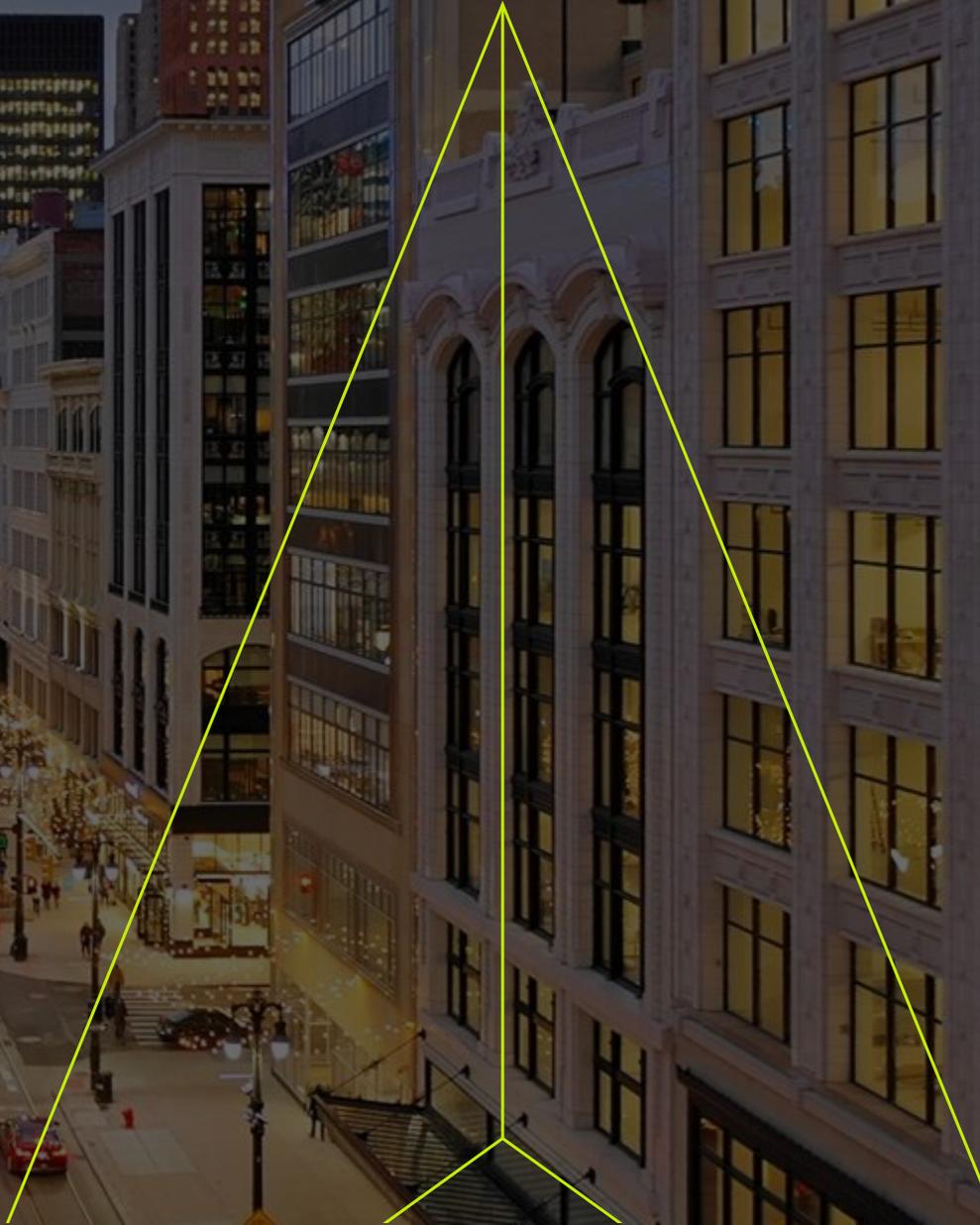


DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

Growing Michigan Together Council



This report is intended to provide insight into Michigan’s fiscal and demographic trends for the Council’s consideration

In June 2023, Governor Whitmer established the Growing Michigan Together Council (the Council) via Executive Order 2023-4. The Council is tasked with developing strategies to address the state’s slow population growth and commissioned this report to inform their recommendations. The report provides an overview of Michigan’s revenues and expenditures, identifies trends over time, and compares the state’s revenues, expenditures, and outcomes to faster-growing peers. The report findings can be used to inform decision-making on the collection and use of funds to meet the state’s goals.

Report Sections



The **Executive Summary** highlights key insights and takeaways from the analysis



The **Population Dynamics** section summarizes state population trends and highlights factors contributing to slow growth



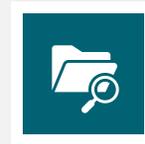
The **Fiscal Analysis** provides insight into Michigan’s state and local revenues and expenditures over time



The **Peer State Trends and Outcomes** section highlights revenue and expenditure trends and key outcomes across higher-growth peer states



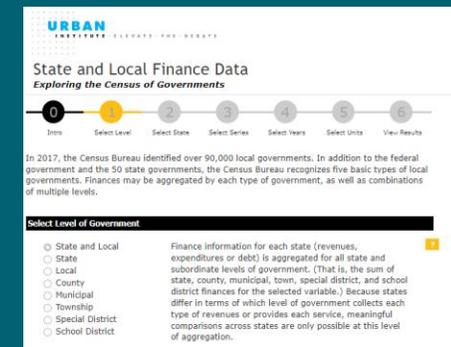
The **Recommended Next Steps** section identifies actions that may contribute to growth and recommends additional areas of analysis



The **Appendix** includes sources referenced in the report as well as a selection of more detailed data, where relevant

Sources

The sources of revenue and expenditure data referenced throughout the report are the **US Census Bureau’s Census of Governments and Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances**, as compiled by the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center through the State and Local Finance Initiative. These data sources allow for comparability across all 50 states and the District of Columbia. A full list of sources cited is included in the appendix.



Urban-Brookings State and Local Finance Initiative Data Tool

The following limitations and parameters should be taken into consideration when reading the report

Limitations

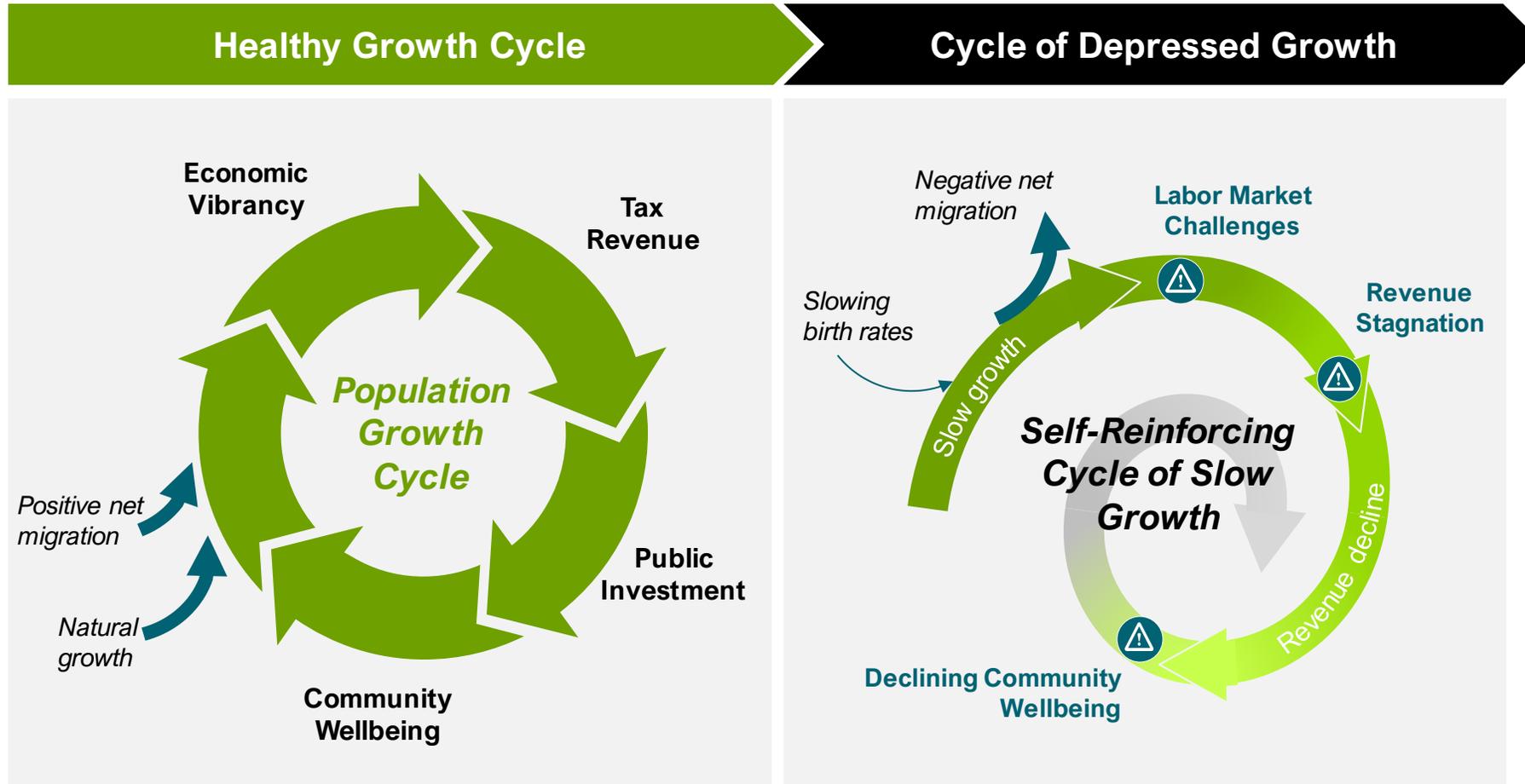
- 1. Complexity of Population Dynamics:** Many factors contribute to individuals' decisions to move into and out of Michigan and/or grow their family within the state. While this report attempts to identify patterns, it does not imply a causal relationship between state and local revenues and expenditures and population growth rates.
- 2. Per Capita Normalization:** To enable comparisons across states, the report uses per capita revenue and expenditure figures. This does not take into account the difference in the number of individuals who are eligible for government services within a state due to demographics and/or state and local policy choices.
- 3. Variation in Age Cohorts:** Population datasets used for the population dynamics section of the report categorize age demographics slightly differently. Specifically, state and national populations are categorized in consistent 4-year age blocks, whereas geographic mobility datasets collect age information for those under 20 years along three groups (1-4, 5-17, and 18-19). Thus, overall population age groups provided in the Executive Summary feature the "19 and Under" age cohort, while the Age Groups of Population Moving to Michigan chart features the "Under 18" age cohort.

Parameters

- 1. Timeframe of Analysis:** The report references three distinct timeframes: long-term (1980 to 2021), medium-term (2007 to 2021), and short-term (2016 to 2021). The long-term timeframe is used to identify 'big picture' population and fiscal trends that provide context for report findings. The medium-term timeframe is referenced in the Fiscal Analysis section to demonstrate how revenue and expenditure trends have evolved in the past 15 years, and the short-term timeframe is used to assess more recent outcomes and growth strategies in the Peer State Trends and Outcomes section. 2021 was the most recent year for which all fiscal and demographic data were available. Please note that all time periods include the COVID-19 pandemic, which impacted state and local revenue and expenditure patterns, as well as outcomes in key areas of focus (e.g., education, public welfare, and infrastructure).
- 2. Geography of Analysis:** The distribution of revenue and expenditure activity across state and local governments varies significantly from state to state. Therefore, the analysis primarily uses state and local revenue and expenditure figures to fully capture government activity in a state and enable inter-state comparisons.



Population, fiscal sustainability, and economic vibrancy should exist in equilibrium; but in Michigan, this equilibrium is at risk of failing

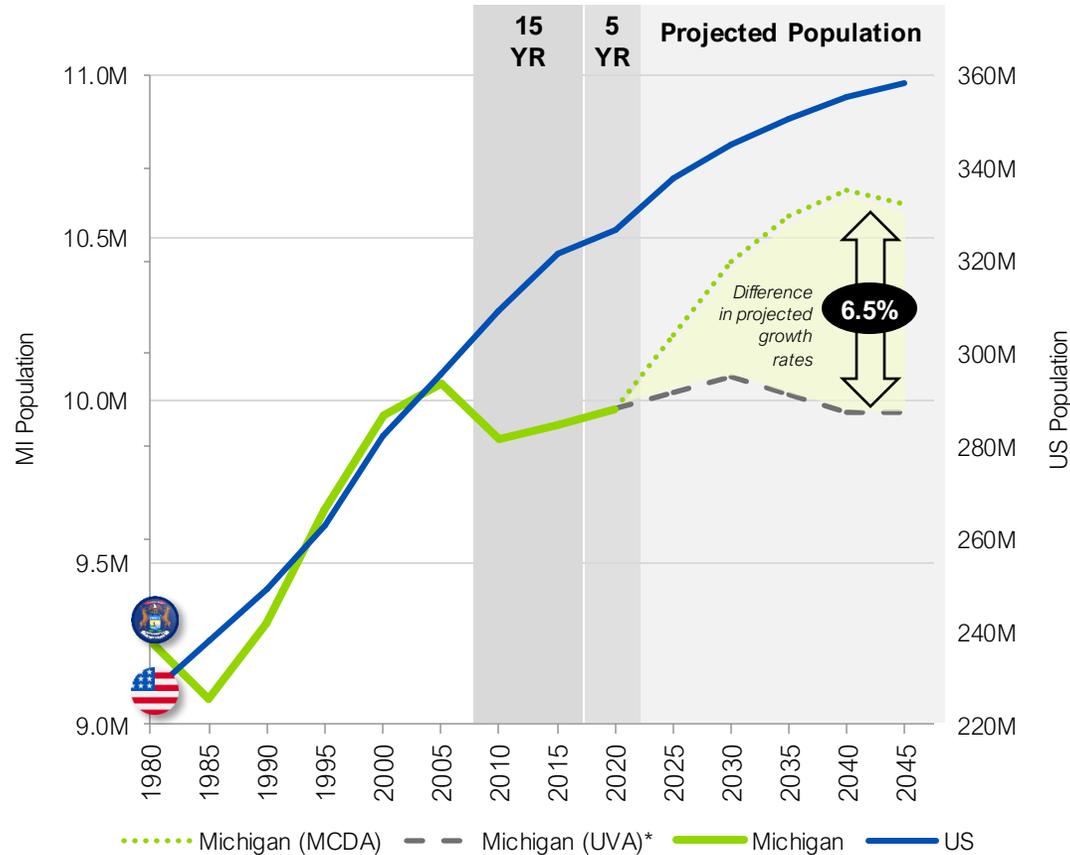


How can Michigan reverse this trend and return to a healthy growth cycle?

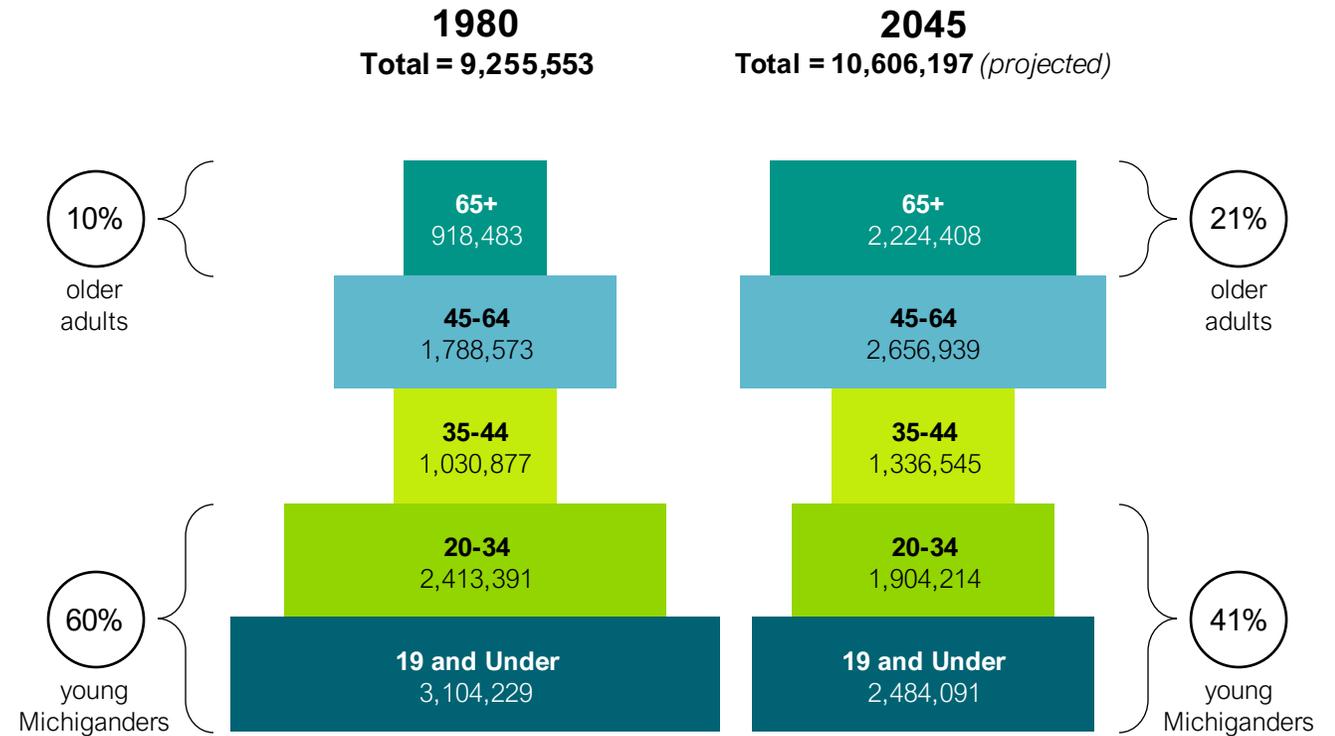


The last 20 years has seen Michigan decouple from national population growth, creating a gap that Michigan is unlikely to close in the next 20 years

MI and US Historical and Projected Population Growth (with two MI projections), 1980–2045¹⁻⁷



MI Population by Age Group, 1980-2045^{2,5}

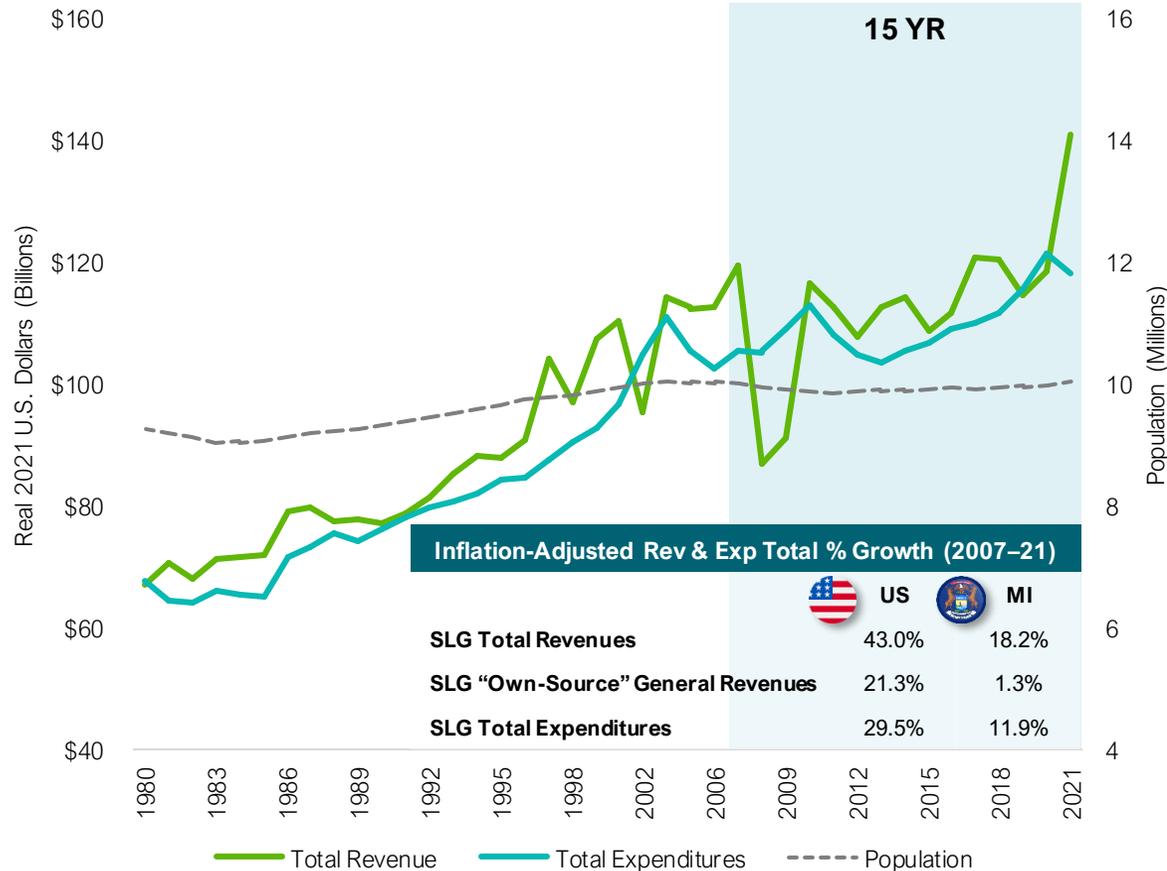


*Michigan (UVA) growth rates are based on projections available for years 2030 and 2040. 2025 and 2045 figures were extrapolated from these projections.

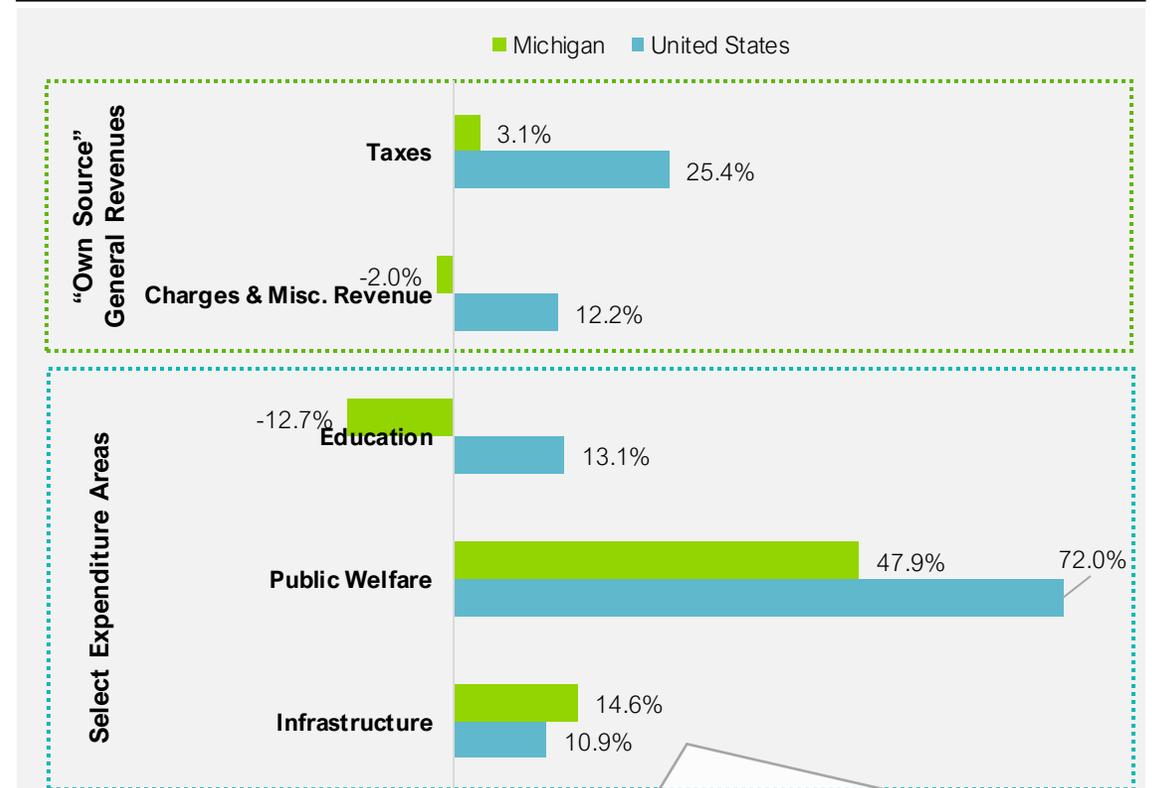


Key revenues and expenditures have also grown slowly or declined in real terms, putting at risk the state's educational and infrastructure outcomes

Michigan Total State and Local Revenues and Expenditures (Real 2021 \$ Billions), 1980–21¹³



Michigan vs Aggregate US State and Local Revenue and Expenditure Growth (Adjusted for Inflation), 2007–21¹³



While total infrastructure spending is up, these **expenditures are bolstered by temporary funding sources** (e.g., Rebuilding Michigan bonds), and research indicates that the increasing need for new and updated infrastructure is outpacing expenditure growth.¹⁵

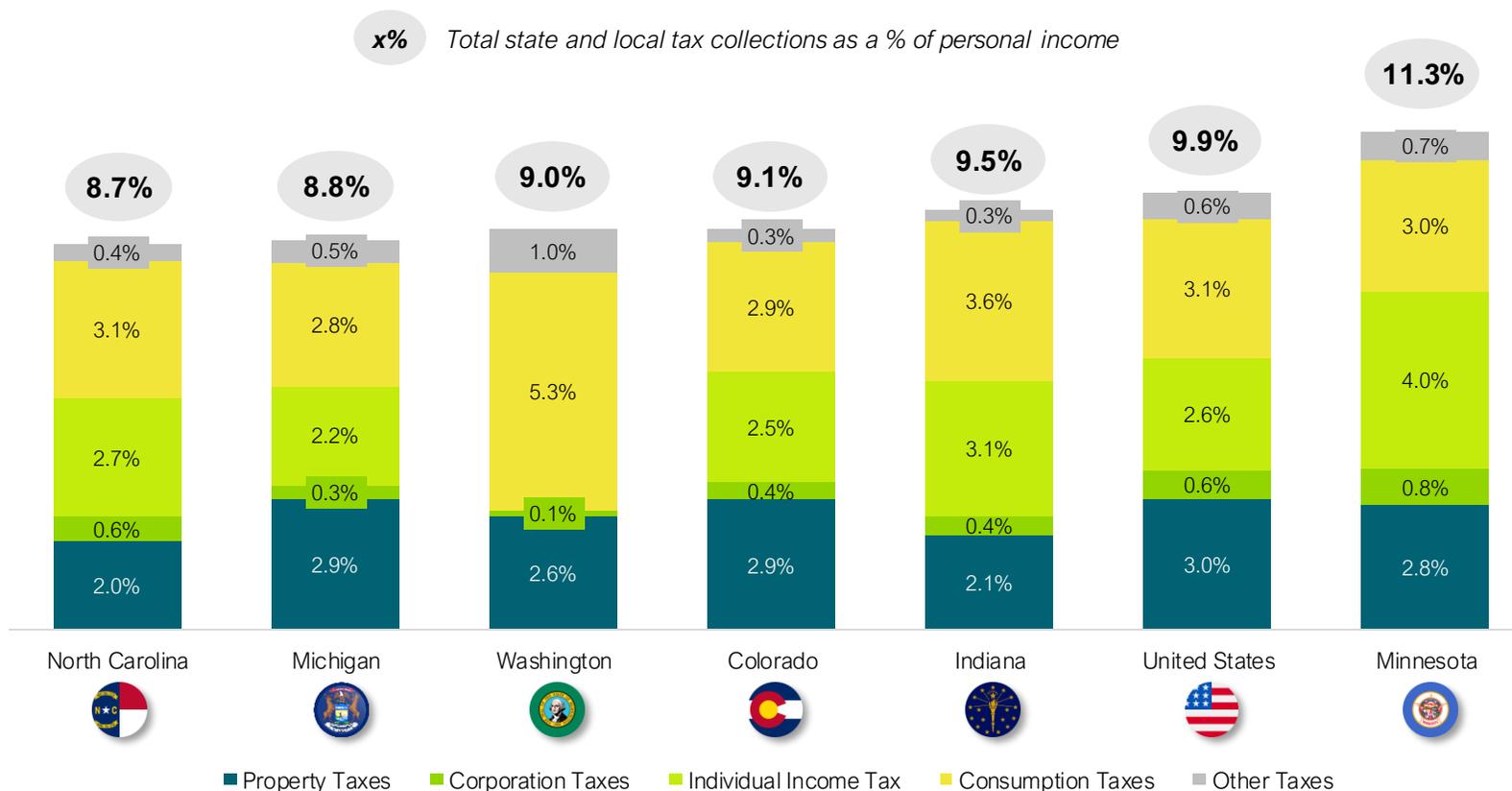


Michigan is a relatively low-tax state and has fallen in the rankings of tax collections and burden in recent years

When normalized for differences in income levels across states, Michigan has a lower rate of tax collections than the US and most peer states

- **Total state and local tax revenues in Michigan have grown only 3% since 2007.** Inflation-adjusted median income in Michigan rose 3% in the same period.
- **When considering both tax collections and burden, Michigan is a relatively low-tax state:** Tax *collections* are the taxes collected by governments within a state’s borders. Tax *burden* includes all state and local taxes paid by a state’s residents to governments within and outside their state of residence.
- **Michigan’s tax-related rankings are on a downward trend:** From 2007 to 2021, Michigan fell two places in the rankings of tax collections per capita.

State and Local Tax Collections by State as a Percentage of Personal Income, 2021¹³



As a result of decreased overall spending, Michigan has become less competitive in education spending when compared to peers and the US

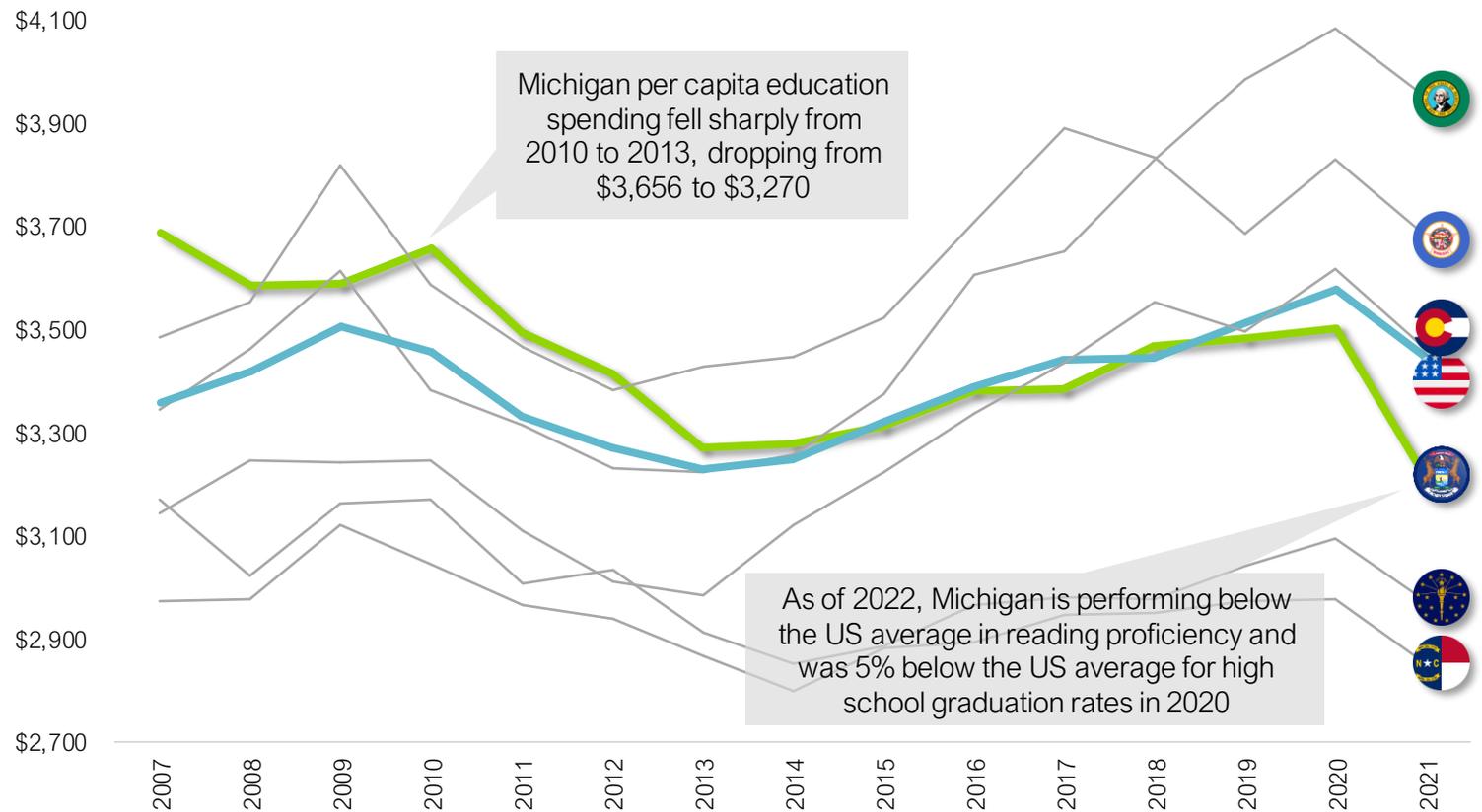
Michigan fell over 20 rankings in per capita education spending from 2007 to 2021

Michigan per capita education spending has fallen below the US average and into the bottom half of peer states

Ranking of States by Per Capita State and Local Education Expenditures, 2021¹³

Rank 2007	Rank 2021	State	2021 Value (2021 dollars)
-	-	United States	\$3,443
2	1	Wyoming	\$5,582
14	2	DC	\$5,203
3	3	Vermont	\$4,681
5	4	New York	\$4,633
6	5	Delaware	\$4,554
1	6	Alaska	\$4,428
15	7	North Dakota	\$4,402
4	8	New Jersey	\$4,314
18	9	Nebraska	\$4,161
11	10	California	\$4,084
24	13	Washington	\$3,952
16	19	Minnesota	\$3,682
36	22	Colorado	\$3,463
23	30	South Carolina	\$3,254
8	31	Michigan	\$3,207
21	32	Ohio	\$3,207
33	41	Indiana	\$2,971
43	43	North Carolina	\$2,850
...
50	51	Idaho	\$2,232

Michigan, Peer, and US Per Capita State and Local Education Expenditures, 2007-21¹³



Spending increases are supported by temporary funding sources – without sustainable revenue, Michigan is poised to drop in the rankings

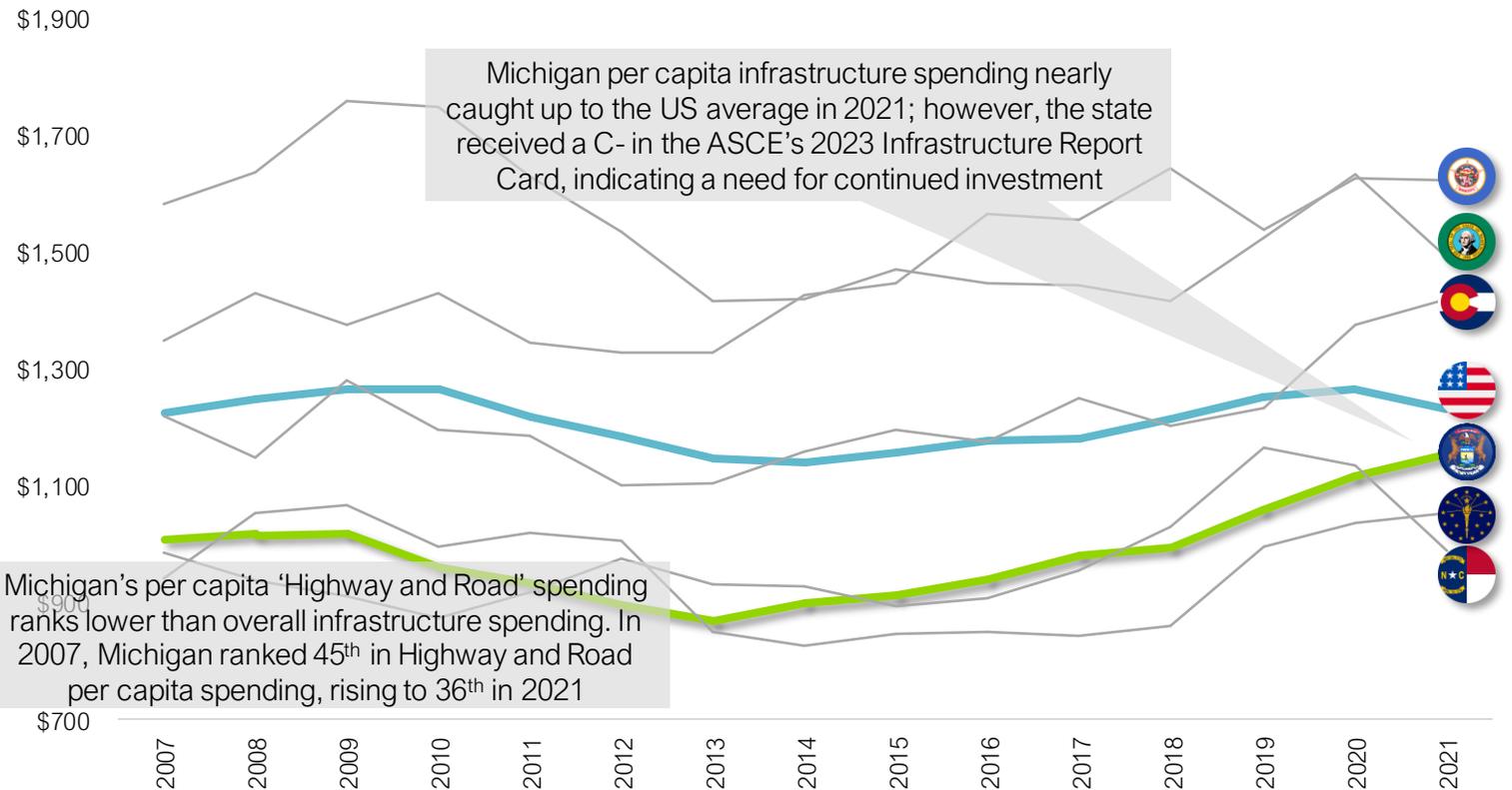
Michigan climbed nearly 15 rankings in per capita infrastructure spending from 2007-21

Temporary funding has bolstered infrastructure spending in Michigan; upon the expiration of these sources, MI will need to identify sustainable funding to meet future infrastructure needs

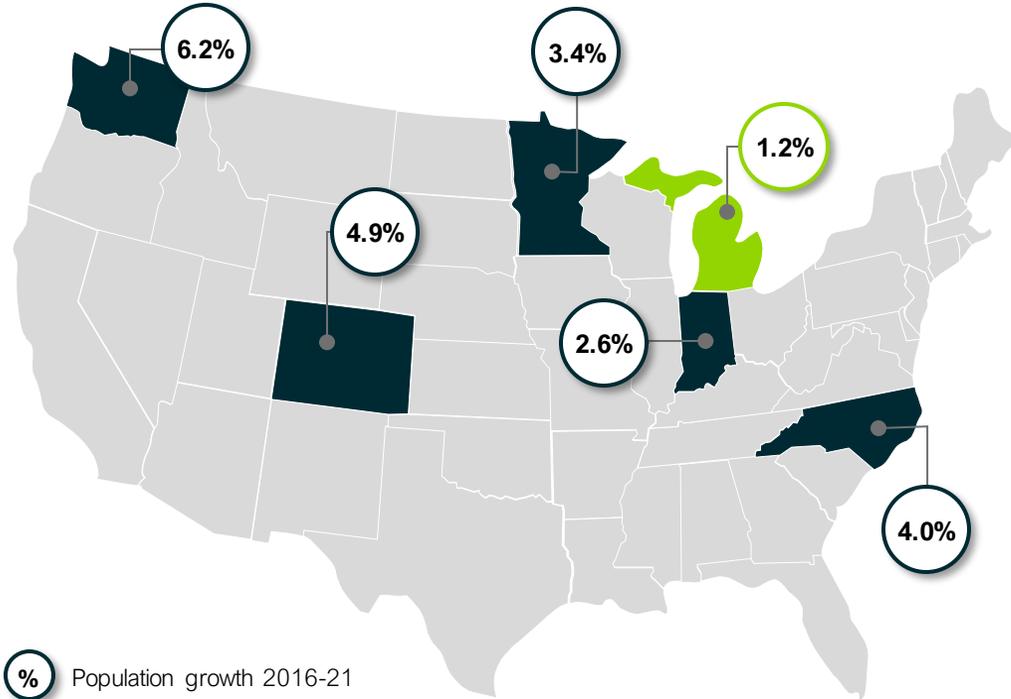
Ranking of States by Per Capita State and Local Infrastructure Expenditures, 2021¹³

Rank 2007	Rank 2021	State	2021 Value (2021 dollars)
-	-	United States	\$1,232
1	1	Alaska	\$3,216
2	2	DC	\$2,816
6	3	North Dakota	\$2,335
9	4	Hawaii	\$2,071
4	5	Wyoming	\$1,886
5	6	South Dakota	\$1,800
11	7	Vermont	\$1,783
14	8	Minnesota	\$1,622
8	9	New York	\$1,602
30	10	Iowa	\$1,536
7	11	Washington	\$1,490
25	13	Colorado	\$1,421
32	28	Rhode Island	\$1,161
43	29	Michigan	\$1,152
30	30	Wisconsin	\$1,125
47	37	Indiana	\$1,053
46	42	North Carolina	\$989
...	...		
33	51	Arizona	\$775

Michigan, Peer, and US Per Capita State and Local Infrastructure Expenditures, 2007-21¹³



Compared to 5 high-growth peer states, Michigan’s educational attainment, employment growth, and labor force participation are notably lower



	US	MI	MI Rank (1-6)*
Socioeconomic			
Median Household Income	\$69,717	\$63,498	4/6
Non-Farm Employment Growth (2016-21)	2.5%	-2.9%	6/6
Labor Force Participation Rate	63%	61%	6/6
Cost-Burdened Renters	51%	50%	5/6
Infrastructure			
Bridges in Poor Condition (% of Total Area)	5.1%	7.7%	6/6
Electric Rate (all sectors, average cents/kWh)	11.1	12.9	6/6
Electric Reliability (SAIFI) All Events	1.4	1.7	5/6
Education			
4-Year High School Graduation Rate (2020)	87%	82%	5/6
Adults 25+ with Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	36%	32%	5/6
K-12 Students per Certified Teacher	15.4	16.7	5/6
Grade 4 Reading Proficiency (2022)	32%	28%	6/6
Health and Human Services			
Adult Obesity Prevalence	34%	34%	4/6
Intentional Injuries Death Rate (per 100k persons)	24.5	27.6	4/6
Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 1k live births)	5.4	6.2	4/6

*MI Rank refers to MI’s ranking 1-6 amongst the 5 selected peer states with “1” denoting the best performance

Peer State Selection

- Key variables used to select peer states included those indicative of growth and broad economic performance, including 5-year trends in population, employment, household earnings, and state GDP
- Variables also included socioeconomic factors that drive behaviors, including educational attainment, and indicate similarity to Michigan

For several outcome metrics, Michigan's females, minorities, and less educated residents fare more poorly than their counterparts in peer states

Education Outcomes Findings

- **Grade 4 Reading:** Grade 4 reading proficiency for Black students in Michigan (10%) is lower than in any growing peer state and 25% lower than for White students in Michigan
- **Bachelor's Degree Attainment:** The largest proportion of adults aged 25+ across the U.S. with a Bachelor's degree or higher are Asian (57%), while the smallest proportion are Hispanic (20%)
 - Fewer Black adults aged 25+ in Michigan hold a Bachelor's degree (19%) than Black adults in any growing peer state and the U.S. overall (25%)

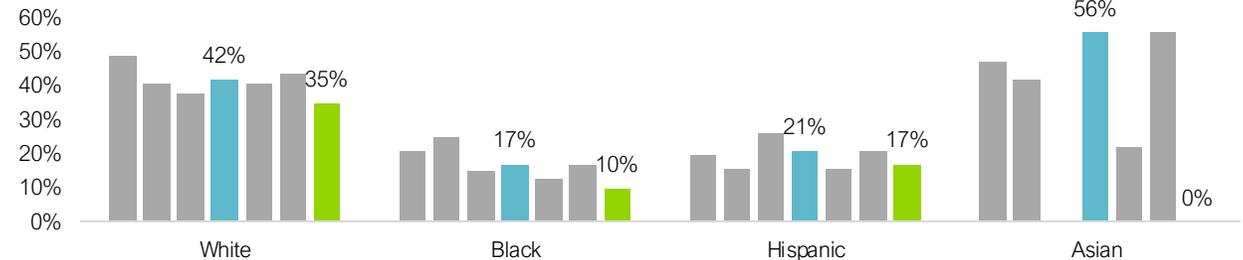
Labor Force Participation Findings

- **Educational Attainment:** Labor force participation increases with higher educational attainment across all peers and for the U.S. overall
 - For individuals without a college education, labor force participation is lower in Michigan than in any peer state and the U.S. overall
 - Labor force participation rates for those with some college or an Associate's degree (78%) are lower in Michigan than 3 of 5 peer states and the U.S. average for that population

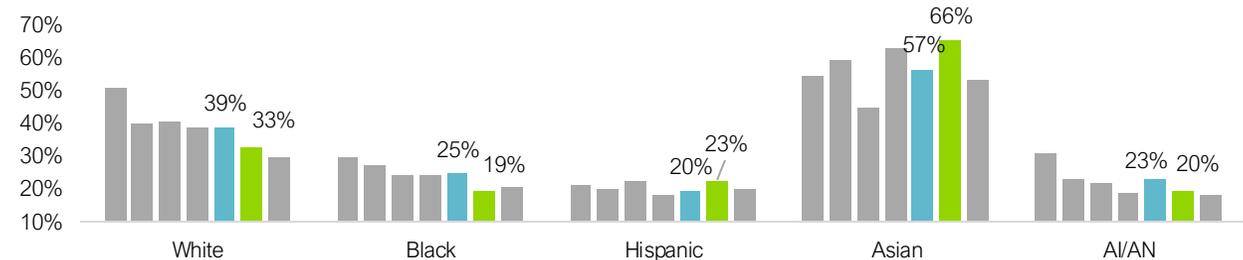
Peer state outcomes were captured for 2021 unless data for that year were unavailable

*Labor force participation is the proportion of the total population 16 years old and over in the labor force

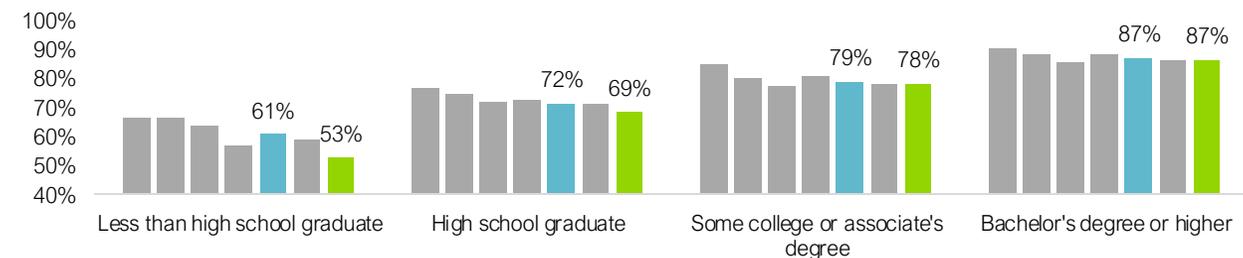
Grade 4 Reading Proficiency by Race and Ethnicity (2022)



Adults Age 25+ with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Race and Ethnicity (2021)



Labor Force Participation by Educational Attainment (2021)*



MI US Peer States

Analysis of fiscal trends and outcomes within Michigan and peer states highlights five overarching conclusions

1

In the last 20 years, Michigan's rate of population growth has decoupled from the national rate

- Though Michigan will see modest population growth in the next 20 years, it is unlikely to close the structural 20-year growth gap
- It will not sufficiently rebalance the working age population (particularly Michiganders aged 20-34, whose numbers will fall in absolute terms)

2

Michigan's slow population growth will stress Michigan's state and local government revenues, particularly taxes

- Slow growth will directly impact individual income tax revenue (9% of total revenue and 17% of own-source general revenue in 2021)
- Michigan's diminished workforce and reduced consumer base will indirectly impact corporate income tax revenue (1% of total revenue and 2% of own-source general revenue) and general sales taxes (8% of total revenue and 15% of own-source general revenue in 2021)

3

Projected population trends will also stress Michigan's state and local government expenditures

- Slow growth and population aging will drive up state expenditures on Medicaid and other public welfare (41% of State direct general expenditures in 2021) as well as health and hospital expenditures (16% of State direct general expenditures in 2021)

4

Redressing population stagnation in Michigan will require the State to focus on talent attraction and strategic investment to nurture growth

- The state must attract and retain the working age population, specifically residents aged 20-34
- Individual income taxes must funnel into areas of need to meet the demands of a working-age population, including those related to infrastructure, education, and recreational amenities to improve quality of place

5

Support and empowerment of local governments will be required

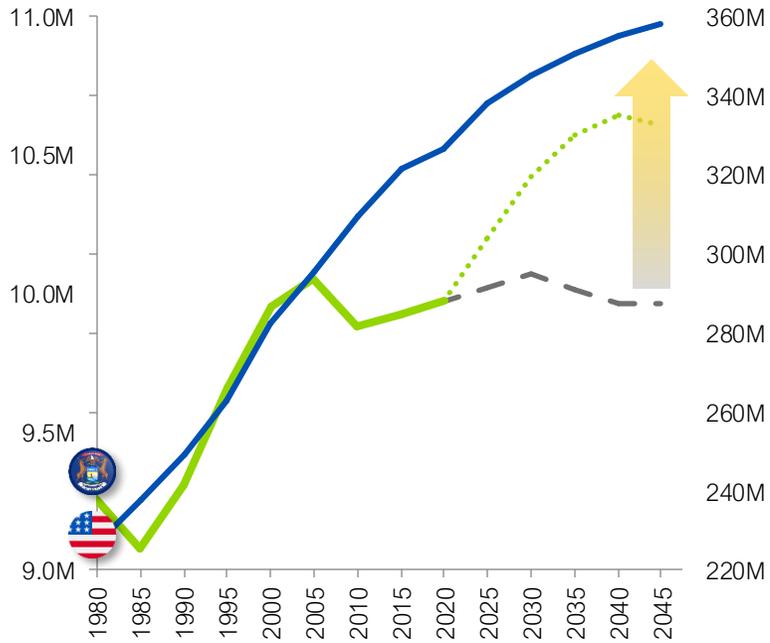
- Population remediation efforts may place a burden on local government budgets, and additional State support for local governments may be needed to offset
- Local governments may also require greater autonomy to deploy new and innovative funding tools to sustain and enhance services, for example, road user charging, municipal bonds, and public-private partnerships (P3s)

Building on these conclusions, Michigan can take the following next steps to further analyze and address population growth challenges

Talent	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Close Education Funding Gaps: Monitor the impact of increased education spending (included in Michigan's FY24 bipartisan education budget) on outcomes, and conduct additional analysis to identify outstanding funding gaps2) Address Barriers to Employment: Considering Michigan's disproportionately low labor force participation rate, identify strategies growing states have used to address key barriers to employment, including childcare, elder care, and transportation3) Identify Industries Driving Growth: Identify the industries driving economic growth in peer states and those most expected to drive growth in Michigan. Align workforce development supports, including education and skills programs, with the needs of these industries
Prosperity	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4) Understand Drivers of Inequity: Further analyze drivers of Michigan's disproportionately high inequity across some education and health outcomes and identify strategies in peer states that Michigan can implement to reduce inequities5) Create a Statewide Placemaking Strategy: Develop and implement a strategy to attract young workers and drive in-migration, including key elements of placemaking (affordable housing, accessibility, and quality schools)6) Support Natural Resources: Review investment strategies for natural resources, parks, and recreation in the state, and ensure investment strategies maximize Michigan's competitive advantages to drive population and prosperity goals
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">7) Bolster Infrastructure Investments: Explore alternative funding sources (e.g., public private partnerships) to help complete critical infrastructure projects that will extend beyond the lifespan of the state's temporary infrastructure investments and drive and sustain business investment8) Orient Workers towards Jobs of the Future: Align incentives for continued foreign investment, entrepreneurship, and employment pathways for residents with the needs of high-skill, high-wage industries expected to drive economic and population growth

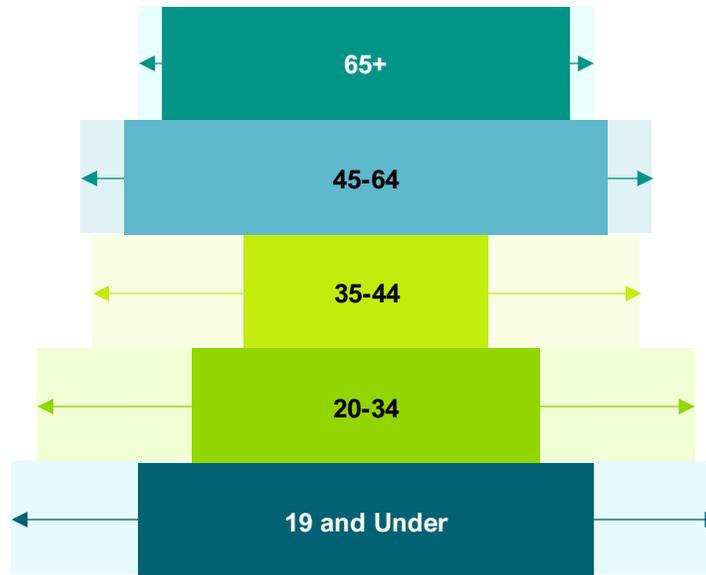
Plans to prepare Michigan for the future should aim to achieve three key outcomes

1 | Close the Growth Gap



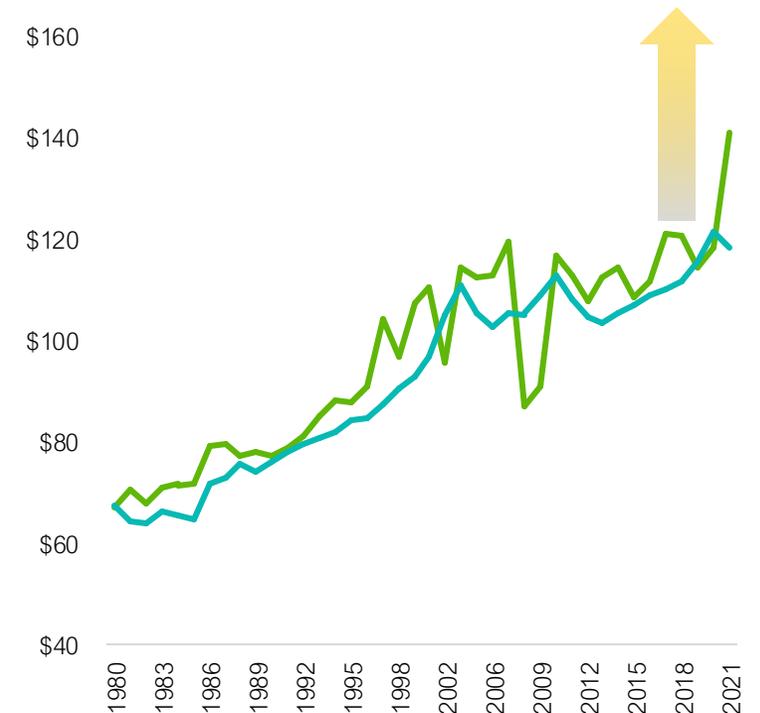
Regain population share by **attracting new residents** and **retaining current Michiganders**

2 | Rebalance Population Pyramid

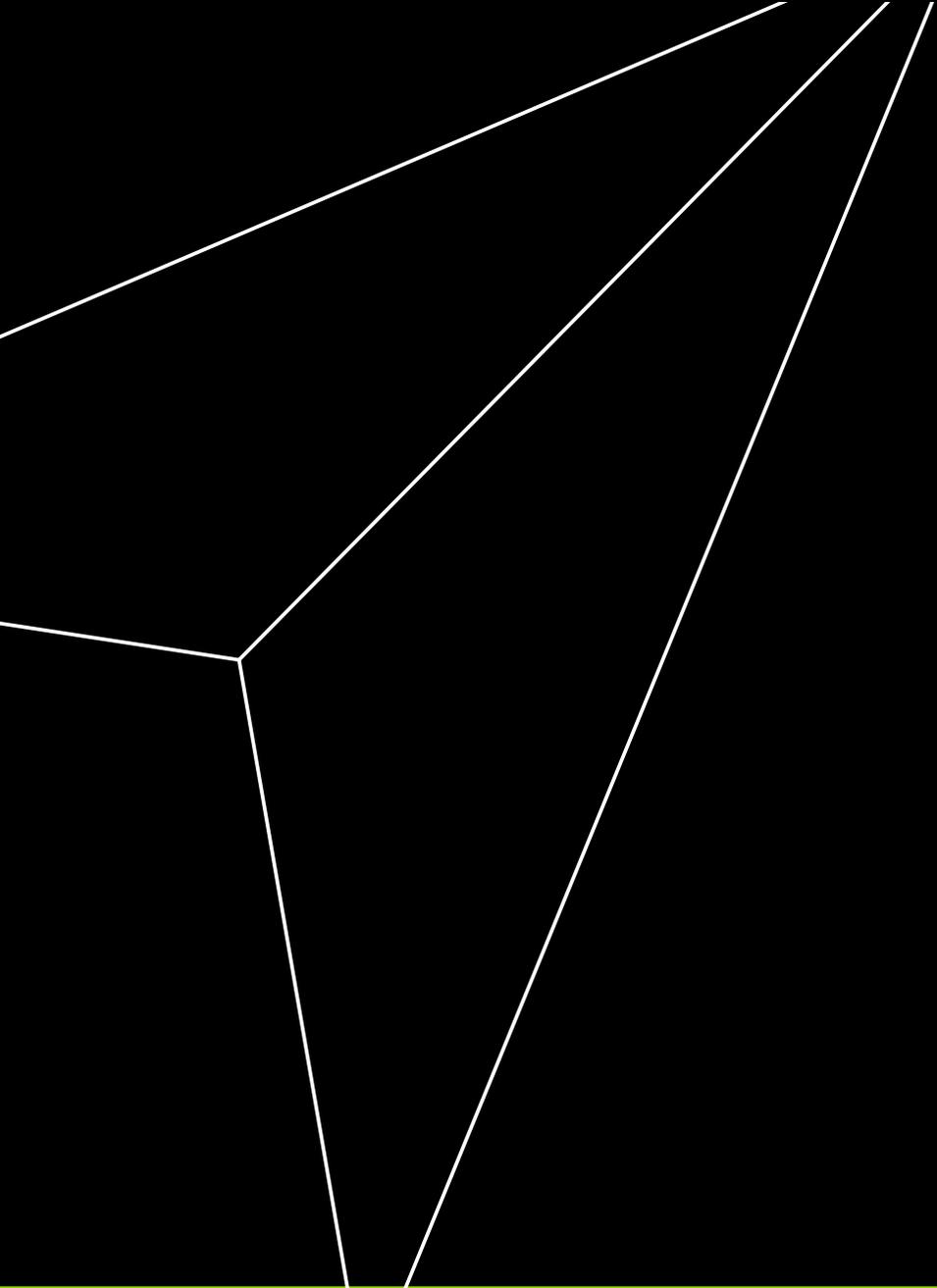


Identify target groups (e.g., 20–34 year-olds) that will **expand the working age population** and invest in areas that address their motivations

3 | Rebalance Fiscal Sustainability



Increase revenues by **growing the population**, expanding **new and existing revenue sources**, and fostering **economic growth**



Q&A



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Revenue Groupings | Taxes

Combined Revenue Categories	Data Point	Description
 Property Taxes	(R06) Property Tax (T01)	Taxes imposed on ownership of property and measured by its value
 Income Taxes	(R26) Total Income Taxes	Includes individual income tax and taxes on corporate net income
 General Sales Tax	(R09) Total Gen Sales Tax (T09)	Taxes applicable to sales of all types of goods and services (w/ exceptions)
 Select Sales Taxes	(R11) Alcoholic Beverage Tax (T10)	Taxes on sale of alcoholic beverages
	(R12) Amusement Tax (T11)	Taxes on admission tickets, admission charges, or amusement gross receipts
	(R13) Insurance Premium Tax (T12)	Taxes imposed distinctively on insurance companies
	(R14) Motor Fuels Tax (T13)	Taxes on any fuels used in motor vehicles or aircraft
	(R15) Parimutuels Tax (T14)	Taxes measured by amounts wagered or bet, including “breakage”
	(R16) Public Utility Tax (T15)	Taxes imposed distinctively on public utilities as a direct tax or % of gross receipts
	(R17) Tobacco Tax (T16)	Taxes on tobacco products and synthetic cigars and cigarettes
	(R18) Other Select Sales Tax (T19)	Taxes on commodities, businesses, or services not covered separately above

Combined Revenue Categories	Data Point	Description
 License Taxes	(R20) Alcoholic Beverage Lic (T20)	Licenses for manufacturing, importing, wholesaling, and retailing of alcoholic beverages
	(R21) Corporation License (T22)	Franchise license taxes; organization, filing and entrance fees; taxes on property measured by amount of corporate stock, debt, or other basis besides assessed value of property; and other licenses applicable to all corporations (excluding exceptions)
	(R22) Motor Vehicle & Operators Licenses	Combined category for use of public highways and motor vehicle operation
	(R25) Other License Taxes	Licenses not listed separately above
 Other Taxes	(R29) Death and Gift Tax (T50)	Taxes imposed on the transfer of property at death, in contemplation of death, or as a gift
	(R30) Taxes NEC	Taxes not listed separately or provided for in categories above

Revenue Groupings | Charges

Combined Revenue Categories	Data Point	Description
 Miscellaneous General Revenue	(R57) Misc General Revenue	All other general revenue sources not listed
 Health & Hospitals Charges	(R45) Chg-Hospitals (A36)	Charges from patients, private insurance companies, and public insurance programs (e.g., Medicare) of public hospitals and of institutions for care and treatment of handicapped; and receipts of hospital canteens, cafeterias, gift shops, etc.
 Education Charges	(R39) Chg-Total Education	Include all charges related to education, (e.g., gross receipts from sale of milk & school lunches)
 Other Charges	(R50) Chg-Total Nat Res	Includes all charges related to use of Natural Resources (e.g., soil removal)
	(R51) Chg-Parking (A60)	Revenue from on-street and off-street parking meters and charges and rentals from government-owned parking lots or public garages
	(R56) Chg-All Other NEC	All other charges not otherwise listed (e.g., miscellaneous commercial activities)

Combined Revenue Categories	Data Point	Description
 Infrastructure Charges	(R38) Chg-Air Transportation (A01)	Charges for use of airport facilities or for services associated with their use
	(R46) Chg-Highways	Includes all charges for both regular and toll highways (i.e., fees for street cuts, snow plowing, tunnel tolls)
	(R49) Chg-Housing & Comm Dev (A50)	Gross rentals, tenant charges, and other revenue from operation of public housing projects; and fees for housing mortgage insurance
	(R53) Chg-Sewerage (A80)	Charges for sewage collection and disposal, including sewer connection fees
 Public Recreation Charges	(R54) Chg-Solid Waste Mgmt (A81)	Fees for garbage collection and disposal; operation of landfills; sale of recyclable materials; cleanup of hazardous wastes; and sale of by-products of waste resource recovery or cogeneration facilities
	(R55) Chg-Water Transport (A87)	Canal tolls, leases, concession rents, and other charges for use of water transport and port facilities / services
	(R52) Chg-Parks & Recreation (A61)	Gross revenue of facilities operated by a government, auxiliary facilities in public recreation areas lease or use fees, and rentals from concessions

Expenditure Groupings

Combined Expenditure Categories	Data Point	Description
 Education	(E027) Elem Educ-Direct Exp	Includes expenditures on current operations, capital outlay for k-12
	(E030) Total High Ed-Dir Exp	Includes expenditures on current operations, capital outlay for higher ed
	(E035) Total Other Education	Expenditures on all other education not classified under K-12 / Higher Ed
 Public Welfare	(E090) Public Welf-Direct Exp	Cash Assistance, vendor Payments, joint-federal programs (e.g., Medicaid)
 Infrastructure	(E020) Air Trans-Direct Expend	Provision, operation, construction, and support of airport facilities; includes regulation of airline industry
	(E065) Total Highways-Dir Exp	Maintenance, operation, repair, and construction of highways, streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, bridges, tunnels, toll / non-toll structures, etc.
	(E074) Hous & Com-Direct Exp	Construction, operation, and support of housing and redevelopment projects and other activities
	(E096) Sanitation-Dir Exp	Collection, removal, and disposal of solid wastes and the cleaning of streets, alleys, and sidewalks
	(E103) Water Trans-Direct Exp	Provision, construction, operation, maintenance, regulation, and support of public waterways, harbors, docks, wharves, and related marine facilities

Combined Expenditure Categories	Data Point	Description
 Health & Hospitals	(E055) Health-Direct Expend	Provision of services for the conservation and improvement of public health, other than hospital care, and financial support of other governments' health programs.
	(E058) Total Hospital-Dir Exp	Expenditures related to a government's own hospitals as well as expenditures for the provision of care in other hospitals (public or private).
 Public Safety	(E019) Police & Fire Protection-Dir Exp	Expenditures for functions of police and fire departments
	(E021) Total Correct-Dir Exp	Expenditures for functions of correctional facilities
 Public Recreation	(E077) Libraries-Direct Exp	Establishment / provision of public libraries and technical / financial support of privately-operated libraries.
	(E084) Parks & Rec-Direct Exp	Provision and support of recreational and cultural-scientific facilities maintained for the benefit of residents and visitors.

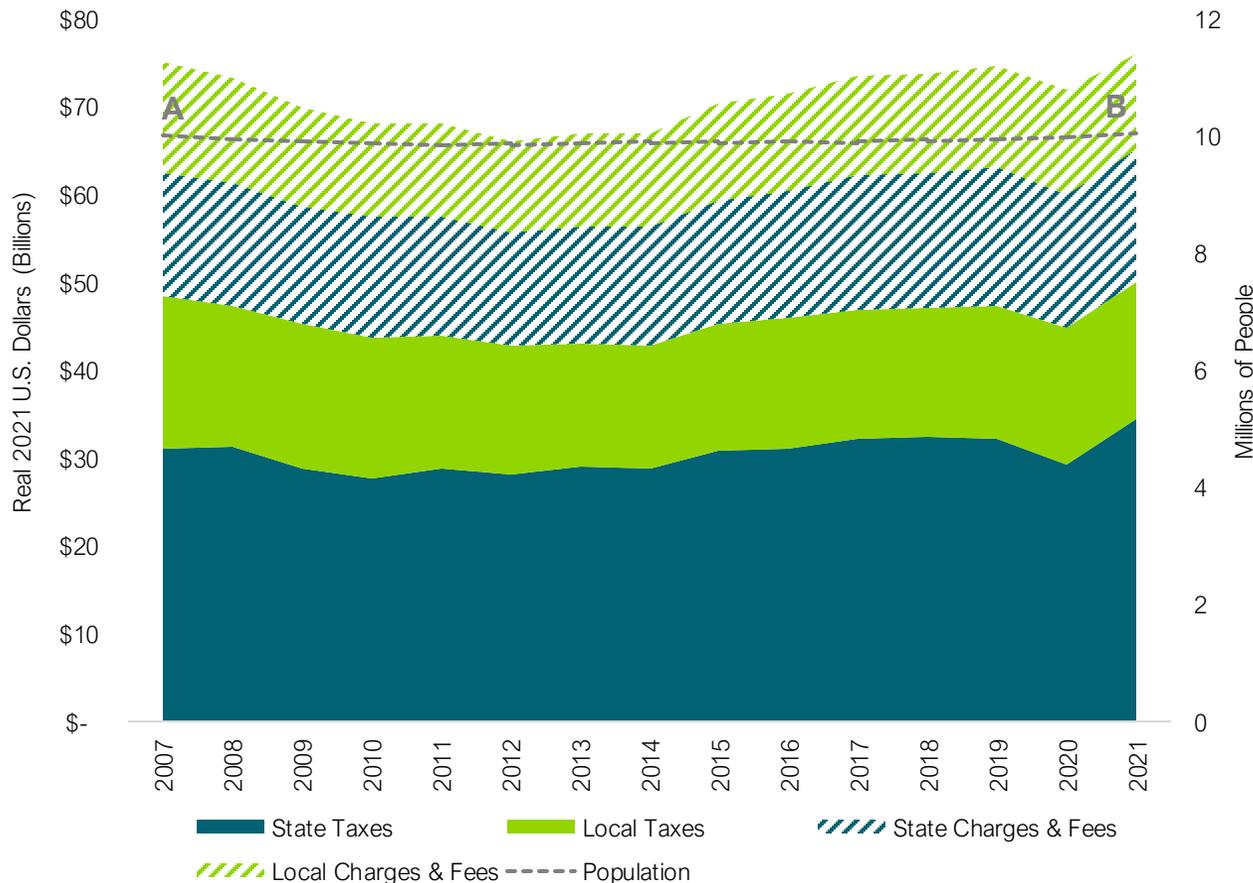
Expenditure Groupings | Continued

Combined Expenditure Categories	Data Point	Description
 Other	(E040) Emp Sec Adm-Direct Exp	Administration of unemployment compensation system, public employment offices / related services
	(E041) Fin Admin & Gen Control-Direct Exp	Officials and central staff agencies concerned with tax assessment and collection, accounting, auditing, budgeting, purchasing, custody of funds, and other finance activities
	(E049) Gen Pub Bldg-Total Exp	Construction, equipping, maintenance, and operation of public buildings not related to specific functions or agencies
	(E080) Total Nat Res-Dir Exp	Expenditures related to water resources, mineral resources, agriculture, and the regulation of industries which develop, utilize, or affect natural resources, as well as the regulation of agricultural products and establishments
	(E083) Parking-Direct Expend	Provision, construction, maintenance, and operation of commercially-operated public parking facilities
	(E104) Interest on Gen Debt (I89)	Amounts paid for use of borrowed monies, except those on utility debt, paid by all funds of the government
	(E105) General NEC-Direct Exp	All other expenditures not captured above

In the past 15 years, state taxes and charges have accommodated for slight declines in local taxes as a portion of Michigan’s general revenue

Michigan’s population fluctuations over the past 15 years generally align with upward and downward revenue trends

Michigan Total State and Local General Revenues (Own Sources), 2007 – 2021¹³

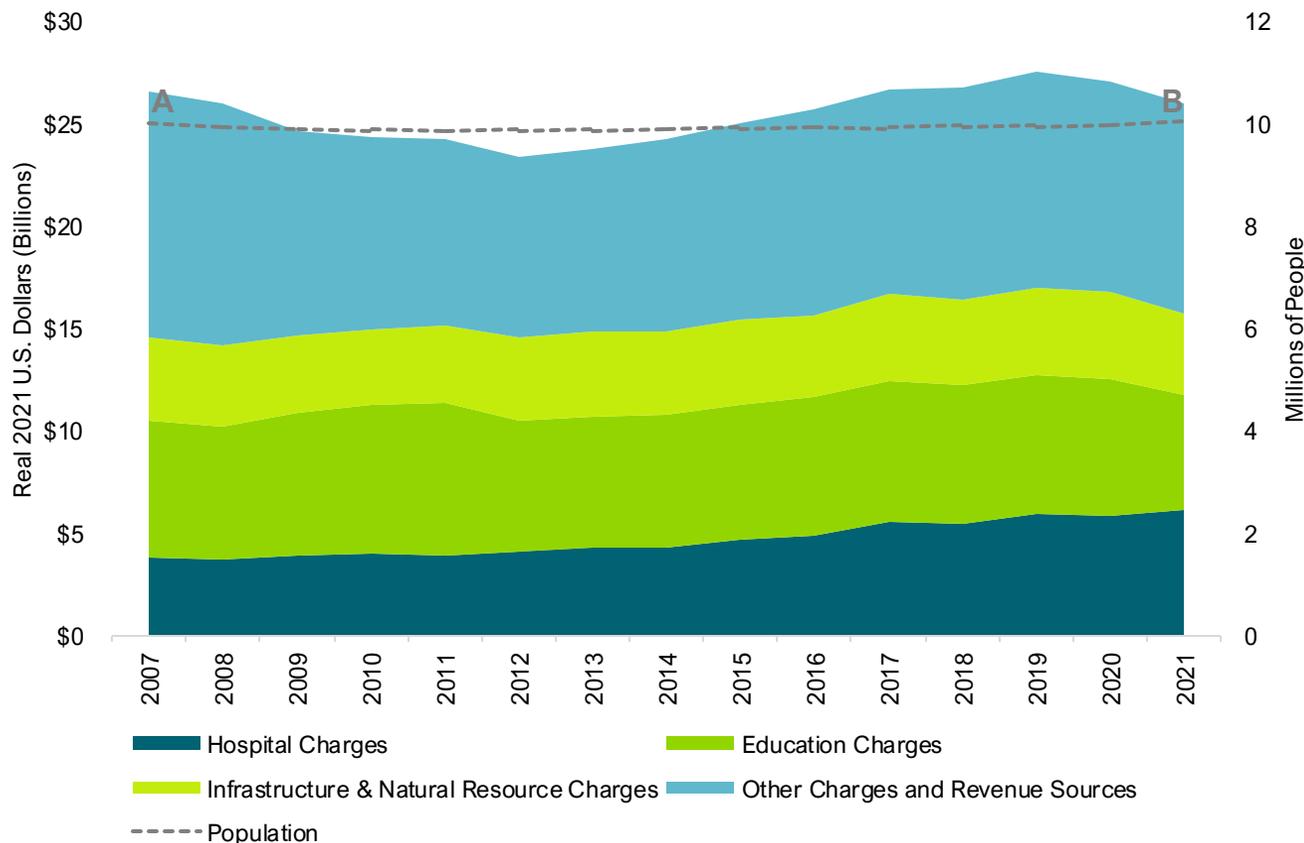


- **State taxes have increased slightly as a portion of Michigan’s own-source revenues:** The portion of Michigan’s total own-source general revenues (taxes and charges) from state taxes has grown slightly from 41.5% of total own-source general revenues in 2007 to 45.3% in 2021.
- **Michigan’s local tax burden has lessened slightly:** In 2007, local taxes accounted for 23.1% of total own-source general revenues, though this decreased to 20.5% in 2021.
- **Charges follow a similar trend:** State charges accounted for 18.6% of Michigan’s own-source revenue in 2007, and this portion increased to 20% in 2021. In contrast, own-source revenue from local charges decreased from 16.8% to 14.4% in the same period.
 - Note, charges include tuition and other fees, hospital charges, highway tolls, parking fees, parks and recreation fees, and others from public services and commercial activities.

Michigan’s charge and miscellaneous revenues declined in the past 15 years, putting pressure on state and local budgets

State and local charge revenues in Michigan declined in the last 15 years, with the ‘Education Charges’ category experiencing the most significant drop

Michigan Total State and Local Charges by Source, 2007-21¹³



- **State and local revenues in Michigan from charges and miscellaneous sources experienced decline from 2007-21:** Total state and local revenue in Michigan from charges and miscellaneous revenue sources declined from \$26.6B in 2007 to \$26.0 B in 2021 (**2%** decline), whereas total state and local charges and miscellaneous revenues in the United States grew by **12%** in the same period. The most significant driver of decline in Michigan was a \$1.9B drop (56%) in interest revenues (classified as “Other Charges and Revenue Sources”).
- **Revenue from education charges dropped in both Michigan and the US as a whole:** Education charge revenues declined by \$1B (**15%**) in Michigan from 2007 to 2021, reflecting a downward trend in total state and local education charge revenues, which saw a **7% drop** in the same period.
- **Hospital charge revenues grew significantly in Michigan, tracking a broad US trend:** Hospital charge revenues in Michigan grew by \$2.3B (**62%**) from 2007 to 2021, similar to the national growth rate of **66%**

1. U.S. Census Bureau Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances

Peer State Benchmarking Approach

Our approach to benchmarking against peer states was to select states that are comparable to Michigan and represent Michigan's growth goals based on target selection criteria. Through continued research, we aimed to collect and analyze data on five states to inform our fiscal analysis.

STEP 1

Define Target Selection Criteria

- Review relevant literature and Michigan budget data to select demographic and expenditure indicators associated with economic growth
- Research target selection criteria across a broad range of states, including neighboring states, states with similar population and expenditures, and states recommended by leadership

STEP 2

Assess and Select States for Benchmarking

- Identify states comparable to Michigan across demographic and expenditure indicators and those otherwise deemed informative to the analysis
- Prioritize metrics with the strongest known impacts on population and economic growth

STEP 3

Conduct Benchmarking Across Selected States

- Across states identified, collect and analyze data on expenditures and revenue sources most relevant to Michigan's growth strategy
- Aggregate key takeaways from peer states and discern best practices for Michigan's policy considerations

Peer State Selection Criteria Summary

Variables used to select states include socioeconomic factors that drive population-level behaviors and indicate similarity to Michigan. In addition, prioritized variables include those indicative of broader economic performance, including trends in employment, household earnings, population, and state GDP.

Demographics



Relevant socioeconomic characteristics used to understand behaviors and forecast economic patterns

- State Population
- Educational Attainment (Age 25+)
- Non-Farm Employment (Seasonally-Adjusted)
- Median Income

State Fiscal Indicators



Metrics that indicate the financial health and fiscal policies of state governments

- State GDP
- Total State Expenditures per Capita
- Total State Revenue per Capita

5-Year Growth Trends



Factors that indicate macroeconomic performance, stability, and business investment

- Population Growth
- GDP Growth
- Employment Growth
- Median Income Growth

The four states below were considered for benchmarking but ultimately deprioritized due to lower population, median income, or GDP growth trends

	Michigan	Illinois	Ohio	Massachusetts	Utah
					
Population^{16*}	2021 10,050,811 5-Year Growth 1.2%	2021 12,671,469 5-Year Growth -1.0%	2021 11,780,017 5-Year Growth 1.4%	2021 6,984,723 5-Year Growth 2.5%	2021 3,337,975 5-Year Growth 9.4%
Median Income^{16*}	2021 \$63,498 5-Year Growth 21.0%	2021 \$72,205 5-Year Growth 18.4%	2021 \$62,262 5-Year Growth 19.0%	2021 \$89,645 5-Year Growth 19.1%	2021 \$79,449 5-Year Growth 20.4%
Real GDP (\$ Millions)^{17*^}	2021 \$473,333 5-Year Growth 4.6%	2021 \$774,588 5-Year Growth 3.4%	2021 \$615,416 5-Year Growth 5.4%	2021 \$530,505 5-Year Growth 11.6%	2021 \$182,881 5-Year Growth 23.6%
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher (Adults Age 25+)¹⁶	32%	38%	32%	47%	38%
Non-Farm Employment Growth^{18*}	-2.9%	-3.4%	-2.0%	-1.4%	13.0%
Selection Criteria	<i>Comparator state</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighboring state with high median income and educational attainment • Deprioritized due to negative population growth trend and lower income growth than Michigan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighboring state with comparable total state expenditures per capita • Deprioritized due to low growth trends (population and median income) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High GDP growth and similar total state expenditures compared to Michigan • Deprioritized due to lower five-year population growth and median income growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population growth and competitive advantages compared to Michigan (e.g., outdoor recreation) • Deprioritized due to slightly stronger trends for Washington

* Population, median income, GDP, and employment growth figures are calculated for the years 2016-2021. Median income growth is not adjusted for inflation

^ Overall U.S. GDP growth for the same period was 9.9%

Peer State Outcomes Data: Demographic

Metric	Source	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
State Population (2021)	US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2021	331,893,745	5,812,069	6,805,985	10,050,811	5,707,390	10,551,162	7,738,692
State Population (2016)	US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2016	323,127,515	5,540,545	6,633,053	9,928,300	5,519,952	10,146,788	7,288,000
Population Change (2016-2021)	US Census Bureau American Community Survey	2.7%	4.9%	2.6%	1.2%	3.4%	4.0%	6.2%
Median Income (2021)	US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2021	\$69,717	\$82,254	\$62,743	\$63,498	\$77,720	\$61,972	\$84,247
Median Income (2016)	US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2016	\$57,617	\$65,685	\$52,314	\$52,492	\$65,599	\$50,584	\$67,106
Median Income Growth (2017-2021)	US Census Bureau American Community Survey	21.0%	25.2%	19.9%	21.0%	18.5%	22.5%	25.5%
Non-Farm Employment (2021)	Bureau of Labor Statistics State and Area Employment	148,951,000	2,744,000	3,088,500	4,193,500	2,841,900	4,585,700	3,356,500
Non-Farm Employment (2016)	Bureau of Labor Statistics State and Area Employment	145,303,000	2,602,400	3,073,800	4,319,100	2,892,300	4,341,000	3,241,900
Non-Farm Employment Growth (2016-2021)	Bureau of Labor Statistics State and Area Employment	2.5%	5.4%	0.5%	-2.9%	-1.7%	5.6%	3.5%
Real State GDP (2021) (\$ Millions)	Bureau of Economic Analysis Annual GDP by State	19,427,287.0	365,918.3	352,624.1	473,333.1	345,172.0	533,089.8	568,302.8
Real State GDP (2016) (\$ Millions)	Bureau of Economic Analysis Annual GDP by State	17,680,274.0	318,953.4	319,601.5	452,325.2	324,030.3	482,968.9	458,263.8
GDP Growth (2016-2021)	Bureau of Economic Analysis Annual GDP by State	9.9%	14.7%	10.3%	4.6%	6.5%	10.4%	24.0%

Outcomes are captured for 2021 unless otherwise noted by the variable name

Peer State Outcomes Data: Education (Total Population)

Metric	Source	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
4-Year high school graduation rate (2020)	National Center for Education Statistics	87%	82%	91%	82%	84%	88%	83%
Adults 25+ with Associate's degree	US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021	9%	8%	9%	10%	12%	10%	10%
Adults 25+ with Bachelor's or higher	US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021	36%	46%	30%	32%	39%	36%	40%
K-12 students per certified teacher	National Center for Education Statistics	15.4	16.3	15.6	16.7	15.6	14.9	18.0
Grade 4 reading proficiency (2022)	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)	32%	38%	33%	28%	32%	32%	34%
STEM employment rate	Bureau of Labor Statistics STEM Data Sets 2021	6.6%	9.2%	4.9%	7.2%	7.2%	6.8%	10.2%
STEM degrees per 1k students (18-24)	NSF Science and Engineering State Indicators 2021	25.5	29.9	25.9	24.5	27.6	23.7	25.9

Outcomes are captured for 2021 unless otherwise noted by the variable name

Peer State Outcomes Data: Education (Select Populations)

Metric and Source	Population	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
<u>4-Year high school graduation rate (2020)</u>	White	90%	86%	93%	85%	89%	91%	85%
	Black	81%	76%	85%	70%	69%	85%	76%
	Hispanic	83%	75%	88%	76%	70%	82%	78%
	Asian	93.0%	90.0%	96.0%	93.0%	89%	94.0%	89.0%
	AI/AN	75%	67%	89%	74%	56%	85%	70%
<u>Adults 25+ with Bachelor's or higher</u>	White	39%	51%	30%	33%	41%	39%	40%
	Black	25%	30%	21%	19%	24%	25%	27%
	Hispanic	20%	21%	20%	23%	22%	18%	20%
	Asian	57%	54%	54%	66%	45%	63%	60%
	AI/AN	23%	31%	18%	20%	22%	19%	23%
<u>Grade 4 reading proficiency (2022)</u>	White	42%	49%	38%	35%	41%	44%	41%
	Black	17%	21%	15%	10%	13%	17%	25%
	Hispanic	21%	20%	26%	17%	16%	21%	16%
	Asian	56%	47%	-	-	22%	56%	42%

Outcomes are captured for 2021 unless otherwise noted by the variable name

Peer State Outcomes Data: Health and Human Services (Total Population)

Metric	Source	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
Adult Uninsured Rate (19-64)	Kaiser Family Foundation State Health Facts 2021	12%	11%	10%	7%	6%	15%	9%
Adult Obesity Prevalence	CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)	34%	25%	36%	34%	32%	36%	29%
Intentional Injuries Death Rate	CDC WONDER Underlying Cause of Death Data	24.5	32.1	29.1	27.6	19.8	24.6	21.9
Infant Mortality Rate	CDC National Center for Health Statistics 2021	5.4	5.0	6.8	6.2	4.8	6.7	4.4
Child Foster Care Reentry Rate	US DHHS Child Welfare Outcomes Data Report 2021	7.5%	13.6%	6.1%	5.1%	13.5%	8.3%	7.6%

Outcomes are captured for 2021 unless otherwise noted by the variable name

Peer State Outcomes Data: Health and Human Services (Select Populations)

Metric and Source	Population	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
Uninsured Rate (Age 0-64)	White	90%	86%	93%	85%	89%	91%	85%
	Black	81%	76%	85%	70%	69%	85%	76%
	Hispanic	83%	75%	88%	76%	70%	82%	78%
	Asian	93.0%	90.0%	96.0%	93.0%	89%	94.0%	89.0%
Adult Obesity Prevalence	White	32%	23%	35%	34%	32%	33%	30%
	Black	43%	24%	47%	41%	36%	52%	38%
	AI/AN	39%	29%	33%	26%	42%	34%	44%
	Asian	12%	8%	10%	9%	22%	17%	10%
	Hispanic	37%	32%	42%	37%	34%	32%	35%
Intentional Injuries Death Rate	White	21.8	30.9	23.0	18.7	16.2	21.5	21.5
	Black	43.0	50.9	61.1	53.0	37.1	34.9	39.8
	Asian	8.6	14.2	16.6	7.4	13.9	6.4	9.9
	Hispanic	14.9	27.9	15.3	17.3	16.5	15.4	14.6
Infant Mortality Rate	White	-	3.9	5.9	4.3	3.8	5.3	4.1
	Black	10.6	10.4	10.8	13.4	9.2	11.3	6.2
	Asian	3.7	6.4	-	5.9	3.5	6.8	3.7
	Hispanic	4.8	5.5	7.6	6.6	4.0	4.7	3.4

Outcomes are captured for 2021 unless otherwise noted by the variable name

Peer State Outcomes Data: Infrastructure (Total Population)

Metric	Source	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
Roads in 'Acceptable' Condition (2020)	Bureau of Transportation Statistics State Statistics	81%	78%	82%	79%	91%	90%	72%
Bridges in Poor Condition (% of Total Area)	Bureau of Transportation Statistics State Statistics	5.1%	4.9%	3.3%	7.7%	4.1%	5.8%	6.4%
Households with Broadband Subscription	US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021	90%	93%	89%	90%	91%	89%	94%
Number of lead service lines (LSL)	EPA Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey	9.2%	6.7%	14.2%	11.3%	9.8%	11.7%	0.9%
Electric Rate (all sectors, avg cents/kWh)	US Energy Information Administration Electricity Data	11.1	10.9	10.4	12.9	11.1	9.3	8.8
Electric Reliability (SAIFI) All Events	US Energy Information Administration Electricity Data	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.7
Outdoor Recreation Share of State GDP	Bureau of Economic Analysis Outdoor Recreation	1.9%	2.7%	3.1%	1.9%	2.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Use of Public Transit for Work Commute	US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2021	2.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%	2.1%

Outcomes are captured for 2021 unless otherwise noted by the variable name

Peer State Outcomes Data: Infrastructure (Select Populations)

Metric and Source	Population	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
<u>Households with Broadband Subscription: Race/Ethnicity</u>	White	91%	93%	89%	90%	91%	90%	93%
	Black	86%	89%	87%	87%	90%	85%	93%
	Hispanic	90%	90%	92%	90%	91%	90%	93%
	Asian	95%	95%	95%	95%	94%	97%	96%
	AI/AN	86%	90%	89%	88%	87%	84%	88%
<u>Households with Broadband Subscription: Household Median Income</u>	<\$20,000	74%	78%	74%	76%	74%	70%	80%
	\$20,000 to \$74,999	88%	91%	88%	88%	88%	88%	91%
	\$75,000 or more	97%	97%	96%	97%	97%	96%	98%

Outcomes are captured for 2021 unless otherwise noted by the variable name

Peer State Outcomes Data: Socioeconomic (Total and Select Populations)

Total Population

Metric	Source	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
Median Household Income	US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2021	\$69,717	\$82,254	\$62,743	\$63,498	\$77,720	\$61,972	\$84,247
Labor Force Participation Rate	US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2021	63%	68%	63%	61%	68%	62%	64%
Percentage of Cost-Burdened Renters	US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2021	51%	53%	47%	50%	48%	49%	49%

Select Populations

Metric and Source	Population	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
Median Household Income	White	\$75,412	\$88,715	\$65,642	\$67,867	\$80,923	\$69,704	\$86,105
	Black	\$46,679	\$57,809	\$42,788	\$39,431	\$47,852	\$42,885	\$62,495
	Hispanic	\$60,566	\$63,547	\$57,653	\$57,617	\$64,102	\$53,880	\$65,248
	Asian	\$100,843	\$96,815	\$80,949	\$99,496	\$92,713	\$103,556	\$123,874
	AI/AN	\$53,210	\$64,408	\$58,583	\$49,455	\$55,641	\$36,977	\$63,364
Cost-Burdened Renters	White	47.5%	51.6%	44.3%	48.3%	46.6%	44.9%	48.7%
	Black	58.0%	60.1%	56.5%	56.9%	58.1%	56.1%	61.1%
	Hispanic	54.8%	56.1%	46.8%	45.8%	48.6%	48.8%	50.4%
	Asian	43.8%	46.0%	40.0%	34.2%	38.9%	29.5%	38.2%
	AI/AN	51.5%	62.0%	46.8%	48.3%	50.1%	53.4%	52.9%

Outcomes are captured for 2021 unless otherwise noted by the variable name

Peer State Outcomes Data: Socioeconomic (Select Populations)

Metric	Population	US	CO	IN	MI	MN	NC	WA
Labor Force Participation: Gender	Male	82%	86%	83%	81%	87%	82%	83%
	Female	74%	77%	74%	72%	81%	73%	73%
Labor Force Participation: Race/Ethnicity	White	61.4%	67.3%	62.8%	60.5%	67.2%	60.5%	61.3%
	Black	62.3%	70.5%	62.7%	58.4%	70.5%	62.6%	66.9%
	Hispanic	67.5%	69.2%	69.0%	68.1%	77.5%	70.2%	72.7%
	Asian	65.9%	70.7%	68.4%	67.1%	75.3%	68.7%	67.7%
	AI/AN	61.8%	64.6%	-	56.8%	60.3%	57.8%	61.0%
Labor Force Participation: Educational Attainment	Less than high school graduate	61%	67%	57%	53%	67%	59%	64%
	High school graduate	72%	75%	72%	69%	77%	71%	72%
	Some college or associate's degree	79%	81%	81%	78%	85%	78%	77%
	Bachelor's degree or higher	87%	89%	88%	87%	91%	86%	86%

Outcomes are captured for 2021 unless otherwise noted by the variable name