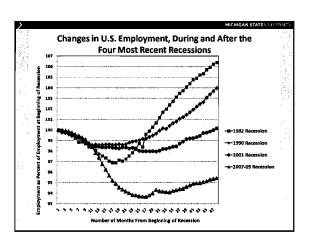
## Michigan's Economy: Past, Present, and Future

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Charles L. Ballard
Department of Economics
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI
ballard@msu.edu

The recent recession is BY FAR the worst since the Great Depression, and the recovery continues to be long and slow.



- In the last two years, the U.S. private sector has added 3.1 million jobs.
- But public-sector employment has shrunk by 500,000.
- Layoffs of teachers and police officers have put a drag on the recovery from recession.

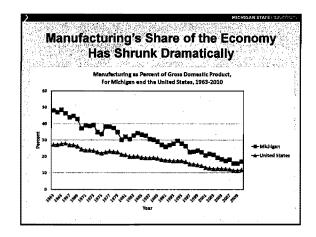
- For the U.S. as a whole, Real Gross Domestic Product has grown by nearly 5% in the last two years, while employment has grown by only 2%.
- Nationally, employment is now at the same level as in the summer of 2000, but real GDP is 19% higher than it was then.
- Thus "growing the economy" is not the biggest challenge. The biggest challenge is to find a way to spread the benefits of economic growth more widely.

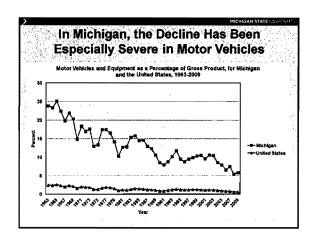
# Employment Losses During Michigan's Structural Transformation

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|---|-----------------------|---------|
| April 20  | 00 - December 2000:   | 27,700  |
|   | 2001:                 | 172,700 |
|   | 2002:                 | 22,200  |
| 그렇게 걸리다   | 2003:                 | 65,100  |
| The first   | 2004:                 | 1,500   |
|   | 2005:                 | 27,500  |
| **  | 2006:                 | 80,400  |
|   | 2007:                 | 49,700  |
| . :   | 2008:                 | 196,800 |
| 1   | 2009:                 | 216,500 |
|   | Total for the Period: | 860,100 |
|   |                       |         |

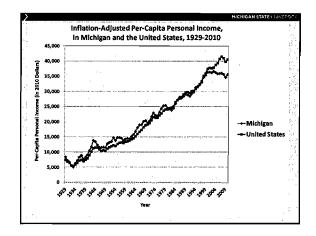
<sup>= 18.3%</sup> of the jobs in Michigan at the beginning of the slide.

| <ul> <li>But employment in Michigan increased in both 2010 and 2011.</li> <li>Michigan employment is now up by about 100,000 from its low point at the end of 2009.</li> </ul>  |  |
|---|--|
| • As a result, Michigan no longer   |  |
| leads the nation in the rate of unemployment.  In December 2011, the unemployment rate in Michigan was lower than in California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. |  |
| MICHIGAN STATE A LISTEDIA   |  |
| But fundamental structural changes in the U.S. economy have created big problems for the Michigan economy for a very long time.   |  |





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| poor  | plac  | e.   |     |     | **  |   |
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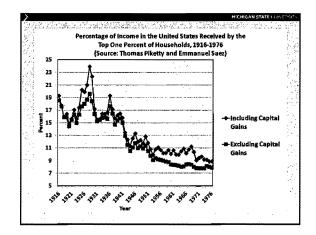


Although Michigan is not a poor place, there *are* poor people in Michigan (and other states).

Incomes are distributed *much* more unequally than they were 35 years ago.

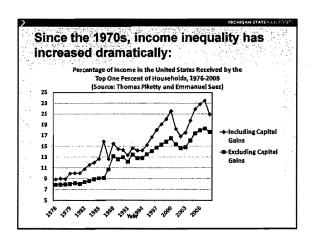
The increase in income inequality is the biggest economic story of our lifetime.

But in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, incomes in America actually became *MORE* equal.



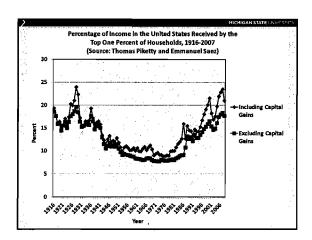
# This did not happen by accident:

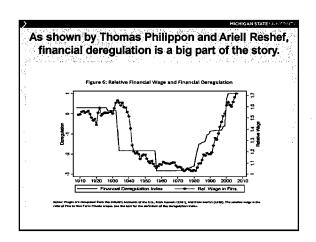
- Huge increases in educational opportunity.
- 2. Tighter regulation of financial services.
- 3. Stronger labor unions.
- 4. More progressive taxation.



# This did not happen by accident:

- 1. The supply of highly skilled workers increased less than the demand.
- 2. Deregulation of financial services.
- 3. Weaker labor unions.
- 4. Less progressive taxation.

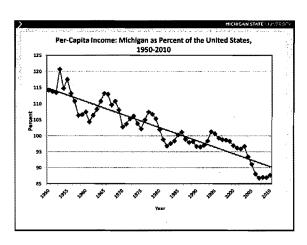




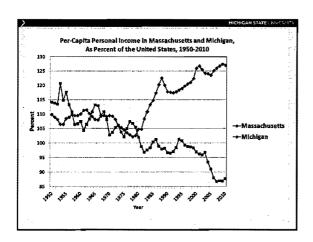
| Nationally, the earnings gaps between groups with different levels of educational attainment are large, and larger than they used to be.   |  |
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| HICHIGAN STATE UNIV  | Total  |
| Average Earnings in 2010, for Those Aged   |  |
| 45-54 Who Worked Full-Time Year-Round  |  |
| (For the Entire U.S.)  | 선수<br>1983년  |
| 조절하다 하다 이 모양을 하다고 하다고 있다고 있었다.   |  |
| <u>Men</u> Women   |  |
| ▶ Professional Degree \$185,034 \$102,278  |  |
| • Master's Degree \$112,622 \$ 74,218  |  |
| Bachelor's Degree \$ 90,314 \$ 63,004  | . The state of the |
| <ul> <li>Associate's Degree \$ 60,980 \$ 47,723</li> <li>Some College (No Degree) \$ 59,852 \$ 41,117</li> </ul>   |  |
| • High-School Graduate \$ 50,216 \$ 34,410   |  |
| Some H.S. (No Diploma) \$ 37,754 \$ 23,775   |  |
| • Less Than 9th Grade \$ 31,114 \$ 19,996  |  |
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| MICHIGAN STATE UNIV  | TO SET   |
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| [연구함: 12] - 12 - 12 - 12 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13 - 13  |  |
| Michigan Has Big Regional  |  |
| Differences in Per-Capita  |  |
| The state of the s |  |
| Income (2009)  | · .  |
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| >                                 | MICHIGAN STATE LIGHTOGS |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Oakland County     Midland County | \$50,334<br>\$41,853    |
| 3. Leelanau County                | \$39,815                |
| 5. Washtenaw County               | \$37,859                |
| 8. Macomb County                  | \$36,004                |
| 11. Kalamazoo County              | \$34,502                |
| Michigan Average                  | \$34,315                |
| 14. Ingham County                 | \$34,083                |
| 15. Kent County                   | \$33,635                |
| 24. Wayne County                  | \$31,888                |
| 38. Saginaw County                | \$30,137                |
| 42. Genesee County                | \$29,526                |
| 43. Jackson County                | \$29,488                |
| 57. Shlawassee County             | \$27,322                |
| 70. Tuscola County                | \$26,094                |
| 83. Oscoda County                 | \$22,934                |

Also, although Michigan is not a poor place, our economy has not grown as fast as the national average.

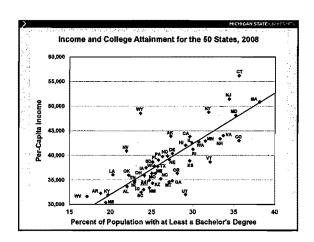


Many of the most successful states have high levels of educational attainment.

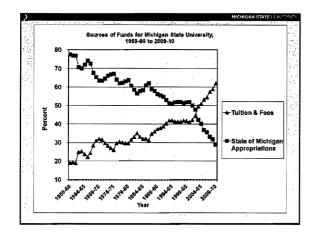


#### Per-Capita Income in Selected States, 2010: Top Five, Bottom Five, and Some Between 1. Connecticut \$58,001 24. Florida 2. Massachusetts \$51,552 27. Wisconsin \$38,432 3. New Jersey 34. Ohio \$36,395 \$50,781 4. Maryland \$49,025 36. Michigan \$35,597 5. New York \$48,821 41. Indiana \$34,943 11. Illinois \$43,159 46. Arkansas \$33,150 12. California \$43,104 47. West Virginia \$32,641 \$32,595 13. Minnesota \$42,843 48. Utah 16. Pennsylvania \$41,152 49. Idaho \$32,257 \$39,493 50. Mississippi \$31,186 United States Average: \$40,584

# College attainment has a decisive influence on per-capita income



At a time when education is so crucial to our future, Michigan has pursued a policy of systematic disinvestment in education.

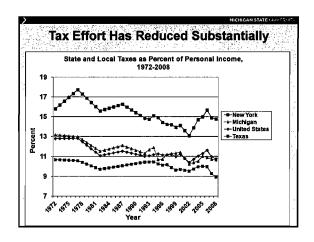


#### In order to be equivalent to the real budget reductions of the last nine years, we would have to cease state support for:

Central Michigan University,
Eastern Michigan University,
Ferrits State University,
Grand Valley State University,
Lake Superior State University,
Michigan Technological University,
Northern Michigan University,
Oakland University,
Saginaw Valley State University,
University of Michigan - Dearborn,
University of Michigan - Flint, and
Western Michigan University,

- Michigan is Underinvested in Education, Training, and Skill, From Pre-School to Ph.D.
- In addition to the big premium for a Bachelor's degree, the social returns are very large for
  - (1) early-childhood education, and
  - (2) high-school completion.

As long as we stick with a nineteenth-century school year of only 180 classroom days, we simply cannot claim that we are serious about preparing for the workforce needs of the future.



# The Structural Deficit:

None of the major sources of revenue for state and local governments in Michigan keeps up with the economy.

# Potential Sources of Tax Revenue for Michigan:

- Extend the sales tax to services and entertainments.
- Establish a graduated income tax, or at least raise the flat rate of the current income tax.

#### **More Potential Revenue Sources**

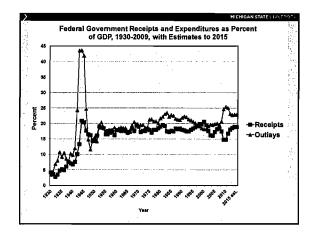
- Decouple from the Federal Estate Tax, so that we can once again collect estate taxes.
- Convert the excise taxes on beer and wine to a percentage basis, and/or return them to earlier levels
- Continue to chip away at the vast array of small tax expenditures.

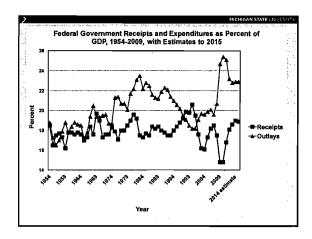
### What does the future hold?

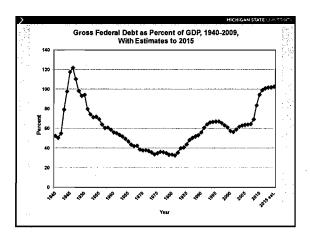
In the words of Yogi Berra:

"It's tough to make predictions, especially about the future."

| 2011 was a bumpy year:<br>• Tsunami in Japan                              |   |
|---|---|
| Turmoil in the Middle East  |   |
| 맞춰 물건 시간이 시간하다 하고 있다고 있다.   |   |
| Debt worries in Europe  |   |
| Sluggish growth in the U.S.   |   |
| Debt-ceiling circus in Washington   |   |
|   |   |
|   |   |
| MICHIGAN STATEUN UTTAUT   |   |
| Historically, the recovery from a financial crisis has often been long    |   |
| and slow.   |   |
| European debt is the biggest concern                                      |   |
| for the U.S. economy in the near term.                                    |   |
| The growth of federal government debt is the biggest concern for the U.S. |   |
| economy in the medium to long term.                                       |   |
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|   |   |
| In the last 42 years, the   |   |
| Federal Government has balanced its                                       |   |
| budget only four times.   |   |
| Laager only loar tillion  |   |
|   |   |

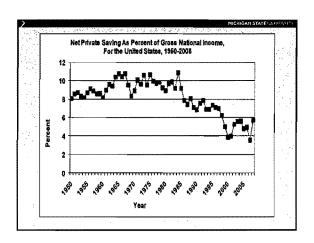






It's not just the Federal Government that forgot how to save.

Private citizens in the U.S. also forgot how to save. That's why we borrow so much from abroad.



# Better Attitudes for a Better Michigan

- A Culture of Lifelong Learning
- Innovation and Entrepreneurship
- An End to Bitter Partisanship
- A Positive Attitude, to Keep Going Through Difficult Times

| Michigan, My Michigan                                 |  |
|---|--|
| A song to thee, fair State of mine,                   |  |
| Michigan, my Michigan.                                |  |
| But greater song than this is thine,                  |  |
| Michigan, my Michigan.                                |  |
| The whisper of the forest tree,                       |  |
| The thunder of the inland sea,                        |  |
| Unite in one grand symphony Of Michigan, my Michigan. |  |
|   |  |