Florida: An Economic Overview

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Presented by:

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Key Economic Variables – Mixed

Global & National Economic Conditions → Tourism → Employment Growth

Population Growth → Need for Services & Goods → Financial Assets

Credit Market (+ or -) → New Construction

Inventory of Unsold Homes & Commercial Space

FL Economy: Gross Domestic Product & Personal Income Growth
Florida’s economic growth has returned to positive territory after declining two years in a row. State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ranked us 40th in the nation in real growth with a gain of 1.4%.
Florida’s quarterly personal income growth (third quarter of 2011 over the preceding quarter) fell for the first time since the third quarter of 2009. At -0.1 percent growth, we were ranked 46th in the country with respect to state growth. The national average was +0.1 percent.
Current Employment Conditions

December Nonfarm Jobs (YOY)
US  1.3%
FL  1.6%
YR: 113,900 jobs
Peak: -779,700 jobs

December Unemployment Rate
US   8.5%
FL   9.9%
(913,000 people)

Four states had a higher unemployment rate than Florida, while North Carolina was tied with Florida.

Highest Monthly Rate
December 2010
12.0%
27 of 67 counties with double-digit unemployment rates
Florida’s Job Market

- The job market will take a long time to recover – about 779,700 jobs have been lost since the most recent peak. Rehiring, while necessary, will not be enough.

- Florida’s prime working-age population (aged 25-54) is forecast to add over 2,600 people per month, so the hole is deeper than it looks.

- It would take the creation of about 1 million jobs for the same percentage of the total population to be working as was the case at the peak.
Employment Down from Peak Levels

Statewide change was -10.6%
Only four counties have gained employment
Population Growth Recovering

- Population growth is the state’s primary engine of economic growth, fueling both employment and income growth.

- Population growth is forecast to remain relatively flat – averaging 0.85% between 2011 and 2014. However, growth is expected to recover in the future – averaging 1.1% between 2025 and 2030 with 86% of the growth coming from net migration. Nationally, average annual growth will be about 0.9%.

- The future will be different than the past; Florida’s long-term growth rate between 1970 and 1995 was over 3%.

- Florida is on track to break the 20 million mark during 2016, becoming the third most populous state sometime before then – surpassing New York.
Florida’s population:
- was 15,982,824 in 2000
- was 18,801,310 in 2010
- is forecast to grow to 23,567,012 by 2030
Between 2010 and 2030, Florida’s population is forecast to grow by almost 5.1 million.

Florida’s older population (age 60 and older) will account for most of Florida’s population growth, representing 55.2 percent of the gains.

Florida’s younger population (age 0-17) will account for 15.0 percent of the gains.
In 2000, Florida’s working age population (ages 25-54) represented 41.5 percent of the total population. With the aging Baby Boom generation, this population now represents 39.7 percent of Florida’s total population and is expected to represent 36.0 percent by 2030.

Population aged 65 and over is forecast to represent 24.1 percent in 2030.
Diversity is Increasing

- Based on the 2010 Census, Hispanics represent about 22.5 percent of Florida’s population. And, Florida will become increasingly more Hispanic; Hispanics are forecast to represent over 27 percent of Florida’s population in 2030.

- Florida’s minority percentage of the population is 42.1% --- New York is now at 41.7%, and the nation as a whole is at 36.3%.
Florida Housing is Generally Improving

Sales volume of existing homes and building permits are both back in positive territory, both showing year-over-year growth.
But, Existing Homes Sales Are Sputtering

Sales Level in CY 2010 was 70.1% of 2005 boom level; for this year, 76.4%.
Median Sales Prices for Existing Homes have been essentially flat since January 2009 --- 35 months --- with a slight downward drift.
Foreclosure Filings Remain Daunting

2010
2nd Highest # of Filings
3rd Highest Foreclosure Rate

2011
2nd Highest # of Filings
6th Highest Foreclosure Rate

Foreclosure Process (once begun; Q4: 2011)
806 Days - 2.2 yrs - in Florida (3rd Longest Period in Nation)
At the beginning of 2007, 169 days.

Data from RealtyTrac
Residential Loans in Foreclosure

Loans in Foreclosure and Months to Clear at Current Sales Pace

Loan Data from LPS: December
About half of all residential loans in Florida are for homes that are underwater.

(LPS Data for August and November)
Cash Sales have been growing as a percentage of all sales, and financed sales have been declining. While short sales have been increasing in some states, that is not yet the case in Florida, where they have essentially been flat.
The 2010 percentage is the lowest since 2002. If the 2010 rate dropped immediately back to the long-run average, about 222,600 homeowners would be affected and $30.8 billion of value.
Fifty-eight Florida banks have failed since January 2009 – fourteen of which occurred in the 2009 calendar year, twenty-nine in 2010, thirteen in 2011, and two so far this year.
Credit Conditions Remain Tight

**Question to Senior Loan Officers:**
Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications from individuals for prime residential mortgage loans to purchase homes changed?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan '12 %</th>
<th>Oct ‘11 %</th>
<th>July ‘11 %</th>
<th>Apr ‘11 %</th>
<th>Jan ‘11 %</th>
<th>Oct ‘10 %</th>
<th>July ‘10 %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tightened considerably</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tightened somewhat</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remained basically unchanged</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>87.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eased somewhat</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eased considerably</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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January 2012 Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices (Federal Reserve Board)
Perceptions Recover After August Dive

- Consumer sentiment can be a leading indicator of recession, but not always: nationally, it had been improving, but fell in August to near the lowest level of the Great Recession and not far from the lowest level ever posted. The subsequent months have all shown improvement. (75.0 in January versus the lowest point of 51.7 in May 1980)
- Florida’s consumer confidence (January: 77) is roughly mirroring the national trend.
Economy Very Slowly Recovering

Florida growth rates are slowly returning to more typical levels. But, drags are more persistent than past events, and it will take several years to climb completely out of the hole left by the recession. Overall...

- The national economy is still in recovery and, more importantly, the credit markets are still recovering stability – they still remain sluggish and difficult to access. So far, the recovery has been roughly half as strong as the average gain of 9.8% over the same period during the past seven recoveries.

- The subsequent turnaround in Florida housing will be led by:
  - Low home prices that begin to attract buyers and clear the inventory.
  - Long-run sustainable demand caused by continued population growth and household formation.
  - Florida’s unique demographics and the aging of the baby-boom generation (2011 marks the first wave of boomers hitting retirement).
Eurozone Problems Still Persist

- The sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone has led to banking instability with spillover effects on the global credit market: the danger is reduced, but still present.
  - The latest bail-out plan to prevent a Greek debt default has yet to be approved by EU officials. If it is not approved, default will likely occur in March. All of this is occurring against a backdrop of violent riots in Athens.
  - Standard & Poor’s has downgraded 9 of the Eurozone’s 17 members, including France, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
  - Fitch has taken action on six eurozone sovereigns, cutting the long-term ratings of Italy, Spain and Belgium.
  - Moody’s has put the UK, France and Austria on negative outlook, signaling a potential future downgrade, and downgraded Italy, Spain and Portugal as well as three other Euro areas.
  - Standard & Poor’s has also downgraded the rescue fund – the European Financial Stability Facility. If this downgrade is replicated by the other rating agencies, the current rescue plan is likely unworkable as designed and the dollars available for bailout will be reduced.
  - The region’s banks still need to be recapitalized, with significant improvement required by summer.

- It appears that the Eurozone slipped into recession during the fourth quarter of the last calendar year.

- Questions have been raised about the value of the fiscal treaty, regardless of whether final implementation is achieved in the Summer.
  - International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that the Eurozone needs a larger bail-out fund (a “larger firewall”) to prevent the crisis from spreading.

- These conditions will negatively affect the United States if no significant improvement is made.
  - Tighter credit conditions already exist.
  - Reduced exports and corporate earnings already exist.
Other Risks to the Forecast

- The forecast assumes that the 2% employee payroll tax cut and emergency unemployment insurance benefits will be extended for all of 2012. At this point, they have only been extended for two months (January & February).

- Florida’s quarterly personal income growth (third quarter of 2011 over the preceding quarter) fell for the first time since the third quarter of 2009. At -0.1 percent growth, the state was ranked 46th in the country. If below expected personal income growth continues, the outlook will be negatively affected. New data will be available March 28, 2012.

- As a result of the Supercommittee’s failure, automatic spending cuts are scheduled to kick in at the beginning of 2013. Referred to as the Automatic Sequester, this is the enforcement mechanism used to ensure an additional $1.2 trillion in spending reductions —falling equally on defense and non-defense spending. Further details likely unknown through the 2012 Election.

- In Federal Fiscal Year 2008, 13,294 Florida businesses received nearly $16 billion in federal contracts. The vast majority of this money was defense-related. In 2009, contracts awarded by the Department of Defense accounted for 77 percent of total procurement contracts awarded to Florida.
General Revenue Forecast

### General Revenue Growth Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Oct Forecast</th>
<th>January Forecast</th>
<th>Difference (Jan - Oct)</th>
<th>Incremental Growth</th>
<th>Growth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>27074.8</td>
<td></td>
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<td>8.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>26404.1</td>
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<td>-2.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>24112.1</td>
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<td>-8.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>21025.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-12.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>21523.1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>22551.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>23195.5</td>
<td>23241.5</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>689.9</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>24526.8</td>
<td>24506.9</td>
<td>(19.9)</td>
<td>1265.4</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>26071.8</td>
<td>26117.6</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>1610.7</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>27417.9</td>
<td>27580.8</td>
<td>162.9</td>
<td>1463.2</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>28838.6</td>
<td>28901.3</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>1320.5</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
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