

The Economic Outlook Singing the housing blues... June 2019

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Beacon Economics

beaconecon.com

A look back at the Great Recession



The stock market crash of 2008 occurred on September 29, 2008. The Dow Jones Industrial Average fell 777.68 points in intra-day trading. Until 2018, it was the largest point drop in history. It plummeted because Congress rejected the bank bailout bill.

NBER says U.S. recession began December 2007

Mon Dec 1, 12:20 pm ET WASHINGTON (Reuters) – The U.S. economy slipped into recession in December 2007, the National Bureau of Economic Research's business cycle dating committee announced on Monday.

So what's going on?

• A fall to remember

- Heard on the street "There are only two positions out there: cash, and fetal"
- Its not 'what Wall Street troubles mean to California', its 'what California troubles mean for Wall Street'
- Recession was already fully underway even if many economists and politicians remained in deep denial
- What went wrong
 - The big three imbalances: housing, finance, and the consumer
- Where from here?
 - Things are bad.. But not THAT bad! So far the numbers are in line (if a bit worse) than past recessions, and proportionate to the imbalances in the economy...
 - Recovery is a given, the big question is when

Will the Real Economy Please Stand Up?

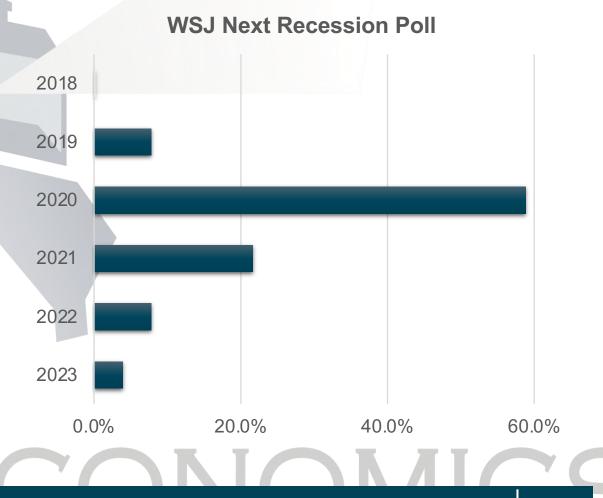


It isn't the 'when', it's the 'why'

— 2018 Growth: 3.2% with .75% fiscal stimulus after-burner

Why so glum?

- Labor markets, consumer spending, business investment, wages, exports, energy, debt levels still all on steady sustainable paths
- Interest rates still low, inflation still constrained
- 2019: back to a steady pace of 2 to 2.5% growth
- —Still a low chance of recession in next 24 months



Will the Real Economy Please Stand Up?



Brakes and Imbalances

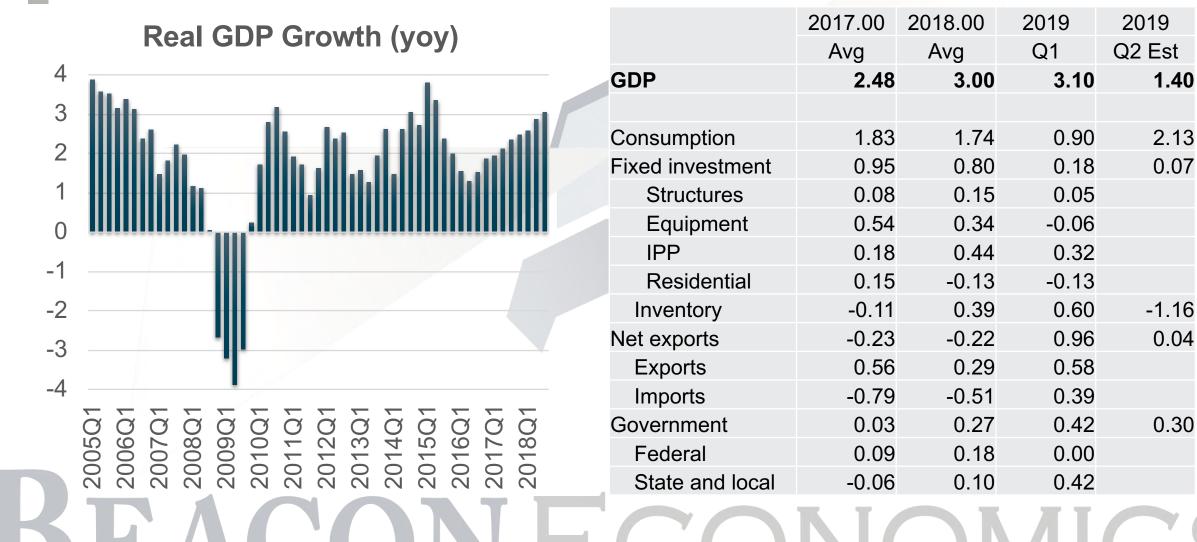
- -Labor shortages impacting employers
- -Local Housing Shortages
- —Recent market volatility / rising long term rates
- —An overly aggressive Fed, the flat yield curve
- -Sharp growth in government deficits
- -Global trade / security worries

Political Dysfunction

- —Little effort to deal with underinvestment in infrastructure, rising wealth inequality, healthcare cost inflation, pension and entitlement issues, etc etc etc
- The great disconnect between economic realities and political discourse

GDP: 2018 2.9% Year over Year





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Consumer Spending

Personal saving as a percentage

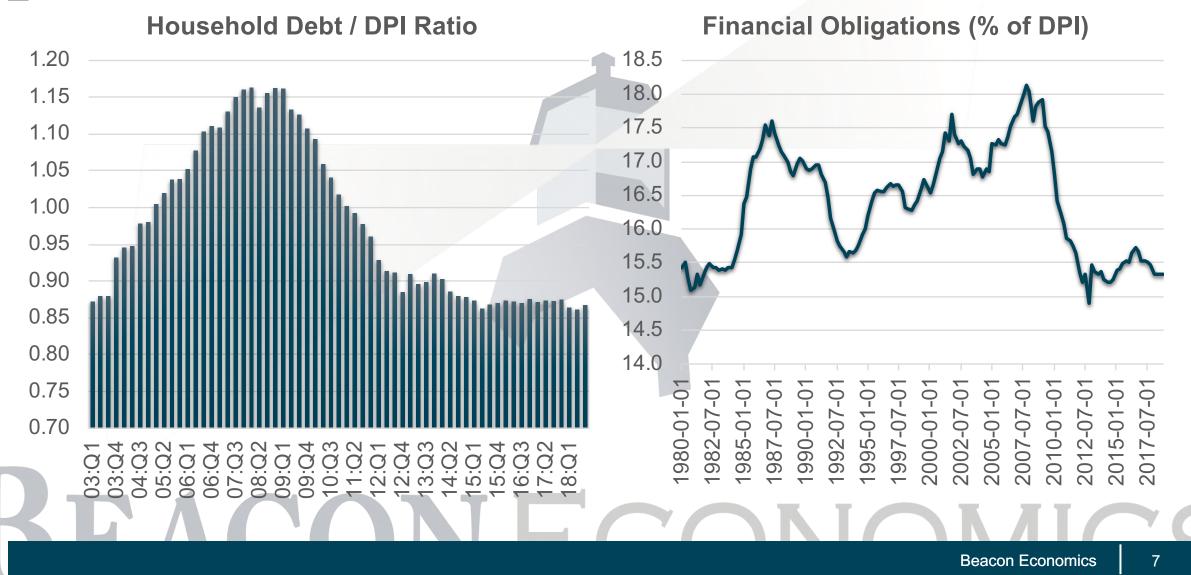
of disposable personal income

Real Consumer Spending Growth (y-o-y)



Consumer Debt Loads

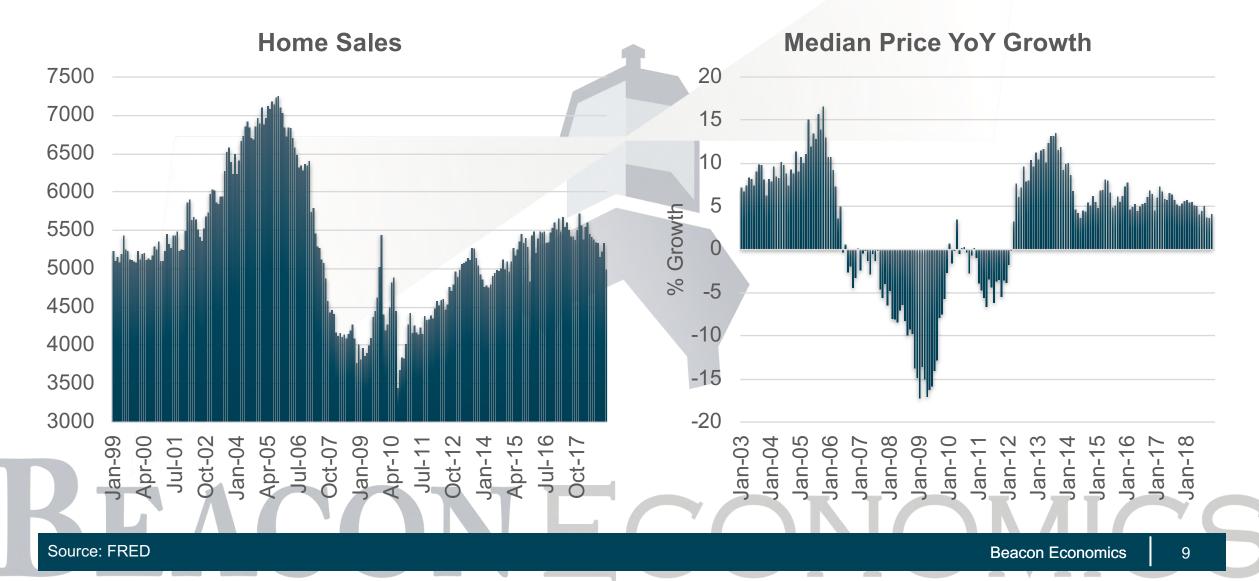




Consumer Debt Transition to 30 day delinquent Student Loan Auto Loan Credit Card HE Revolving 4 Mortgage 0³, 0⁴, 0⁴, 0⁵, 0⁴, 0⁴, 0⁴, 0³, 0⁴, 0³, 0⁴, **Beacon Economics**

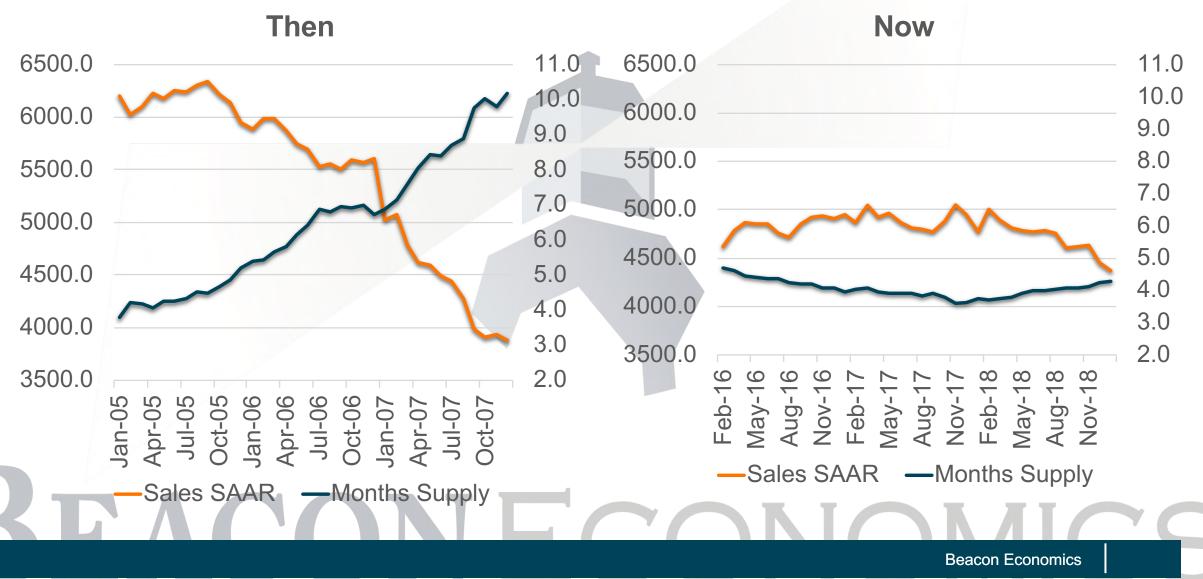
Housing Markets: Slightly Slowing



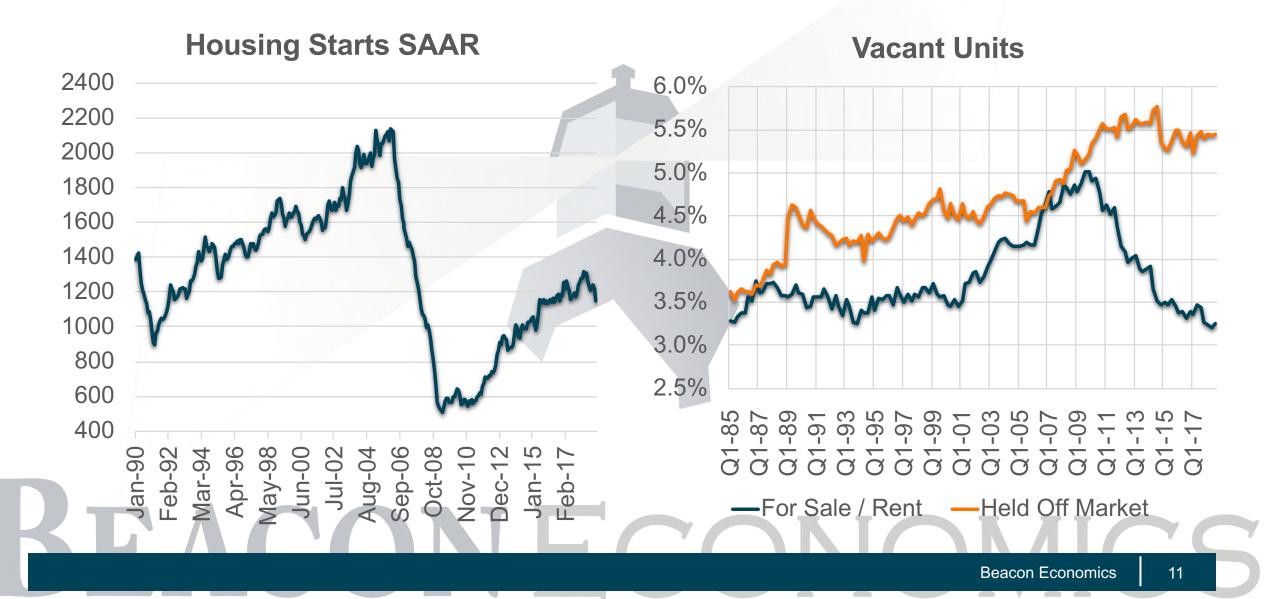


What does a market crash look like?



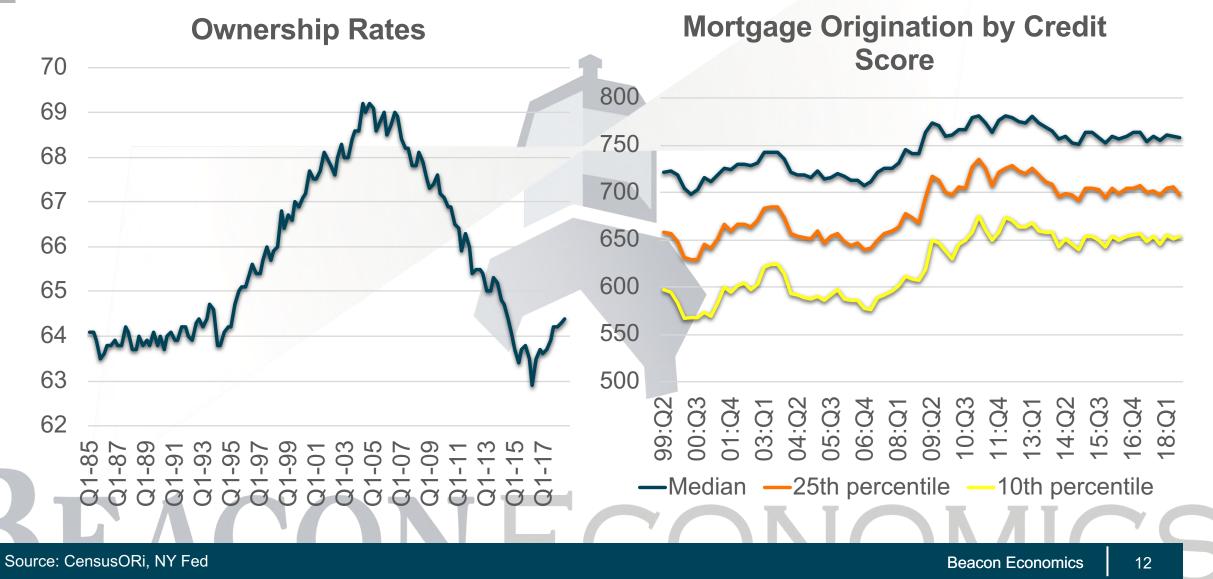


Pace of Construction

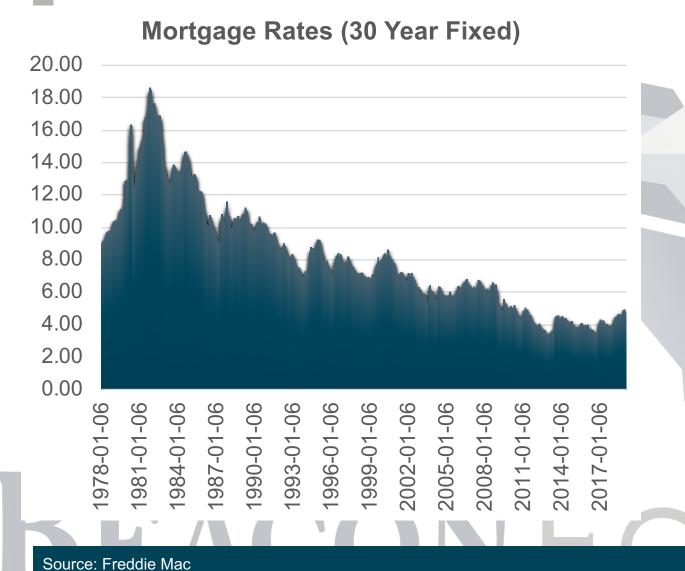


Credit Conditions





Rising Rates



Why higher?

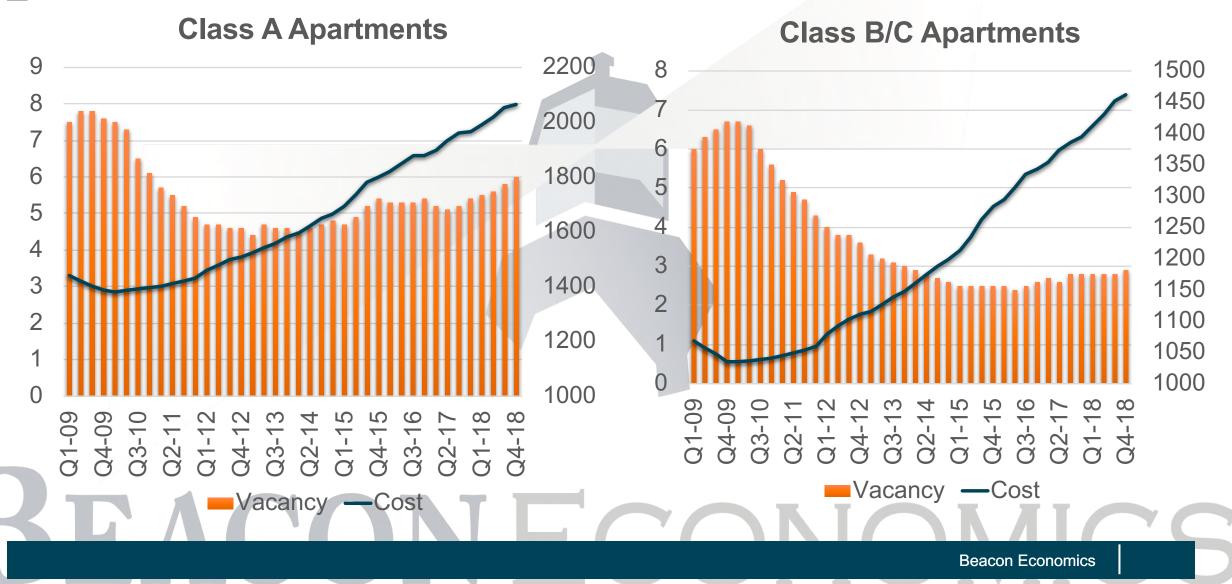
- Economic Growth
- Federal Borrowing
- Strong Equity Market

Not

- Inflation
- Fed Policy
- Lack of Capital

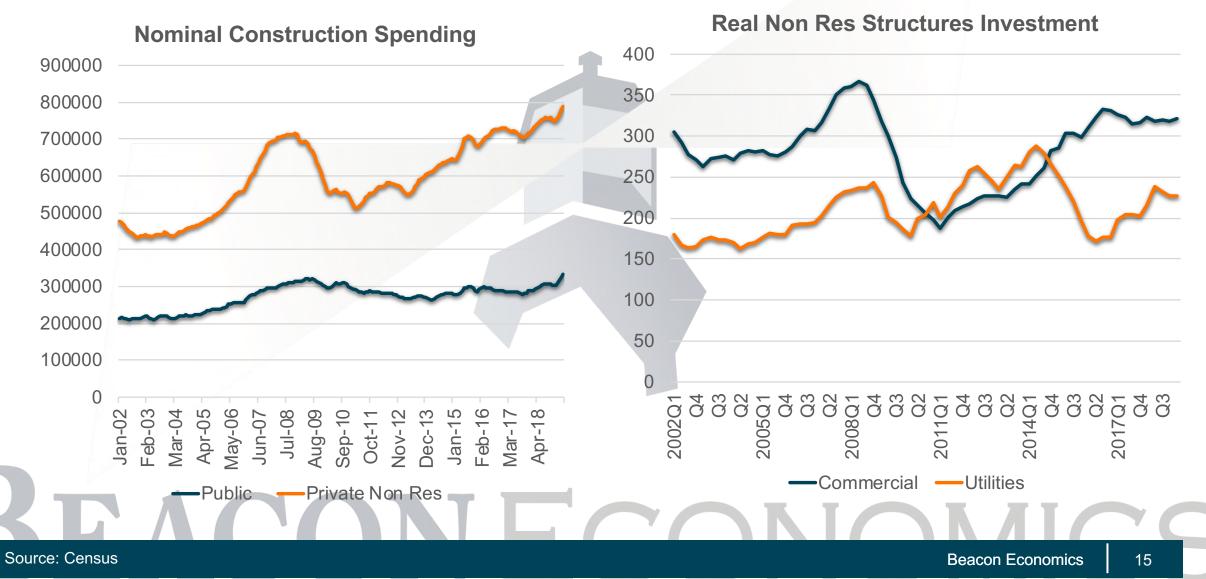
National Rental Markets





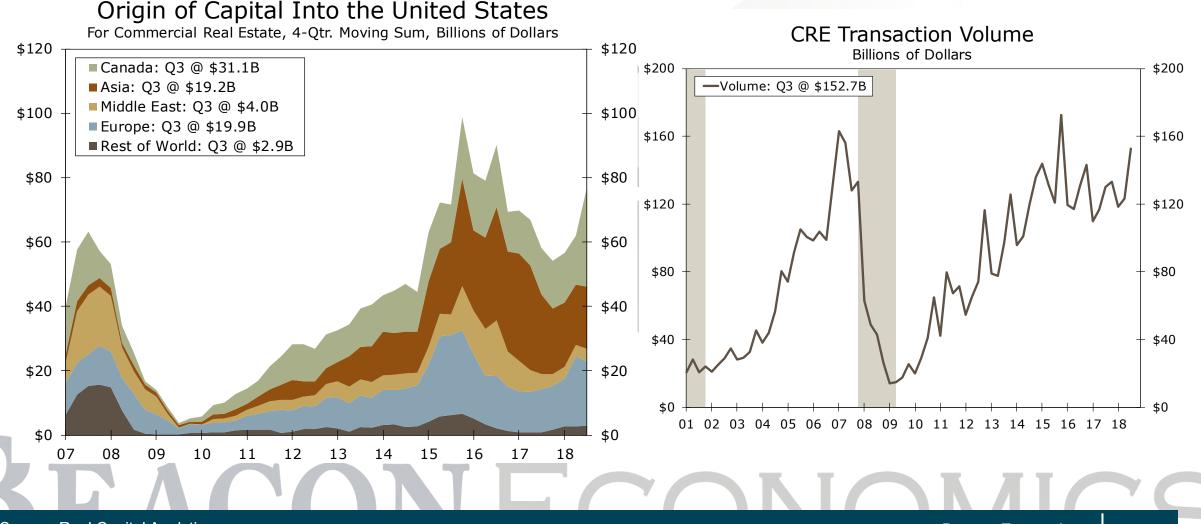
Construction Spending – National





National Trends in Real Estate

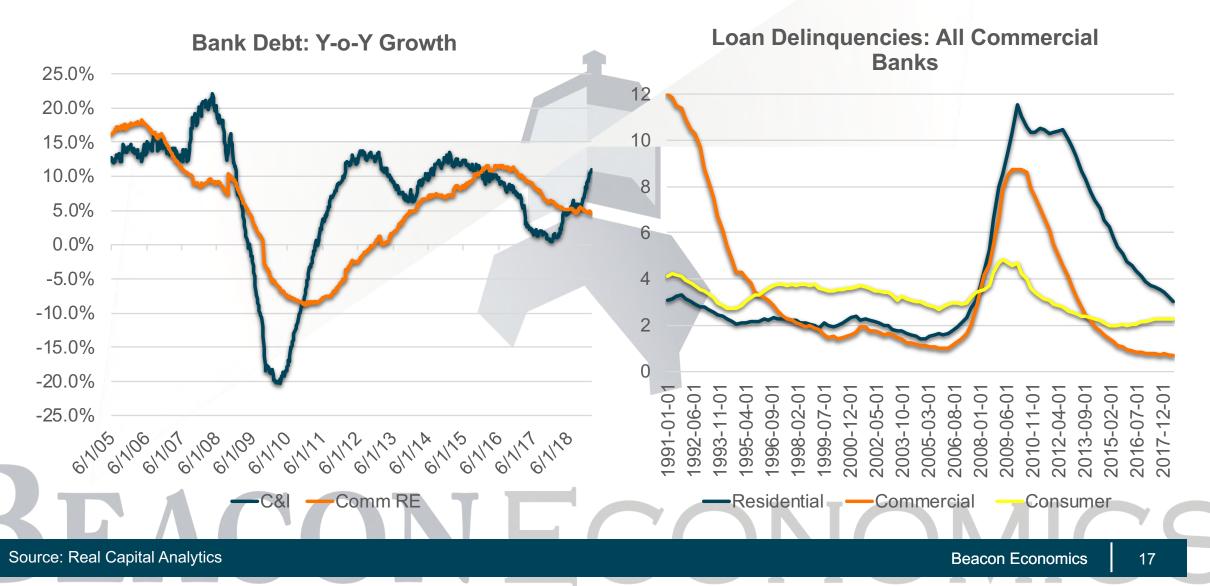




Source: Real Capital Analytics

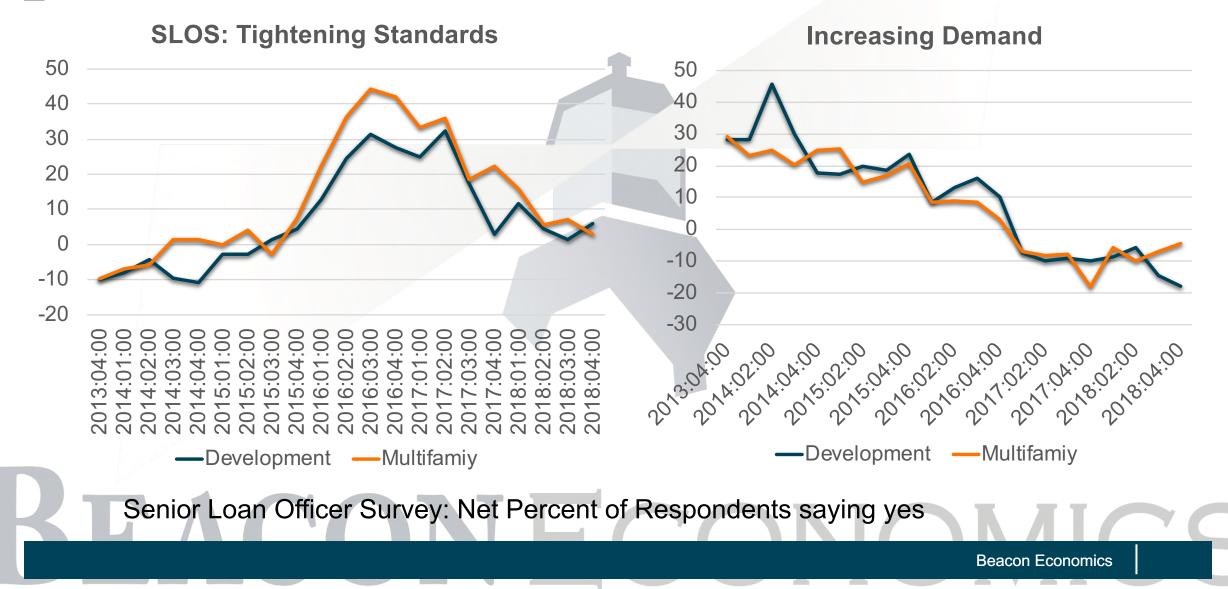
National Trends in Real Estate





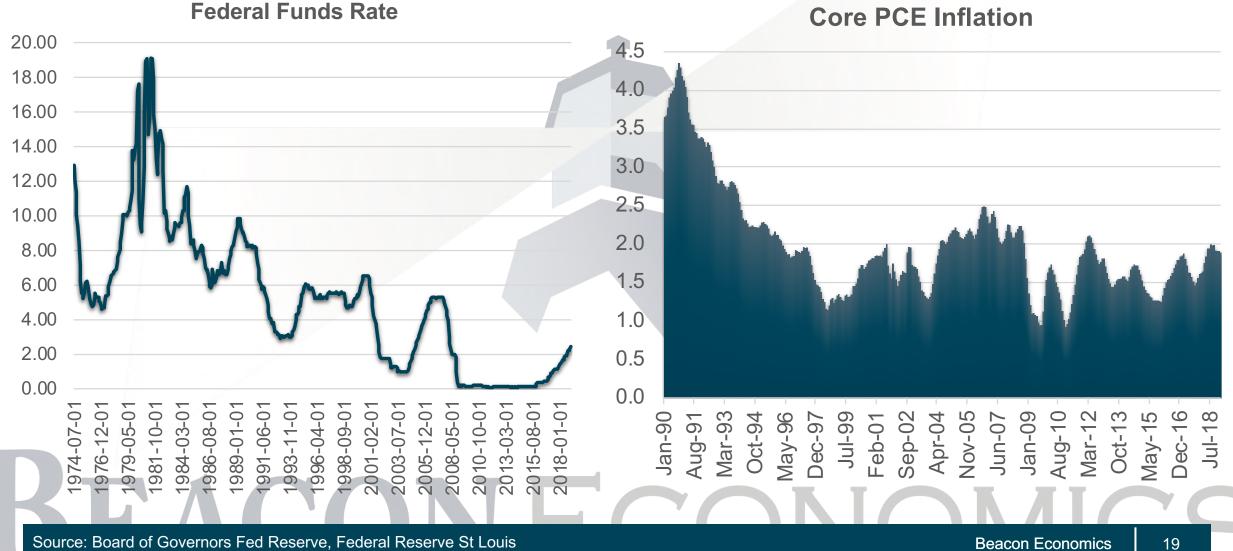
Lending Markets?





Federal Reserve Policy



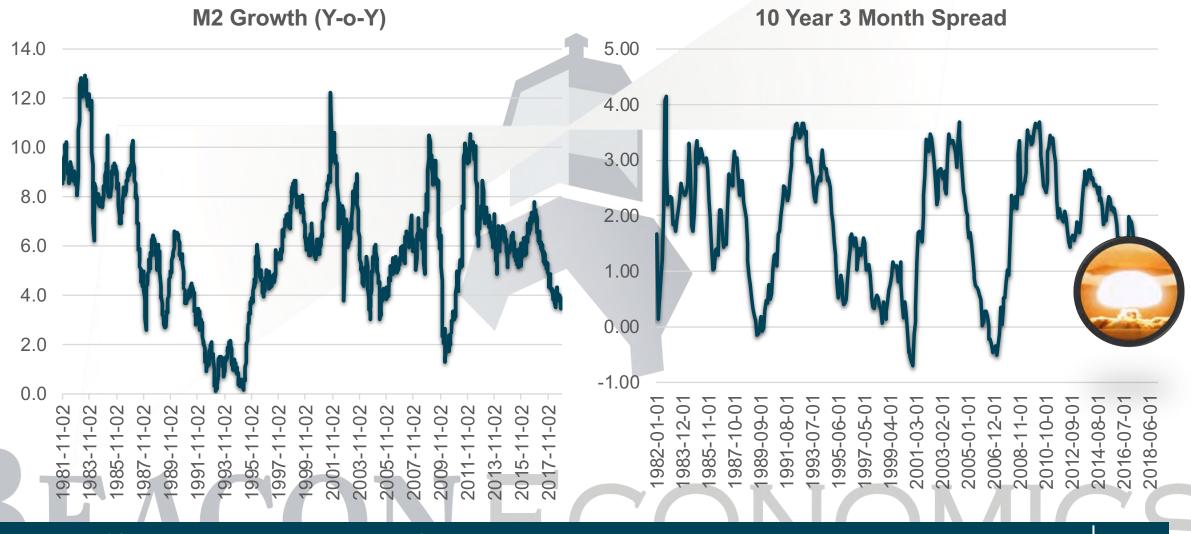


Source: Board of Governors Fed Reserve, Federal Reserve St Louis

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Federal Reserve Policy





Source: Board of Governors Fed Reserve, Federal Reserve St Louis

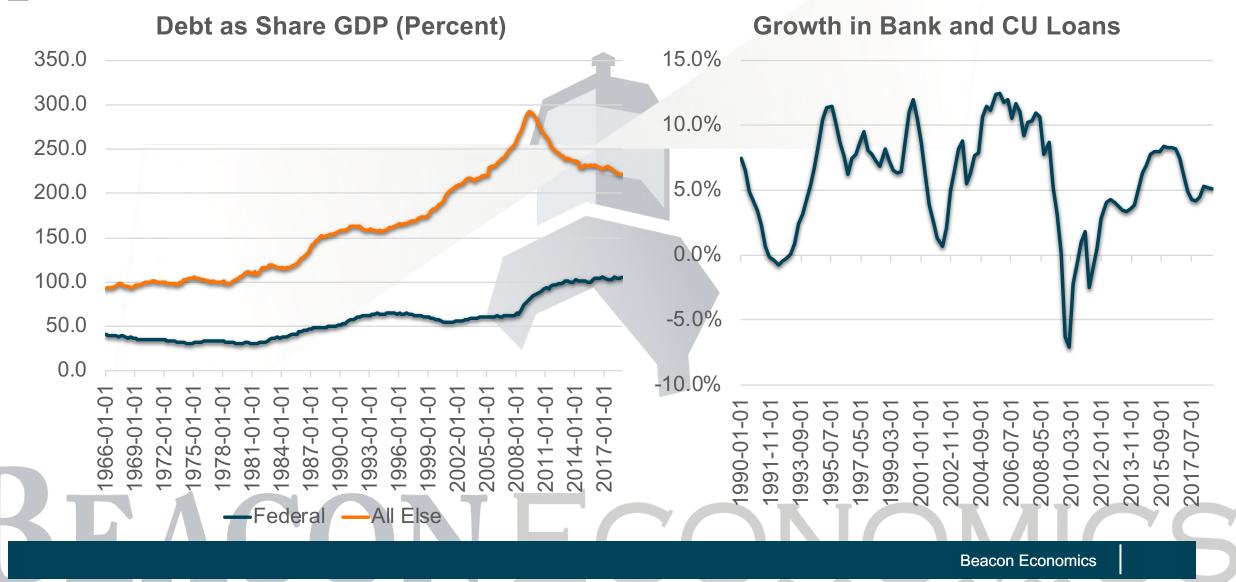
Some questions to keep you up tonight

- Does free will truly exist?
- Why is there a "d" in "fridge" but not in "refrigerator"?
- Is there a synonym for "synonym"?
- What is the airspeed velocity of an unladen swallow?
- If the Fed inverts the yield curve and the economy is otherwise fine, will it cause a recession?



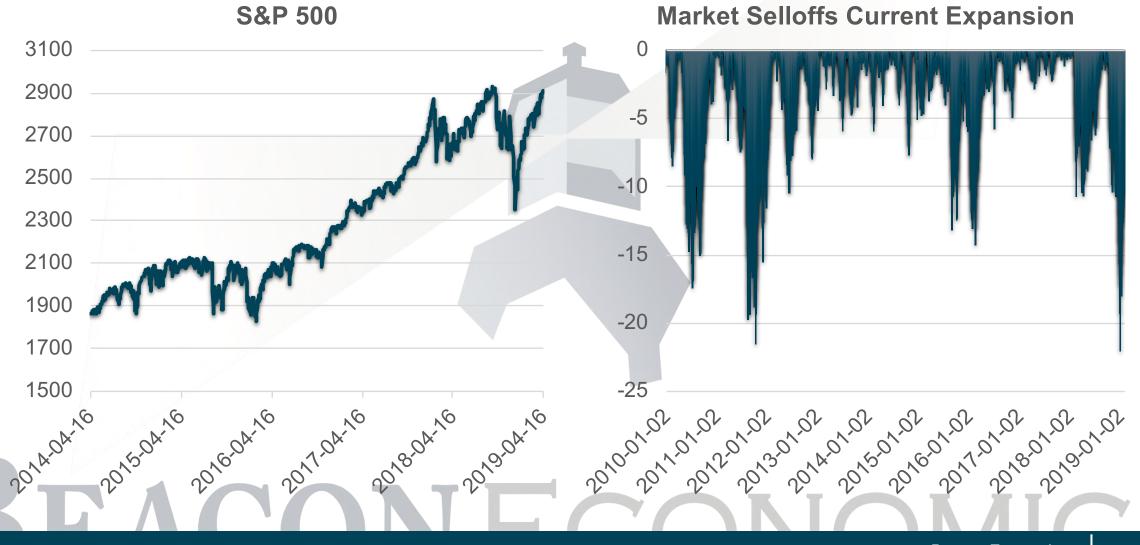
Bubble Trouble?





So what's up with the markets?

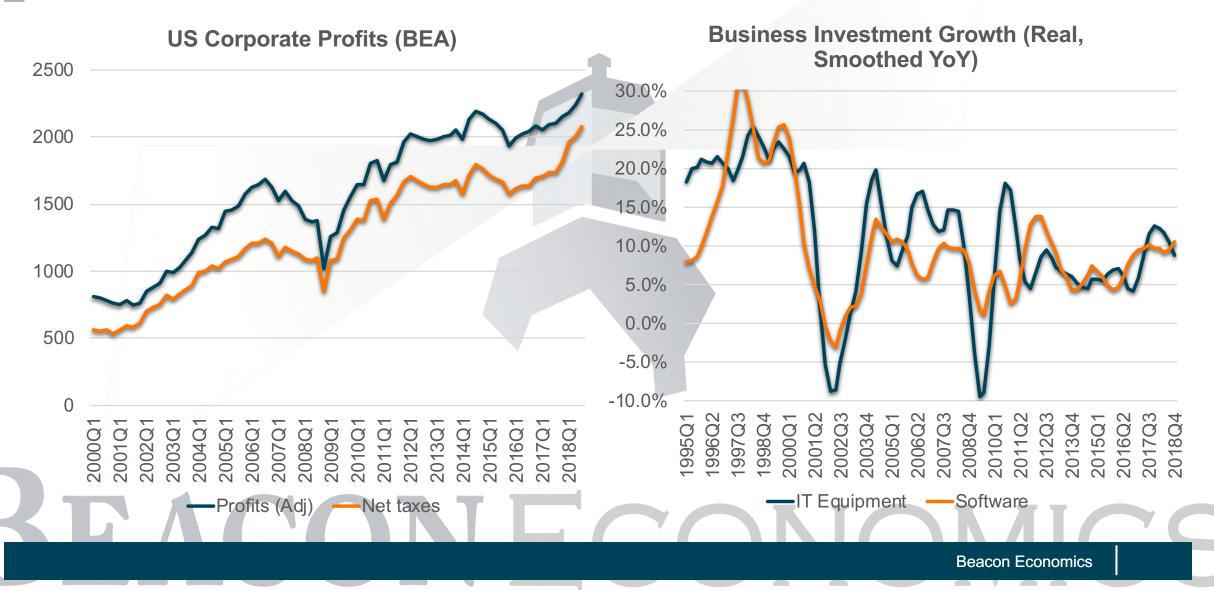




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Business Fundamentals





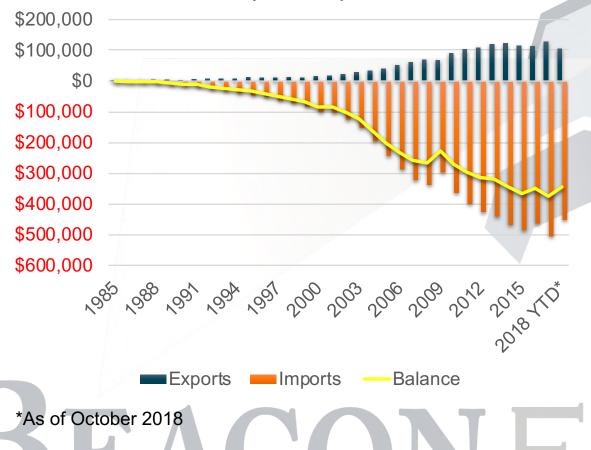
The China Syndrome

Value US Exports	۲
to China as % of	Ex
GDP:	
0.75%	

Value China Exports to US as % of GDP: **4.0%**



United States Goods Trade with China (Millions)



	Exports (\$, Billions)	Share	Imports (\$, Billions)	Share
Total	1,389		2,122	
China	102.5	7.4%	447.0	21.1%
Canada	251.5	18.1%	269.2	12.7%
Mexico	222.6	16.0%	289.7	13.7%
Japan	61.38	4.4%	117.6	5.5%
UK	54.76	3.9%	50.2	2.4%
Germany	48.31	3.5%	104.8	4.9%
S. Korea	46.38	3.3%	61.5	2.9%
Netherlands	40.76	2.9%	19.5	0.9%
Brazil	33.29	2.4%	26.4	1.2%
Hong Kong	31.51	2.3%	5.6	0.3%
France	30.3	2.2%	43.7	2.1%
Singapore	27.69	2.0%	23.3	1.1%

Source: US Census, Wiser

Where are the risks?

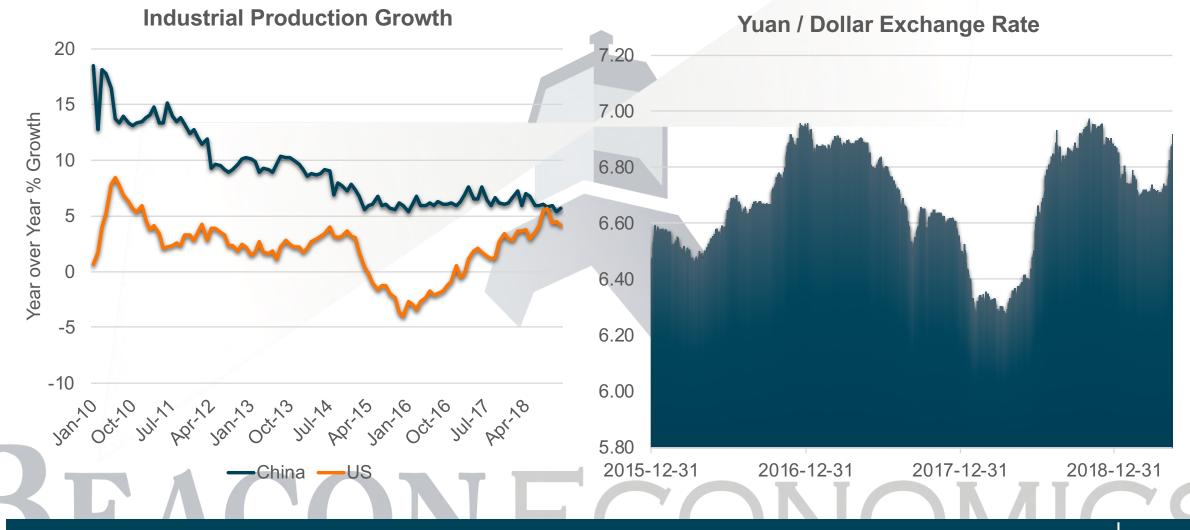


Exports to China (Nominal)	ANNUAL 2017	ANNUAL 2018	
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	170,335	158,403	Т
Civilian Aircraft, Engines, And Parts	17,853	19,852	E
Electronic Integrated Circuits & Microassembl, Pts	9,766	9,844	A
Motor Cars & Vehicles For Transporting Persons	10,665	6,743	F
Electric Apparatus For Line Telephony Etc, Parts	5,941	5,672	F
Crude Oil From Petroleum And Bituminous	4,592	5,534	T
Mach/Apps For Manufct Of Semicndct Boules	2,619	3,753	Т
Diamonds, Worked Or Not, Not Mounted Or Set	3,457	3,282	F
Soybeans, Whether Or Not Broken	12,254	3,146	S
Medical, Surgical, Dental Or Vet Inst, No Elec, Pt	2,754	3,104	L
Articles Of Jewelry & Pts, Of Prec Metal Or Clad	3,386	2,874	A
Parts & Access For Motor Vehicles	2,365	2,464	Т
Automatic Data Process Machines; Magn Reader	2,010	2,120	E
Inst Etc For Physical Etc Anal Etc; Microtome; Pts	1,741	1,899	E
Paintings, Drawings Etc By Hand As Art; Collag Etc	1,282	1,842	F
Petroleum Gases & Other Gaseous Hydrocarbons	2,414	1,735	Т
Semiconductor Devices; Light-Emit Diodes Etc, Pts	1,529	1,726	A

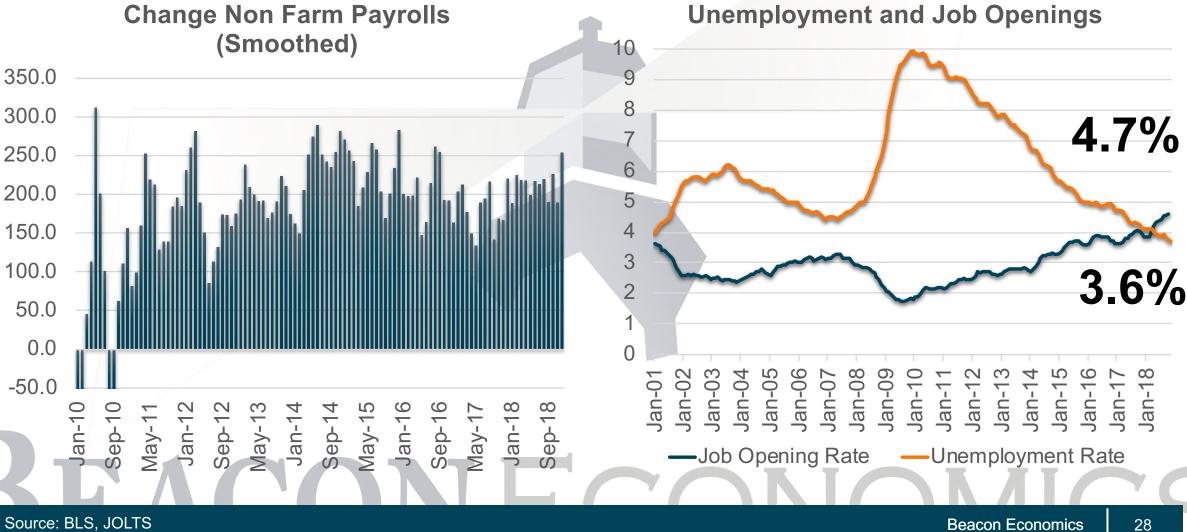
Imports from China (Nominal)	ANNUAL 2017	ANNUAL 2018
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES	512,942	545,917
Electric Apparatus For Line Telephony Etc	72,153	71,622
Automatic Data Process Machines;	50,595	51,892
Parts Etc Typewriters & Other Office Mach	15,390	16,764
Furniture Nesoi And Parts Thereof	11,349	12,560
Tv Recvrs, Incl Video Monitors & Projectors	11,550	12,511
Toys Nesoi; Scale Models Etc; Puzzles; Parts	12,348	12,003
Parts & Access For Motor Vehicles	9,438	11,024
Seats (Except Barber, Dental, Etc), And Parts	10,169	10,894
Lamps & Lighting Fittings & Parts Etc Nesoi	7,197	7,778
Articles For Arcade, Table Or Parlor Games	5,812	6,799
Travel Goods, Handbags, Wallets, Jewelry	6,386	6,406
Elec Trans, Static Conv & Induct, Adp Pwr	5,739	6,298
Elec Water, Space & Soil Heaters; Hair	5,310	6,040
Print Mach Incl Ink-Jet Mach Ancil T Prnt	6,134	5,879
Trans Appar For Radiotele Etc; Tv Camera	6,016	5,738
Articles Of Plastics (Inc Polymers & Resins)	4,582	5,222

U.S / China Comparisons





Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China, Board of Gov. Fed. Reserve

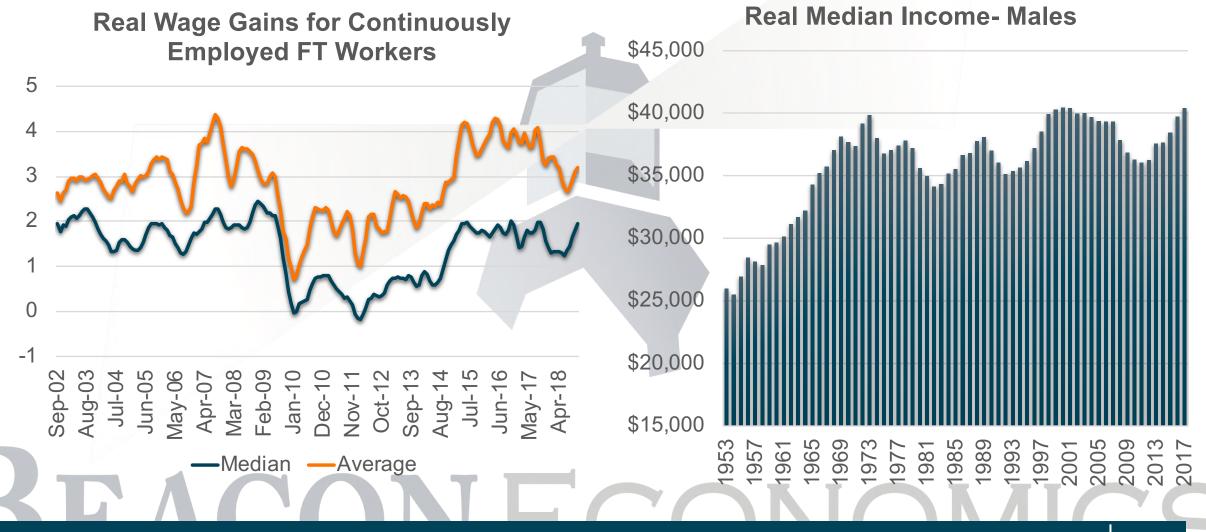


Labor Markets

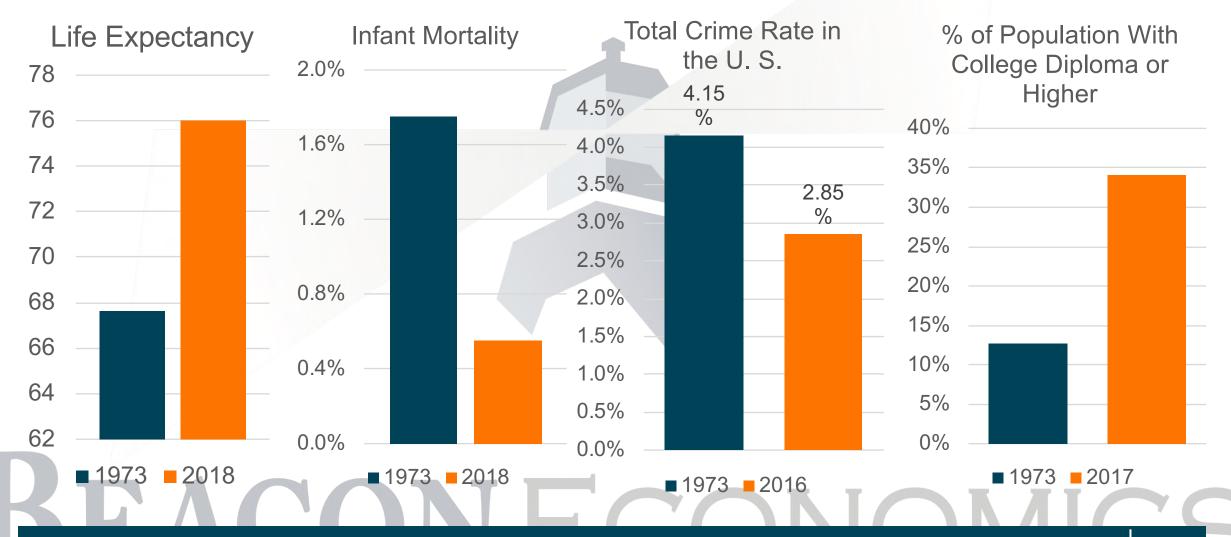


Consequences





Source: Atlanta Fed Wage Tracker, Census

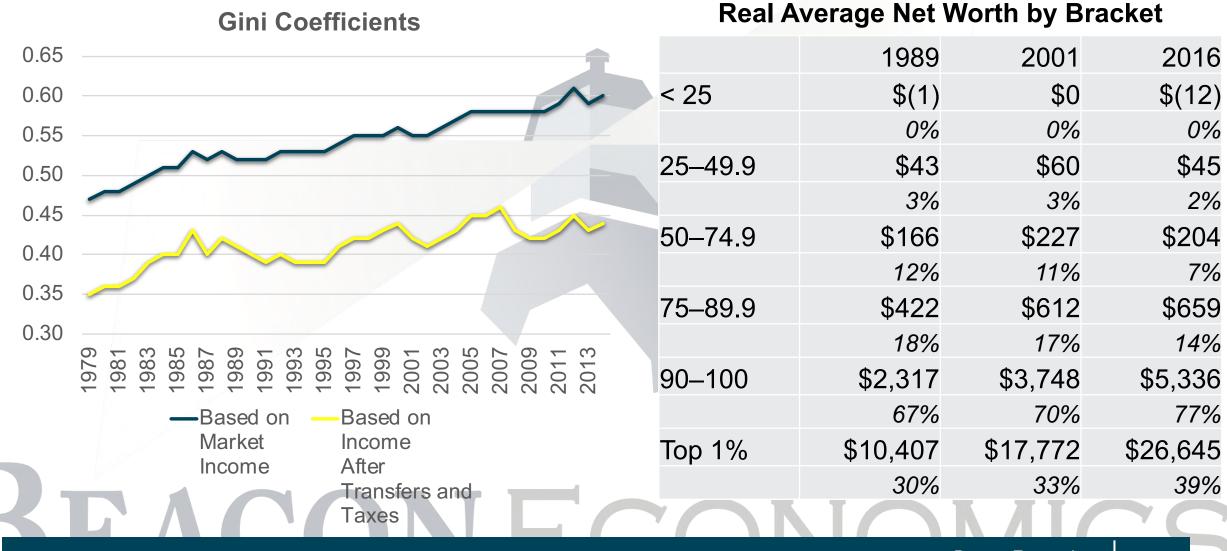


Quality of Life



Which Inequality?

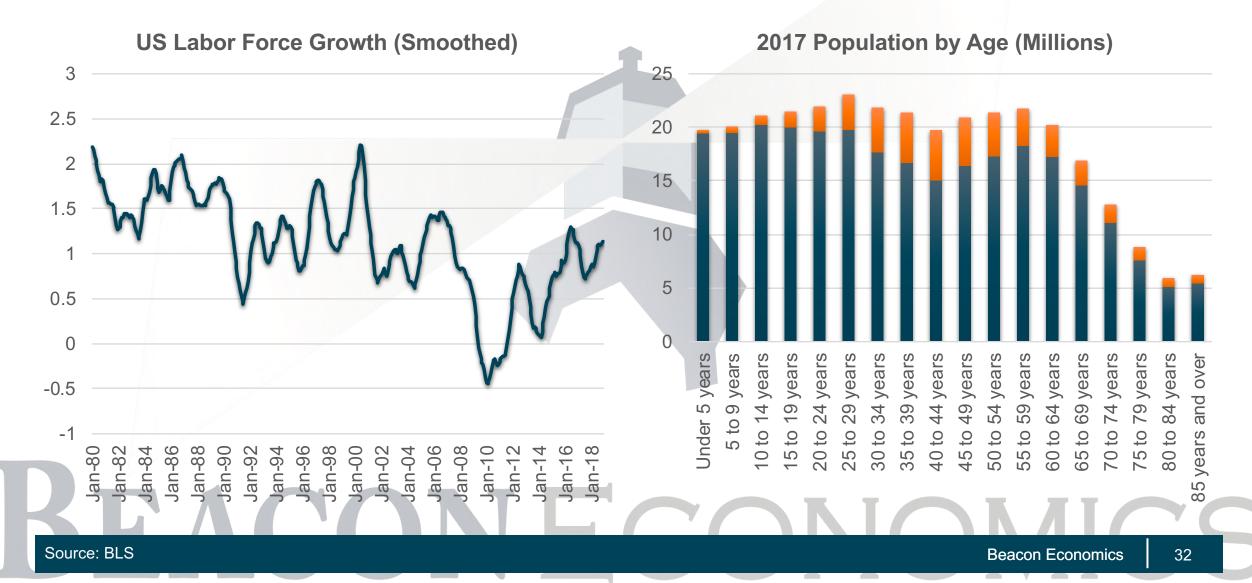




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Workforce Growth





Demographic Stressors



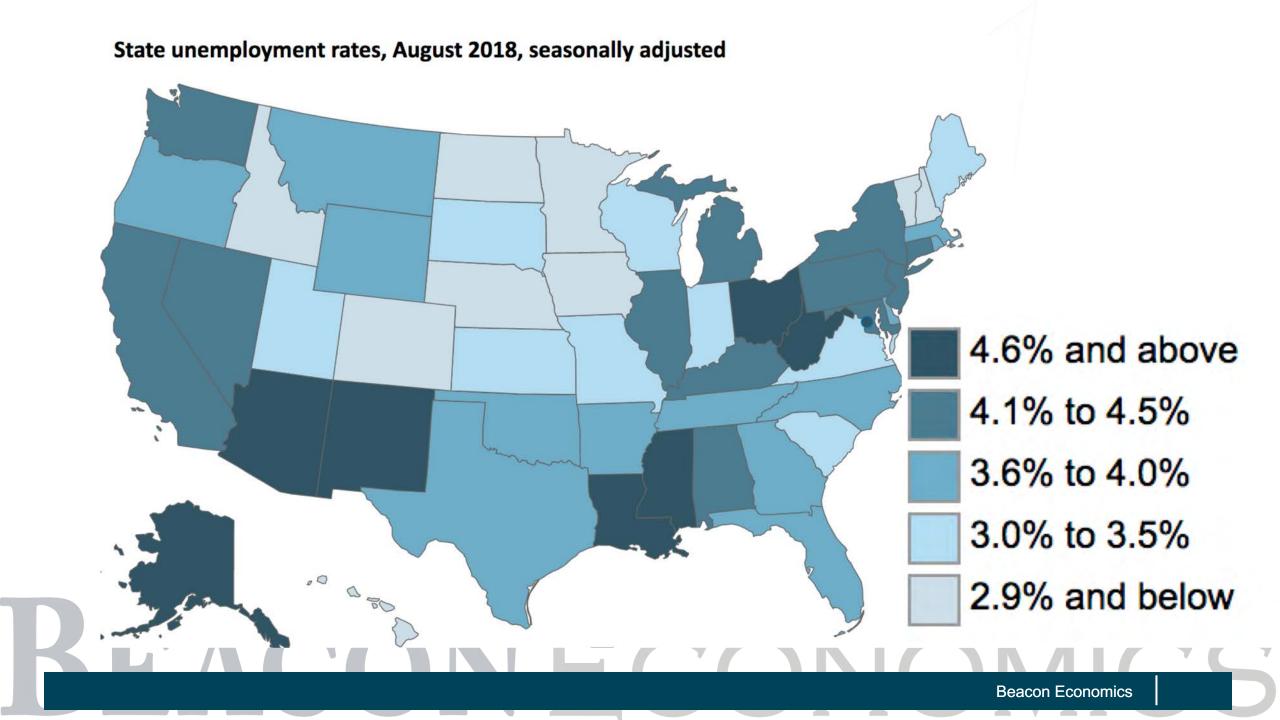
US Po	pulation F	orecast		Median Real Net Worth	<u>1989</u>	<u>2016</u>
	0.04		051	All families	87.5	97.3
Current	0-24	25-64	65+	Less than 35	14.6	11.0
Current	104.5	169.4	49.2	35–44	105.3	59.8
2016-26	0.9	4.7	17.8	45–54	184.2	124.2
2026-36	2.0	6.2	11.9	55–64	182.6	187.3
2036-46	2.3	9.4	4.8	65–74	143.1	223.4
Total	5.3	20.3	34.5	75 or more	135.2	264.8
	0.0			CONIC		ICC

The Cure for Secular Stagnation



Figure 8: Increase in Average Annual Growth Rate With Estimated Policy Shifts

Policy Change	Boost in Annual Growth	Estimated	
	Rate	Ву	
Enact immigration reform to increase number of workers	0.3%	CBO	
Reform the income tax code	0.05% - 0.3%	JCT, Treasury	
Increase the Social Security retirement ages by two years	0.15%	CBO	
Reduce deficits by \$4 trillion over ten years	0.1%	CBO	
Expand energy production at level of shale boom*	0.09%	CBO	
Repeal the Affordable Care Act ("Obamacare")	0.08%	CBO	
Ratify the Trans-Pacific Partnership	0.01%	U.S. ITC	
Increase public investment in infrastructure, education, and research by \$400	0 - 0.01%	CBO	
billion			



NET DOMESTIC MIGRATION

NET DOMESTIC MIGRATION PER 1,000 RESIDENTS, JULY 1, 2016 - JULY 1, 2017 -3-0 -14.7 - -9 -6 - -3 0-3 3-6 -9 - -6 6 - 99 - 14.6VT -1.5 ME WA 8.9 4.0 NH MT ND 3.5 8.3 -8.8 MN 1.4 MA OR 9.3 NY -3.4 ID WI -9.6 MI -1.3 14.6 SD RI -0.4 2.3 -3.6 WY PA -2.0 CT -14.7 IA -0.9 OH -0.7 -6.2 NE IN -0.1 -1.8 NJ NV -8.9 wv 13.0 UT VA -6.4 -5.7 5.8 -1.5 CO CA KY DE MO KS -3.5 6.6 0.2 4.7 -0.2 -4.9 NC MD 6.5 TN 6.1 -4.0 SC 9.9 OK AR 1.6 AZ 9.1 DC -2.7 NM 1.7 GA 4.0 -3.6 AL 0.8 MS -3.3 TX 2.8 LA -5.9 HI AK 13.4 -9.5 FL 1 7.8

California fact versus fiction





2016 Best & Worst States For Business

- 50 California
- 49 New York
- 48 Illinois
- 47 New Jersey
- 46 Massachusetts
- 45 Connecticut
- 44 Hawaii
- 43 Michigan
- 42 Oregon
- 41 Vermont
- 40 Maryland
- 39 Mississippi
- 38 West Virginia
- 37 Rhode Island



State Economic Performance



Gross State Product

5 Year Payroll Employment

Q1 2018	1 Year	5 Year	Rk	<u>State</u>	#	Ann Gr	Share US
Washington	4.3%	3.7%	1	Nevada	211.2		
California	3.5%	3.7%	2	Utah	218.3		
Utah	3.7%	3.4%					
Colorado	4.5%	3.4%	3	Florida	1238.2	3.1%	9.8%
Oregon	3.4%	2.9%	4	Oregon	252.1	2.9%	2.0%
Florida	2.3%	2.8%	5	Idaho	92.1	2.8%	0.7%
Texas	4.2%	2.8%	6	Colorado	328.7	2.7%	2.6%
Idaho	3.2%	2.8%	7	Washington	413.1	2.7%	3.3%
Georgia	2.5%	2.8%	8	California	2051		
Nevada	4.0%	2.7%					
South Carolina	2.0%	2.5%	9	Georgia	537.9	2.6%	4.3%
Arizona	4.2%	2.5%	10	South Carolina	237.6	2.4%	1.9%

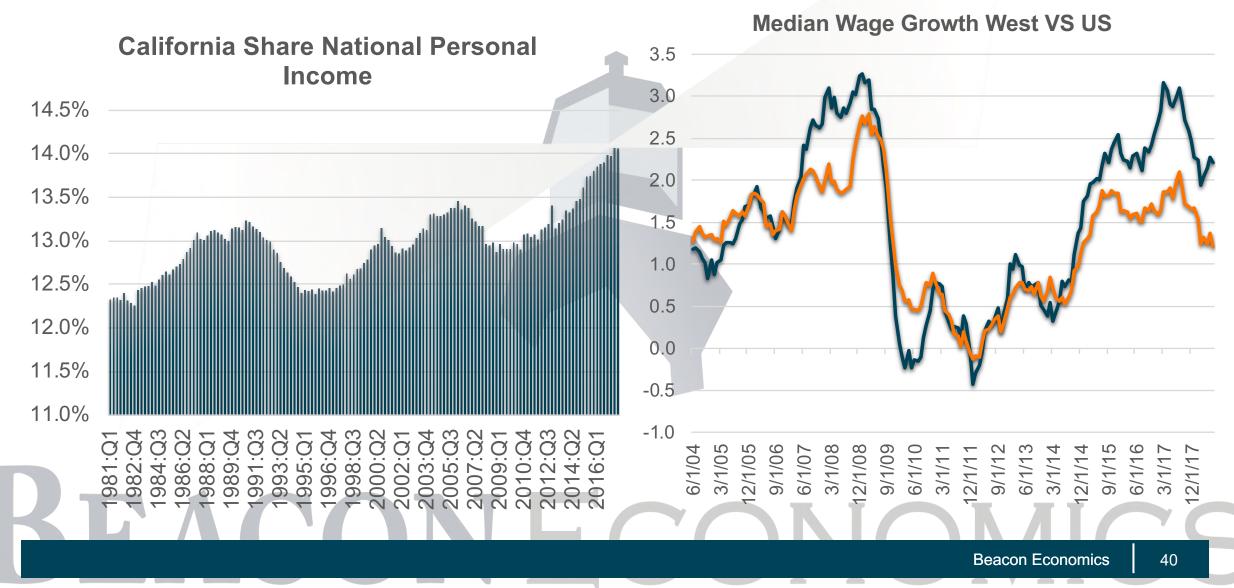
A Changing Economy



Civilian Employment 14,264 16,033 16,092 18,388 2,29 Total, All Industries 12,904 14,997 14,670 17,240 2,57 H / P Gap 1,361 1,036 1,422 1,148 -27 Hospitality 1,105 1,336 1,500 1,951 45	17
H / P Gap 1,361 1,036 1,422 1,148 -27	96
	70
Hospitality 1.105 1.336 1.500 1.951 45	75
Hospitality 1,105 1,336 1,500 1,951 45	
	51
Health Care9761,2851,8362,27543	39
Construction 645 733 560 809 24	49
Administrative 635 998 864 1,102 23	38
Professional 691 929 1,010 1,229 21	19
Retail Trade 1,445 1,562 1,516 1,694 17	78
Transportation 426 519 466 626 16	60
Government2,0752,3182,4482,55410	05
Information 392 577 431 529 9	98
Wholesale Trade 550 643 644 723 7	79
Other Services 417 488 485 563 7	78
Educational 185 221 291 362 7	71
Financial Activities 819 801 760 831 7	71
Manufacturing 1,969 1,859 1,252 1,312 6	60
Total Farm 364 409 383 428 4	45

California Economic Engine





Myth Busting

California's economy recently grew to become the world's fifth-largest economy if it were its own country.

Sounds like great news, but that wealth mostly benefits the very rich in the tech sector.

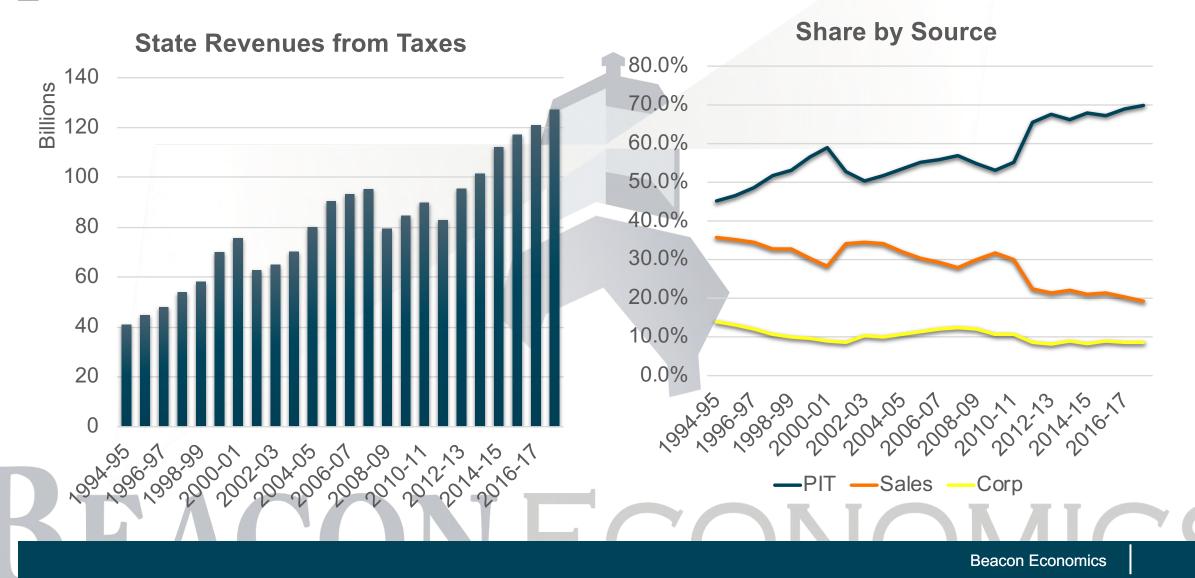
"Almost all the income growth and high-end job growth took place in Silicon Valley,"

Joel Kotkin, professor of Urban Studies at Chapman University May 18, 2018 Share New FT Employees 2014-2017

	2017 Tot		Ch < 50k	Ch 50-100k	Ch 100k+
County Total	12,831.3	8.8%	69.0	417.4	548.1
Coast SC	5,748.9	6.9%	18.6	161.4	193.3
Bay	2,503.5	10.1%	-35.4	53.7	212.0
Balance	4,578.9	9.4%	85.8	202.4	142.8
Inland SC	1,608.6	9.4%	33.1	62.5	42.0
North Inland	1,137.0	12.5%	33.6	55.8	37.4
North Coast	575.2	11.9%	10.7	27.6	22.8
Central Coast	721.7	8.9%	0.6	29.7	28.4
Central Valley	536.5	9.6%	7.8	26.9	12.2

A (Temporary) Revenue Glut





The recent market swoon ...



2018-19 Comparison of Actual and Forecast Agency General Fund Revenues (Dollars in Millions)

			(0	ondro in minin	0110)				
FEBRUARY 2019				1		2018-19 YE	AR-TO-DATE		
				Percent	1				Percent
Revenue Source	Forecast	Actual	Change	Change	1	Forecast	Actual	Change	Change
					1				
Personal Income	\$3,051	\$2,914	-\$137	-4.5%	1	\$60,386	\$57,591	-\$2,795	-4.6%
Sales & Use	2,454	2,606	152	6.2%	1	17,946	17,916	-31	-0.2%
Corporation	162	264	102	63.3%	1	4,514	5,051	537	11.9%
Insurance	30	30	0	1.7%	1	1,315	1,324	9	0.6%
Estate	0	0	0	2.30%	1	0	0	0	56.8%
					1				
Pooled Money Interest	23	23	0	-1.8%	1	314	316	2	0.8%
Alcoholic Beverages	24	22	-2	-8.7%	1	260	245	-15	-5.7%
Tobacco	5	5	0	-1.2%	1	43	44	1	1.5%
Other	42	55	13	31.1%	1	372	445	74	19.8%
					1				
Total	\$5,791	\$5,919	\$128	2.2%	1	\$85,150	\$82,932	-\$2,218	-2.6%
	•							ПЛ	

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May Revise Highlights

Revenue Projections

- Additional \$3.2 Billion in short term revenues projected for 19-20 FY
 - \$213.5 Billion in total spending (\$147 Billion from General Fund)
 - \$21.5 Billion surplus
- \$1.6 Billion less in state revenues projected for 22-23 FY
 - Due to expected declines in economic growth

Programmatic Changes

- Additional \$210 Billion for Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) program
 - \$500 to \$1,000 per working family household
- \$650 million for local governments to provide homeless shelters
 - Up \$150 Million from original budget proposal
- Repurpose \$500 million in housing production grants for infill infrastructure grant program
 - \$250 Million to be made available to school districts and county boards of education
- Adds \$39.9 Million (\$38.6 million General Fund) to enhance the state's disaster preparedness efforts
- Equivalent of 159.5 positions



Not High, Just Stupid

Tax Revenues as % GSP

	1 Mississippi	24.8%	14 Alabama	18.7%
	2West Virginia	23.1%	15 Rhode Island	18.6%
	3New Mexico	22.8%	16 Montana	18.5%
	4 Vermont	22.5%	17 North Dakota	17.7%
	5Wyoming	22.3%	18 Iowa	17.5%
	6Alaska	21.9%	19 Michigan	17.5%
	7 Arkansas	20.6%	20 Louisiana	17.2%
	8 Maine	20.1%	21 Minnesota	17.2%
	9Hawaii	19.2%	22 Idaho	16.8%
	10 New York	19.1%	23 California	16.7%
	11 Oregon	19.0%	24 Ohio	16.7%
	12 Kentucky	18.9%	25 New Jersey	16.6%
	13 South Carolina	18.8%	26 Oklahoma	16.5%
1				

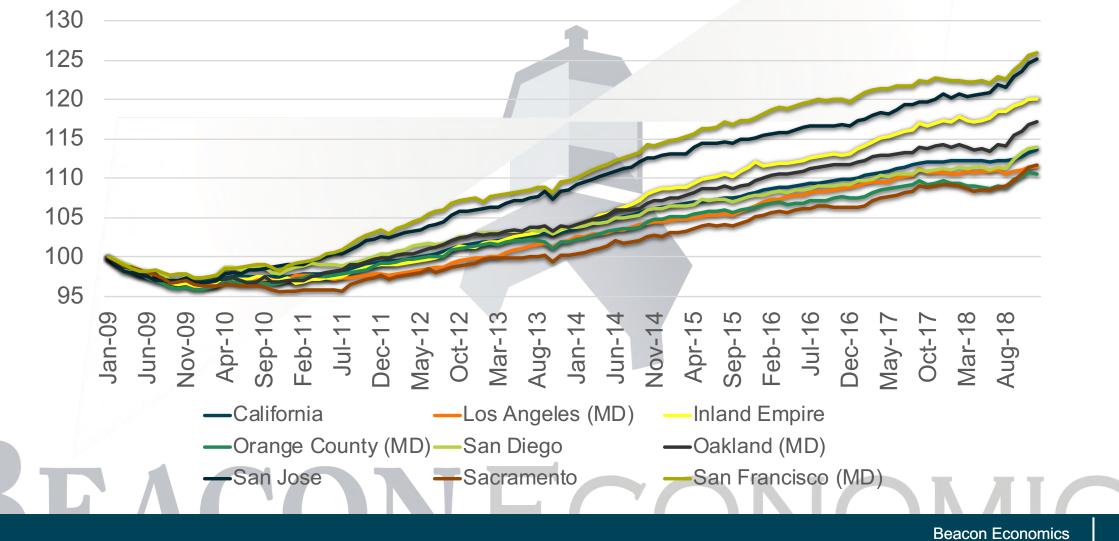
Hyper-Cyclical

- Progressive / Regressive
- Tax on Effort vs Tax on Wealth
- Inflation for Goods relative to Inflation for Services
- Evolutionary vs revolutionary reform

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Local Employment Base

Indexed Payroll Job Growth 09-19



Myth Busting



Match the payroll employment growth rate (letters) (1994-2019) to the California region (numbers)

A) Coastal SC	1)	31.8%
B) Central Coast	2)	34.2%
C) Bay Area	3)	40.4%
D) Inland NC	4)	52.6%
E) Inland SC	5)	81.0%

	Jun-18	20 Yr Ch	20 Yr Gr	Sh State
California	18,527.3	3,355.4	22.1%	
Los Angeles (MD)	4,919.9	685.2	16.2%	20.4%
Inland Empire	1,949.6	657.5	<mark>50.9%</mark>	19.6%
San Diego	1,526.5	312.5	<mark>25.7%</mark>	9.3%
Orange County	1,560.5	225.4	16.9%	6.7%
Sacramento	1,033.3	225.0	<mark>27.8%</mark>	6.7%
East Bay (MD)	1,362.9	179.2	15.1%	5.3%
San Francisco (MD)	994.3	141.2	16.6%	4.2%
San Jose	1,050.5	103.6	10.9%	3.1%
Bakersfield	351.2	90.0	<mark>34.5%</mark>	2.7%
Fresno	416.0	77.6	22.9%	2.3%

Who is ahead? Behind?



Average Payroll Wages 70000 65000 60000 55000 50000 45000 40000 35000 30000 25000 20000 Q1-97 Q2-98 Q3-99 Q4-00 Q1-02 Q3-04 Q1-07 Q1-12 Q2-13 Q3-14 Q1-17 Q3-14 Q1-17 Q1-17 Q1-17 Q1-17 Q1-17 -California -Riverside -San Bernardino

Define Success Tech Jobs? Venture Capital? Relative Average Wages?

> Growing Wages Falling Poverty Low Unemployment Solid Pace Growth Quality of Life

Quality of Life?



Income by Educational Attainment

Housing Costs by Educational Attainment

	LA	OC	Rv	SB		LA	OC	Rv	SB
< HS	\$21,901	\$23,328	\$25,340	\$23,642	Less Than High School	39.0	41.4	34.9	33.6
HS	\$28,882	\$31,311	\$30,829	\$30,663	High School Graduate	36.2	36.9	31.6	31.5
SC or Asso	\$36,535	\$40,499	\$36,943	\$36,977	Some College	32.0	31.8	28.4	29.2
Bachelor's	\$54,442	\$61,202	\$55 <i>,</i> 461	\$53,264	Bachelors Degree	27.6	26.8	25.8	26.3
Graduate	\$77,200	\$87,277	\$80,064	\$75,241	Grad./Prof. Degree	24.7	25.7	23.4	24.3
КЪ	Λ				COI			ЛІ	

State Job Growth



California Non Farm Payroll Growth (yoy)

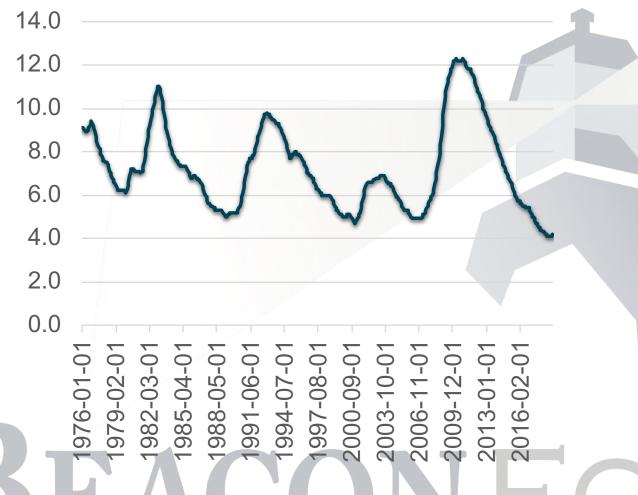


		Mar-19	18-19	17-18
	San Francisco	1174.8	3.8%	2.4%
	Fresno MSA	363.9	3.7%	2.8%
	Sacramento	1017.7	2.8%	3.0%
	San Jose	1146.2	2.5%	1.7%
	Bakersfield MSA	270.8	2.3%	2.4%
	Santa Barbara	187.2	2.2%	1.3%
	Salinas MSA	146.1	2.1%	4.5%
	Oakland	1194.5	1.5%	1.9%
	Inland Empire	1512.5	1.2%	3.8%
	San Diego	1497.4	1.2%	2.5%
	Los Angeles	4532.7	0.7%	1.8%
	Orange	1657.2	0.6%	2.6%
	Ventura	310.4	0.6%	1.9%
	Modesto MSA	179.1	0.5%	2.8%
	Stockton MSA	241.1	0.4%	3.8%
	Santa Rosa MSA	208.3	0.1%	1.4%

California Labor Markets



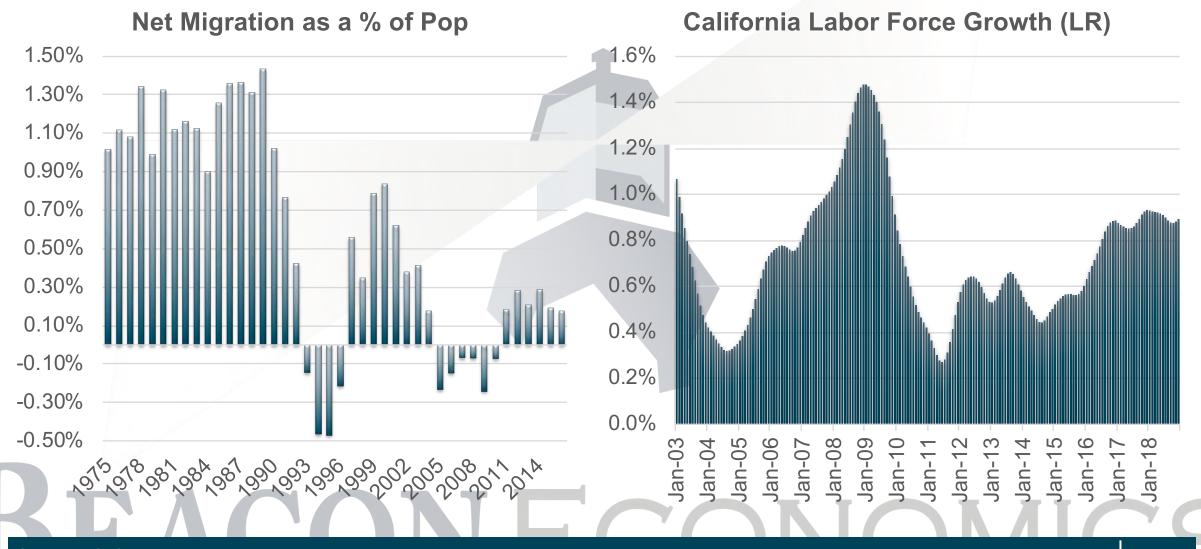
California Unemployment Rate



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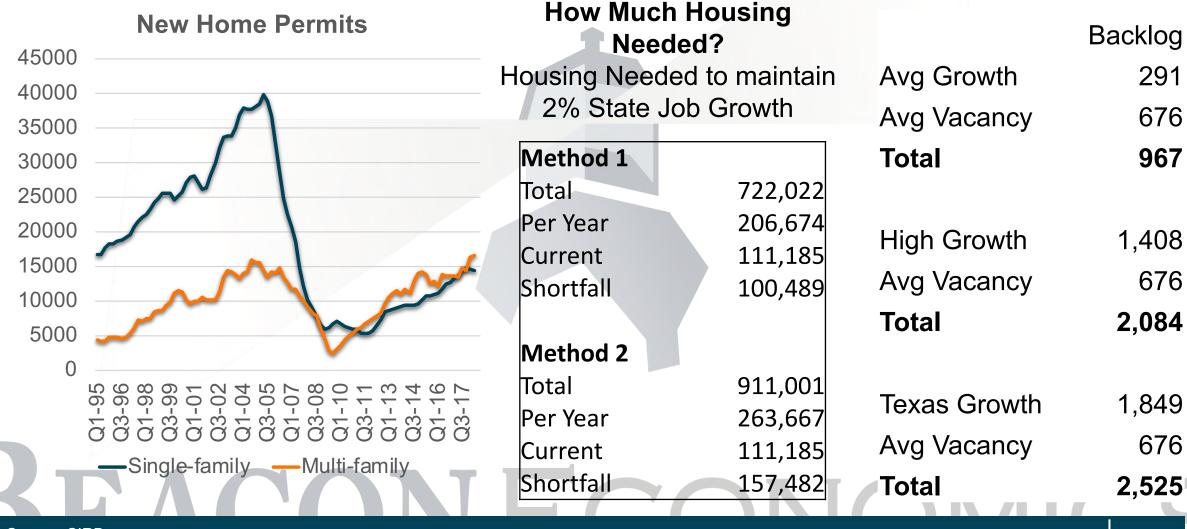
California Labor Markets





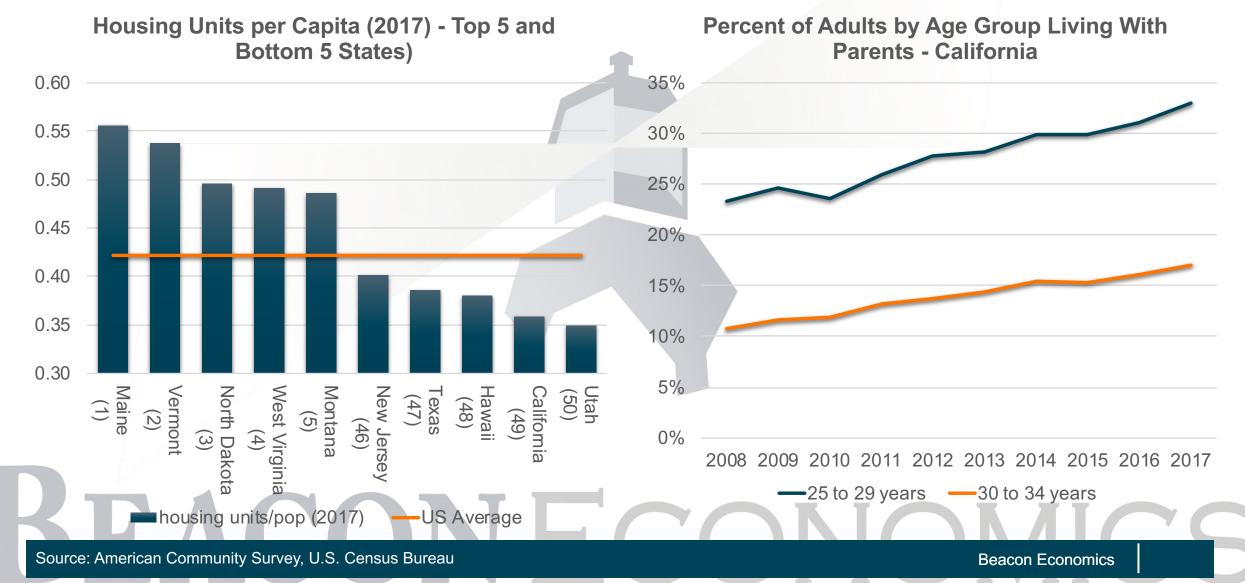
Source: U.S. Census

Source: CIRB



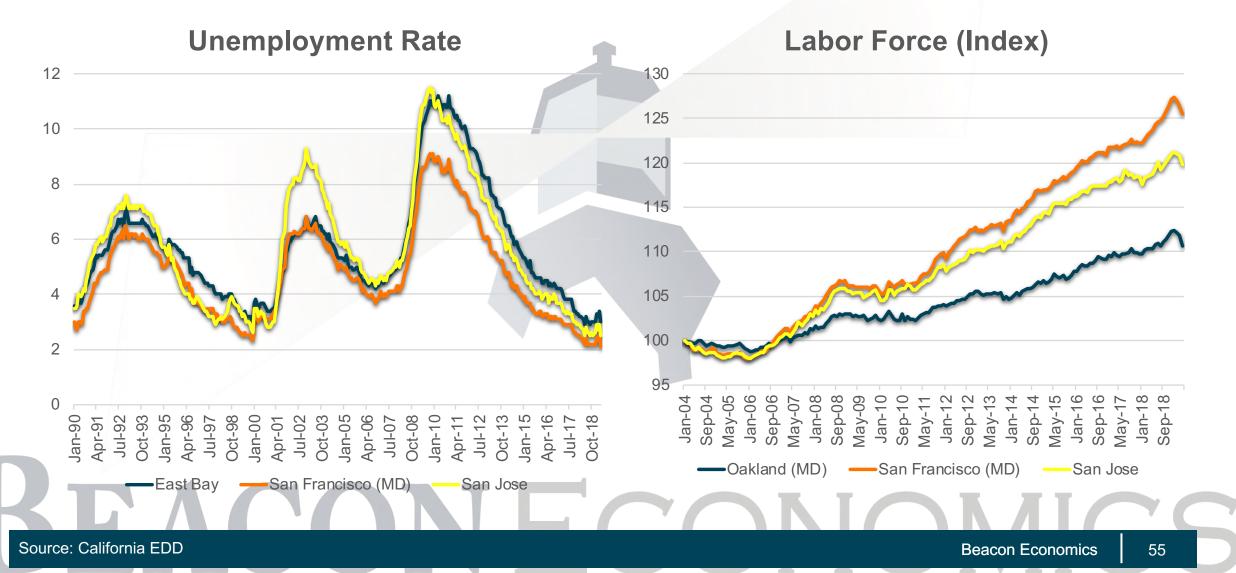
California = 2nd Lowest Housing Unit to Population Ratio





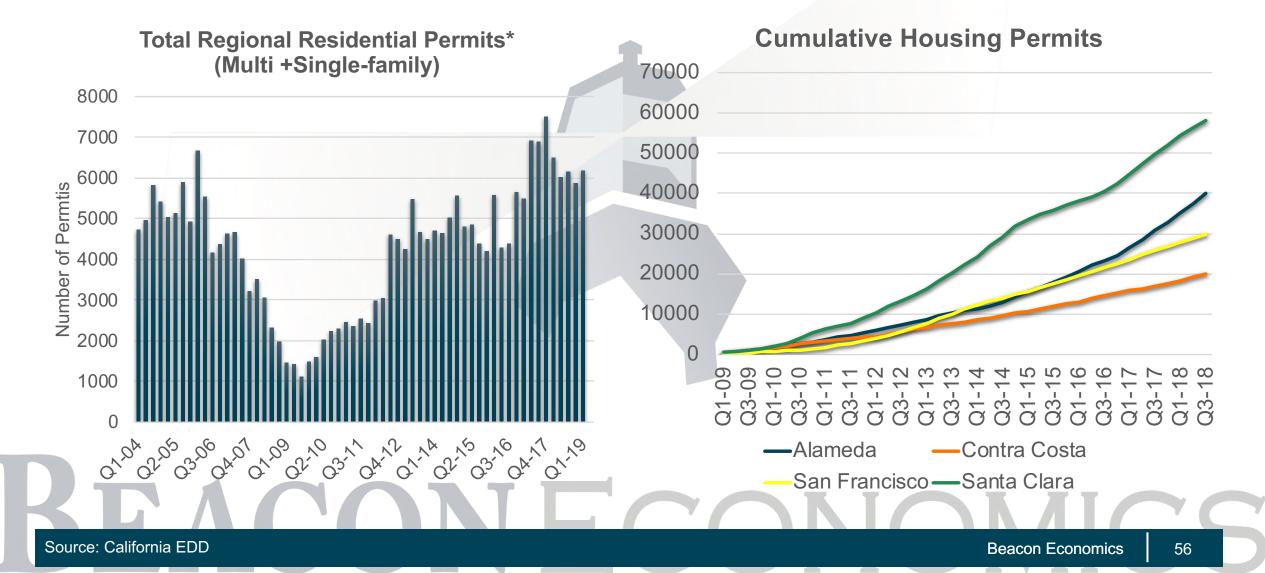
Labor Force and Unemployment Rate





Labor Force and Housing



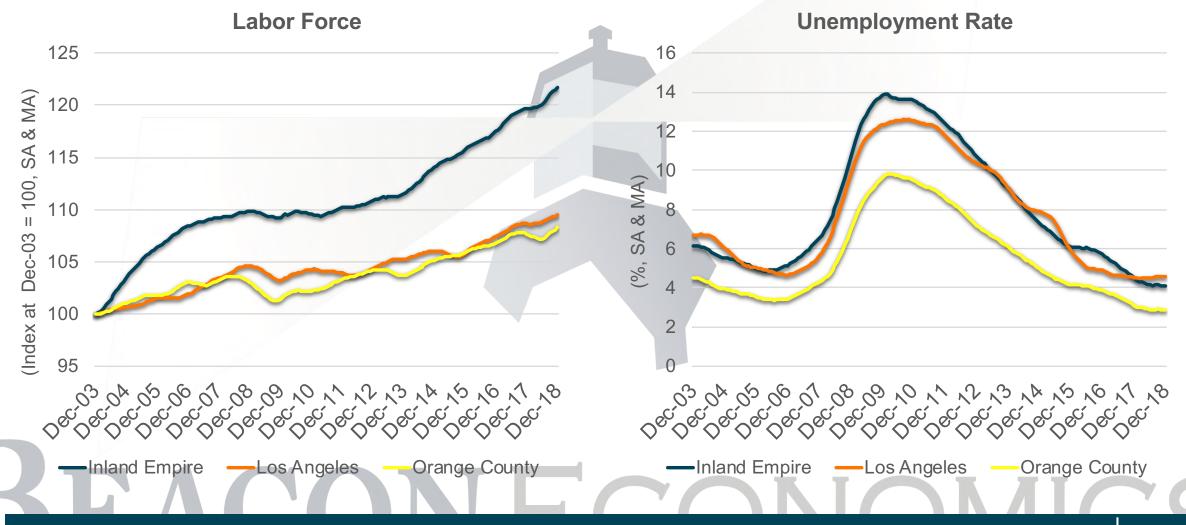


The Commute Impact

	Res Emp	Ch 12-17	Gr	Out Cnty	Sh
Alameda	770234	76444	9.9%	36005	47.1%
San Bernardino	890998	101571	11.4%	32113	31.6%
Contra Costa	543260	60182	11.1%	29556	49.1%
Riverside	1014984	150692	14.8%	28079	18.6%
Santa Clara	971960	109719	11.3%	25227	23.0%
Sacramento	689495	91152	13.2%	22646	24.8%
San Mateo	409921	39283	9.6%	21653	55.1%
San Joaquin	303851	45701	15.0%	19831	43.4%
Solano	204776	24954	12.2%	14919	59.8%
Stanislaus	230328	33644	14.6%	12592	37.4%
Madera	57028	15310	26.8%	9532	62.3%
Ventura	409760	23567	5.8%	7912	33.6%
Placer	177146	21908	12.4%	7596	34.7%

Labor Force and Unemployment





Source: California EDD

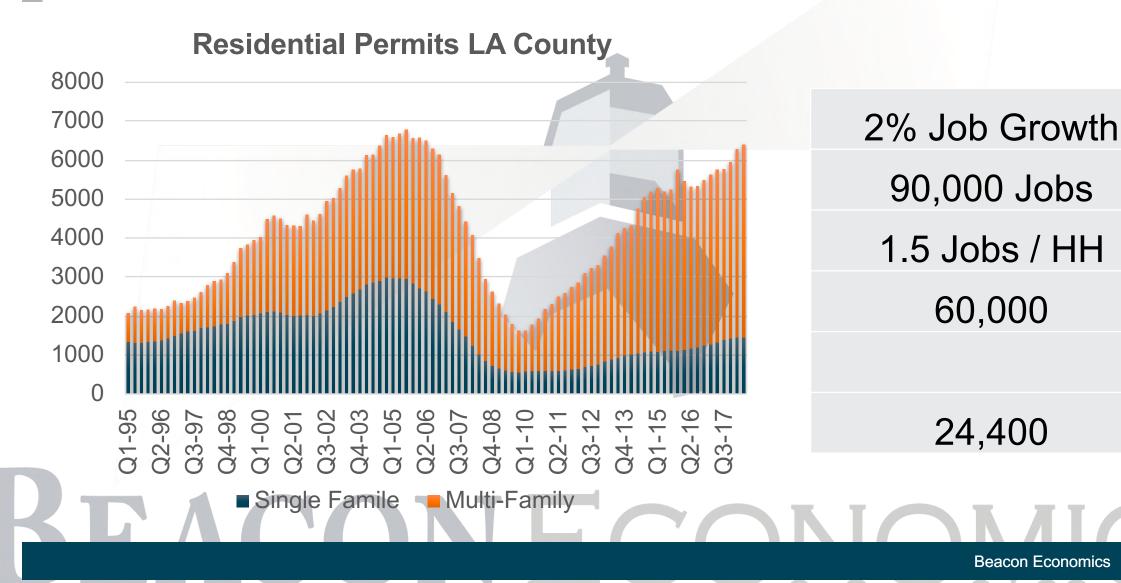
Residential Permitting



Region	Number of Permits 2018		Year over Year Growth		14000	IE Housing Permits		
	Multi Family	Single Family	Multi Family	Single Family	12000			
Inland Empire	2,842	10,730	-13.5%	4.1%	10000 8000			
San Diego	6,190	3,387	10.5%	-14.9%	6000 4000			
Los Angeles	16,633	5,721	1.1%	2.9%	0			
Orange County	4,233	3,968	-2.8%	-22.9%		86-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0		
Source: CIRB						Beacon Economics		

Housing = Economic Development





The year started out promising



YIMBY senator named head of California housing committee

Gov. Gavin Newsom threatens to cut state funding from cities that don't approve enough housing

Senate Bill 50 is the bold answer to California's housing crisis we need

61

But what we got...



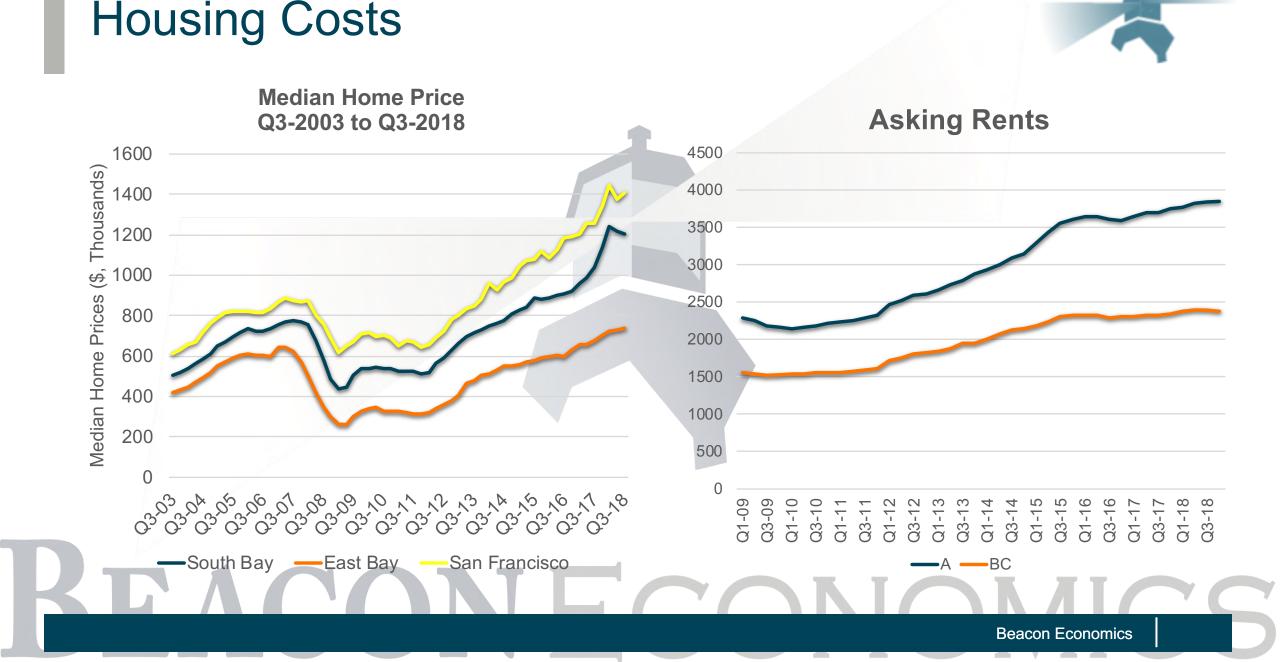
Newsom delays threat to block transportation funds to cities that flunk housing goals

SB50 dies in this year's session of the Legislature

NEWS: Bill brand, ma Beach, says that he a Cupertino and Palo A an initiative on the ba const and preserve low

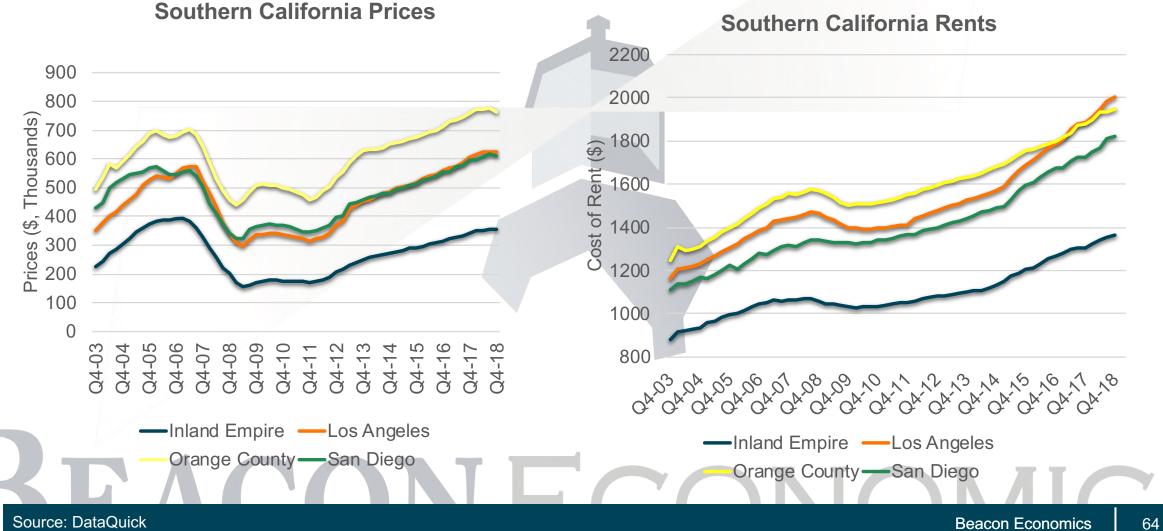
Statewide Anti-Rent Gouging Law **Moves Forward**

By ECT - May 30, 2019



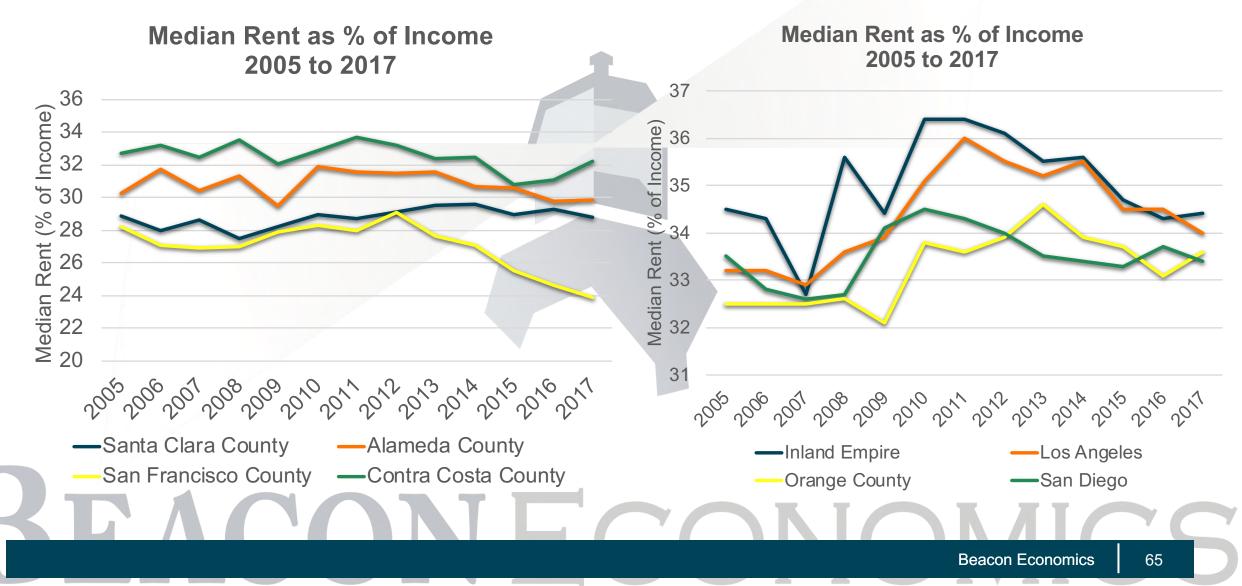
Housing Costs





Don't Just Focus on Affordable Rentals

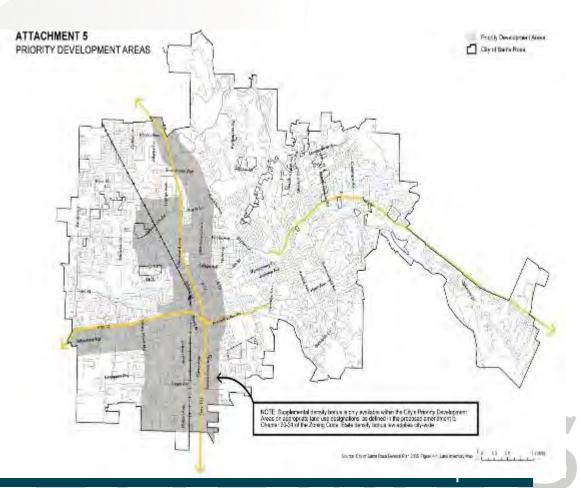


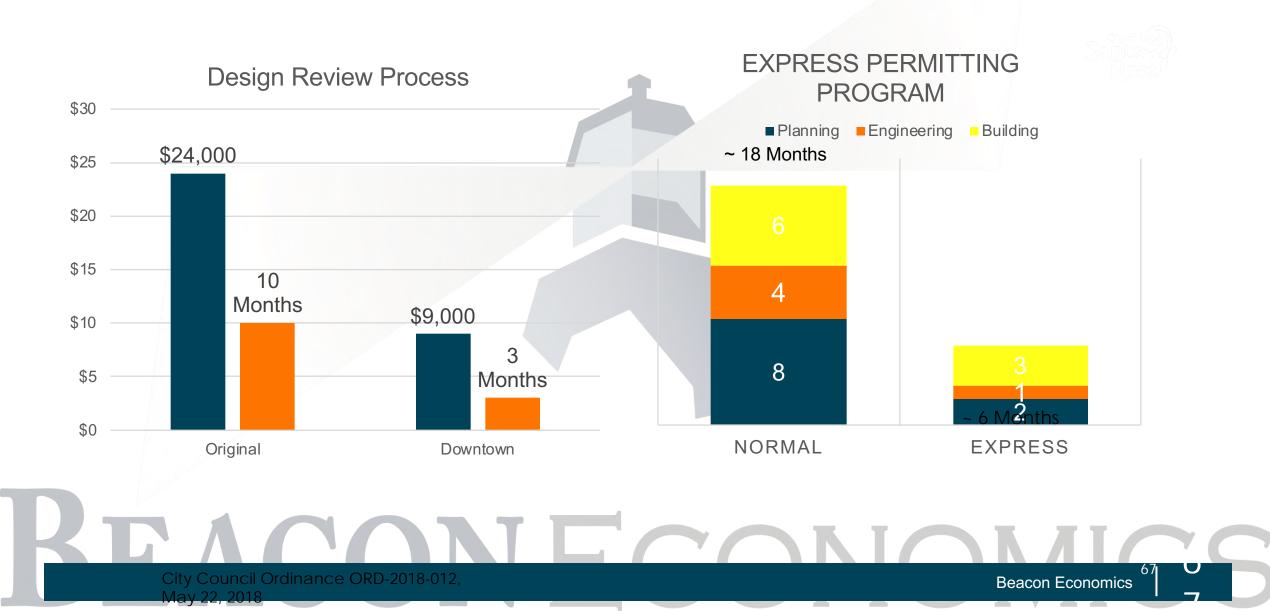


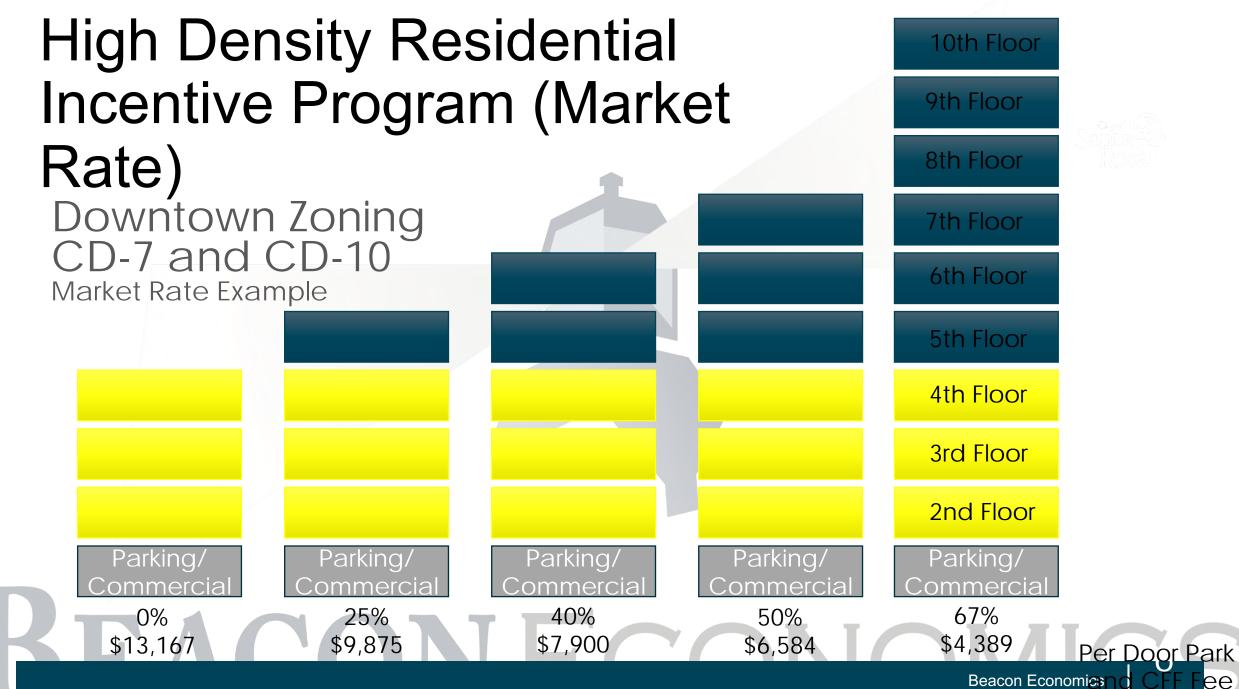
SUPPLEMENTAL DENSITY BONUS Allow up to 100% Bonus

- Project Eligibility Requirements:
 - ✓ Achieves 35% State Bonus and
 - Located within a Priority Development Area or Station Area and
 - Located within appropriate General Plan Land Use Designation
- Density above 35% granted for:
 - ✓ Affordable Housing <u>or</u>

Affordable Housing and Community Benefits







Beacon Economics

Why the problem? Incentives



	Hypothetical City	I	Full Service - with 6% UUT		
	Single-family	Multi-family			
	Residential	Residential	Industrial	Retail	
CITY EXPENDITURES					
Police Department	9,000	42,750	4,950	14,063	
Fire Department	6,040	28,690	3,322	9,438	
Public Works	1,200	5,700	1,320	3,750	
Planning & Community Devlpmt	800	3,800	880	2,500	
Parks & Community Services	2,600	12,350	429	1,219	
Library	1,500	7,125	n/a	n/a	
General Government	2,540	12,065	1,298	3,688	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 23,680	\$ 112,480	\$ 12,199	\$ 34,656	

11,520 \$

\$

NET

(37,258) \$

12,704 \$



81,465

The Big Picture



Positives: It will be a good year

- —GDP Growth Outlook for 2019: 2%+
- —Labor markets to remain tight
- -Rising wages to put pressure on profits
- Exports, business investment continue to grow
- -Inflation to remain constrained
- -Interest Rates Still Low
- Lending constrained, but commercial markets steady
- —Debt Levels still safe
- —Where people move (want to move) will drive regional growth

- Negatives: Problems Growing
 - -Labor shortages will be an issue
 - -Local housing supply tightening
 - ---Will the Fed continue to tighten, invert the yield curve?
 - Equity markets behaving oddly
 - -Federal deficit widening sharply
 - -Bank lending still constrained
 - Political uncertainty to dominate headlines
 - —Critical Policy Issues Remain Undiscussed
 - -Miserabilism warping our sense or reality

The Great Disconnect



 What we are worried about

The Number of Jobs Who pays for Healthcare Tax Levels Income Inequality

Funded Govt. Liabilities

Business Investment

Inflation

The Cost of Housing

 What we should be worried about

The Number of Workers What are we paying for? **Tax Structure** Wealth Inequality **Unfunded Govt. Liabilities** A Lack of Public Investment **Slow Bank Lending** The Supply of Housing

What can Beacon do for you?





Portfolio Spotlight





Regional and Sub-Regional Analysis

Beacon conducts analysis at an international, national, state, county, and city level -- and even down to the zip code, pending data availability. We analyze data on **Employment, Industry, Real Estate, and Consumption**.

Past Clients:

- City and County of Los Angeles
- City and County of Riverside
- East Bay Economic Dev. Agency



Impact (Economic, Fiscal, Social) & EB5 Analysis

Beacon has evaluated the impact of entities like universities, music festivals, infrastructure projects, and real estate development projects. Beacon has also conducted impact analyses that combine more than one of the above like that of L.A's Olympic bid.

Past Clients:

- University of Southern California
- Metropolitan Water District
- LA 2024 Olympic Bid Committee



Sustainable Growth & Development

Beacon conducts industry and policy analysis on topics like green innovation, tech and workforce development, and industry sector strategies. Beacon has strong in-house expertise around housing policy and economic development support.

Past Clients:

- California Apartment Association
- Long Beach Downtown Dev. Corp.
- Santa Cruz Workforce Dev. Board



Housing, Land Use, & Real Estate Advisory



Economic & revenue forecasting



Litigation and testimony



Thank You

Chris@BeaconEcon.com | www.BeaconEcon.com

Beacon Economics