Florida: An Economic Overview

March 16, 2009

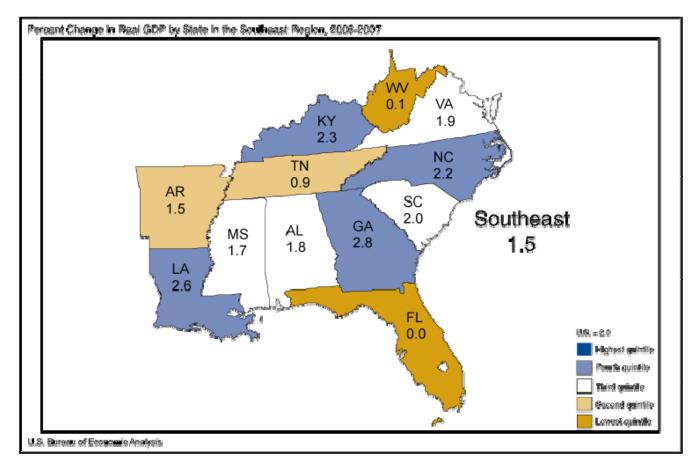
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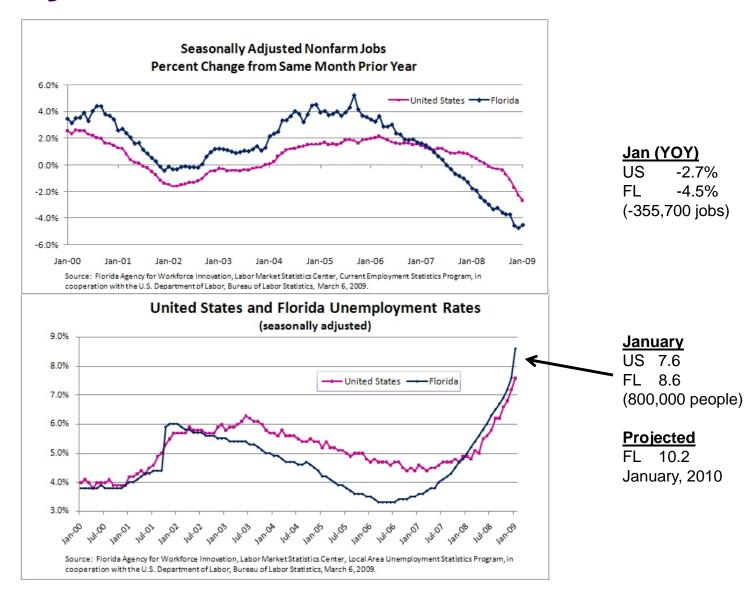
More Measured Economy

 Florida's growth is now decelerating. State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ranks us 47th in the nation in real growth (12th in 2006 and 2nd in 2005). Quarterly personal income growth now negative (-0.3%, Q3).



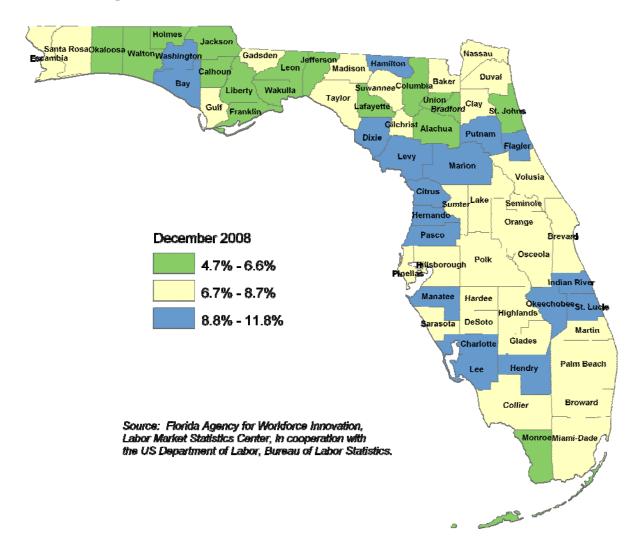


Employment Softens

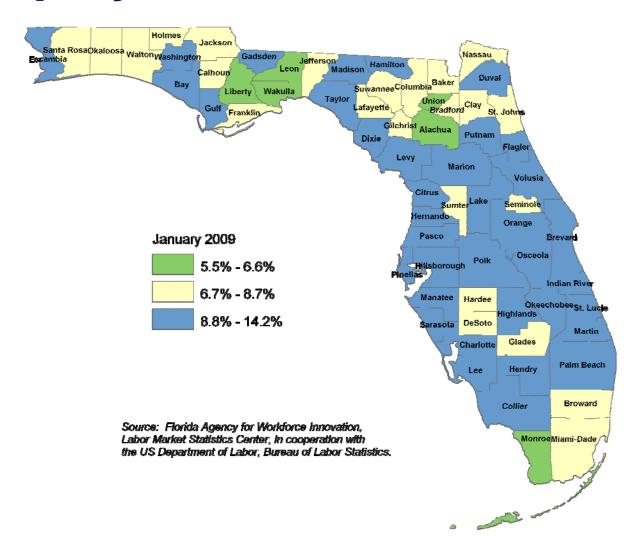




Unemployment Rates



Unemployment Rates

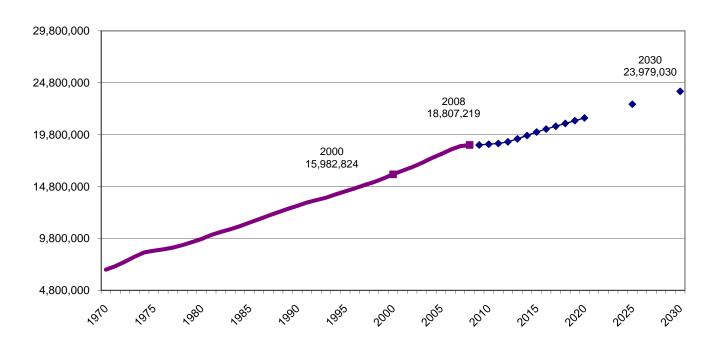


Population Growth Slowing

- Population growth is the state's primary engine of economic growth, fueling both employment and income growth.
- Population growth hovered between 2.0% and 2.6% from the mid 1990's to 2006, then began to slow only reaching 0.7% in 2008. In the short term, population growth is forecast to remain relatively flat averaging 0.4% between 2008 and 2012. Population growth is expected to rebound averaging 1.1% between 2025 and 2030.
- Florida is still on track to break the 20 million mark in 2015, becoming the third most populous state sometime before then – surpassing New York.



Florida's April 1 Population

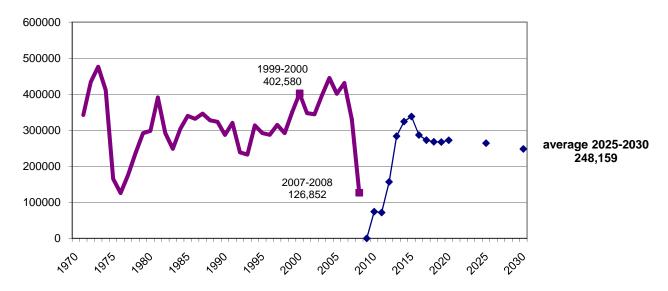


Florida's population:

- was 15,982,824 in 2000
- was 18,807,219 in 2008
- is forecast to grow to 23,979,030 by 2030



Florida's Population Growth



Population increased by:

- 445,224 between 2003 and 2004
- 126,852 between 2007 and 2008

Population is forecast to increase on average by:

- -0- between 2008 and 2009
- 74,226 between 2009 and 2010
- 71,705 between 2010 and 2011
- 156,825 between 2011 and 2012
- 283,580 between 2012 and 2013



Population Components



- Typically, most of Florida's population growth is from net migration. However, between 2007 and 2008, net migration represented only 10.5 percent of Florida's population growth.
- EDR

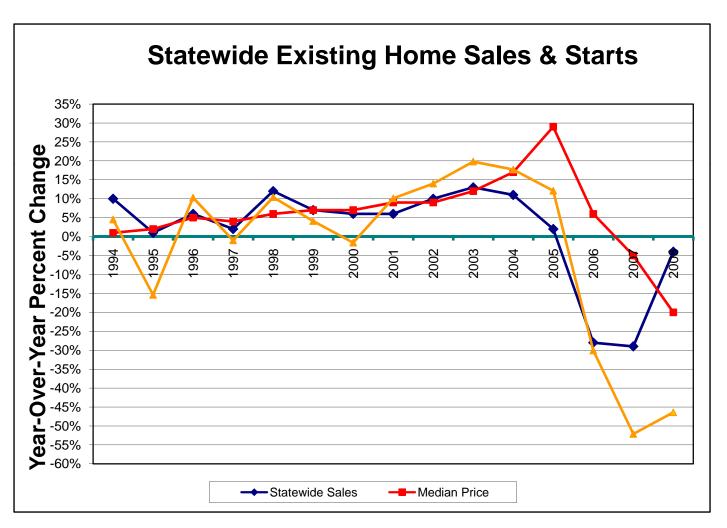
 In 2030, net migration is forecast to represent 89.2 percent of Florida's population growth.

The Reasons?

- US economy is being simultaneously buffeted by three major shocks:
 - Home prices have fallen at the national level for the first time since the Great Depression (down over 20% from the peak),
 - Financial markets are experiencing their worst credit crunch since the late 1980s at best – maybe since the Great Depression, and
 - The U.S. recession has spread globally, causing additional feedback loops.
- Florida has been particularly hit hard by the two housingrelated shocks: home prices and credit tightening.

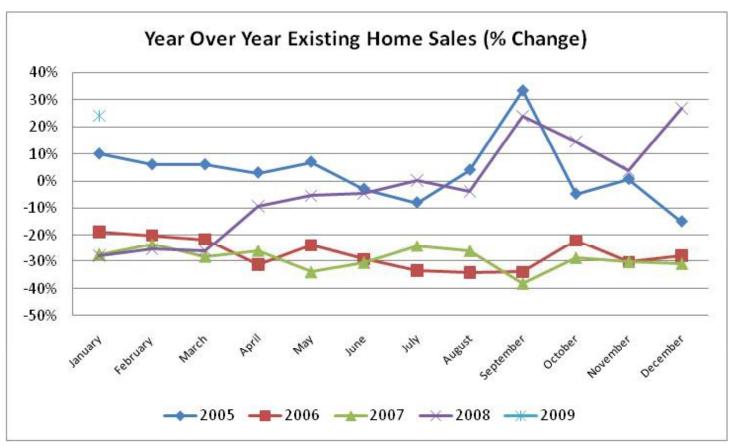


Florida Housing



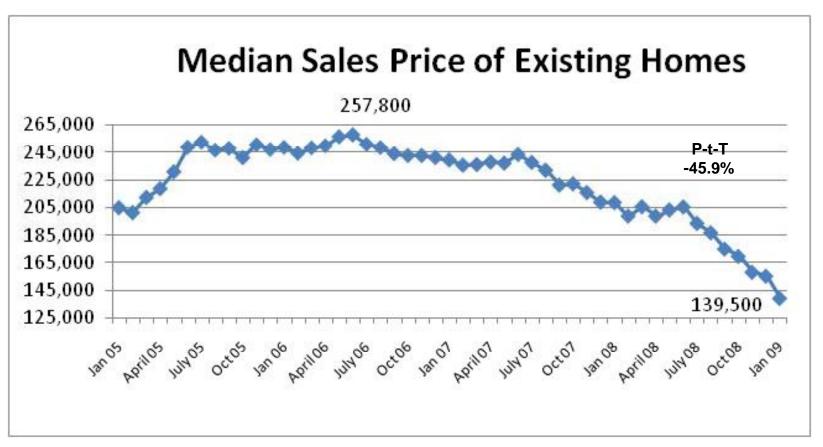


Existing Homes Sales



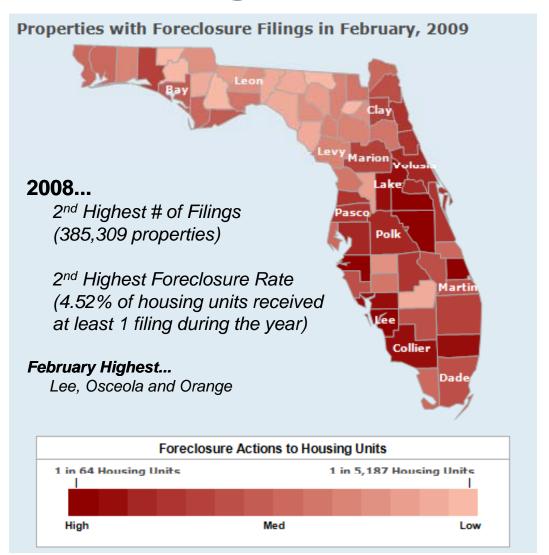


Existing Home Prices





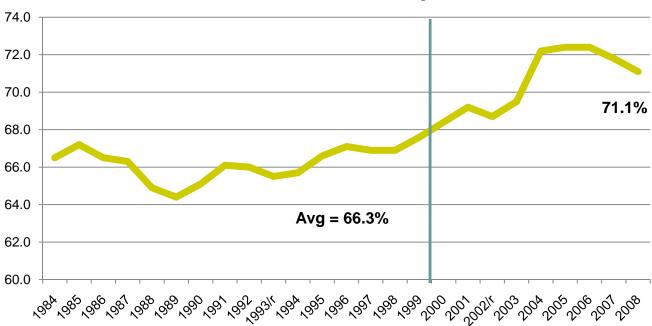
Foreclosure Filings





Vulnerability

Florida Homeownership Rate



If the 2008 rate dropped immediately back to the long-run average, 359,990 homeowners would be affected and over \$74 billion of value.

Recession – Now A Reality

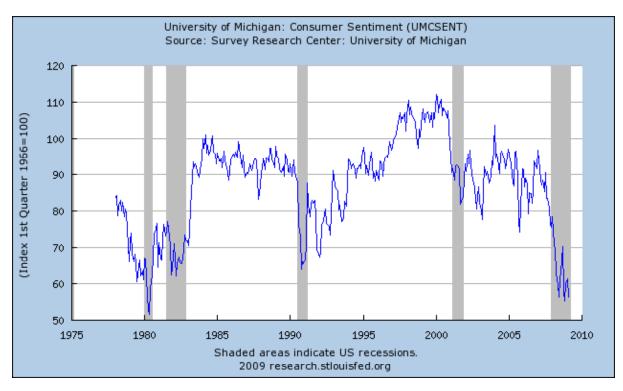
- United States economy has officially been in a recession since December 2007.
- Already longer than the last two recessions and projected to last through September 2009 for a total of 22 months.

Recessions since the Great Depression

| Recession 2001 | <u>Duration</u> 8 mos | Recession 1960-1961 | Duration 10 mos |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1990-1991 | 8 mos | 1957-1958 | 8 mos |
| 1981-1982 | 16 mos | 1953-1954 | 10 mos |
| 1980 | 6 mos | 1948-1949 | 11 mos |
| 1973-1975 | 16 mos | 1945 | 8 mos |
| 1969-1970 | 11 mos | 1937-1938 | 13 mos |

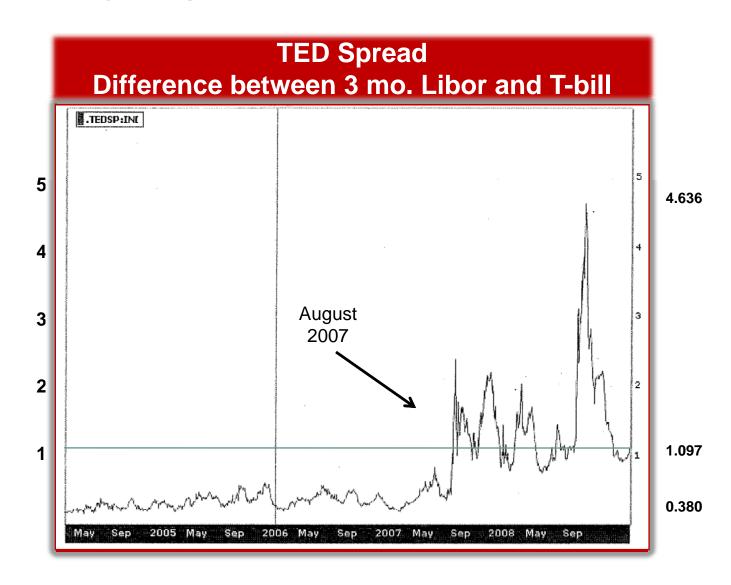


Sentiment is Eroding



- Consumer sentiment can be a leading indicator of recession: nationally, it is near the lowest levels ever obtained (56.3 in February versus 51.7 in May 1980). Only three months have been lower in the history of the index.
- Florida's consumer confidence (February: 63) remains not too far from its record low (59) set in June.

Credit Market





The Economy Will Rebound

By Summer 2010, growth rates will begin a slow return to more typical levels. In the meanwhile...

- The national economic contraction will run its course and, more importantly, the financial markets will recover stability.
- The subsequent turnaround in Florida housing will be led by:
 - Falling home prices that begin to attract buyers and clear the inventory (FL below the national average in December: \$174,700 nationally vs. \$155,500 in Florida...11.0% below)
 - Long-run sustainable demand caused by continued population growth and household formation.
 - Florida's unique demographics and the aging of the babyboom generation.

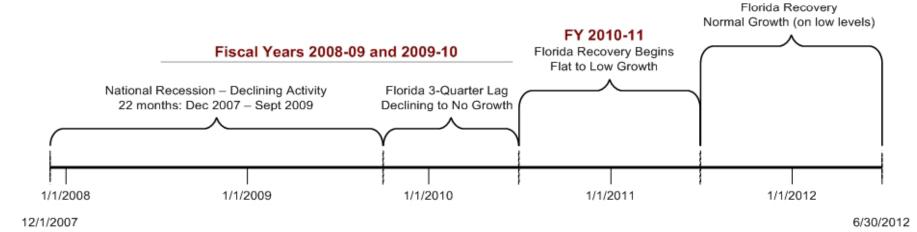
Revenue: Bringing It Together

- Drags are more persistent relative to some past events, and strength will be slow to return.
- Credit Market remains extremely sluggish.
- Global recessionary conditions affect international migration, tourism and spending decisions, as well as exports.
- U.S. Consumers will be responding to massive wealth destruction and tighter credit conditions.
- Recovery in the Florida housing market is not anticipated to begin until the latter half of Fiscal Year 2010-11.



Florida Recovery Timeline

Spring 2009 Projections



Fiscal Years 2008-09 and 2009-10

National GDP has negative growth of -1.8%.

National consumer price index is negative.

Standard & Poor's Index is negative.

Consumer Sentiment Index hits low point.

Florida has virtually zero population growth.

Florida personal income declines.

Florida employment declines.

Florida unemployment rate peaks at 10.2.

Florida housing starts decline.

Florida registration of new light vehicles declines.

Florida visitors decline.

Fiscal Year 2010-11

National GDP has normal growth.

Florida population still has virtually no growth.

Florida personal income has weak growth.

Florida employment has weak growth.

Florida unemployment rate is still high.

Florida private housing starts enter positive territory.

Fiscal Year 2011-12

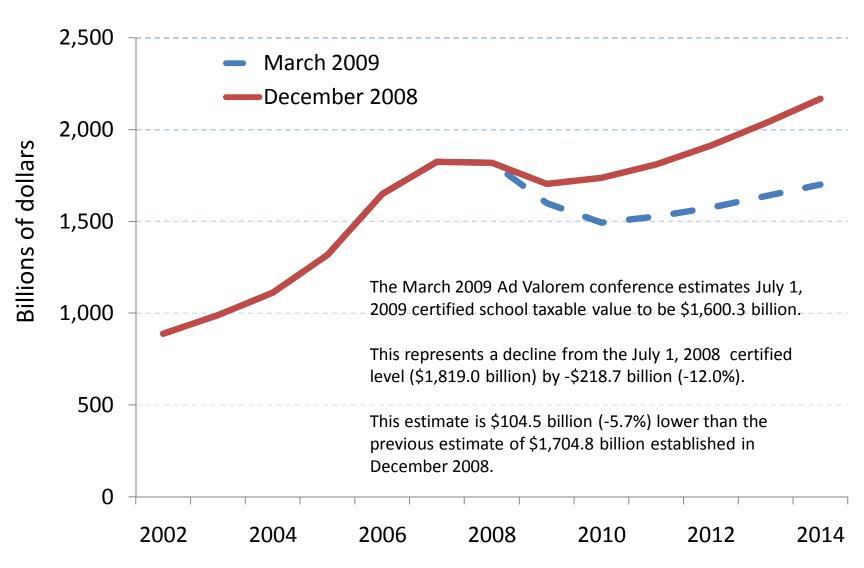
FY 2011-12

Most Florida measures return to normal or accelerated growth rates.

Florida population growth is still weak.

Florida unemployment rate improves slowly.

Certified School Taxable Value Comparison of Conference Estimates March 2009 versus December 2008



Lower General Revenue Estimate

| | Old | March 2009 | Forecast | Percentage | Incremental | |
|-------------|----------|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Fiscal Year | Forecast | Forecast | Difference | Reduction | Growth | Growth |
| 2005-06 | 27074.8 | 27074.8 | | | | 8.4% |
| 2006-07 | 26404.1 | 26404.1 | | | | -2.5% |
| 2007-08 | 24112.1 | 24112.1 | | | | -8.7% |
| 2008-09 | 22018.0 | 20944.6 | -1073.4 | -4.9% | -3167.5 | -13.1% |
| 2009-10 | 22365.8 | 19998.4 | -2367.4 | -10.6% | -946.2 | -4.5% |
| 2010-11 | 24323.1 | 21091.2 | -3231.9 | -13.3% | 1092.8 | 5.5% |
| 2011-12 | 26536.0 | 23007.9 | -3528.1 | -13.3% | 1916.7 | 9.1% |
| 2012-13 | 28556.3 | 24950.6 | -3605.7 | -12.6% | 1942.7 | 8.4% |

Level does not return to 2005-06 banner year during the forecast horizon.

