

# **Florida: An Economic Overview**

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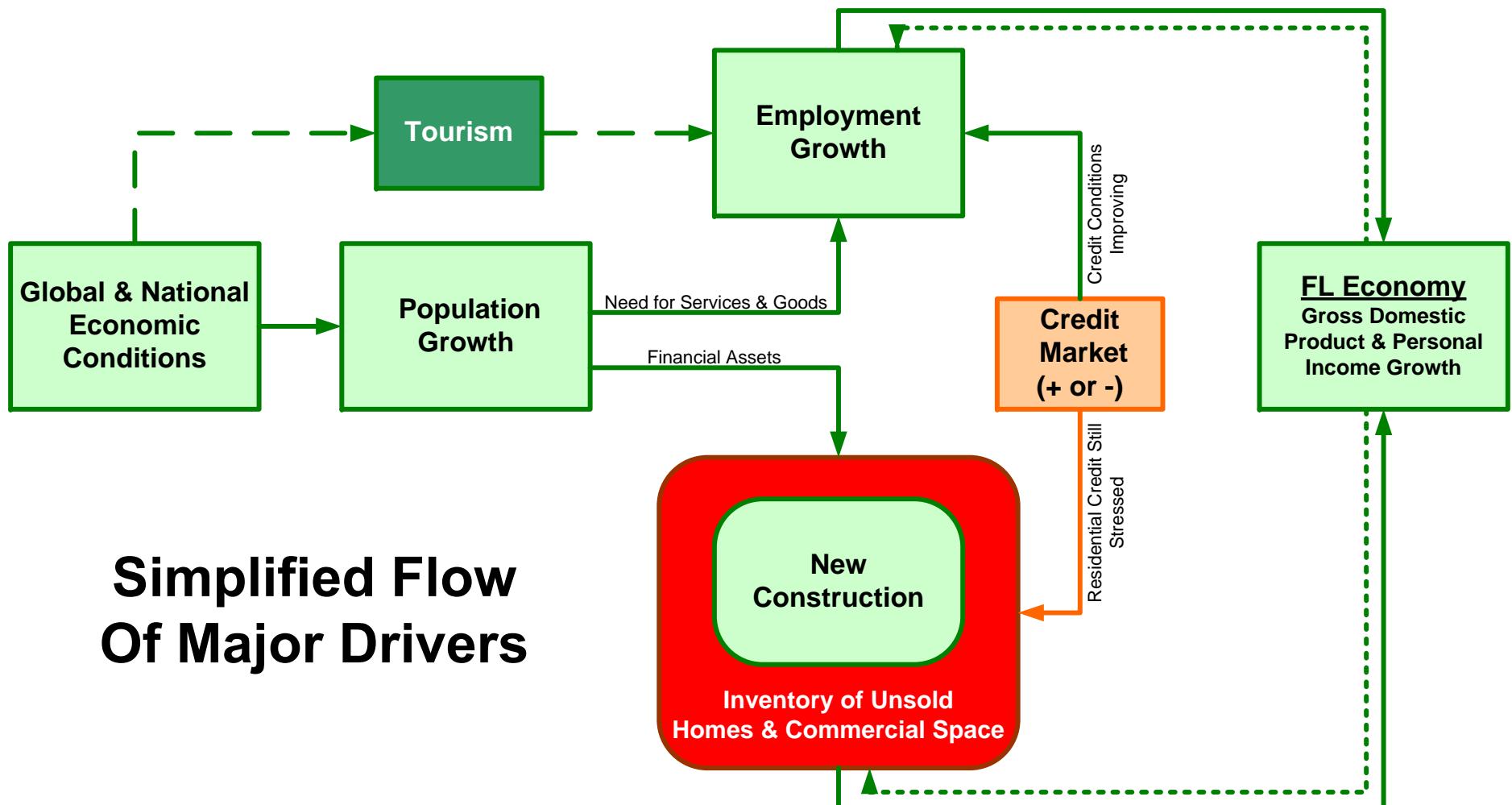
April 23, 2013

Presented by:



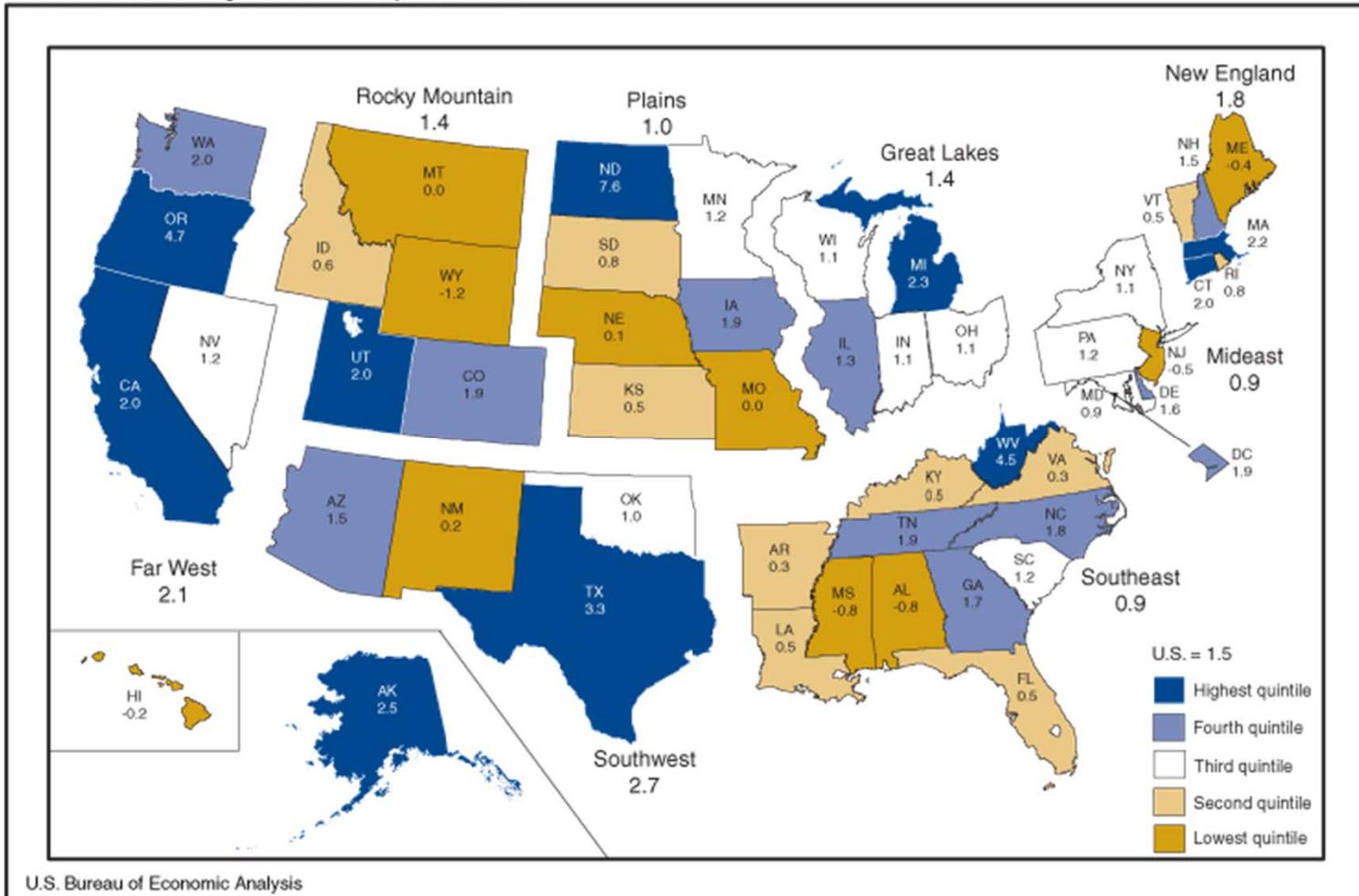
The Florida Legislature  
Office of Economic and  
Demographic Research  
850.487.1402  
<http://edr.state.fl.us>

# Key Economic Variables Improving



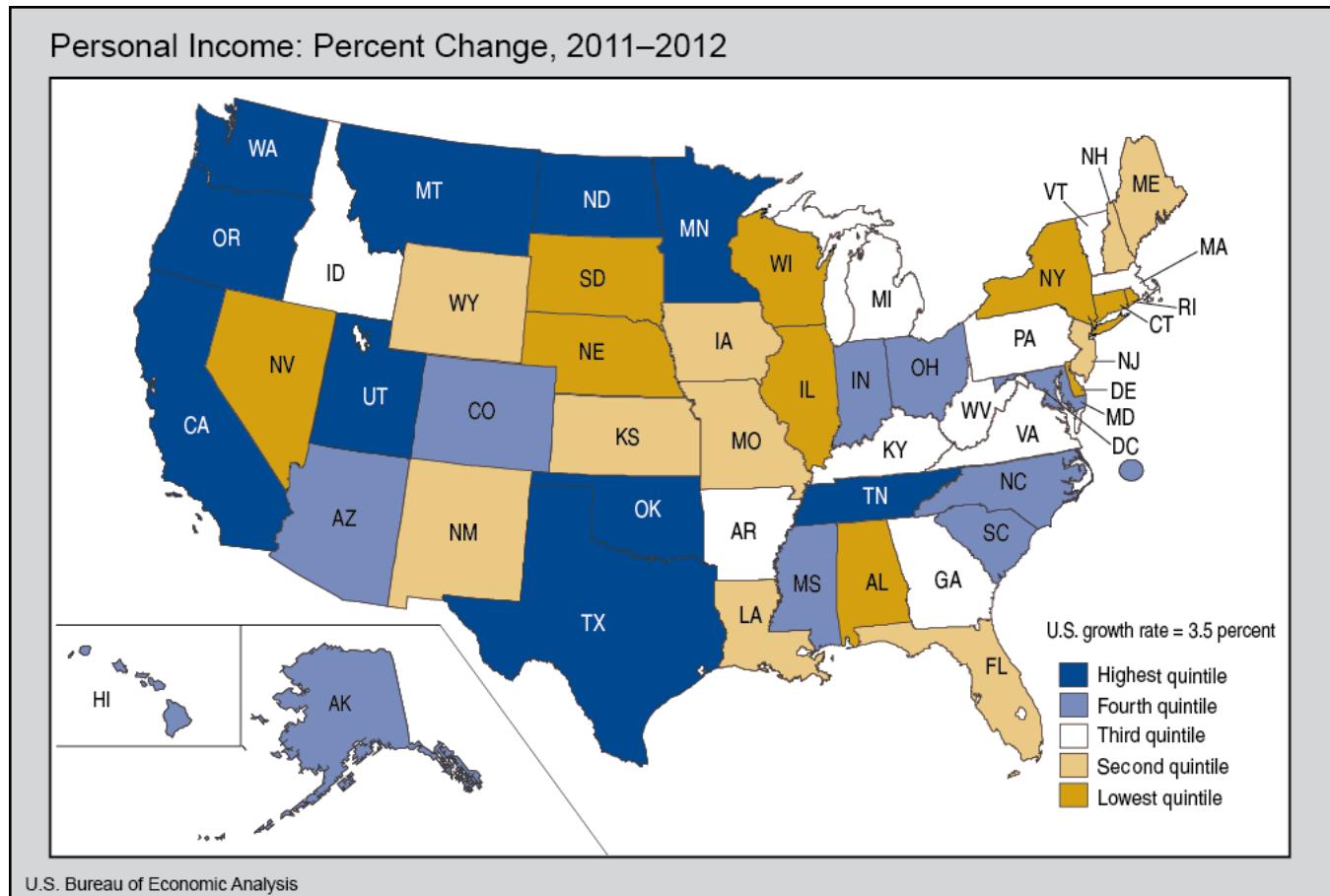
# Economy Remained Positive in 2011

Chart 1. Percent Change in Real GDP by State, 2011



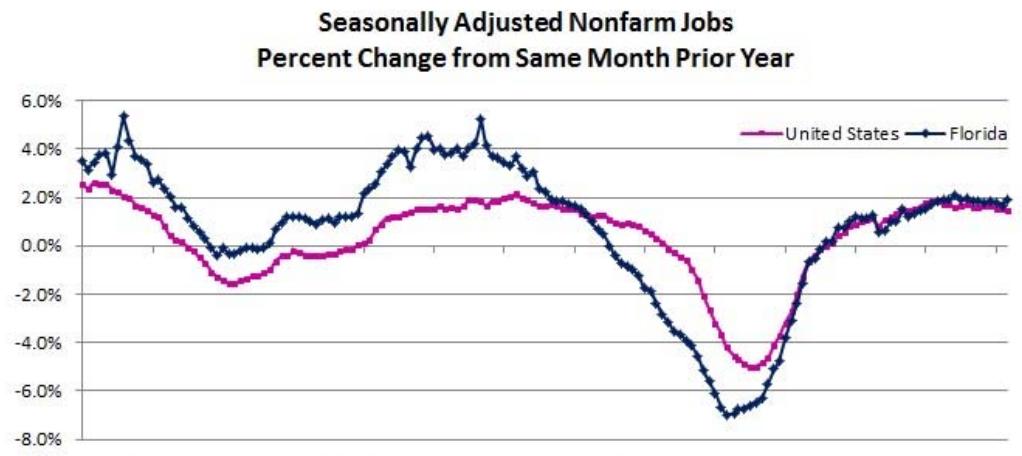
In 2011, Florida's economic growth remained in positive territory for the second year after declining two years in a row. State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ranked us 37<sup>th</sup> in the nation in real growth with a gain of 0.5%. While the state's ranking improved, the growth slowed from a downwardly revised 0.9% for 2010.

# FL Personal Income Grows in 2012



Florida finished the 2012 calendar year with 3.2% growth over 2011, putting the state slightly below the national growth rate of 3.5 percent. In percentage changes, Florida was ranked 31<sup>st</sup> in the nation. The calendar year result was boosted by a strong fourth quarter—at least partially related to payments such as dividends and bonuses being shifted to that quarter ahead of expected tax increases. Earnings growth in the *Health Care and Social Assistance* industry was one of the state's strongest performers in that quarter.

# Current Employment Conditions



Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics Center, Current Employment Statistics Program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 19, 2013.

## March Unemployment Rate

US 7.6%  
FL 7.5%  
(706,000 people)

Eighteen states had a higher unemployment rate than Florida.

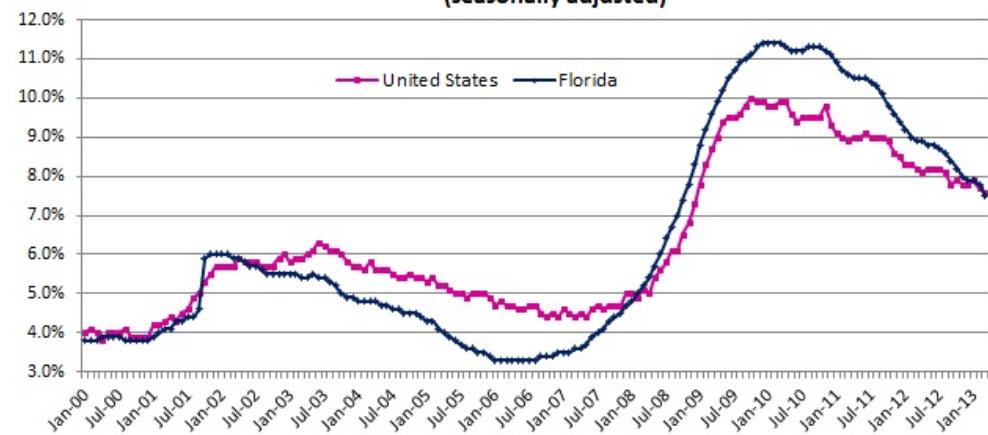
## Highest Monthly Rate

11.4%  
December 2009 through March 2010

## March Nonfarm Jobs (YOY)

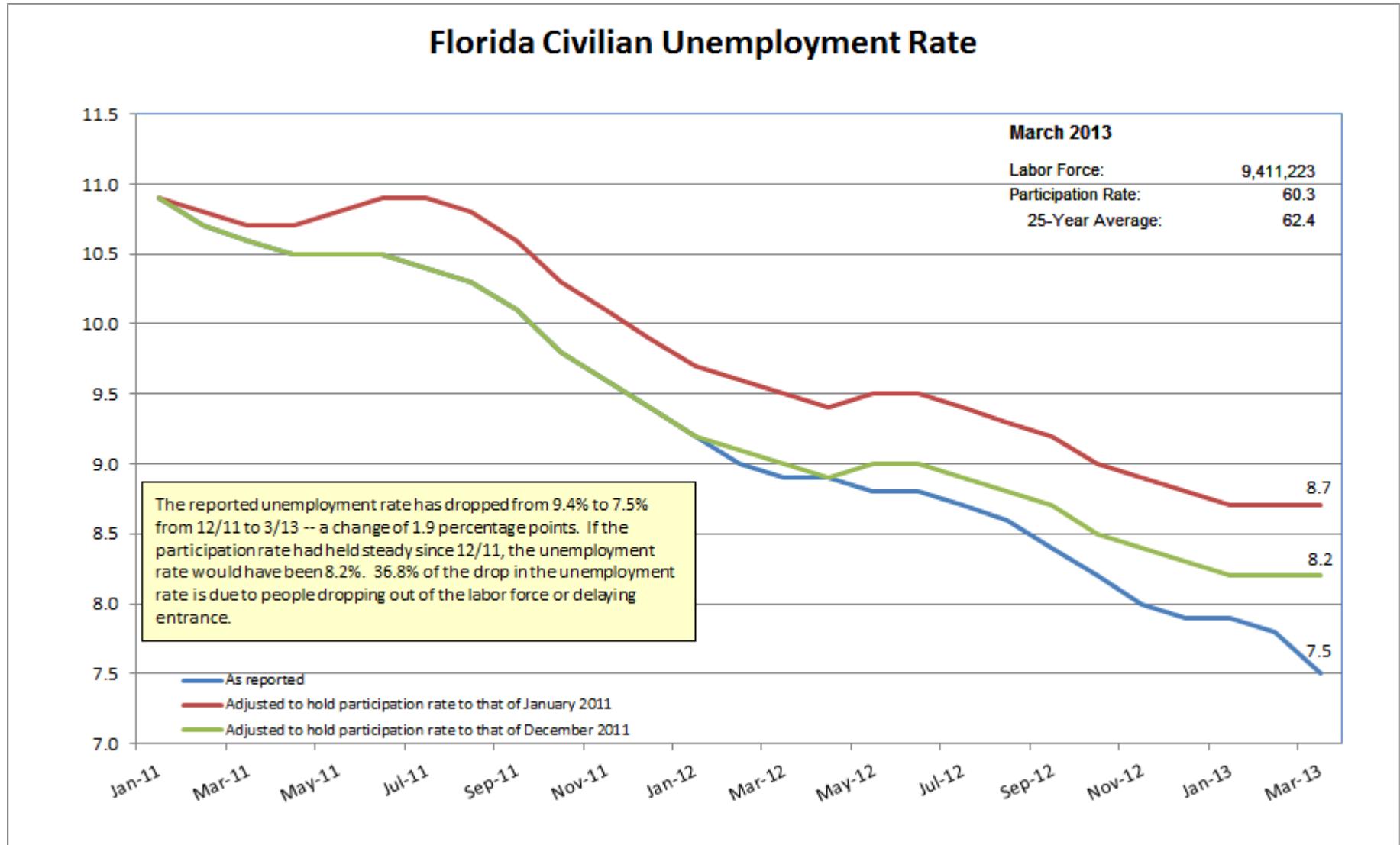
US	1.4%
FL	1.9%
YR:	141.3 jobs
Peak:	-557,600 jobs

## **United States and Florida Unemployment Rates (seasonally adjusted)**



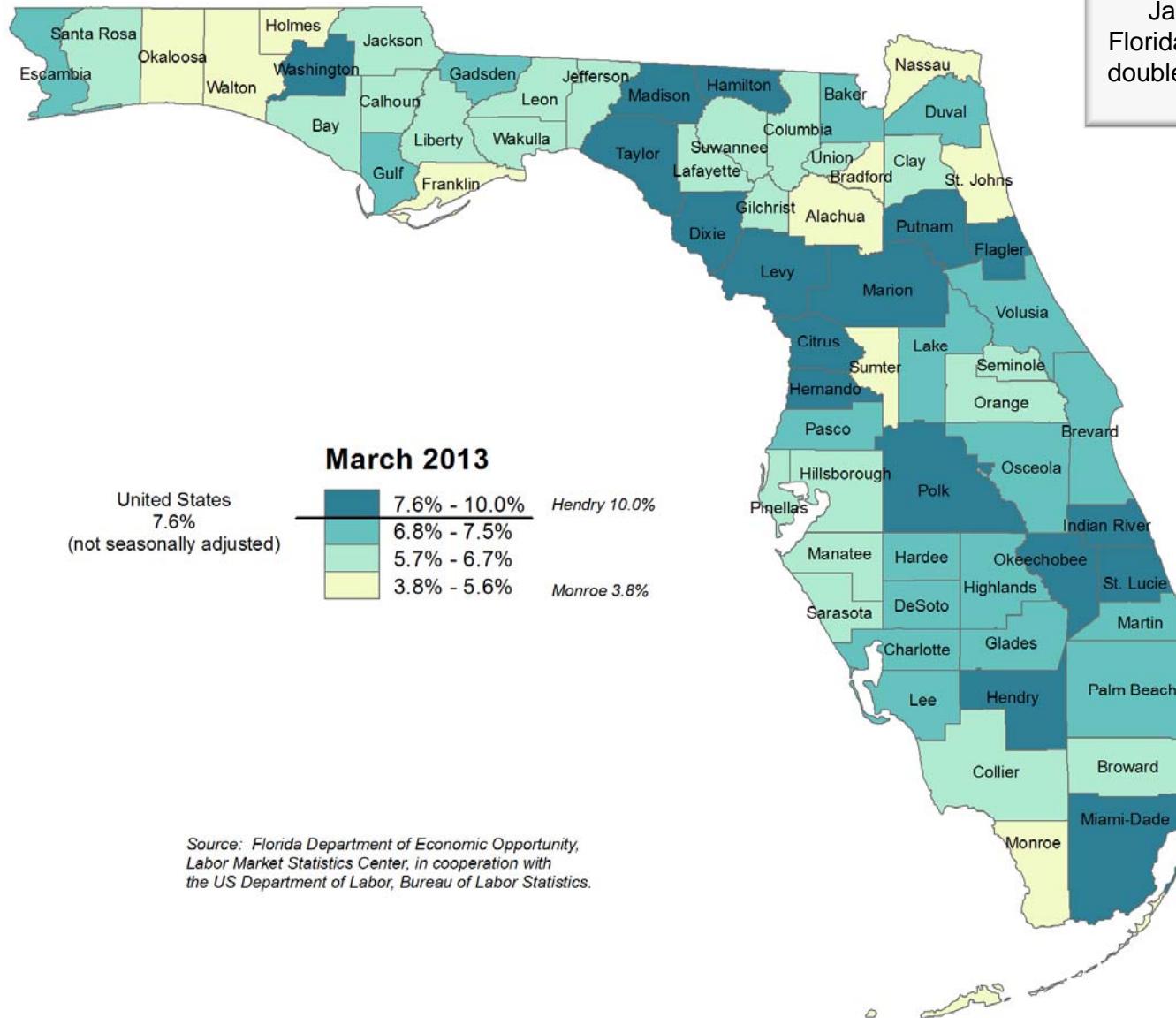
Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics Center, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 19, 2013.

# Labor Force Changes Affect Rate Drop



# Unemployment Rates

In March only Hendry County had a double-digit unemployment rate. In January 2010, 52 of Florida's 67 counties had a double-digit unemployment rate.



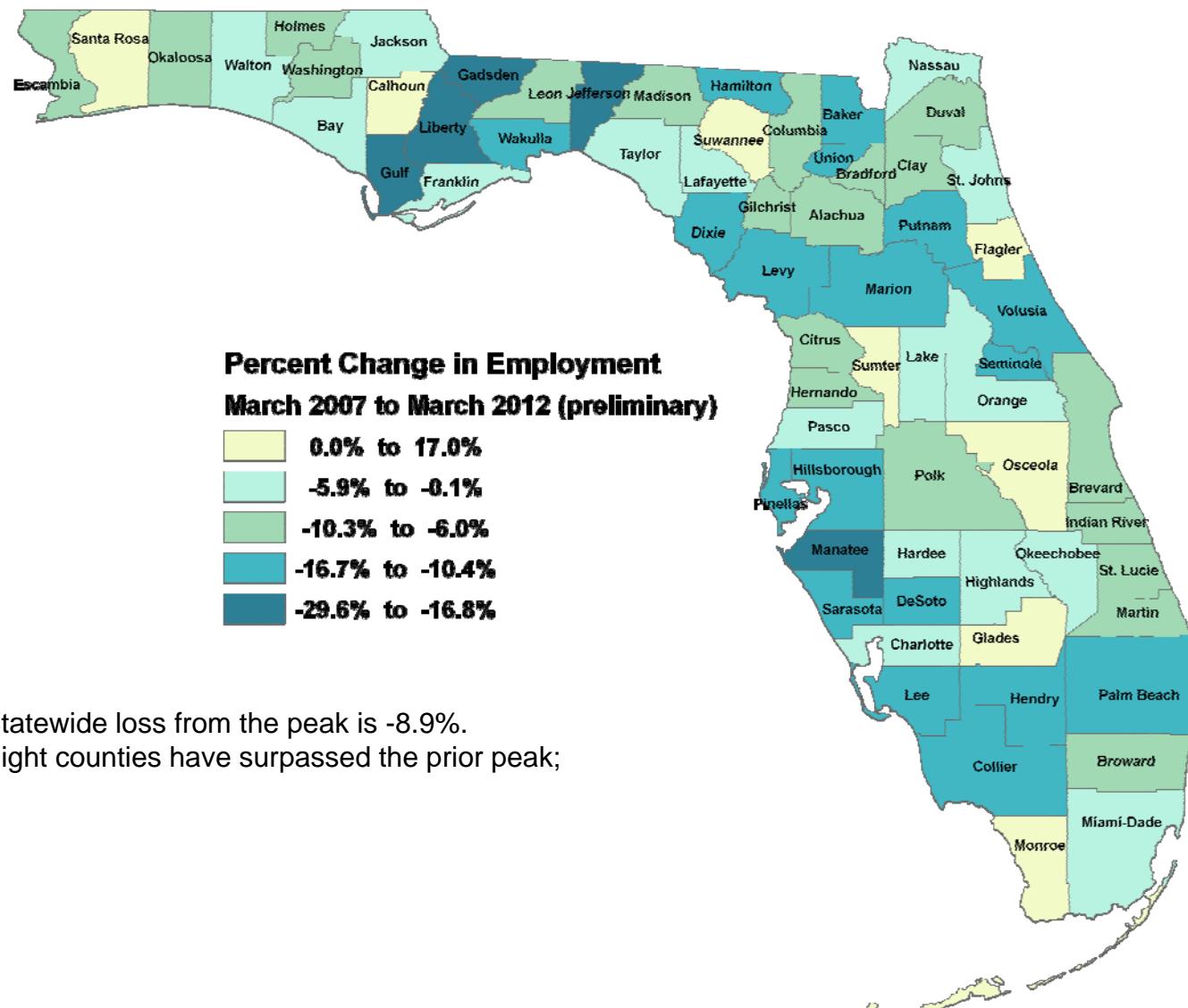
*Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics Center, in cooperation with the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

# Florida's Job Market

- The job market will take a long time to recover – about 557,600 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 about 2,900 people per month, so the hole is deeper than it looks.
- It would take the creation of about 900,000 jobs for the same percentage of the total population to be working as was the case at the peak.



# Employment Still Down from Peak Levels, But Improving...

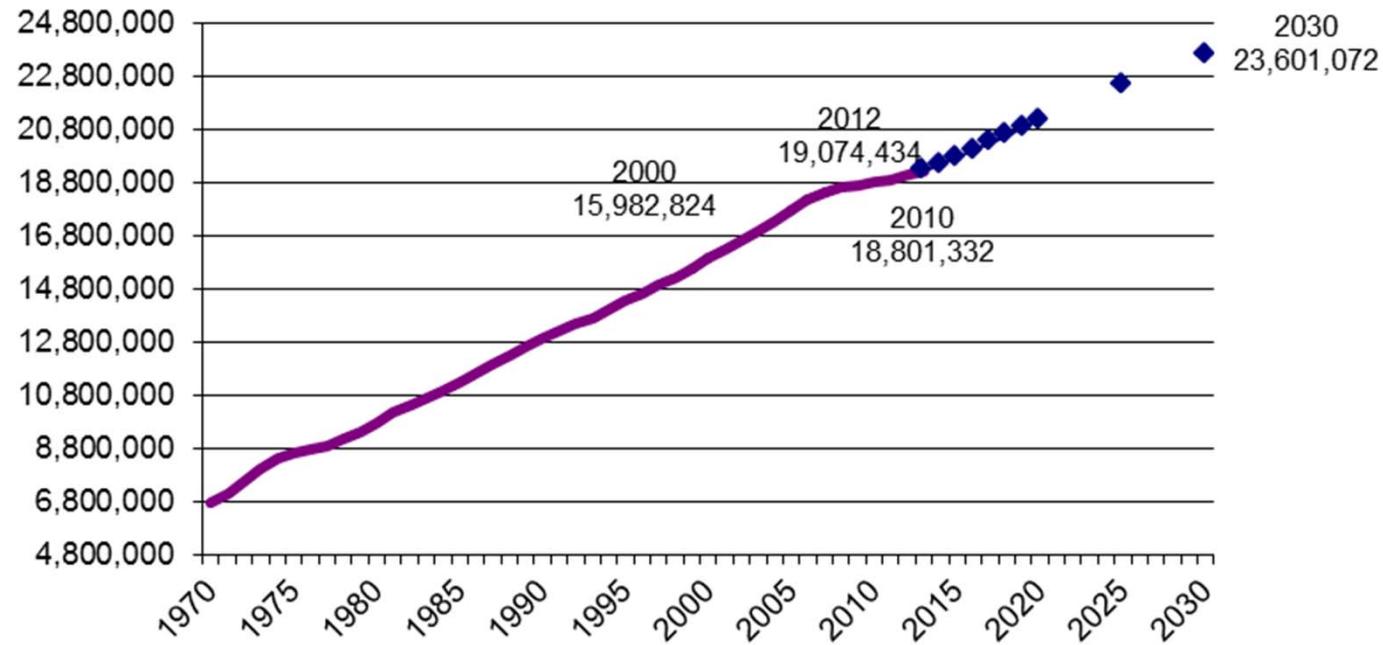


# Population Growth Recovering

- Population growth is the state's primary engine of economic growth, fueling both employment and income growth.
- Population growth is forecast to continue strengthening, showing increasing rates of growth over the next few years. In the near-term, growth is expected to average 1.2% between 2012 and 2015 – and then continue its recovery in the future, averaging 1.4% between 2015 and 2020. Most of Florida's population growth through 2030 will be from net migration (88.5%). Nationally, average annual growth will be about 0.74% between 2012 and 2030.
- 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 April 1 Population Snapshot

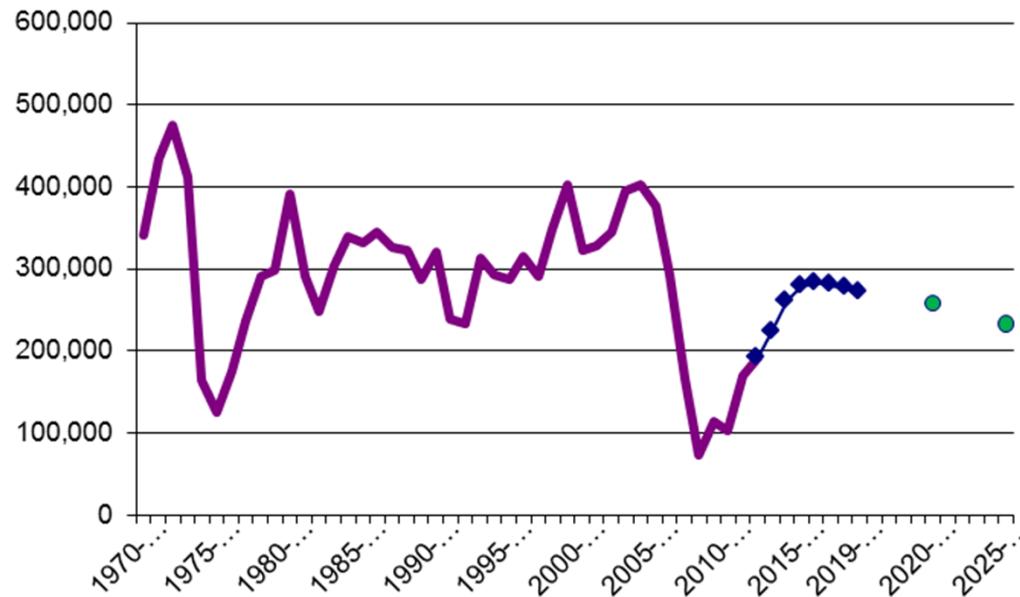


Florida's population:

- was 15,982,824 in 2000
- was 18,801,332 in 2010
- is forecast to grow to 23,601,072 by 2030



# Florida's Population Growth



## Population:

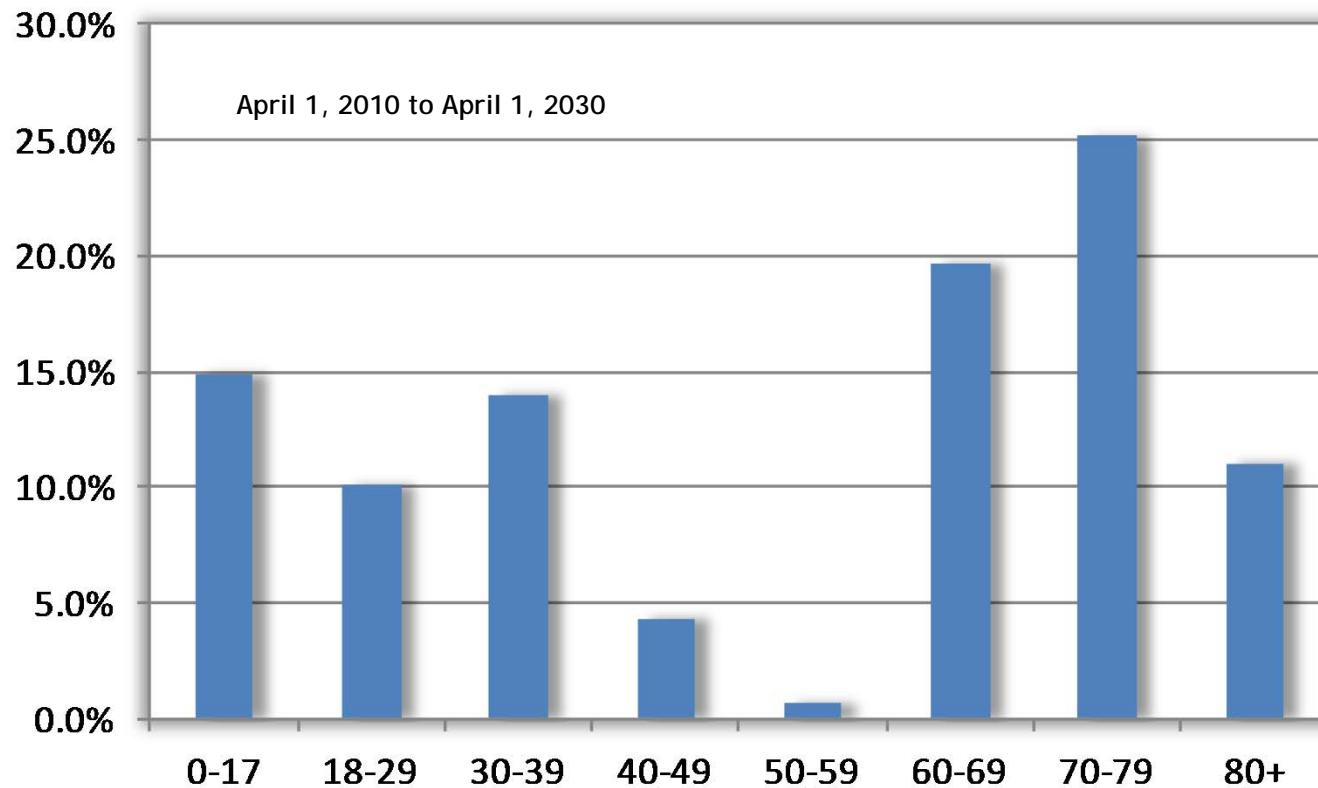
- Average annual increase between 2000 and 2006 was: 361,942
- Average annual increase between 2007 and 2012 was: 125,533

## Population is forecast to increase on average by:

- 225,381 between 2012 and 2015
- 278,148 between 2015 and 2020
- 258,540 between 2020 and 2025
- 233,412 between 2025 and 2030

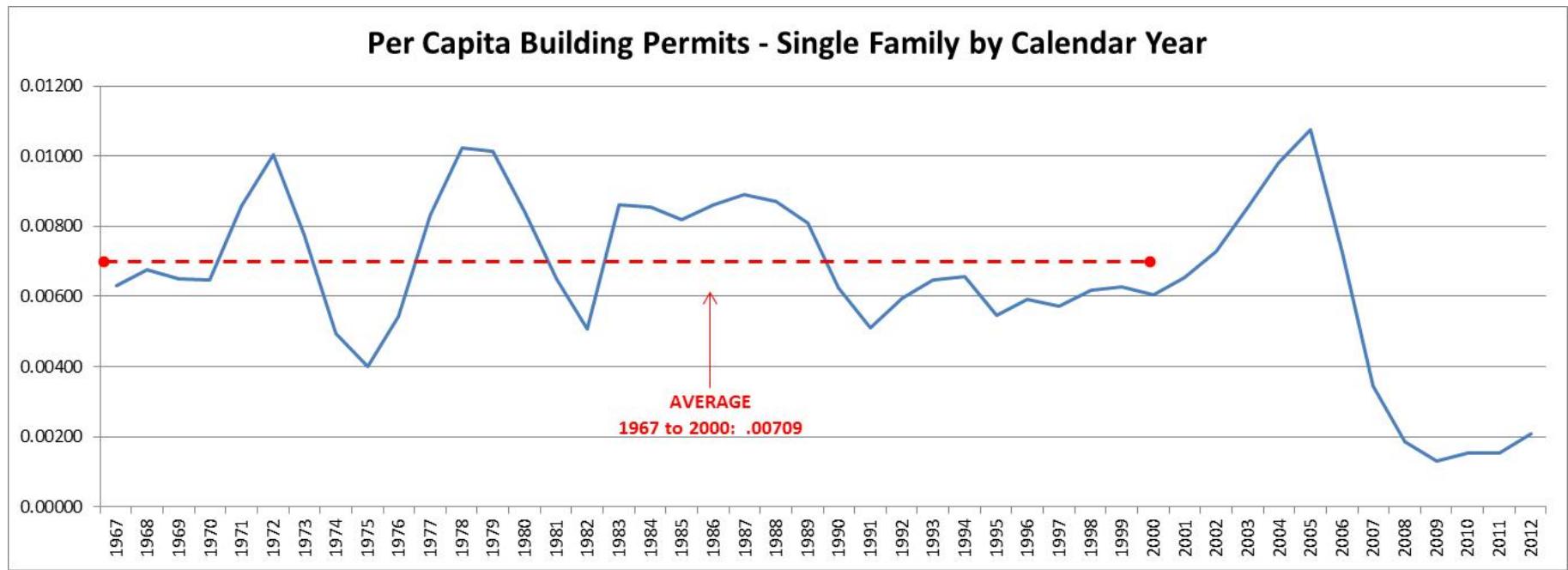


# Population Growth by Age Group



- Between 2010 and 2030, Florida's population is forecast to grow by almost 4.8 million.
- Florida's older population (age 60 and older) will account for most of Florida's population growth, representing 56.4 percent of the gains.
- Florida's younger population (age 0-17) will account for 14.8 percent of the gains.

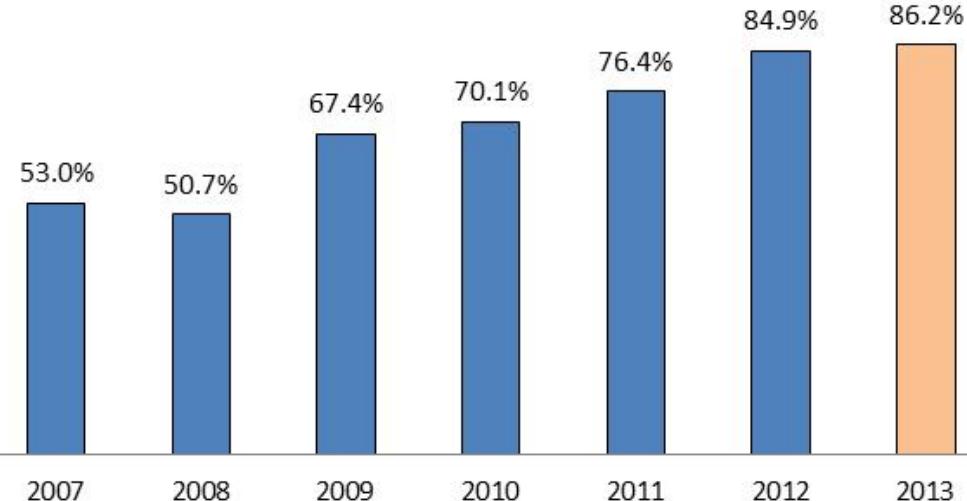
# Florida Housing is Generally Improving



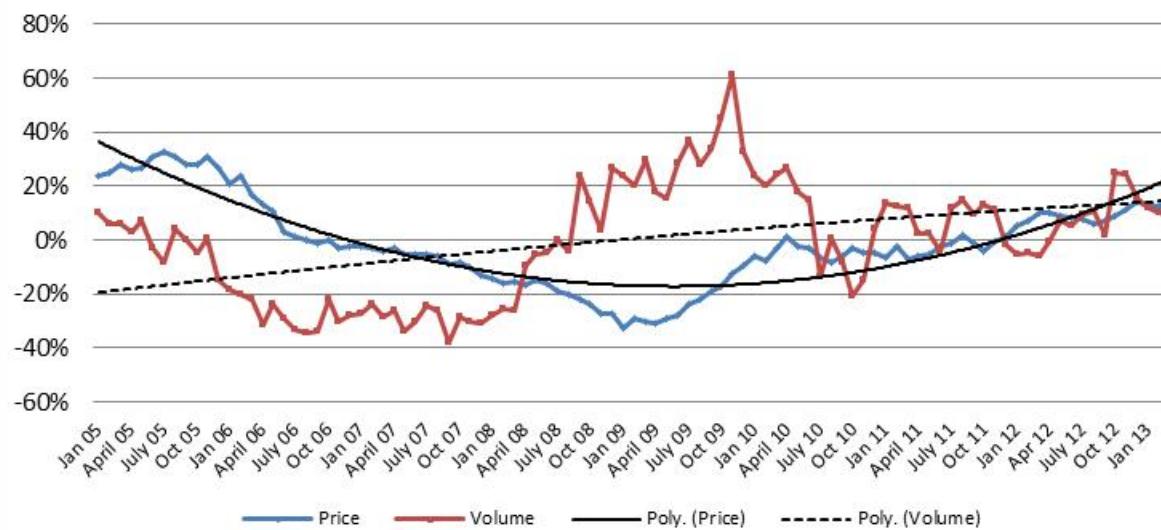
Building permit activity, an indicator of new construction, is back in positive territory, showing strong (32.4%) calendar year growth in 2012. For the first two months in the 2013 calendar year, permits were running nearly 50% above the same timeframe in the prior year.

# Existing Homes Sales Are Growing

Calendar Year Sales as Share of 2005 Peak Year

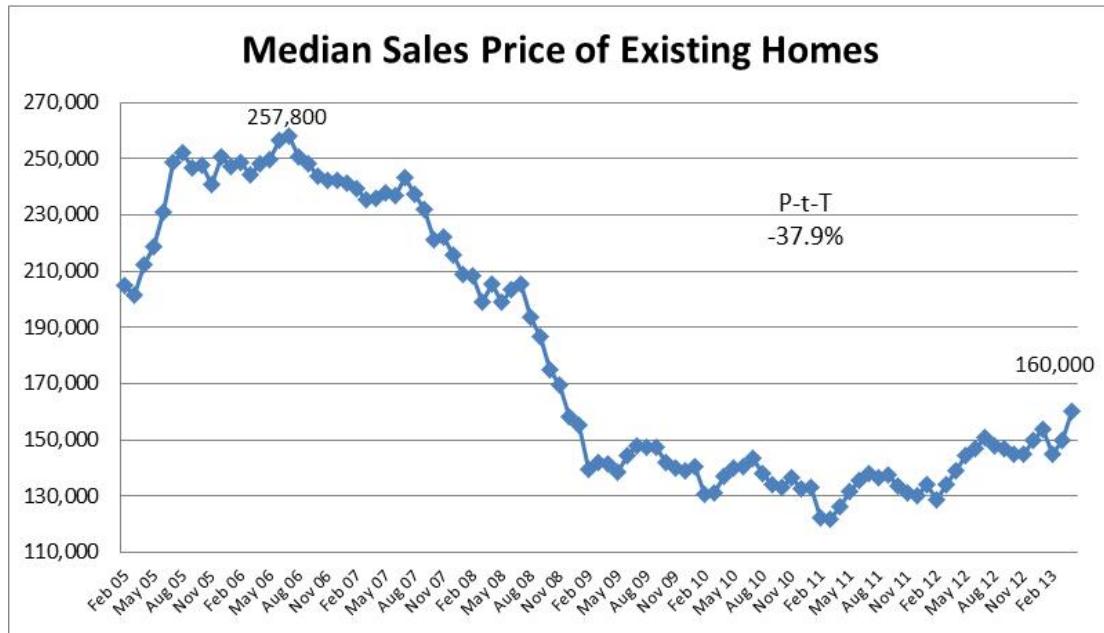


Year Over Year Median Sales Price & Volume



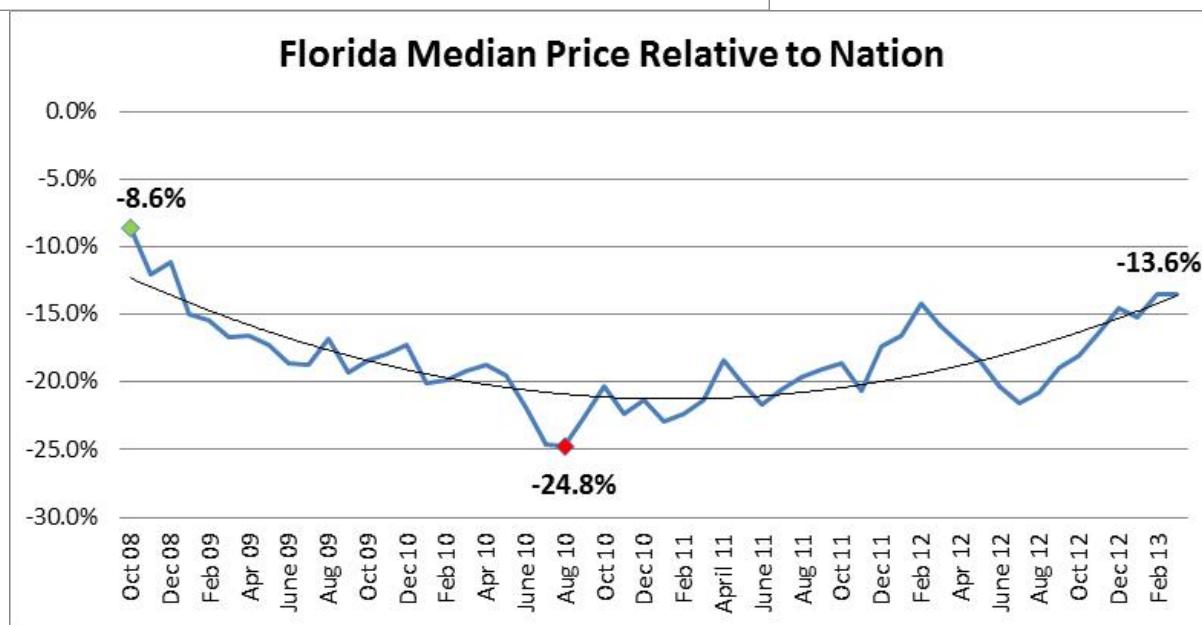
Data through  
March 2013

# Existing Home Price Gains Are Improving...

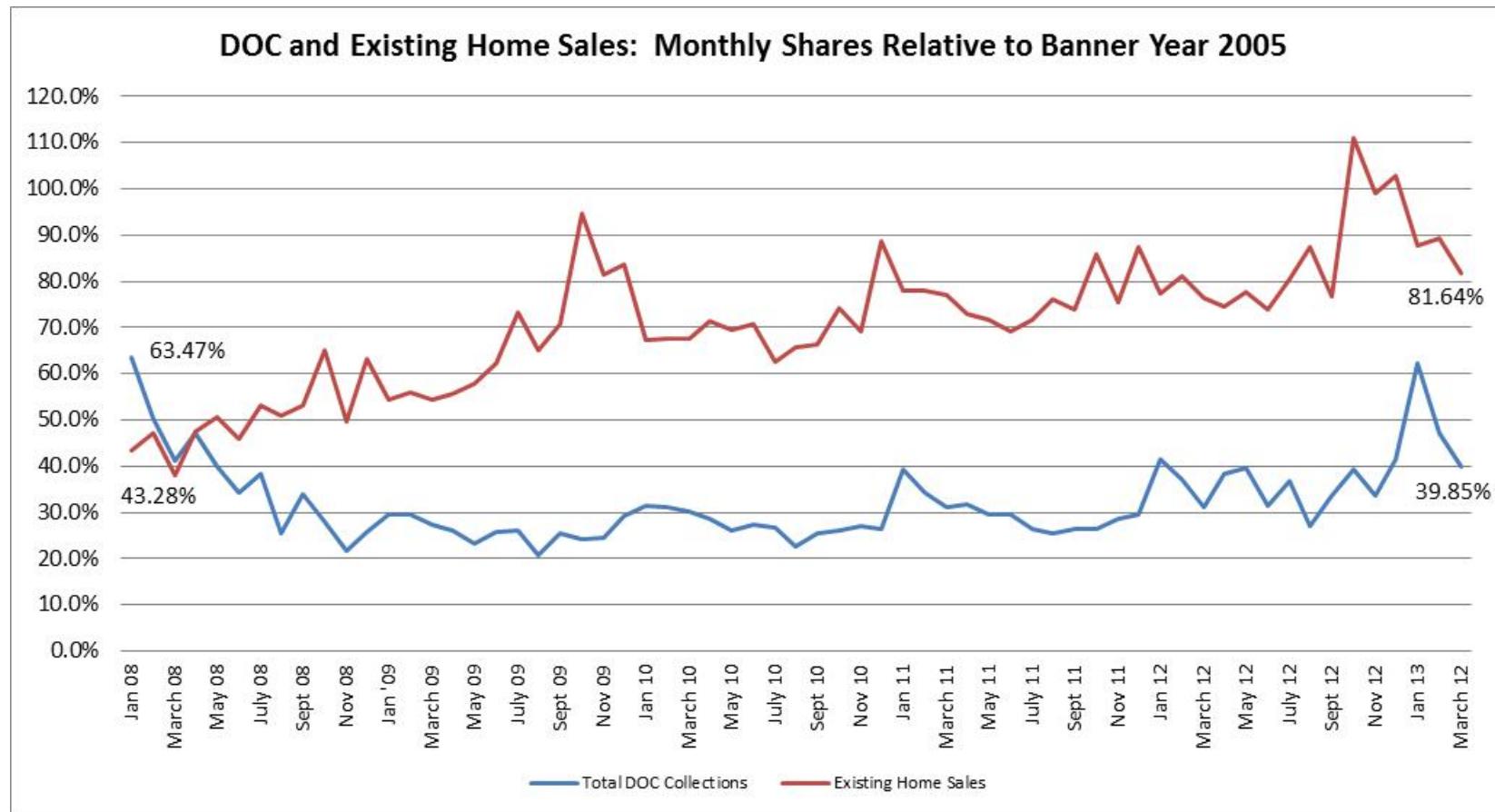


Data through March 2013

Median Sales Prices for Existing Homes have shown improvement, posting the highest number March in 53 months (October 2008), but median sales prices are still substantially below the nation as a whole.



# Sales versus Doc Stamp Collections

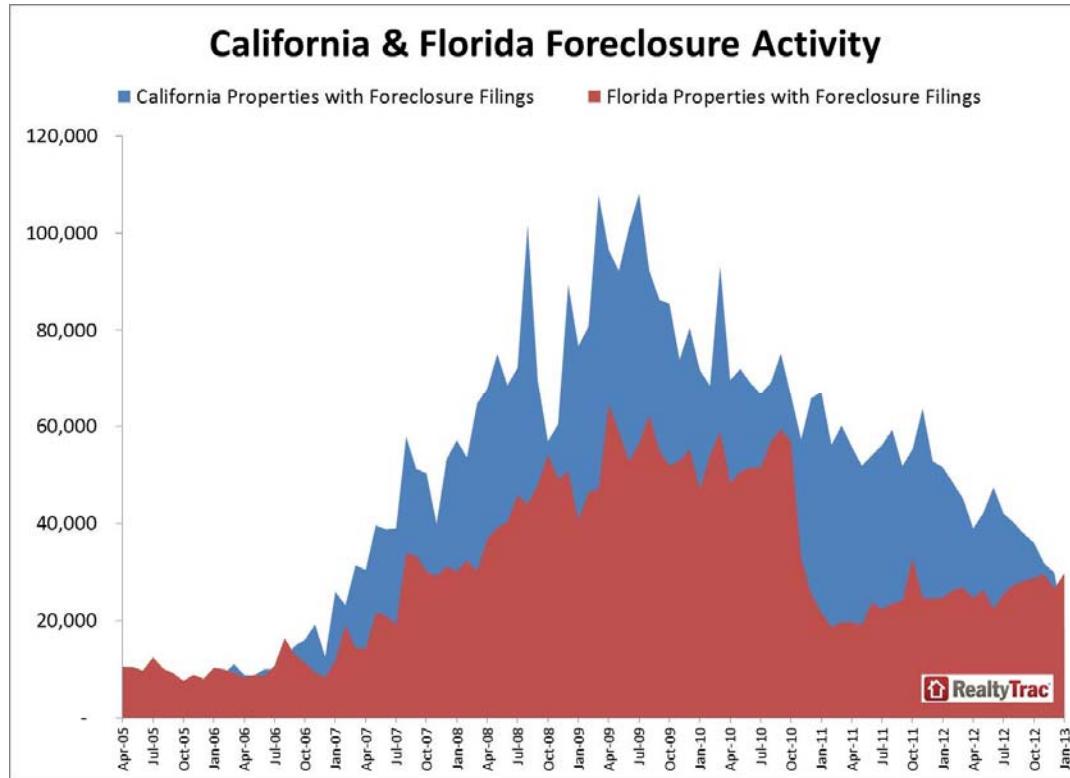


FY 2010-11 Documentary Stamp collections were 28.5% of the 2005-06 peak year; FY 2011-12 collections were 31.1%.

# Foreclosure Activity Remains Daunting

## 2012 Calendar Year...

*Florida had highest Foreclosure Rate in the US for the first time since the housing crisis began. (3.11% of housing units received at least 1 filing)*



## March 2013, compared to US:

*Florida foreclosure activity increased 17% from the first quarter one year ago.*

- *Highest State for # of Filings*
- *Highest State for Foreclosure Rate (6th month)*
- *Among US Metro Area rates: 7 of the top 10 highest metro rates in the nation were in Florida.*

*Miami #1*

*Orlando #2*

*Ocala #3*

*Tampa #5*

*Jacksonville #7*

*Palm Bay-Melbourne #8*

*Lakeland #10*

*"There were a total of 85,671 Florida properties with foreclosure filings in the first quarter, the most of any state and one in every 104 housing units — the nation's highest state foreclosure rate and nearly three times the national average of one in every 296 housing units.."*

*RealtyTrac*

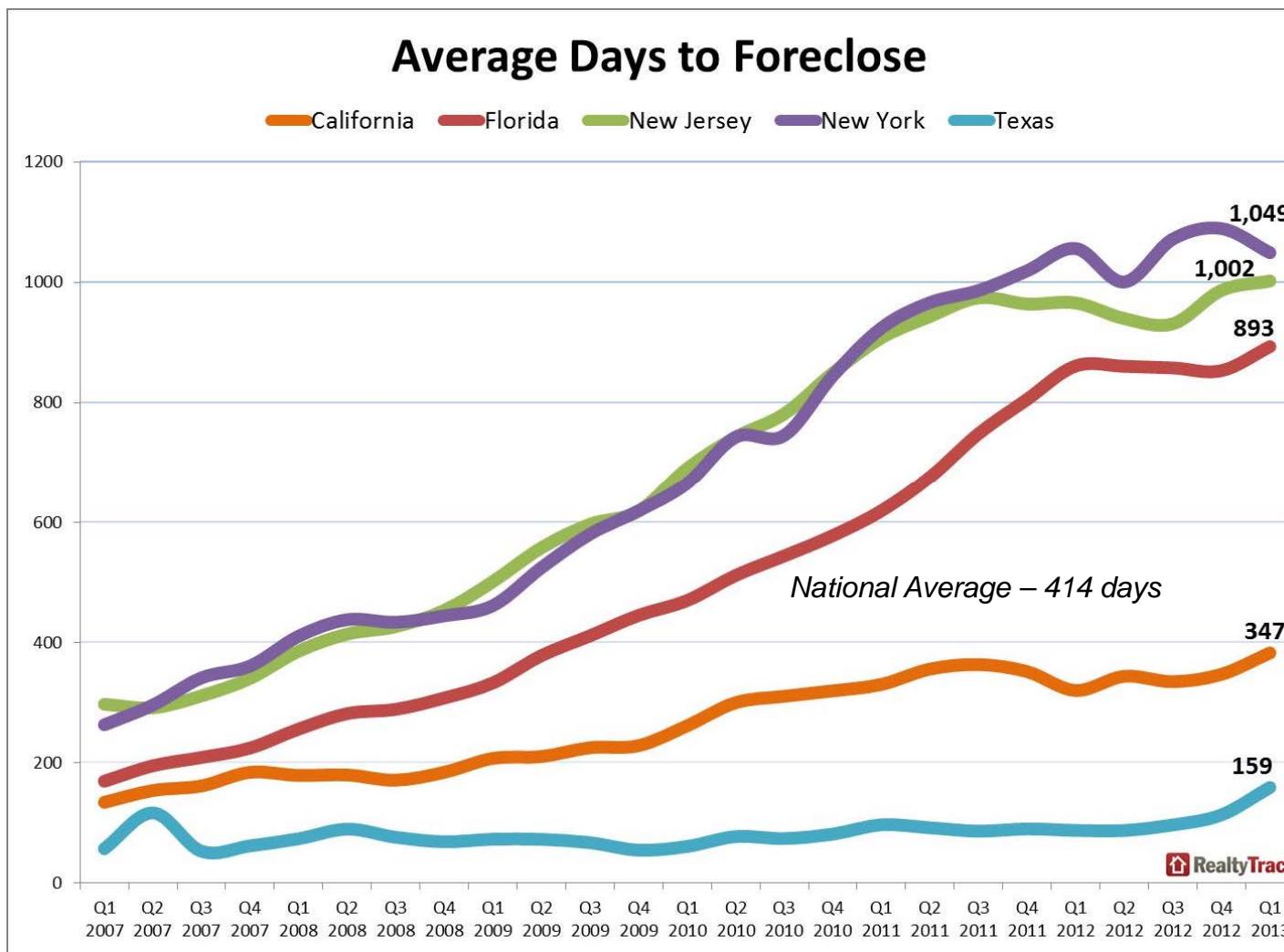
Data from RealtyTrac

# Days to Foreclose



## Foreclosure Process (once begun)

- 893 Days – 2.4 yrs – in Florida  
(3rd Longest Period in Nation in 2013:Q1)
- At the beginning of 2007, Florida was at 169 days or less than 6 months.



High

Low

# Foreclosures & Shadow Inventory

<u>State</u>	<u>Del %</u>	<u>FC %</u>	<u>Non-Curr %</u>	<u>Yr/Yr Change in NC%</u>
National	6.8%	3.4%	10.2%	-11.3%
FL *	7.3%	11.2%	18.5%	-16.1%
NJ *	8.0%	8.2%	16.3%	3.0%
MS	13.0%	3.0%	16.0%	-6.0%
NV	8.8%	5.2%	14.0%	-16.3%
NY *	7.5%	6.0%	13.5%	1.9%
ME *	7.0%	5.8%	12.7%	0.4%
RI	8.5%	4.0%	12.5%	-1.2%
CT *	7.3%	5.0%	12.3%	0.4%
MD *	8.4%	4.0%	12.3%	-5.0%
LA *	9.5%	2.8%	12.3%	-5.0%
IL *	6.7%	5.4%	12.1%	-13.7%
IN *	7.8%	3.5%	11.3%	-7.5%
AR	8.3%	3.0%	11.3%	2.0%
GA	9.2%	2.0%	11.2%	-12.8%
OH *	7.5%	3.7%	11.1%	-9.1%
AL	9.5%	1.5%	11.1%	-3.1%
DE *	7.8%	3.2%	11.0%	-1.2%

\* - Indicates Judicial State

LPS Data: March Mortgage Monitor

<u>State</u>	<u>Del %</u>	<u>FC %</u>	<u>Non-Curr %</u>	<u>Yr/Yr Change in NC%</u>
National	6.8%	3.4%	10.2%	-11.3%
PA *	7.7%	3.4%	11.0%	-0.8%
HI *	5.0%	6.0%	11.0%	-7.0%
SC *	7.2%	3.6%	10.8%	-10.4%
TN	8.7%	1.5%	10.2%	-8.1%
WV	8.3%	1.7%	10.1%	-3.7%
MA	7.5%	2.4%	9.9%	-1.2%
NC	7.3%	2.3%	9.6%	-10.4%
OK *	6.3%	3.2%	9.5%	-3.6%
VT *	5.3%	3.9%	9.2%	4.2%
KY *	6.5%	2.5%	9.0%	-10.9%
NM *	5.4%			
DC	6.4%			
WI *	6.0%			
WA	5.8%			
MI	7.0%			
TX	7.1%			
NH	6.6%			

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National	6.8%	3.4%	10.2%
FL *	7.3%	11.2%	18.5%
MO	6.9%	1.3%	8.2%
KS *	6.1%	1.7%	7.8%
OR	4.4%	3.3%	7.7%
UT	5.8%	1.7%	7.5%
IA *	4.9%	2.6%	7.5%
CA	5.7%	1.5%	7.3%
ID	4.6%	2.5%	7.0%
AZ	5.2%	1.5%	6.7%
VA	5.7%	1.0%	6.7%
NE *	4.9%	1.1%	5.9%

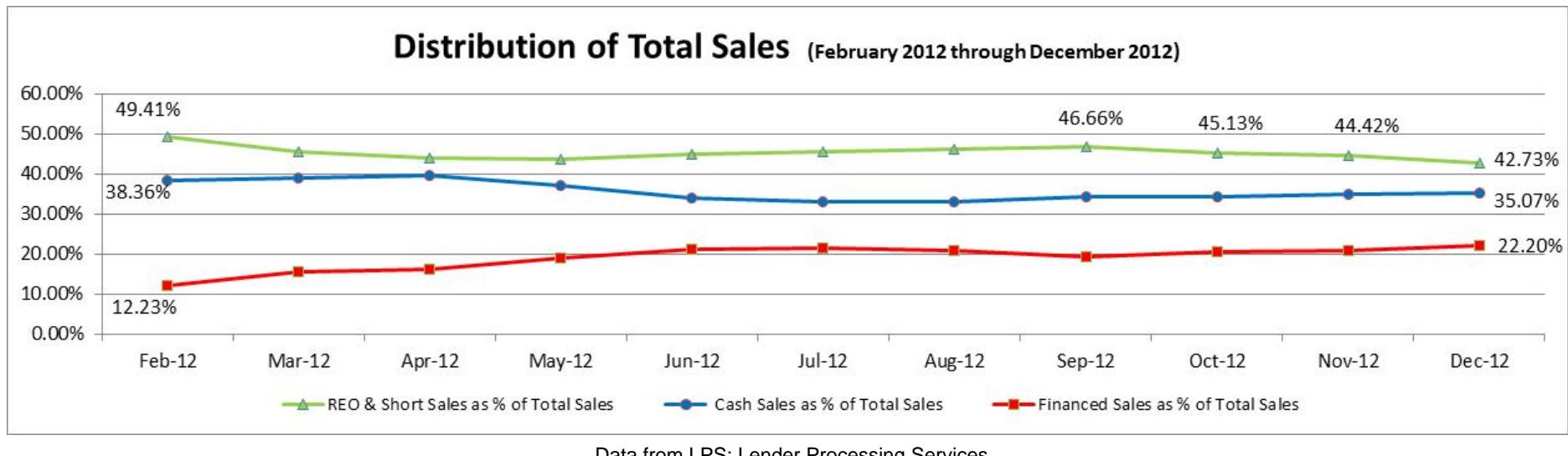
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National	6.8%	3.4%	10.2%
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“Optimists point to declining home inventories in relation to sales, but they are looking at an illusion. Those supposed inventories do not include about 5m housing units with delinquent mortgages or those in foreclosure, which will soon be added to the pile. Nor do they include approximately 3m housing units that stand vacant – foreclosed upon but not yet listed for sale, or vacant homes that owners have pulled off the market because they can’t get a decent price for them.”

*Financial Times*

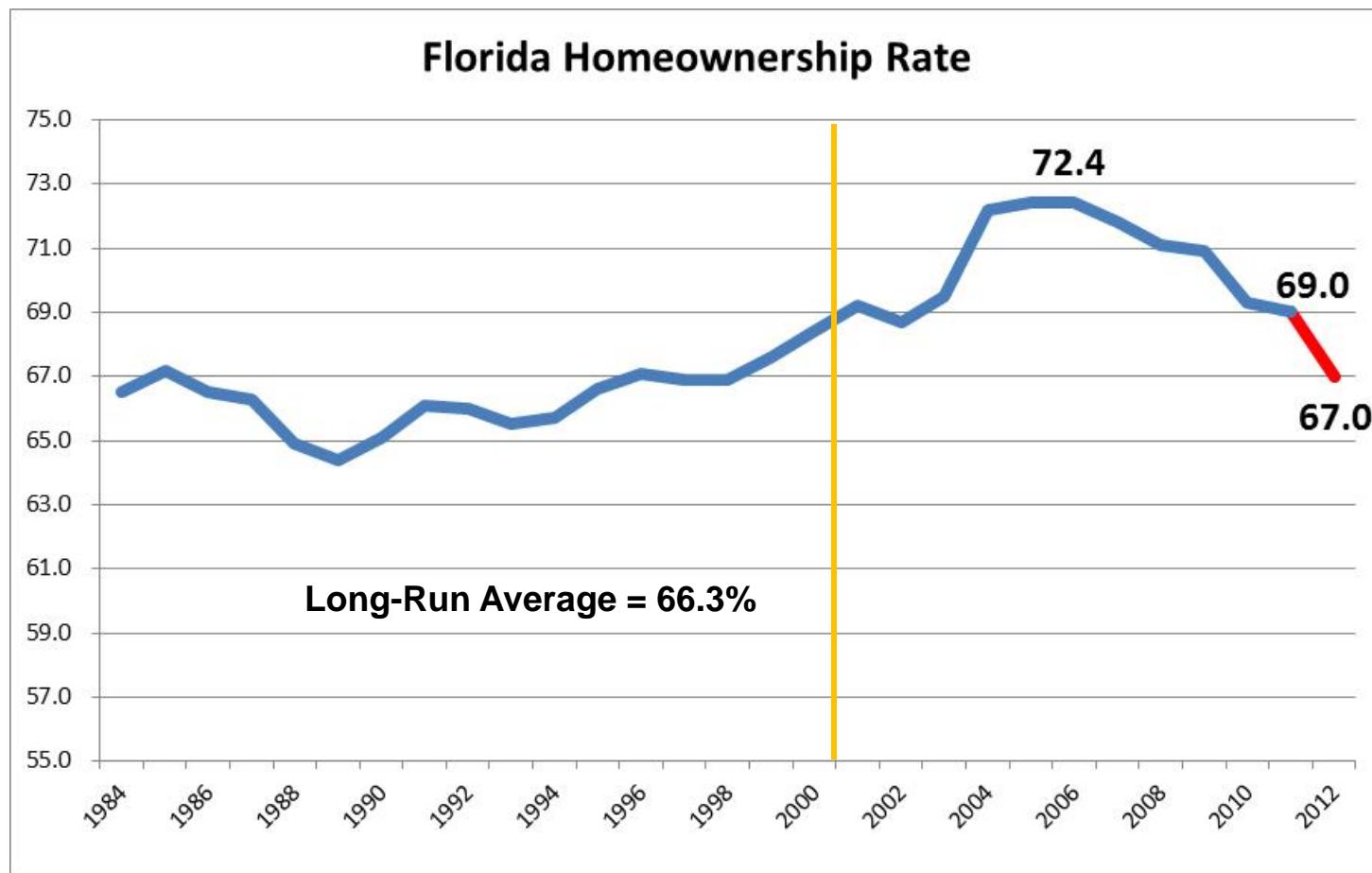
# Sales Mix Points to Lower Prices

REO price running  
44% lower than  
normal price; short  
sale price running  
36% below



- Financed sales have been growing as percentages of all sales, cash sales have stayed relatively flat—while the percentage for REO & Short Sales has been declining.
- While short sales have been increasing in some states, that is not yet the case in Florida. There were 7,841 short sales in February 2012, and only 7,516 in December 2012.
- To the extent short sales increase, the foreclosure pipeline will be reduced.

# Homeownership Rate Back to Normal



The 2012 percentage is the lowest since 1998.

# Credit Conditions Remain Tight

## Question to Senior Loan Officers:

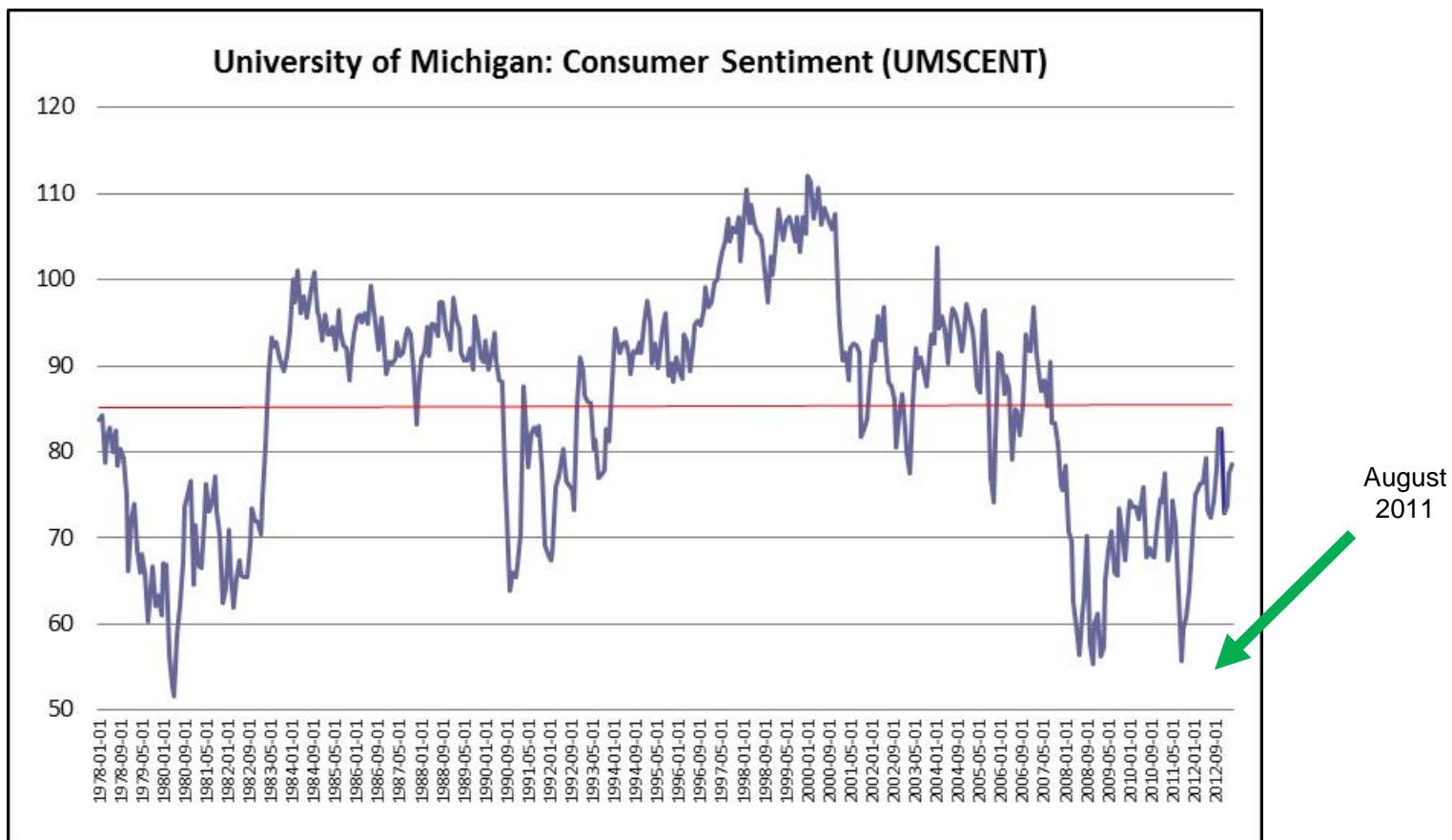
Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications from individuals for **prime residential mortgage loans** to purchase homes changed?

	All Respondents								
	Jan '13 %	Oct '12 %	July '12 %	Apr '12 %	Jan '12 %	Oct '11 %	July '11 %	Apr '11 %	Jan '11 %
Tightened considerably	0.0%	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tightened somewhat	1.5%	3.1	1.6	5.6	0.0	4.2	5.7	3.8	3.7
Remained basically unchanged	92.3	92.2	93.4	90.7	94.3	91.7	86.8	92.5	94.4
Eased somewhat	4.6%	4.7	3.3	3.7	5.7	4.2	7.5	2.0	1.9
Eased considerably	1.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

January 2013 Senior Loan Officer Opinion Survey on Bank Lending Practices (Federal Reserve Board)

Banks reported that they were less likely than in 2006, to varying degrees, to originate mortgages to any borrowers apart from those with the strongest credit profiles. Downpayments of 20% also a strong requirement.

# Perceptions Recover After 8/2011 Dive



- Nationally, consumer sentiment had been improving, but fell in August 2011 to near the lowest level of the Great Recession and not far from the lowest level ever posted. The index reading dropped again in December 2012 as concerns about the Fiscal Cliff took hold and is now slowly recovering. (78.6 in March 2013)

# Economy Recovering

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

- The recovery in the national economy is well underway. While most areas of commercial and consumer credit are strengthening – residential credit still remains sluggish and difficult for consumers to access.
- 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 that has been pent-up.
  - Florida's unique demographics and the aging of the baby-boom generation (2011 marked the first wave of boomers hitting retirement).



# Upside Risk for Construction

- The “shadow inventory” of homes that are in foreclosure or carry delinquent or defaulted mortgages may contain a significant number of “ghost” homes that are distressed beyond realistic use, in that they have not been physically maintained or are located in distressed pockets that will not come back in a reasonable timeframe. This means that the supply has become two-tiered – viable homes and seriously distressed homes.
- To the extent that the number of viable homes is limited, new construction may come back quicker than expected.



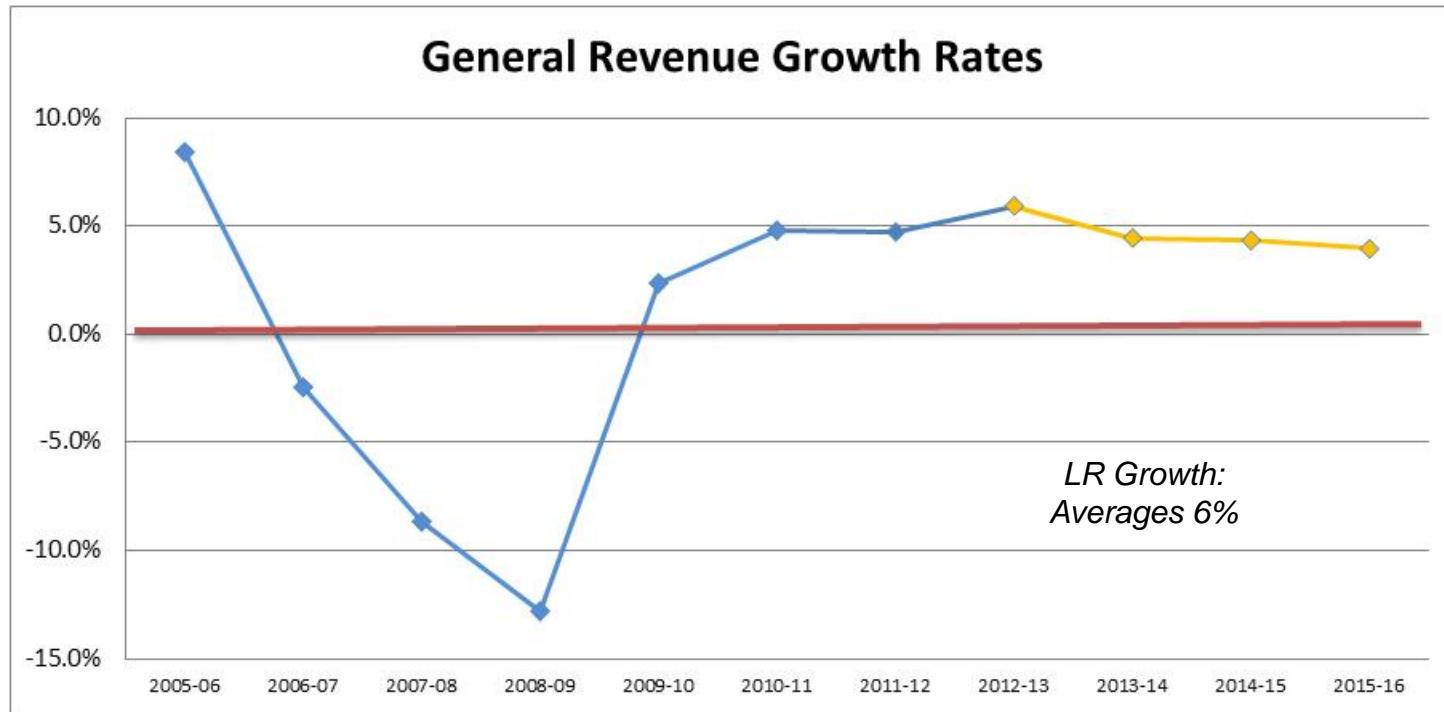
# Eurozone Problems Still Persist

- The sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone has led to banking instability with spillover effects on the global credit market. Liquidity threats have diminished, but solvency issues still exist, especially for the Greek banks facing strict recapitalization requirements by April or nationalization.
- Cyprus has become the fourth eurozone country to receive a sovereign bailout after Greece, Ireland and Portugal. Spain has also required €40bn in EU aid to shore up its banking system.
- Austerity measures have proven problematic.
- The United Kingdom has called for a referendum on EU membership..
- The Eurozone recession deepened in the final quarter of the calendar year, with the 17 countries that make up the bloc's economy shrinking by 0.6 per cent overall. The European Commission expects the bloc's economy to contract further in 2013.
- These conditions are negatively affecting the United States:
  - Tighter credit conditions already exist, especially for businesses with foreign interests.
  - Reduced exports and corporate earnings already exist. The Greater Miami area is experiencing a significant reduction in exports to Spain (Florida exports to Spain fell nearly 30% last year).

# “Sequester” Issues

- **Automatic Sequester provisions were extended to March 1, 2013 prior to taking affect and will now be in place until September 30, 2013—** While it is clear that there is no meaningful support for the current sequester provisions, agreement has not been reached on a long-term replacement. Moreover, additional revenue changes are still on the table.
  - FY 2013 federal discretionary domestic and defense spending were subject to a continuing resolution (CR) through March 27, 2013. To avoid a shut-down, the House and Senate passed H.R. 933. It reduces discretionary spending by \$85 billion to accommodate the Sequester. Therefore, states can expect domestic discretionary accounts not exempt from sequestration to be reduced by 5% for the remainder of FFY 2013 and defense discretionary accounts to be reduced by nearly 8% for the same time frame.
- **Statutory debt ceiling fight delayed**—the House and Senate have passed and the President has signed HR 325 (“The No Budget, No Pay Act”) to waive the statutory debt limit through **May 18**, allowing the Treasury to borrow above the current \$16.4 trillion limit until then. The bill also would temporarily impound House or Senate paychecks if the respective chamber fails to adopt a congressional budget resolution by April 15.

# General Revenue Forecast



Fiscal Year	December Forecast	March Forecast	Difference (March - Dec)	Incremental Growth	Growth
2005-06	27074.8				8.4%
2006-07	26404.1				-2.5%
2007-08	24112.1				-8.7%
2008-09	21025.6				-12.8%
2009-10	21523.1				2.4%
2010-11	22551.6				4.8%
2011-12	23618.8				4.7%
2012-13	24867.6	25020.6	153.0	1401.8	5.9%
2013-14	26028.4	26134.9	106.5	1114.3	4.5%
2014-15	27240.7	27269.6	28.9	1134.7	4.3%
2015-16	28383.6	28347.9	(35.7)	1078.3	4.0%