Economists predict more state joblessness...

Michigan's developing weakness in employment will continue next year, accompanied by a second consecutive year of stately moderating growth of state personal income, a slight increase in the inflation rate, and some decline in the rate of growth of valiable state tax revenues, Univer-sity of Michigan economists predict. Profs. Saul H. Hymans and Mauld T. Stapino explained the details of their state economic forecast, reflecting A state economy tighly dependent on the lower and distribution of national eco-rate of the Economic Jonesast, reflecting A state economy tighly dependent on the lower and distribution of national eco-rate of methodic assumes a declining reat (GNP), with growan isonal prod-wide for the state in business static real expenditures on other con-sumer durables; little rise in business fixed investiment; inflation rates at 7 to 8 per cent throughout 1979; and rising rational unemployment.

In addition, it is assumed that the restrictive monetary policy announced in Washington last month will be mod-erated after mid 1979, that there will be no changes in state tax rates nor major work stoppages during 1979 con-tract negotiations between the UAM and the automotive industry. As compiled by the U-M Research Similar in Quantilative Economics for the seventh consecutive year, the following: in new employment opportunities, especially when compared to recent years. For 1979 as a whole, total employment declines slightly (by 0.2 per cent, or 9,000 jobs) to a level of 3.88 million."

I mirsday, November 30, 19/6

UNEMPLOYMENT: The forecast is for an increase in the state's labor force of almost 40,000. The proposents in concease of 0.9 of one per represents the calendar 1976 labor forces, and when combined with the expected small decline in total employment, results in a forecast of sharp increase in the state unemployment rate. Proj-ceded for 1979: an unemployment rate of 8 per cent, an increase of over 1 per-centage point.

EMPLOYMENT: "The current developing weakness in employment will continue through 1979. The hardest lit sectors are manufacturing employ-ment-which has never regarded its 1973 peak levels is forecast to decline 4.5 per cent. This represents a loss of 40,000 jobs. Employment in construc-tion is forecast to fall by 2.6 per cent next year. "Although some substantial gains in employment are forecast in the serv-ices sector04 (7.000 jobs), touter areas are characterized by very slow growth

PERSONAL INCOME in Michigan is projected at \$2.7 billion for 1579, implying a second consecutive year of steadily moderating growth of state personal income. 'In comparison with the 9.8 per cent increase now esti-mated for 1578, our forecast for 1579 involves an increase of of only 8.3 per cent for state personal income.''

endar 1979." TAX REVENUES "For fiscal 1979 we are forecasting personal income the are forecasting personal income to a second second second second second to a second second second second second to a second second second second second second to a second second second second second second to a second second second second second second second to a second to a second secon

INFLATION "The local inflation rate (as measured by Detroit CPI) is forecest to rise the cent from the 74 per cent increase submater, expected to moderate somewhat throughout 1978, reaching a level of close to 7 per cent by year end. These forecast rates, along with the rela-tively modest growth expected in per-sonal income produce a forecast increase of only 1.5 per cent in real edsposable income in Michigan for cal-endard 1979." more modest than we have expe-reinced over the two immediately pre-ceding fiscal periods. We should also note that state tax revenues in fiscal 1978 will be a critical element in deter-mining the nature of the fiscal vestraint imposed on the state budget by passage of Proposal E (the Headlee Proposal). Profis. Hym ans and Shapiro explained that the assumed easing of economic policy beginning in mid-1979

would have a significant effect on national economic activity, with favor-able effects particularly on the automotive sector, business fixed investment, and residential construction.

"A decision, therefore, to maintain the current, more restrictive, policy stance would have serious impact on the Michigan economy, which is heav-ily dependent on national economic activity in these sectors," they said.



...and recession next year

University of Michigan economists predict nearly a "5050" chance of a recession in 1979. They predict a sharp decline in the economy's growth rate, a substantial increase in unemployment and a slow winding down of inflation.

This assessment was made by Profs. Saul H. Hymans and Harold T. Sha-piro. who recently prepared a national economic forecast for the University's 28th annual Conference on the Eco-nomic Outlook. Hymans is chairman of the university's economics depart-ment. Stapiro is vice-president for academic alfaris.

The control forecast for 1979 incorporates the restrictve monetary incorporates the restrictve monetary policy recently announced by Presi-dent Jimmy Carter and tax cut effects, and assumes controlled Fed-eral expenditures, a crude oil price rise, increased exports and farm price increases below those of last year.

"Compared with the 3.8 per cent rate of growth of real gross national product (GNP) now being setimated for 1978, we are forecasting a sharp decline to a 2 per cent growth rate for the year 1979-surely a growth reces-sion at the very least," Hymans and Shapiro said.

They also predicted "a substantial increase in the unemployment rate to an average of 67 per cost for the year and 72 per cent for the fourth quarter of 1973. The aggregate price level is expected to be up by 7,7 per cent next year, compared with a 7.4 per cent increase for 1978."

The U-M economists noted that com-parison of year-to-year economic changes may fail to reveal the "true nature of the underlying dynamic path of the economy." and offered a quar-tery analysis of economic activity projected in the control forceast. "Characterizing 1979 as a 2 per cent

"In other words, the chances of amounts of 1979 should be regarded as almost '50-50." "In other words, the chances of avoiding a recession in 1979 seem to be only slightly butter than the chances of any more and the state of the chance of any more and the state of the chance of first half of next year is any to be dis-tinctly modest, according to Hymans and Shapito, who note that 'the OPBC price increase, the short-term outlook for fairly large growth in import

prices excluding oil, and the sub-stantial hike in payroll taxes, pile a good deal of upward price pressure into the first half of 1973." The U-M economists explained that the monetary restraint now in place can be expected to produce a sub-stantial decline in residential building activity, with housing starts to "bot-torn out at about 16 million starts in the latter months of next year." Busi-mess capital formation is forecast to be on a downward trend, in real terms, throughout the forecast period. "the real both of high interest rates and howdown." Concerning the President's wage and price guidelines program to U-M contomists said such "symed limits" should have been imposed on the econ-omy 15 or 16 months ago.

omy 15 or 16 months ago.





growth year is hiding a good deal of important detail." they explained. "Our forecast implies virtually no growth at all in the second and third quarters of 1979. "But we are forecasting amual growth rates of 0.5 and 0.4 per cent in the two mid-year quarters, and that has to mean that the chances of a true recession developing after the early months of 1979 should be regarded as atmost "30.50."