicles (Percent)	23.0%	22.4%		22.2%		21.9%		21.7%	
Detroit-3 Share of Light Vehicle Sales (Percent)	34.2%	35.2%		34.3%		34.3%		33.8%	
Personal Income (Billions of current dollars)	$24,905.9	$26,115.9	4.9%	$27,146.6	3.9%	$28,258.0	4.1%	$29,415.1	4.1%
Michigan									
Wage and Salary Employment (Thousands)	4,487.0	4,484.7	(0.1%)	4,476.6	(0.2%)	4,478.4	0.0%	4,482.4	0.1%
Transportation Equipment Employment (Thousands)	183.9	174.3	(5.2%)	173.0	(0.8%)	175.3	1.3%	177.0	1.0%
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	4.7%	5.1%		5.0%		5.2%		5.2%	
Personal Income (Millions of current dollars)	$645,847	$674,071	4.4%	$696,532	3.3%	$719,138	3.2%	$742,013	3.2%
Real Personal Income (Millions of 1982-84 dollars)	$221,104	$226,376	2.4%	$225,945	(0.2%)	$226,555	0.3%	$227,948	0.6%
Wage and Salary Income (Millions of current dollars)	$310,164	$322,281	3.9%	$331,742	2.9%	$342,248	3.2%	$353,441	3.3%
Detroit Consumer Price Index (1982-84 = 100)	292.354	297.498	1.8%	308.109	3.6%	317.242	3.0%	325.343	2.6%
Detroit Consumer Price Index (FY) (1982-84 = 100)	290.430	295.786	1.8%	305.198	3.2%	315.298	3.3%	323.336	2.5%

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

An economic forecast is based on the best information available at the time the forecast is prepared. Because information and foresight are not perfect, risks and uncertainties are inherent in any forecast, and variations in the underlying factors can exert either optimistic or pessimistic influences on the forecast. Some of the more prevalent risks are highlighted below.

Geopolitical Conflict and Global Economic Conditions

The Russia-Ukraine and Iran conflicts continue to present challenges on multiple fronts as countries respond politically, militarily, and economically. Certainly, a quicker end to the conflicts presents an upside risk, while a protracted or intensified set of conflicts and a more pronounced slowdown in global growth, is a downside risk to the forecast.

Inflation and Monetary Policy

Progress toward the Federal Reserve's 2% target has stalled amid renewed price pressures, including tariff-driven input cost increases and energy price increases as a result of the Iran conflict that have complicated the inflation outlook. The Fed faces an increasingly difficult tradeoff between price stability and maximum employment. While the forecast assumes that Fed will maintain a cautious approach through the balance of 2026 before beginning a cycle of easing, premature policy easing risks reigniting inflationary pressures, while maintaining a restrictive policy stance beyond what is necessary could lead to deterioration in the labor market and broader economy.

Labor Market Conditions

The forecast assumes a cooling labor market rather than a sharp contraction; however, if firms respond to weaker demand, margin pressure, and/or technology by accelerating layoffs, employment and wage growth could decelerate more quickly and be self-reinforcing.

Consumer Spending

Pandemic-era excess savings have largely been depleted and household debt levels are rising. Moreover, consumer sentiment is hitting historic lows. A pullback in consumer spending would have outsized effects on the broader economy.

GF/GP AND SAF REVENUE

Revenue estimates are based on the economic performance of the components of national and state economies discussed in the previous section. This section contains the House Fiscal Agency's May 2026 baseline and net General Fund/General Purpose (GF/GP) and School Aid Fund (SAF) estimates as well as recommended revisions from the January 2026 Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference (**Table 2**), detailed net GF/GP estimates (**Table 3**), and detailed net SAF (**Table 4**) estimates. Also, included in this section are estimated year-end balances for GF/GP, the SAF, and the budget stabilization fund (BSF), and the state revenue limit calculation.

Baseline and Net GF/GP and SAF Revenue Estimates

Baseline revenue does not include the impact of partial-year policy changes or certain other policy changes that have recently been adopted. Baseline estimates are comparable across fiscal years and demonstrate the changes to state revenue that are driven by changes in the economy. The final total combined baseline GF/GP and SAF revenue was $36,052.1 million in FY 2024-25. It is forecast to increase 3.8% in FY 2025-26, 2.2% in FY 2026-27, and 2.3% in FY 2027-28.

Net revenue captures the effects of all policy changes and represents actual resources available. Final total net GF/GP and SAF revenue was $33,194.7 million in FY 2024-25, which is a 1.8% increase from FY 2023-24. It is forecast to increase 1.7% in FY 2025-26, 1.2% in FY 2026-27, and 2.6% in FY 2027-28.

Table 2 reports GF/GP and SAF revenue in terms of baseline and net revenue. It also shows the January 2026 adjusted consensus estimates and the recommended revisions to these estimates for FY 2025-26 through FY 2027-28. The January 2026 adjusted consensus estimates include the January 2026 consensus estimates plus enacted tax changes since January 2026.

The recommended revision for FY 2025-26 is an increase of $497.2 million. Strong gross individual income tax (IIT) collections and use tax collections offset weaker sales tax revenues increasing the GF/GP estimate. Strong IIT, online gaming revenues, and state education tax revenue offset weaker sales tax revenue raising anticipated SAF revenue. The recommended revisions for FY 2026-27 and FY 2027-28 are an increase of $541.7

million and increase of $626.1 million, respectively. Revisions to GF/GP and SAF in FY 2026-27 and FY 2027-28 are substantially due to the same reasons noted above for FY 2025-26.

GF/GP Revenue by Source

GF/GP Net Tax Revenue

Table 3 - GF/GP net tax revenue increased 0.1% to $13,349.3 million in FY 2024-25. GF/GP tax revenue in FY 2025-26 is estimated to be $13,695.3 million, an increase of $346.0 million, and $13,691.8 million in FY 2026-27, a decrease of $3.5 million. GF/GP tax revenue is estimated to increase 3.8% in FY 2027-28.

Total GF/GP Net Revenue

Net GF/GP revenue includes non-tax revenue and represents the amount available for expenditures. Final net GF/GP revenue was $14,481.3 million in FY 2024-25; it is forecast to be $14,436.7 million in FY 2025-26, a decrease of $44.6 million, and $14,373.9 million in FY 2026-27, a decrease of $62.8 million. Net GF/GP revenue is estimated to increase 3.2% in FY 2027-28.

SAF Revenue by Source

Total Net SAF Revenue

Table 4 - Final net SAF revenue decreased by 3.5% to $18,713.4 million in FY 2024-25. Net SAF revenue is forecast to be $19,330.0 million in FY 2025-26, an increase of $616.6 million. Net SAF revenue is estimated to increase 2.5% in FY 2026-27 to $19,810.5 million and 2.2% in FY 2027-28.

Table 2

HFA MAY 2026 REVENUE ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025-26 THROUGH FY 2027-28

(Millions of Dollars)

	Final FY 2024-25	HFA Est. FY 2025-26	HFA Est. FY 2026-27	HFA Est. FY 2027-28	FY 2025-26 % Change	FY 2026-27 % Change	FY 2027-28 % Change
Baseline							
GF/GP	$17,206.5	$17,982.7	$18,323.0	$18,733.8	4.5%	1.9%	2.2%
SAF	18,845.6	19,450.5	19,940.9	20,394.2	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%
Total	**$36,052.1**	**$37,433.2**	**$38,263.9**	**$39,128.1**	3.8%	2.2%	2.3%
Net							
GF/GP	$14,481.3	$14,436.7	$14,373.9	$14,829.3	(0.3%)	(0.4%)	3.2%
SAF	18,713.4	19,330.0	19,810.5	20,246.7	3.3%	2.5%	2.2%
Total	**$33,194.7**	**$33,766.7**	**$34,184.5**	**$35,076.1**	1.7%	1.2%	2.6%
January 2026 CREC (Adjusted Net)							
Net							
GF/GP	$14,481.3	$14,134.1	$14,074.5	$14,484.3			
SAF	18,713.5	19,135.4	19,568.3	19,965.7			
Total	**$33,194.7**	**$33,269.5**	**$33,642.8**	**$34,450.0**			
Recommended Net Revision							
Net							
GF/GP	$0.0	$302.7	$299.5	$345.0			
SAF	(0.1)	194.5	242.2	281.1			
Total	**($0.0)**	**$497.2**	**$541.7**	**$626.1**			

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 3
GF/GP NET REVENUE ESTIMATES AND CHANGE FROM THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEARS
(Millions of Dollars)

	Final FY 2024-25	HFA Est. FY 2025-26	HFA Est. FY 2026-27	HFA Est. FY 2027-28	FY 2025-26 $ Change	FY 2025-26 % Change	FY 2026-27 $ Change	FY 2026-27 % Change	FY 2027-28 $ Change	FY 2027-28 % Change
Income Tax	$8,442.6	$9,603.7	$9,689.2	$9,921.9	$1,161.1	13.8%	$85.4	0.9%	$232.7	2.4%
Sales Tax	1,644.9	935.6	868.0	909.9	(709.3)	(43.1%)	(67.6)	(7.2%)	41.9	4.8%
Use Tax	1,149.5	1,243.6	1,298.8	1,359.8	94.1	8.2%	55.2	4.4%	61.0	4.7%
Michigan Business Tax	(429.1)	(503.1)	(524.4)	(344.9)	(74.0)	17.2%	(21.3)	4.2%	179.5	(34.2%)
Corporate Income Tax	1,501.4	1,354.0	1,279.0	1,253.0	(147.4)	(9.8%)	(75.0)	(5.5%)	(26.0)	(2.0%)
Insurance	526.7	555.0	574.0	593.0	28.3	5.4%	19.0	3.4%	19.0	3.3%
Other GF/GP Taxes	513.3	506.5	507.3	513.5	(6.8)	(1.3%)	0.8	0.2%	6.2	1.2%
GF/GP Net Tax Revenue	**$13,349.3**	**$13,695.3**	**$13,691.8**	**$14,206.2**	**$346.0**	**2.6%**	**($3.5)**	**(0.0%)**	**$514.4**	**3.8%**
Non-Tax Revenue	1,132.0	741.4	682.1	623.1	(390.6)	(34.5%)	(59.3)	(8.0%)	(59.0)	(8.6%)
Total GF/GP Net Revenue	**$14,481.3**	**$14,436.7**	**$14,373.9**	**$14,829.3**	**($44.6)**	**(0.3%)**	**($62.8)**	**(0.4%)**	**$455.4**	**3.2%**

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Table 4

SCHOOL AID FUND NET REVENUE ESTIMATES AND CHANGE FROM THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEARS

(Millions of Dollars)

	Final FY 2024-25	HFA Est. FY 2025-26	HFA Est. FY 2026-27	HFA Est. FY 2027-28	FY 2025-26 $ Change	FY 2025-26 % Change	FY 2026-27 $ Change	FY 2026-27 % Change	FY 2027-28 $ Change	FY 2027-28 % Change
Sales Tax	$7,930.8	$8,032.2	$8,145.6	$8,287.3	$101.4	1.3%	$113.4	1.4%	$141.7	1.7%
Use Tax	921.4	960.2	988.5	1,019.5	38.8	4.2%	28.3	3.0%	31.0	3.1%
Income Tax	4,232.3	4,473.3	4,587.8	4,678.9	241.0	5.7%	114.6	2.6%	91.1	2.0%
State Education Tax	2,911.9	3,055.0	3,208.0	3,315.0	143.1	4.9%	153.0	5.0%	107.0	3.3%
Lottery/Casinos	1,267.0	1,224.0	1,205.0	1,200.5	(43.0)	(3.4%)	(19.0)	(1.6%)	(4.5)	(0.4%)
Tobacco Tax	215.2	206.9	198.1	192.2	(8.3)	(3.9%)	(8.8)	(4.3%)	(5.8)	(3.0%)
Real Estate Transfer Tax	440.2	460.0	475.0	488.3	19.8	4.5%	15.0	3.3%	13.3	2.8%
Other Taxes	794.6	918.5	1,002.6	1,065.0	123.9	15.6%	84.0	9.2%	62.5	6.2%
Total SAF Net Revenue	**$18,713.4**	**$19,330.0**	**$19,810.5**	**$20,246.7**	**$616.6**	**3.3%**	**$480.5**	**2.5%**	**$436.2**	**2.2%**

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

BSF Year-End Balance

The Counter-Cyclical Budget and Economic Stabilization Fund (BSF), the state's rainy-day fund, is a reserve of cash to contribute to or withdraw from throughout economic and budget cycles. A statutory BSF trigger calculation – based on Michigan personal income less transfer payments adjusted for inflation and actual or net GF/GP revenue – indicates whether a pay-in (deposit) is recommended. Under the provisions of 2018 PA 613, a pay-out (withdrawal) of up to 25% of the prior year ending BSF balance would be indicated if personal income growth is negative. In either case, the recommendation is statutory; it cannot mandate an appropriation, and 2018 PA 613 specifies that a legislative appropriation is required for transfers both into and out of the fund.

In addition to the BSF calculation, 2014 PA 186 amended the Michigan Trust Fund Act to require annual $17.5 million deposits of tobacco settlement revenue to the BSF from FY 2014-15 through FY 2034-35. This deposit was discontinued starting in FY 2025-26 under 2025 PA 28. **Table 5** provides details on deposits, withdrawals, interest earnings, and the year-end balance from FY 1990-91 through FY 2027-28. Estimates include the impact of 2014 PA 186 amending the Michigan Trust Fund Act to require annual $17.5 million deposits of tobacco settlement revenue to the BSF from FY 2014-15 through FY 2024-25.

The balance increased to $1,588.8 million in FY 2021-22 after appropriations of $35.0 million and $500.0 million in FY 2020-21 and $180.0 million in FY 2021-22. An additional $100.0 million was appropriated for deposit in both FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24, which took the BSF balance to $1,996.6 million at the close of FY 2023-24. An additional $50.0 million of the FY 2023-24 unassigned fund balance was appropriated to the BSF in FY 2024-25 leading to an ending balance that year of $2,151.8 million. While no deposits have been made in FY 2025-26, relatively high interest rates will continue to provide elevated investment returns for the BSF.

The statutory BSF trigger calculation, based on Michigan personal income less transfer payments adjusted for inflation and actual or net GF/GP revenue, indicates whether deposits (pay-ins) or withdrawals (pay-outs) are recommended for a fiscal year. Regardless of the calculated amounts, however, all deposits and withdrawals must be appropriated. Based on the formula, no pay-ins would be indicated for FY 2025-26, FY 2026-27, or FY 2027-28.

Because inflation-adjusted personal income is projected to decline between CY 2025 and CY 2026, a pay-out of up to $538.0 million (25% of the prior year balance) would be authorized for FY 2025-26. No pay-outs would be indicated for FY 2026-27, or FY 2027-28.

After adjusting for the estimated interest earnings, the year-end balance is projected at $2,231.1 million for FY 2025-26, $2,306.1 million for FY 2026-27, and $2,378.5 million for FY 2027-28.

Table 5
BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND HISTORY
(Millions of Dollars)

Fiscal Year	Deposits	Withdrawals	Interest Earned	Balance
1990-91	$0.0	$230.0	$27.1	$182.2
1991-92	$0.0	$170.1	$8.1	$20.1
1992-93	$282.6	$0.0	$0.7	$303.4
1993-94	$460.2	$0.0	$11.9	$775.5
1994-95	$260.1	$90.4	$57.7	$1,003.0
1995-96	$91.3	$0.0	$59.2	$1,153.6
1996-97	$0.0	$69.0	$67.8	$1,152.4
1997-98	$0.0	$212.0	$60.1	$1,000.5
1998-99	$244.4	$73.7	$51.2	$1,222.5
1999-2000	$100.0	$132.0	$73.9	$1,264.4
2000-01	$0.0	$337.0	$66.7	$994.2
2001-02	$0.0	$869.8	$20.8	$145.2
2002-03	$0.0	$156.1	$10.9	$0.0
2003-04	$81.3	$0.0	$0.0	$81.3
2004-05	$0.0	$81.3	$2.0	$2.0
2005-06	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$2.0
2006-07	$0.0	$0.0	$0.1	$2.1
2007-08	$0.0	$0.0	$0.1	$2.2
2008-09	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$2.2
2009-10	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$2.2
2010-11	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$2.2
2011-12	$362.7	$0.0	$0.2	$365.1
2012-13	$140.0	$0.0	$0.5	$505.6
2013-14	$75.0	$194.8	$0.4	$386.2
2014-15	$111.6	$0.0	$0.3	$498.1
2015-16	$112.5	$0.0	$1.7	$612.4
2016-17	$92.5	$0.0	$5.1	$710.0
2017-18	$282.4	$0.0	$13.5	$1,005.9
2018-19	$117.5	$0.0	$25.1	$1,148.5
2019-20	$17.3	$350.0	$13.2	$829.0
2020-21	$552.2	$0.0	$1.0	$1,382.2
2021-22	$197.2	$0.0	$9.3	$1,588.8
2022-23	$117.5	$0.0	$74.1	$1,780.4
2023-24	$117.5	$0.0	$98.7	$1,996.6
2024-25	$67.5	$0.0	$87.7	$2,151.8
2025-26*	$0.0	$0.0	$79.3	$2,231.1
2026-27*	$0.0	$0.0	$75.0	$2,306.1
2027-28*	$0.0	$0.0	$72.4	$2,378.5

** HFA estimates*
NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Compliance with the State Revenue Limit

Article IX, Section 26 of the *1963 Michigan Constitution,* which was approved by a vote of the people in 1978, sets a limit on the amount of revenue collected by the state in any fiscal year. As provided for in the Constitution, the revenue limit is calculated as 9.49% of total state personal income (which is the broadest measure of state economic activity) in the previous full calendar year prior to the fiscal year in which the revenues are measured.

The revenue to be considered in the revenue limit includes not only state taxes, but also fees, licenses, and interest earned. Federal aid is not included in the revenue limit calculation. Article IX, Section 26 of the 1963 Michigan Constitution provides that:

> . . . For any fiscal year in the event that Total State Revenues exceed the limit established in this section by 1% or more, the excess revenues shall be refunded pro rata based on the liability reported on the Michigan income tax and single business tax (or its successor tax or taxes) annual returns filed following the close of such fiscal year. If the excess is less than 1%, this excess may be transferred to the State Budget Stabilization Fund . . ..

Furthermore, limit established in Section 26 by Article IX, Section 28 prohibits the state from spending any current-year revenue in excess of that amount.

As shown in **Table 6** and **Figure 3**, the FY 2024-25 revenue limit calculation estimates state revenue collections at $11.5 billion below the revenue limit. State revenue is estimated to be below the limit by $12.2 billion for FY 2025-26, $13.7 billion for FY 2026-27, and $14.4 billion for FY 2027-28.

Table 6

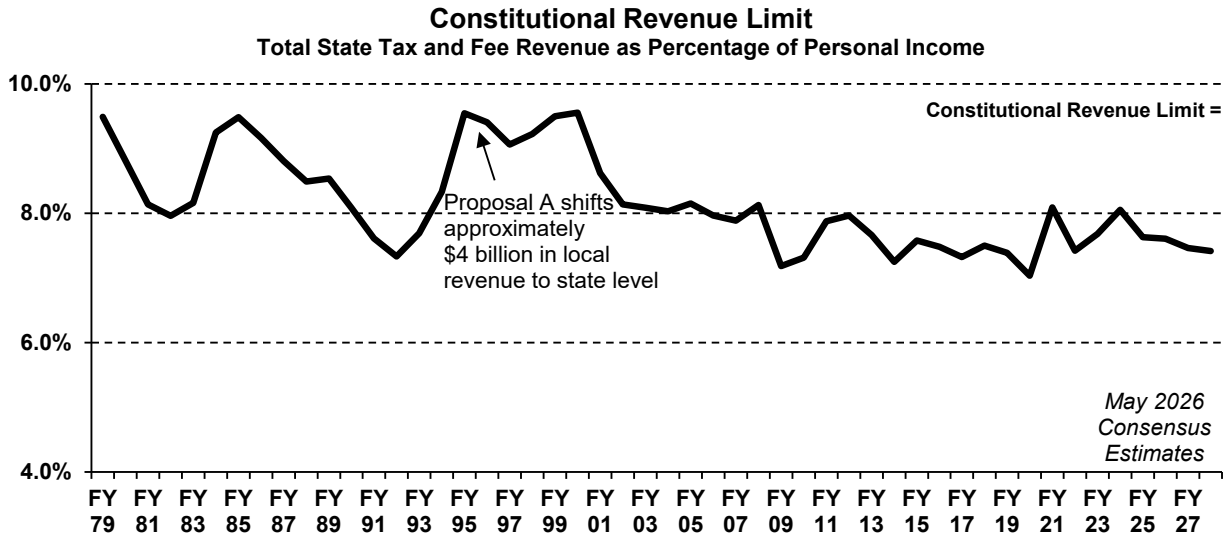
COMPLIANCE WITH THE STATE REVENUE LIMIT

(Millions of Dollars)

Revenue Limit Calculations	Estimated FY 2024-25	Estimated FY 2025-26	Estimated FY 2026-27	Estimated FY 2027-28
Personal Income				
Calendar Year	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025	CY 2026
Amount	$617,163	$645,847	$674,071	$696,532
X Limit Ratio	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%	9.49%
State Revenue Limit	**$58,568.8**	**$61,290.9**	**$63,969.3**	**$66,100.8**
Total Revenue Subject to Revenue Limit	$47,085.1	$49,120.3	$50,301.6	$51,659.9
Amount Under (Over) State Revenue Limit	**$11,483.7**	**$12,170.6**	**$13,667.7**	**$14,440.9**

NOTE: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Figure 3



HFA Estimates of Year-End Balances

Table 7 reports House Fiscal Agency estimates of year-end balances for GF/GP, the SAF, and the BSF. Fiscal Year 2024-25 reflects final ACFR numbers. FY 2025-26 and FY 2026-27 are HFA budget estimates that include HFA revenue projections, cost adjustments, year-to-date appropriations and baseline budget.

Budget Stabilization Fund estimates are based on the current balance and HFA estimates of future deposits and interest earned.

Table 7

YEAR-END UNRESERVED BALANCE ESTIMATES

(Millions of Dollars)

	Final FY 2024-25	Estimated YTD FY 2025-26*	Estimated Baseline FY 2026-27*
General Fund/General Purpose	$240.6	($80.3)	($814.7)
School Aid Fund	$1,705.6	$1,133.6	$2,402.9
Budget Stabilization Fund	$2,151.9	$2,231.1	$2,306.1

Note: School Aid Fund revenue is restricted; any year-end balance is carried forward to the subsequent year.

** Reflects FY 2025-26 YTD budget and FY 2026-27 baseline budget.*

Additional copies of this report can be obtained from:

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