

# Florida: An Economic Overview

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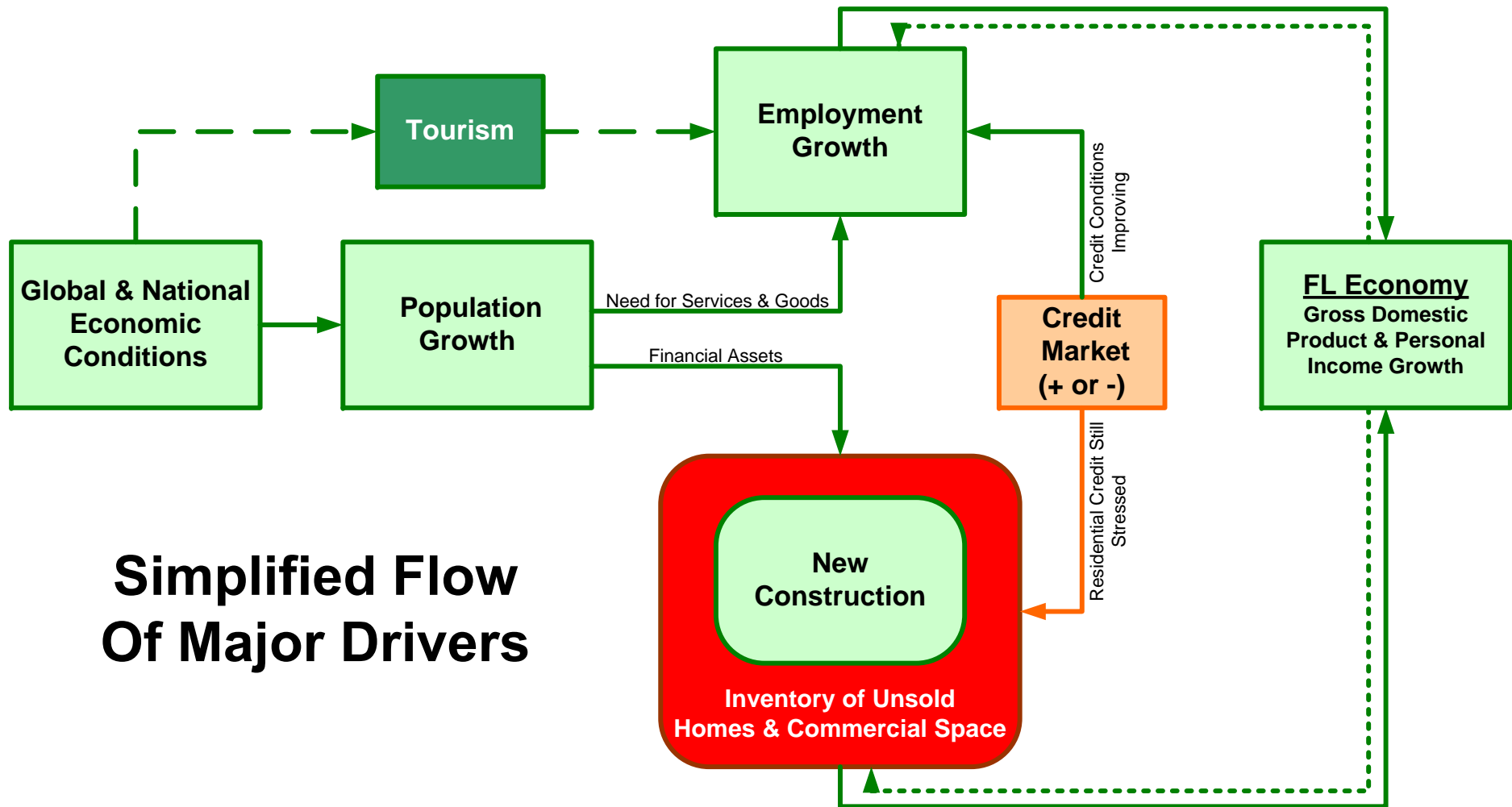
March 24, 2013

Presented by:



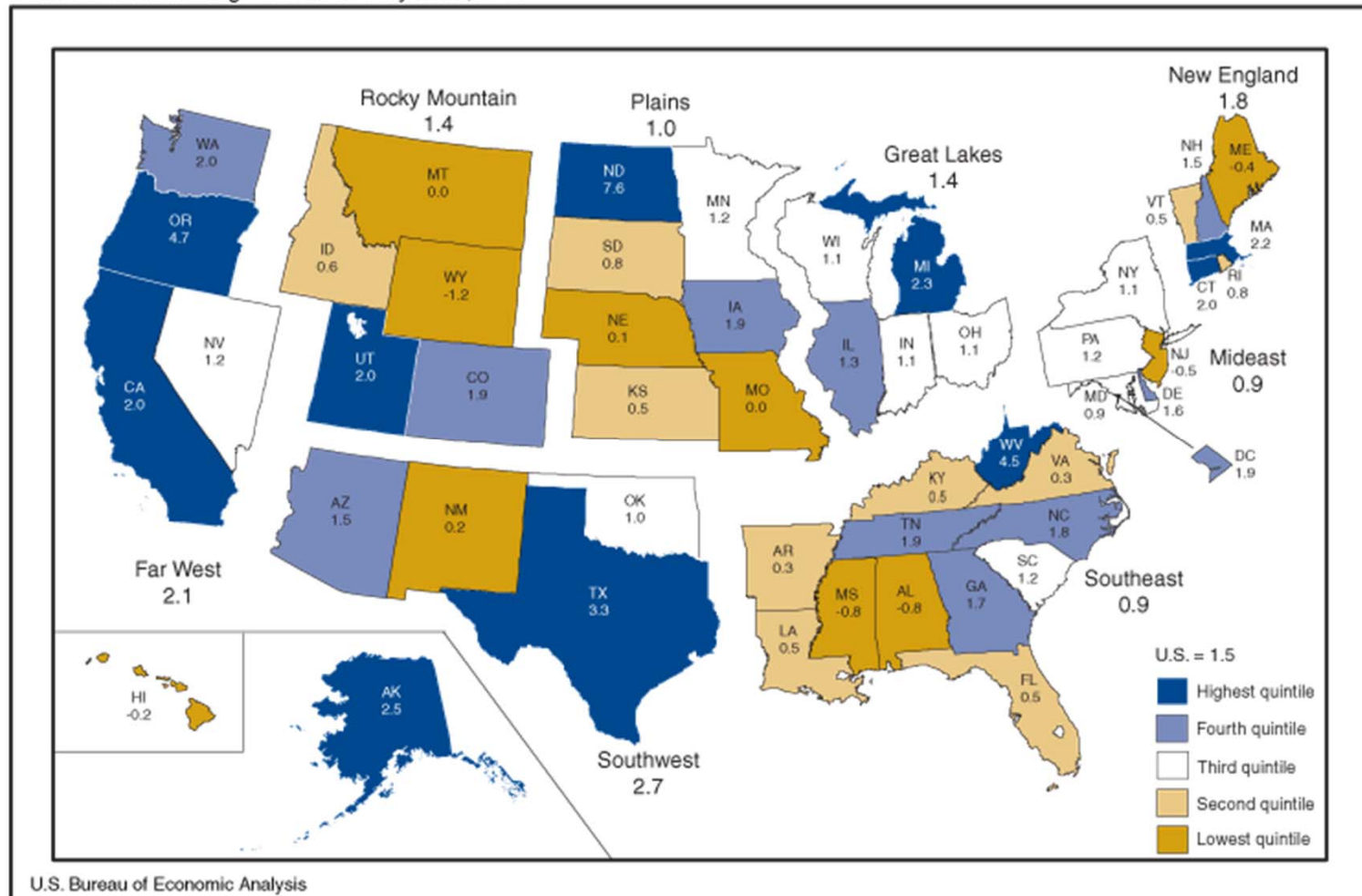
The Florida Legislature  
Office of Economic and  
Demographic Research  
850.487.1402  
<http://edr.state.fl.us>

# Key Economic Variables Improving



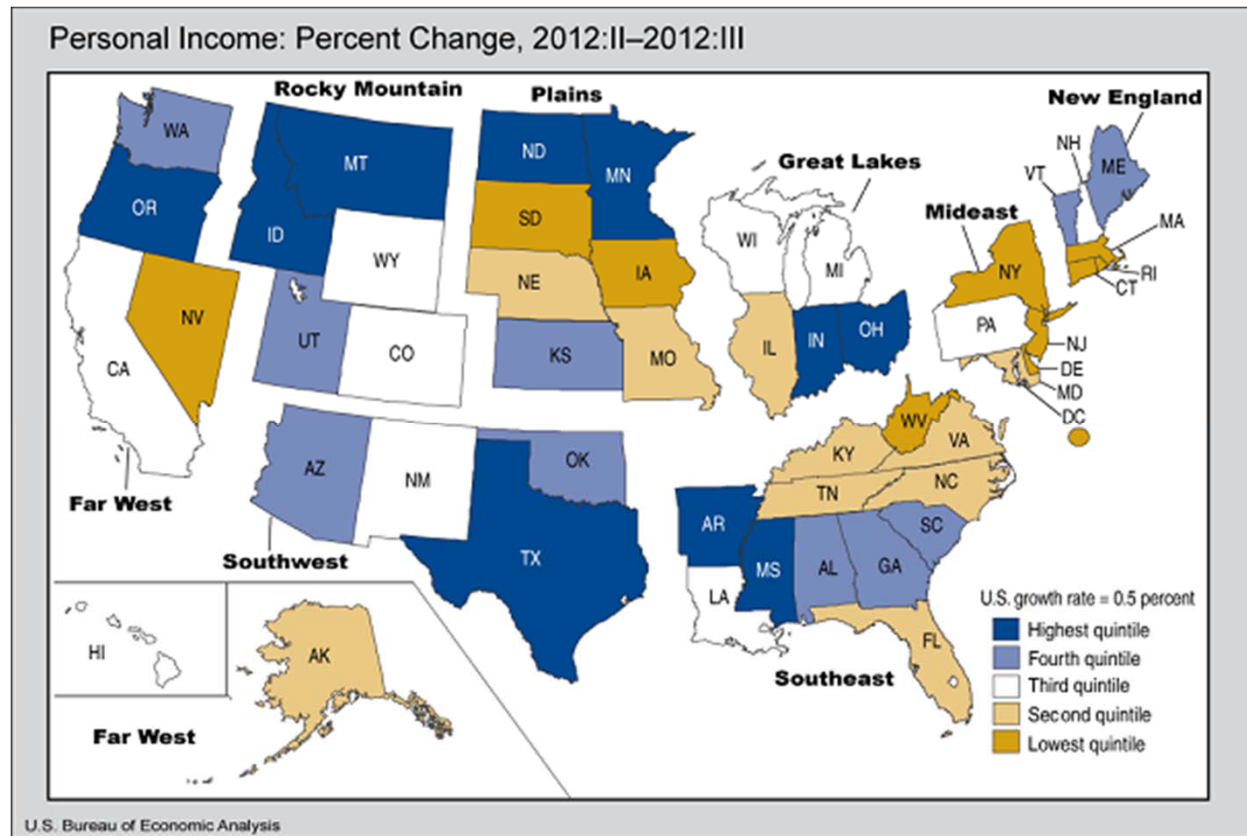
# Economy Remained Positive in 2011

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



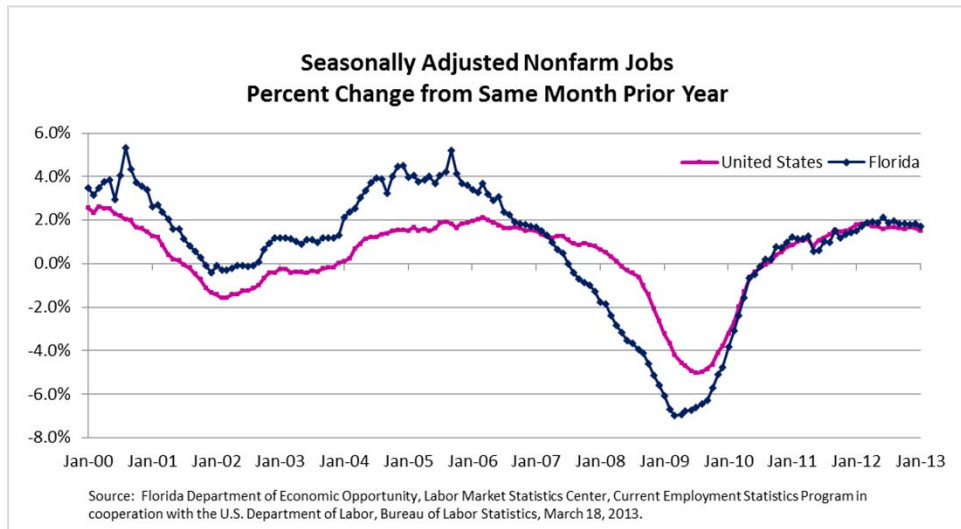
In 2011, Florida's economic growth remained in positive territory for the second year after declining two years in a row. State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ranked us 37<sup>th</sup> in the nation in real growth with a gain of 0.5%. While the state's ranking improved, the growth slowed from a downwardly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

# FL Personal Income Grows in Q3:2012



Growth (although still positive) slowed in Florida during the third quarter of the 2012 calendar year—moving below the prior quarter which was significantly revised downward. Florida was ranked 35<sup>th</sup> in the nation with quarterly personal income growth of 0.4 percent, putting the state slightly below the national growth rate of 0.5 percent. *Manufacturing* and *Construction* continued to be among the state's weakest industry areas for earnings. In contrast, the *Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation* and *Retail Trade* industry areas performed strongly.

# Current Employment Conditions



## January Nonfarm Jobs (YOY)

US	1.5%
FL	1.7%
YR:	127,500 jobs
Peak:	-597,200 jobs

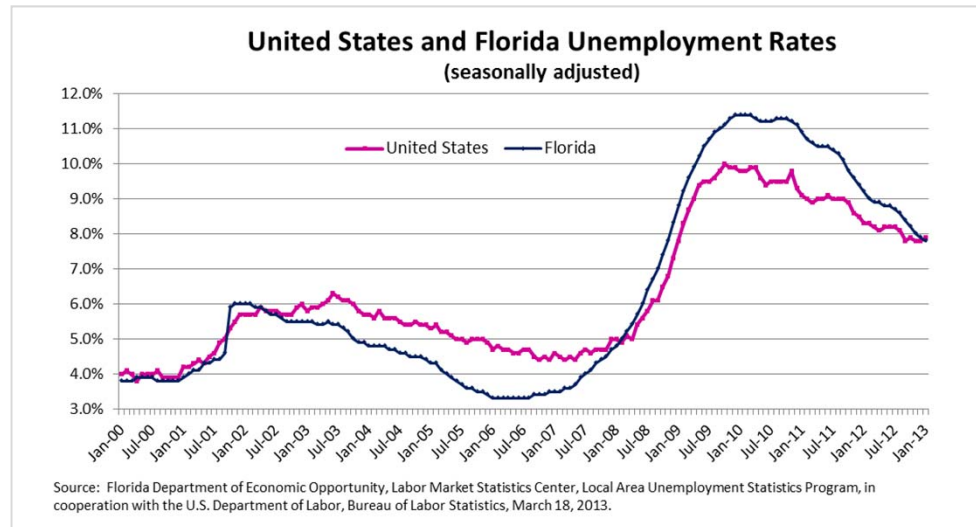
## January Unemployment Rate

US 7.9%  
FL 7.8%  
(740,000 people)

Seventeen states had a higher unemployment rate than Florida.

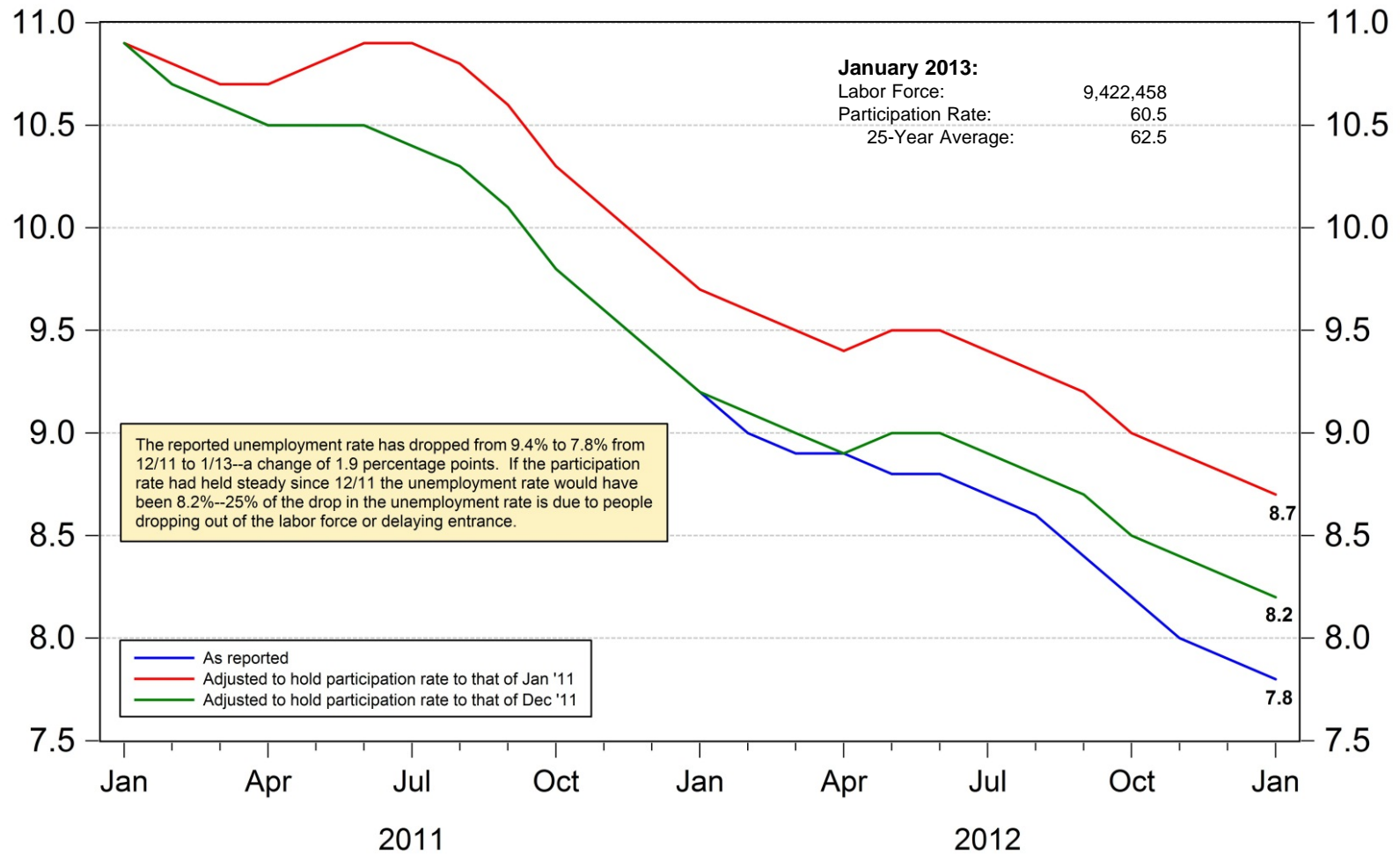
## Highest Monthly Rate

11.4%  
December 2009 through  
March 2010

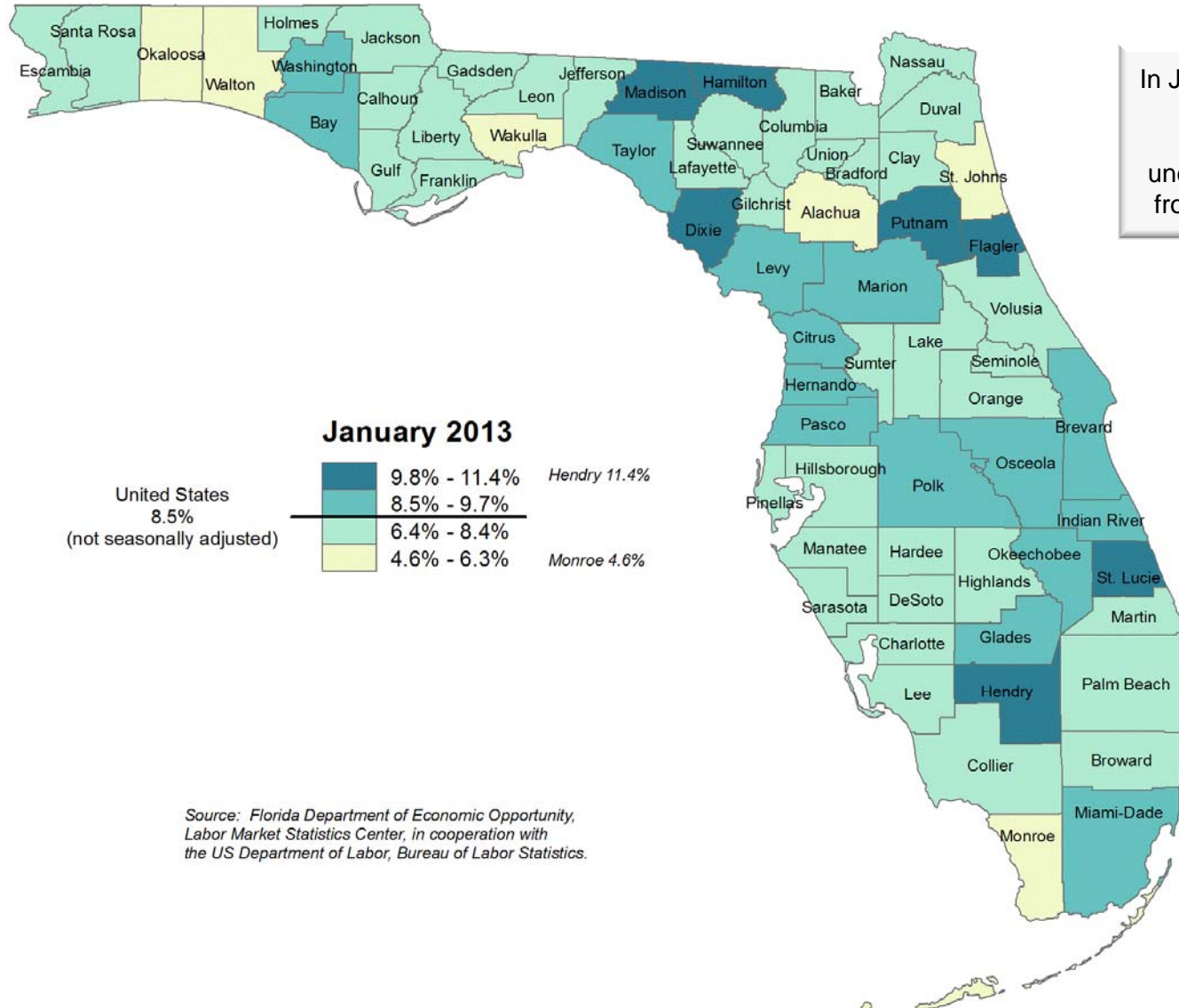


# Labor Force Changes Affect Rate Drop

## FLORIDA CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



# Unemployment Rates



In January six of Florida's 67 counties had double-digit unemployment rates, up from four in December.

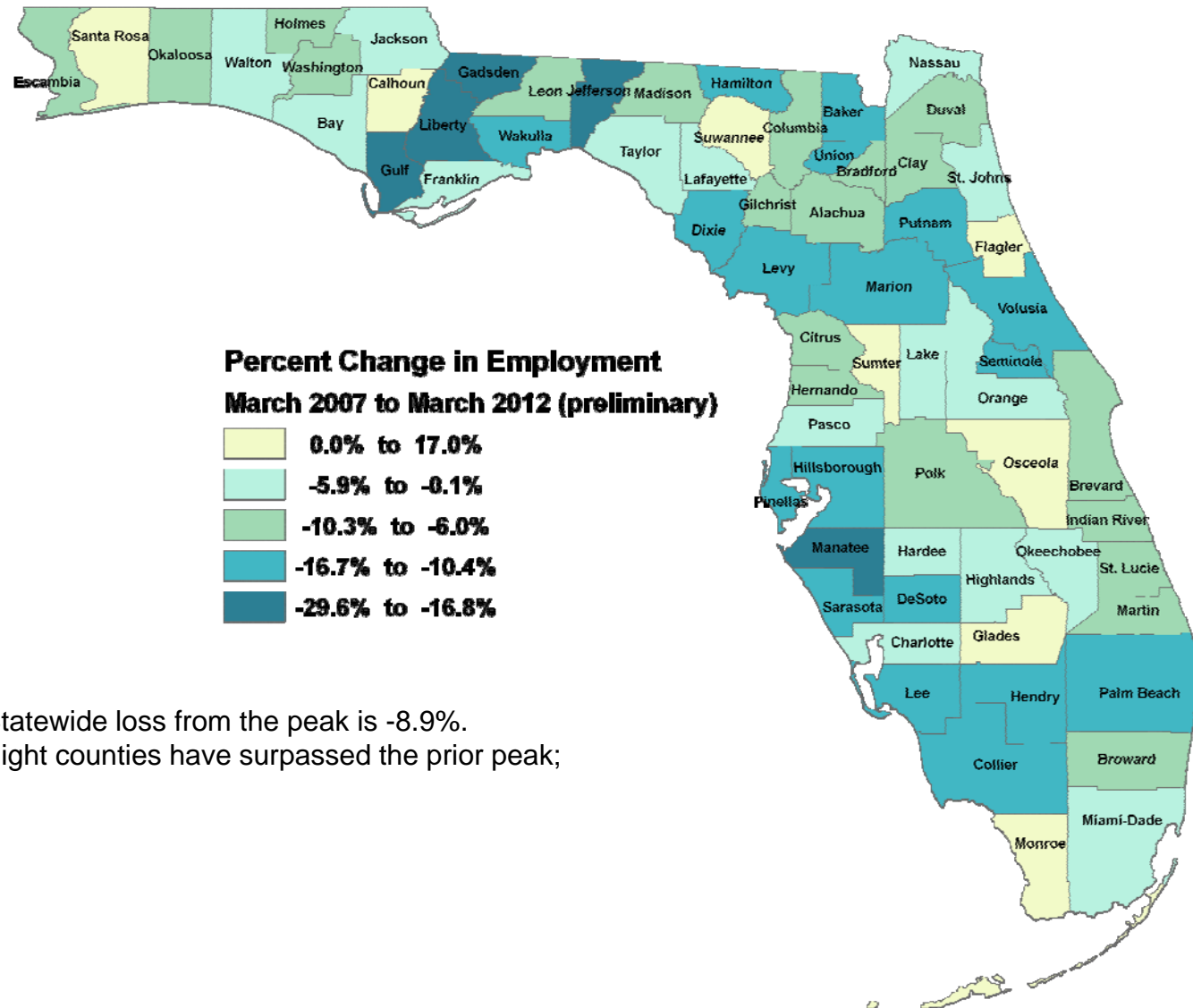
Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics Center, in cooperation with the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# Florida's Job Market

- The job market will take a long time to recover – about 597,200 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...



Statewide loss from the peak is -8.9%.  
Eight counties have surpassed the prior peak;

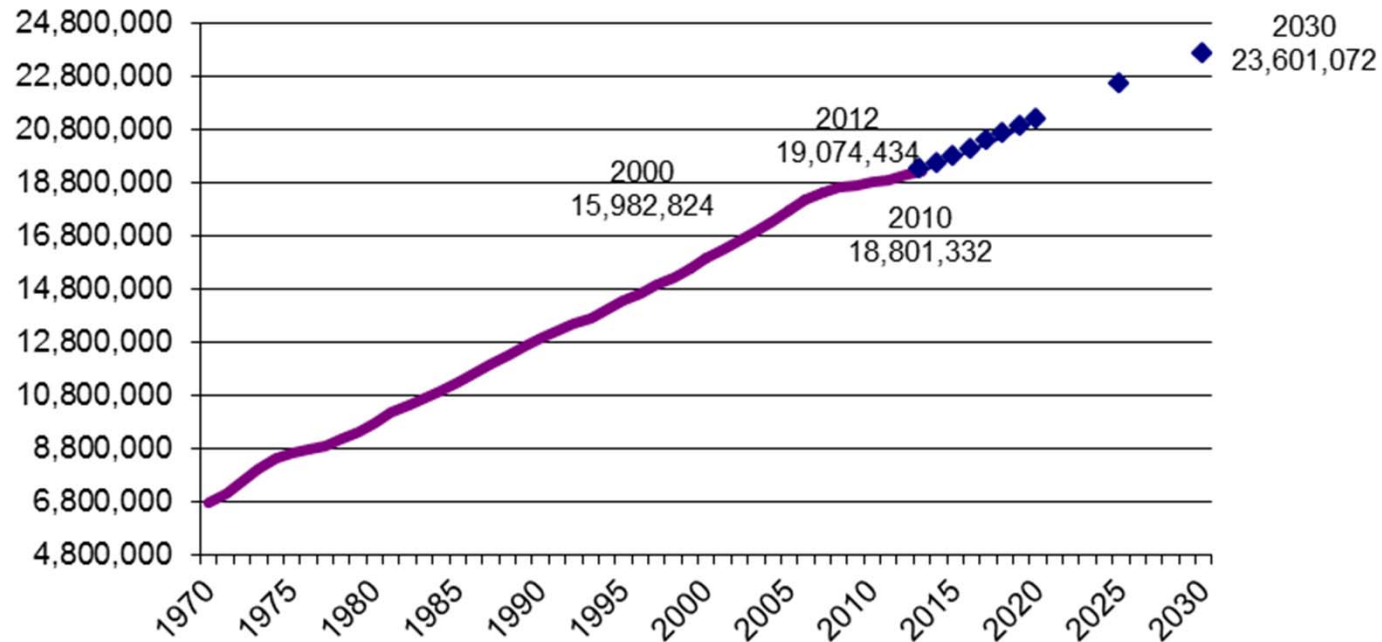


# Population Growth Recovering

- 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

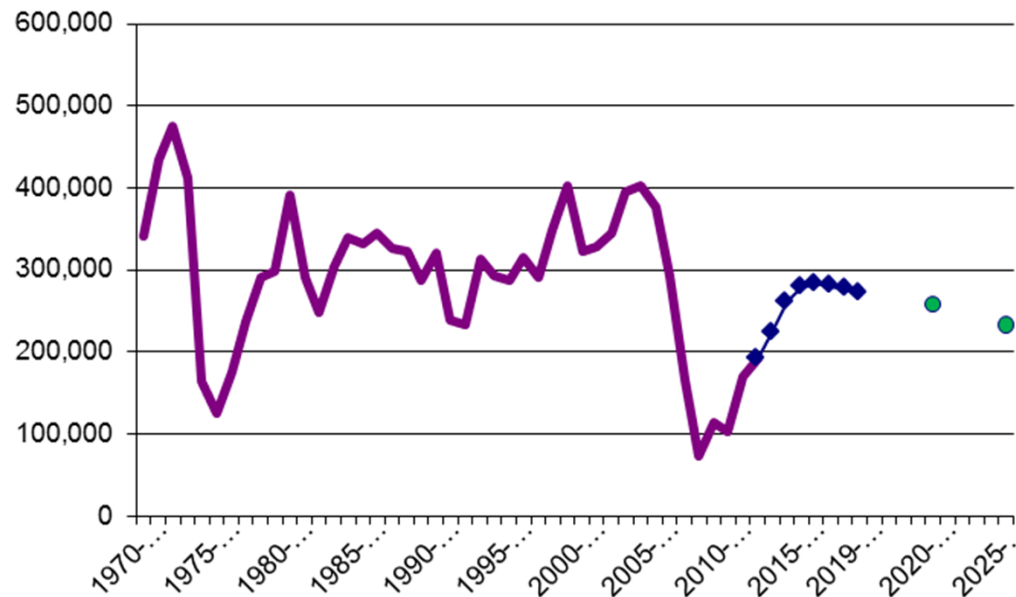


Florida's population:

- 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:

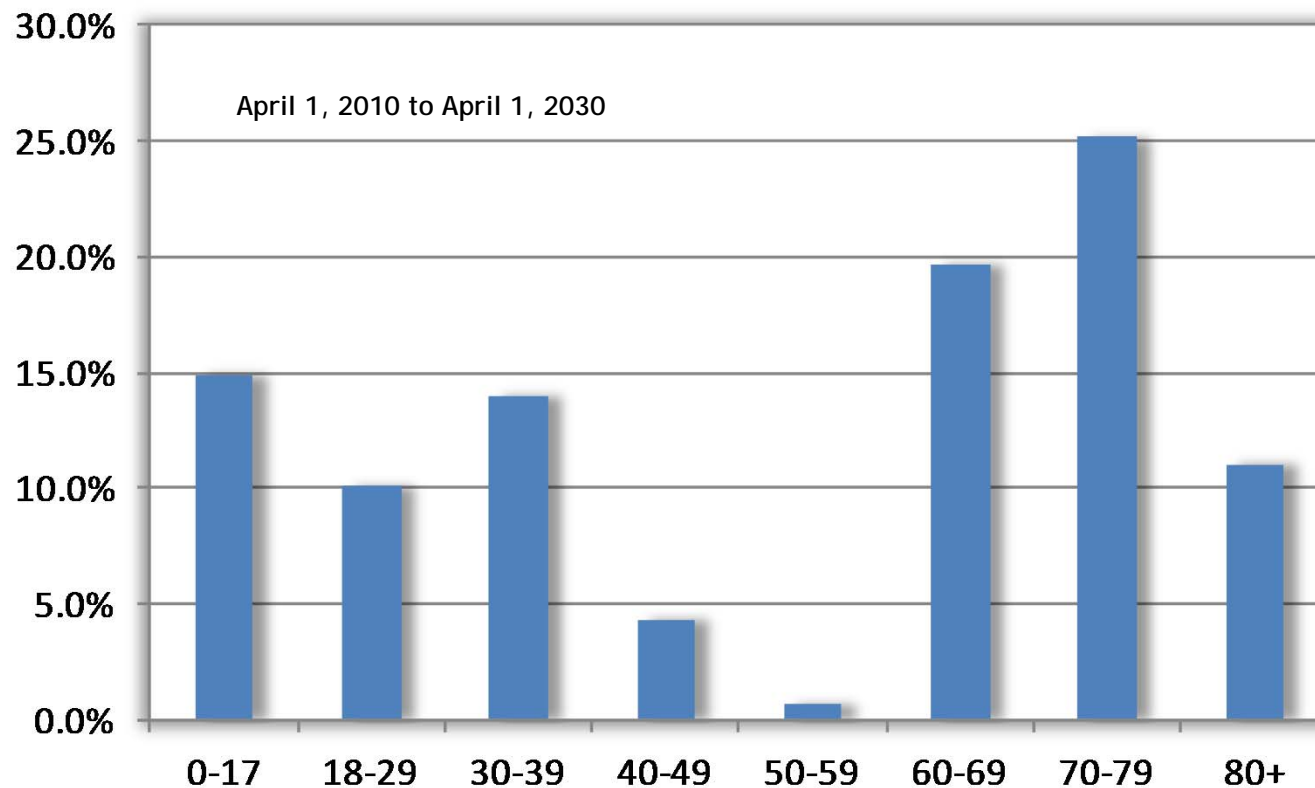
- Average annual increase between 2000 and 2006 was: 361,942
- Average annual increase between 2007 and 2012 was: 125,533

## 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

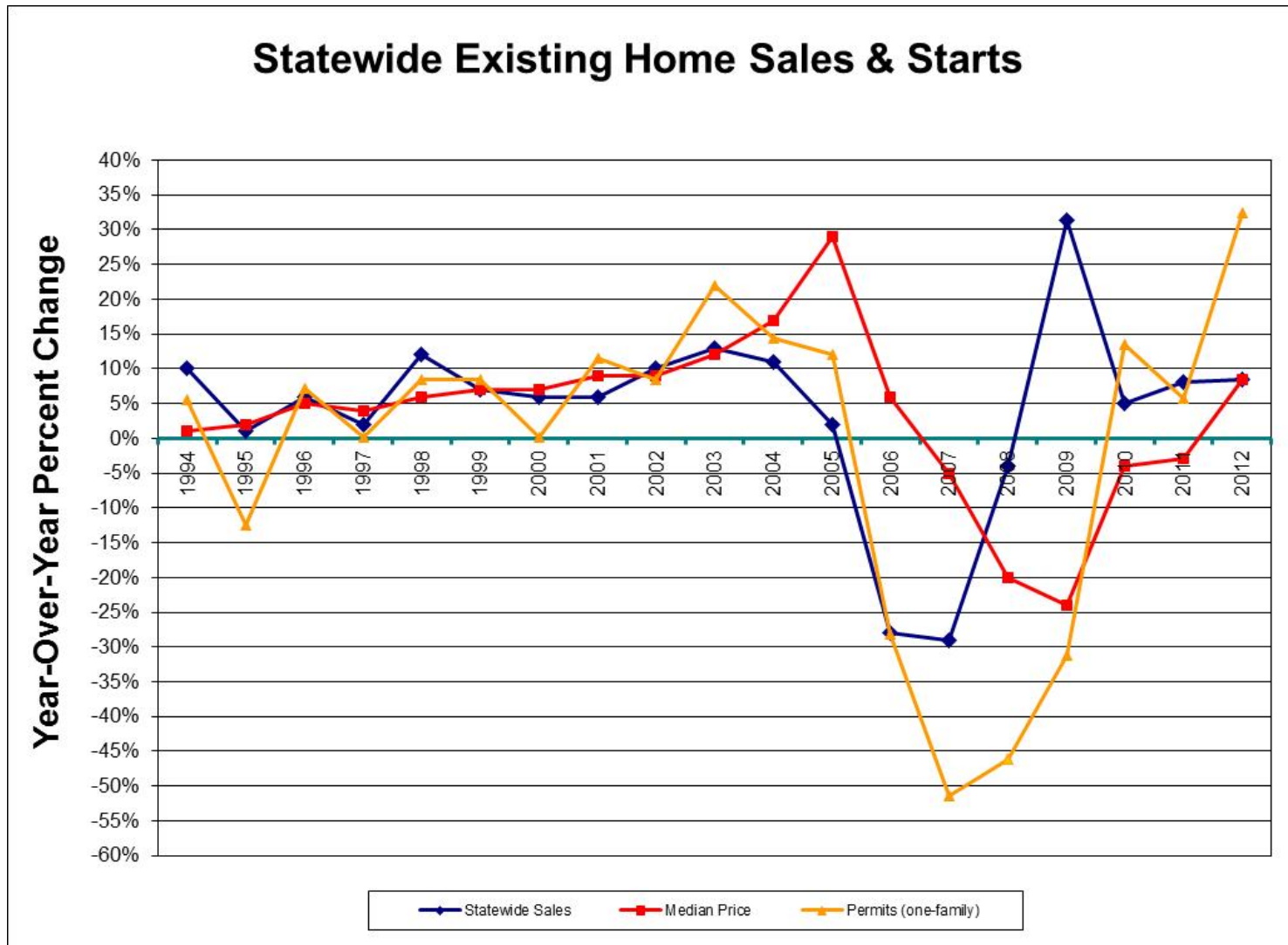


# Population Growth by Age Group



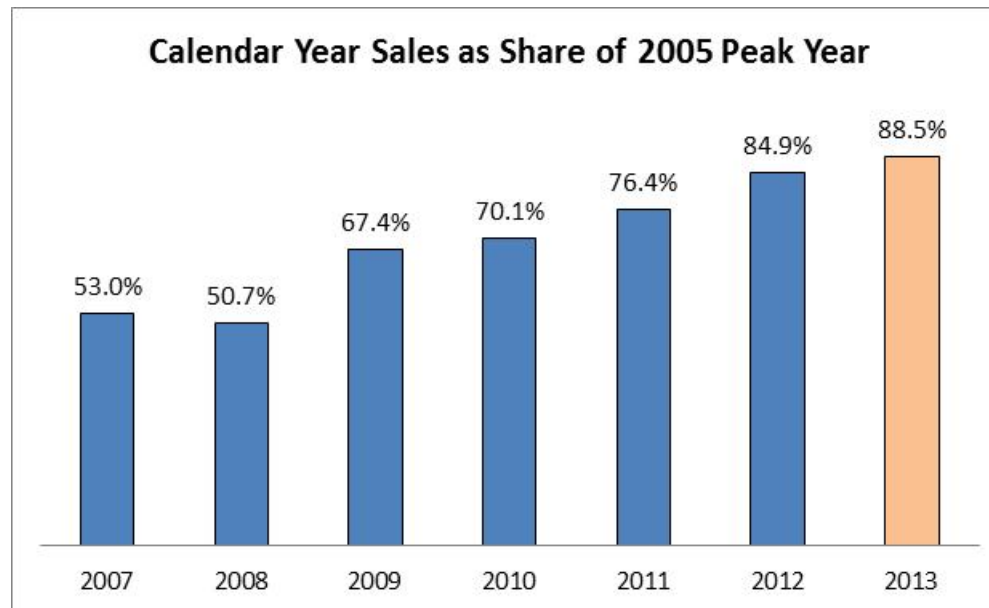
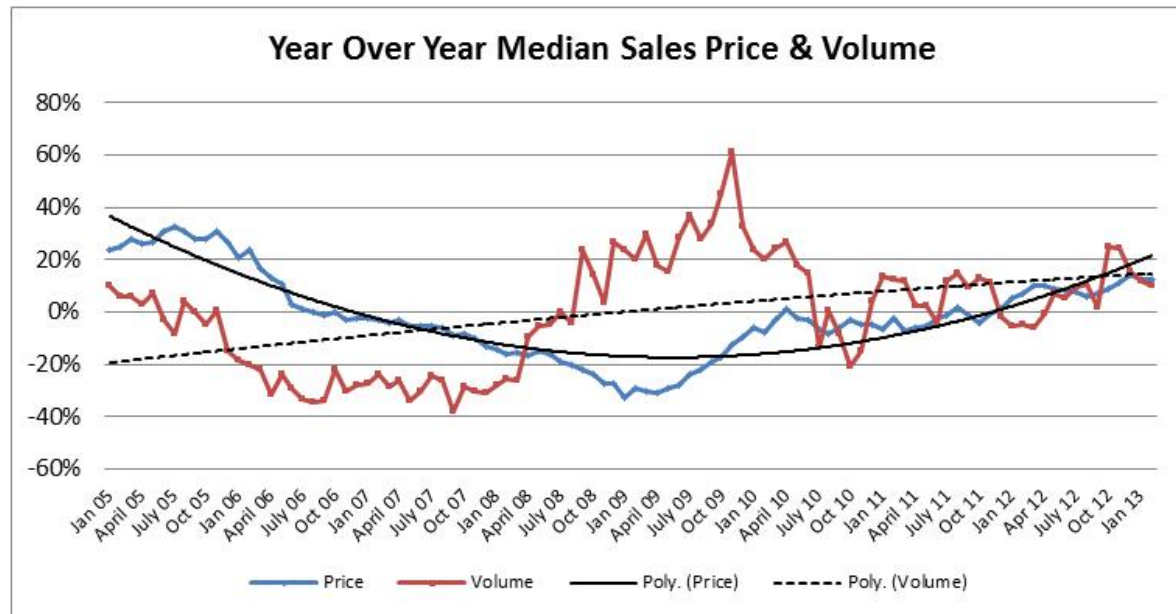
- Between 2010 and 2030, Florida's population is forecast to grow by almost 4.8 million.
- Florida's older population (age 60 and older) will account for most of Florida's population growth, representing 56.4 percent of the gains.
- Florida's younger population (age 0-17) will account for 14.8 percent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

# Florida Housing is Generally Improving



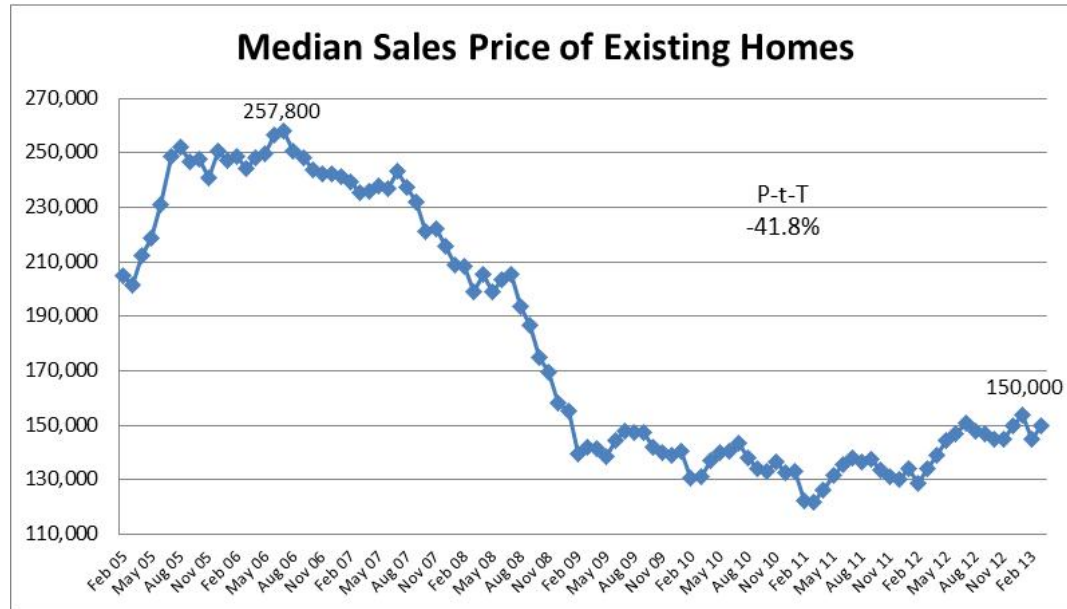
Building permit activity, an indicator of new construction, is back in positive territory, showing strong (32.4%) calendar year growth in 2012.

# Existing Homes Sales Are Growing...



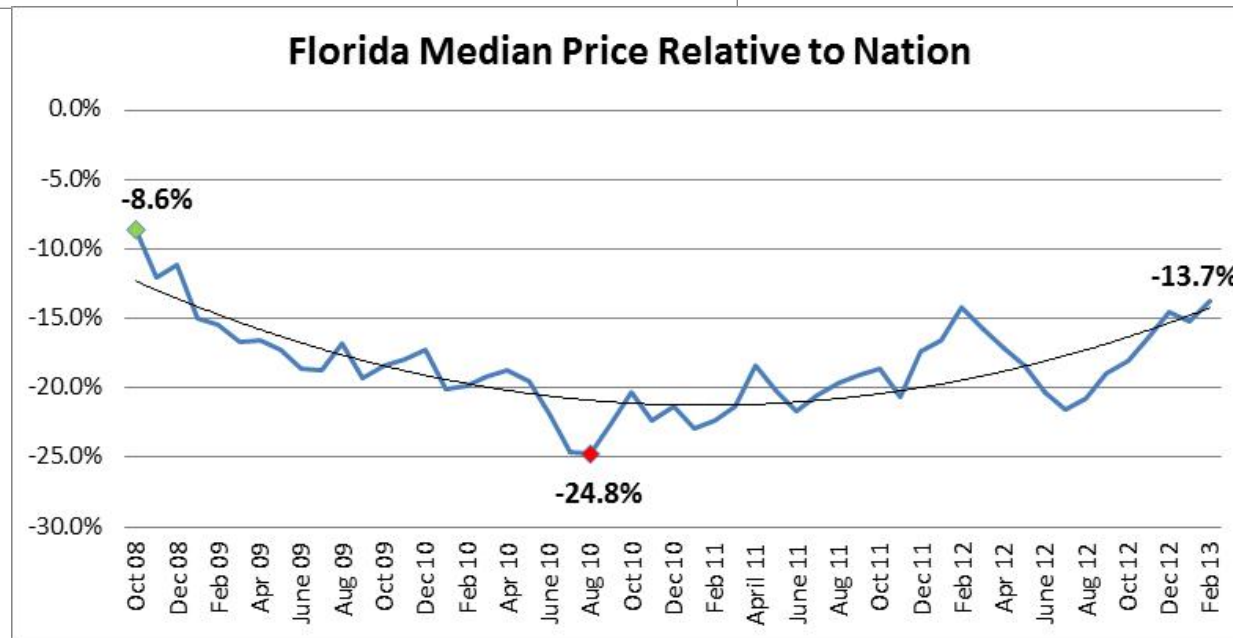
Data through  
February 2013

# Existing Home Price Gains Are Improving...



Data through February 2013

Median Sales Prices for Existing Homes have shown improvement, posting the highest number December in 48 months (December 2008), but median sales prices are still substantially below the nation as a whole.



# 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)*

## February 2013, compared to US:

*Florida foreclosure starts increased 20% from 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.*

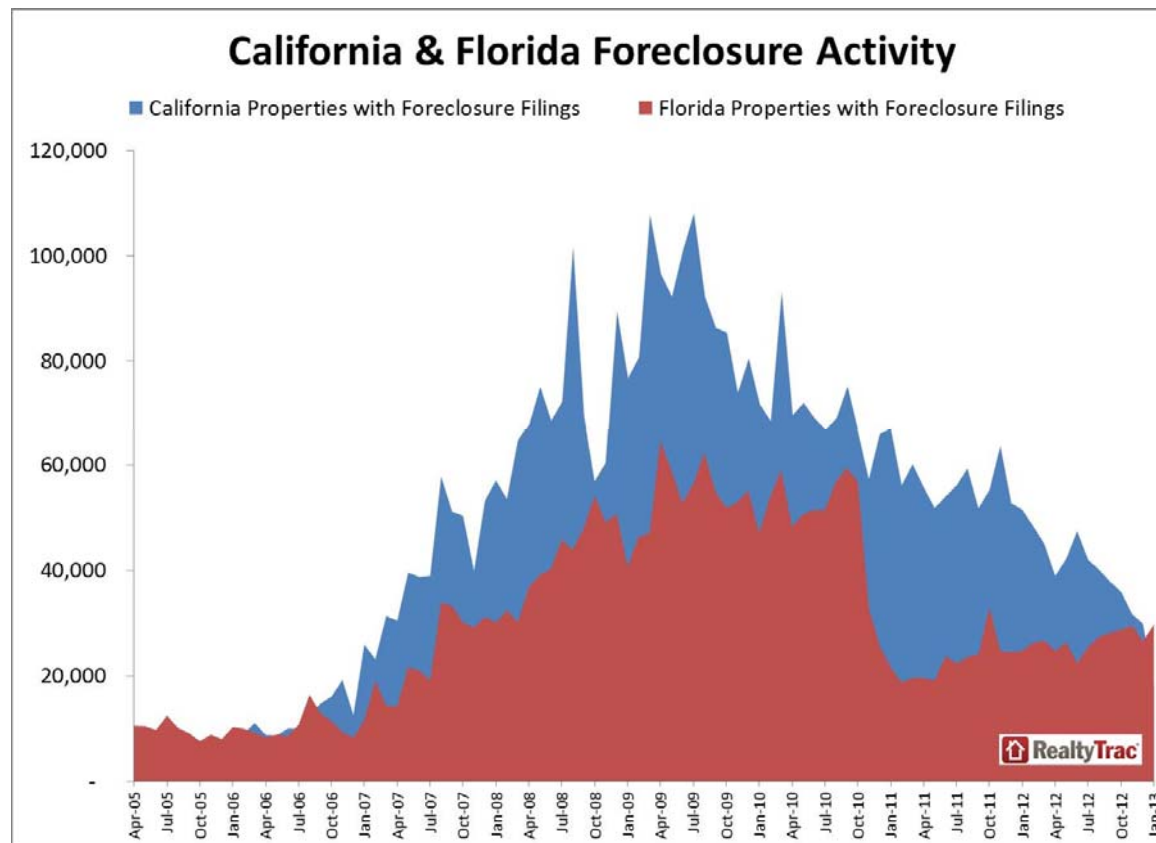
*Miami #1*

*Orlando #2*

*Ocala #3*

*Tampa #4*

*Palm Bay #5*

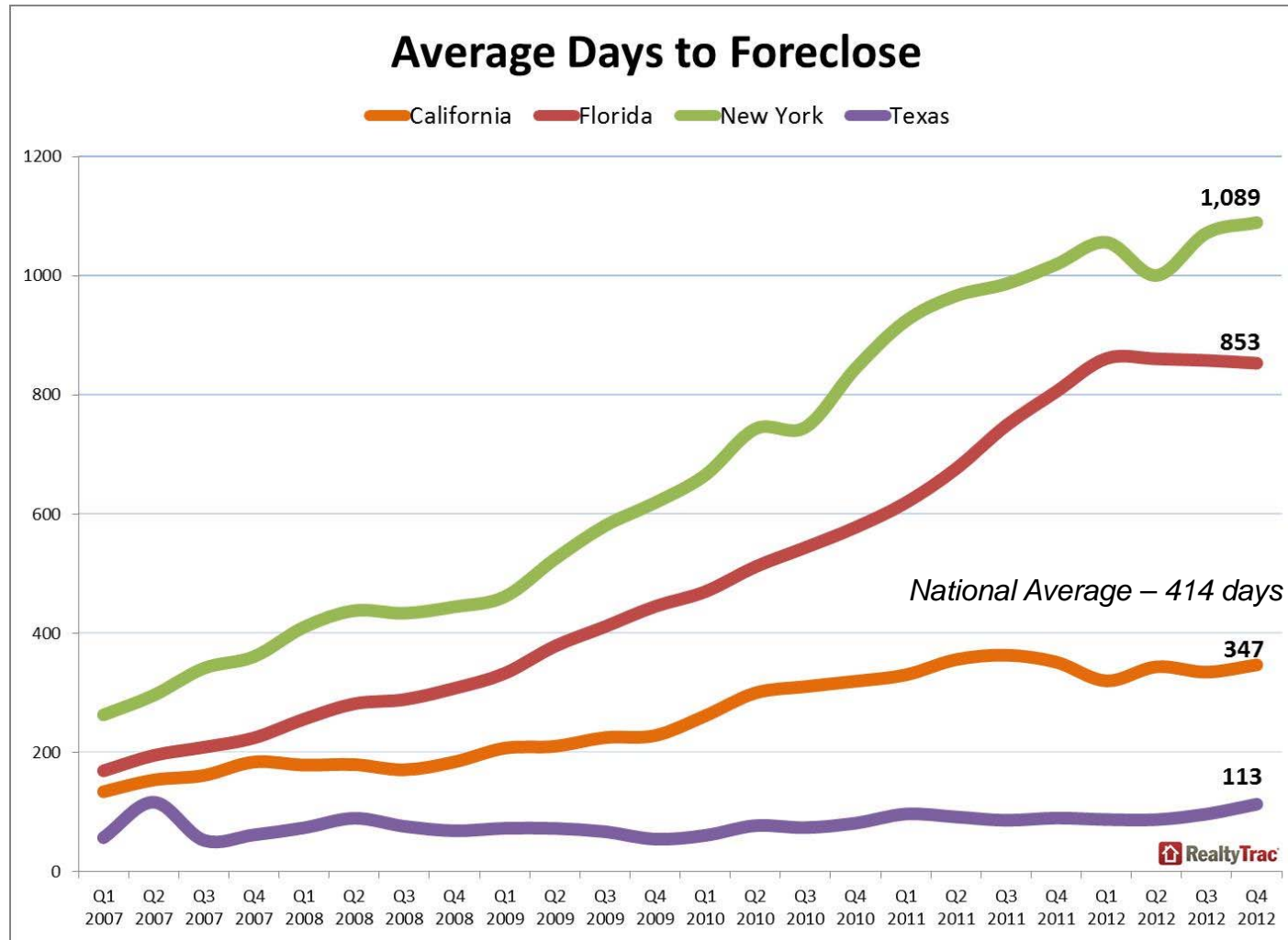


*"Florida's foreclosure rate ranked highest among the states for the sixth month in a row in February. One in every 282 Florida housing units had a foreclosure filing during the month — more than three times the national average. A total of 31,726 Florida properties had a foreclosure filing during the month, up 6 percent from the previous month and up 20 percent from February 2012 to a 16-month high." RealtyTrac*

# Days to Foreclose

## Foreclosure Process (once begun)

- 853 Days – 2.4 yrs – in Florida  
(3rd Longest Period in Nation in 2012:Q4)
- At the beginning of 2007, Florida was at 169 days or less than 6 months.



High

Low

# Foreclosures & Shadow Inventory

State	Del %	FC %	Non-Curr %	Yr/Yr Change in NC%
National	7.0%	3.4%	10.4%	-12.3%
FL	7.5%	11.4%	18.9%	-15.6%
MS	13.7%	3.1%	16.9%	-7.2%
NJ	8.3%	8.1%	16.4%	3.5%
NV	9.0%	5.3%	14.4%	-15.9%
NY	7.5%	6.0%	13.5%	0.4%
ME	7.2%	5.6%	12.8%	-2.1%
LA	9.8%	2.9%	12.6%	-7.3%
MD	8.6%	4.0%	12.6%	-5.1%
RI	8.6%	3.9%	12.5%	-2.9%
IL	6.9%	5.5%	12.4%	-14.5%
CT	7.3%	5.0%	12.3%	-1.6%
AR	9.0%	2.9%	12.0%	1.5%
IN	8.3%	3.6%	11.9%	-10.2%
GA	9.6%	2.0%	11.6%	-13.7%
OH	7.8%	3.7%	11.6%	-10.6%
AL	9.9%	1.5%	11.4%	-5.1%
PA	8.0%	3.4%	11.4%	-1.9%

\* - Indicates Judicial State

State	Del %	FC %	Non-Curr %	Yr/Yr Change in NC%
National	7.0%	3.4%	10.4%	-12.3%
DE	8.2%	3.2%	11.3%	-1.7%
SC	7.5%	3.6%	11.1%	-12.6%
HI	4.9%	6.0%	10.9%	-7.5%
TN	9.3%	1.5%	10.8%	-9.6%
WV	8.9%	1.7%	10.6%	-5.7%
NC	7.6%	2.4%	10.0%	-12.1%
OK	6.6%	3.2%	9.8%	-4.7%
MA	7.4%	2.3%	9.7%	-3.9%
KY	6.8%	2.6%	9.4%	-12.1%
NM	5.7%	2.1%	7.8%	-12.1%
VT	5.3%	1.9%	7.2%	-19.1%
WI	6.2%	1.8%	8.0%	-19.5%
DC	6.4%	1.7%	8.1%	-15.3%
MI	7.2%	1.6%	8.8%	-8.1%
WA	5.9%	1.5%	7.4%	-8.6%
TX	7.5%	1.4%	8.9%	-10.8%
MO	7.2%	1.3%	8.5%	-16.9%

State	Del %	FC %	Non-Curr %	Yr/Yr Change in NC%
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NH	6.5%	1.6%	8.1%	-8.5%
KS	6.2%	1.7%	7.9%	-10.1%
IA	5.2%	2.6%	7.8%	-7.5%
OR	4.4%	3.2%	7.7%	-9.4%
UT	6.0%	1.6%	7.6%	-13.2%
CA	5.8%	1.6%	7.4%	-26.5%
ID	4.7%	2.5%	7.2%	-11.7%
AZ	5.4%	1.6%	7.0%	-32.1%
MT	5.8%	1.3%	7.1%	-11.1%
NE	5.1%	1.2%	6.3%	-8.0%
ND	4.1%	1.1%	5.2%	-19.1%
SD	4.1%	1.1%	5.2%	-19.5%
WY	4.1%	1.1%	5.2%	-15.3%
AK	4.1%	1.1%	5.2%	-8.1%
VT	5.3%	1.9%	7.2%	-8.6%
RI	8.6%	3.9%	12.5%	-2.9%
IL	6.9%	5.5%	12.4%	-14.5%
CT	7.3%	5.0%	12.3%	-1.6%
AR	9.0%	2.9%	12.0%	1.5%
IN	8.3%	3.6%	11.9%	-10.2%
GA	9.6%	2.0%	11.6%	-13.7%
OH	7.8%	3.7%	11.6%	-10.6%
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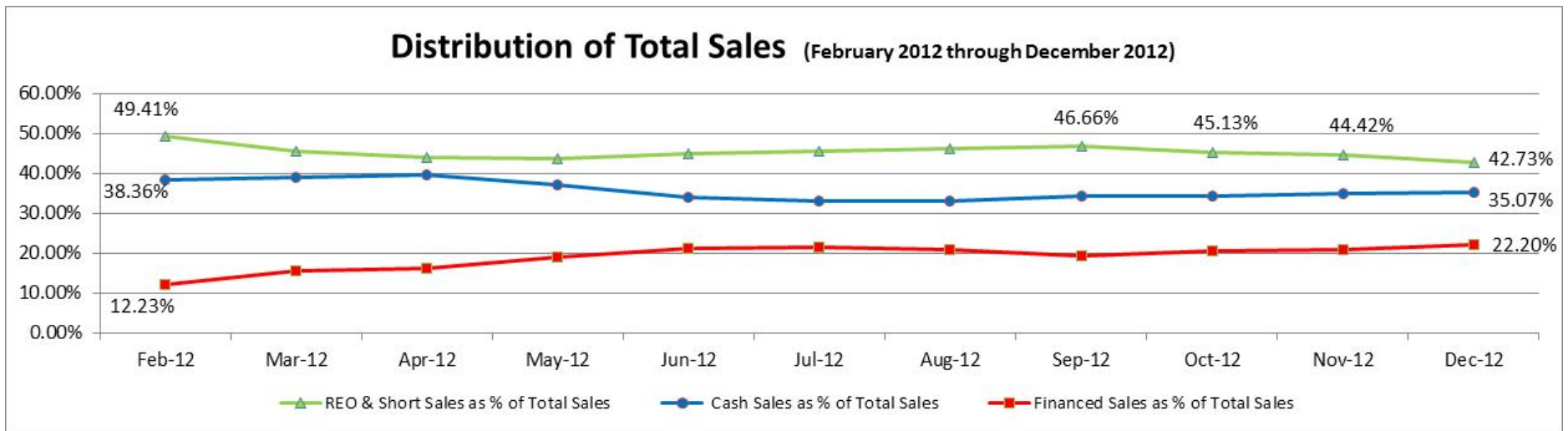
State	Del %	FC %	Non-Curr %
National	7.0%	3.4%	10.4%
FL	7.5%	11.4%	18.9%

“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

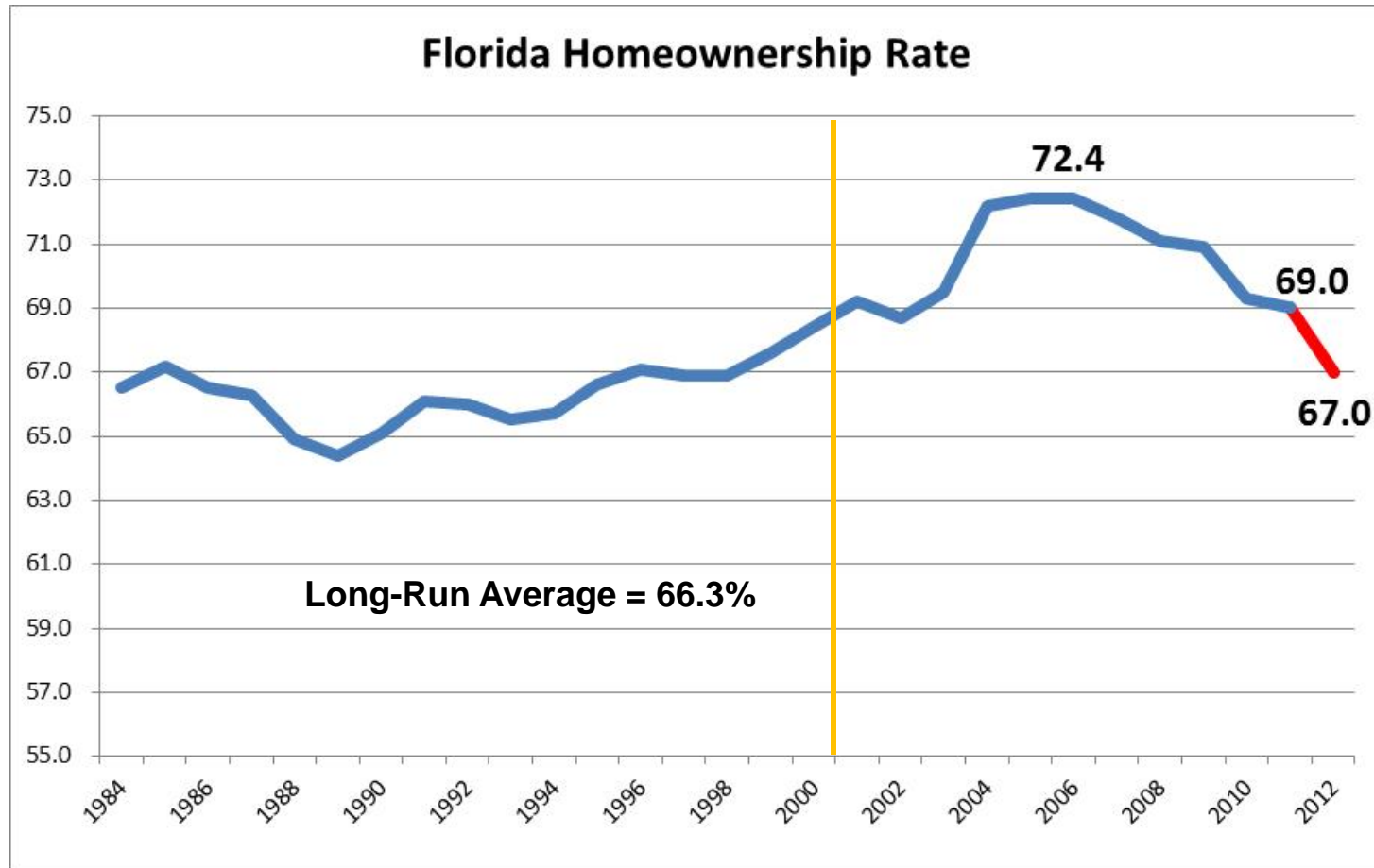
REO price running  
44% lower than  
normal price; short  
sale price running  
36% below



Data from LPS: Lender Processing Services

- 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:

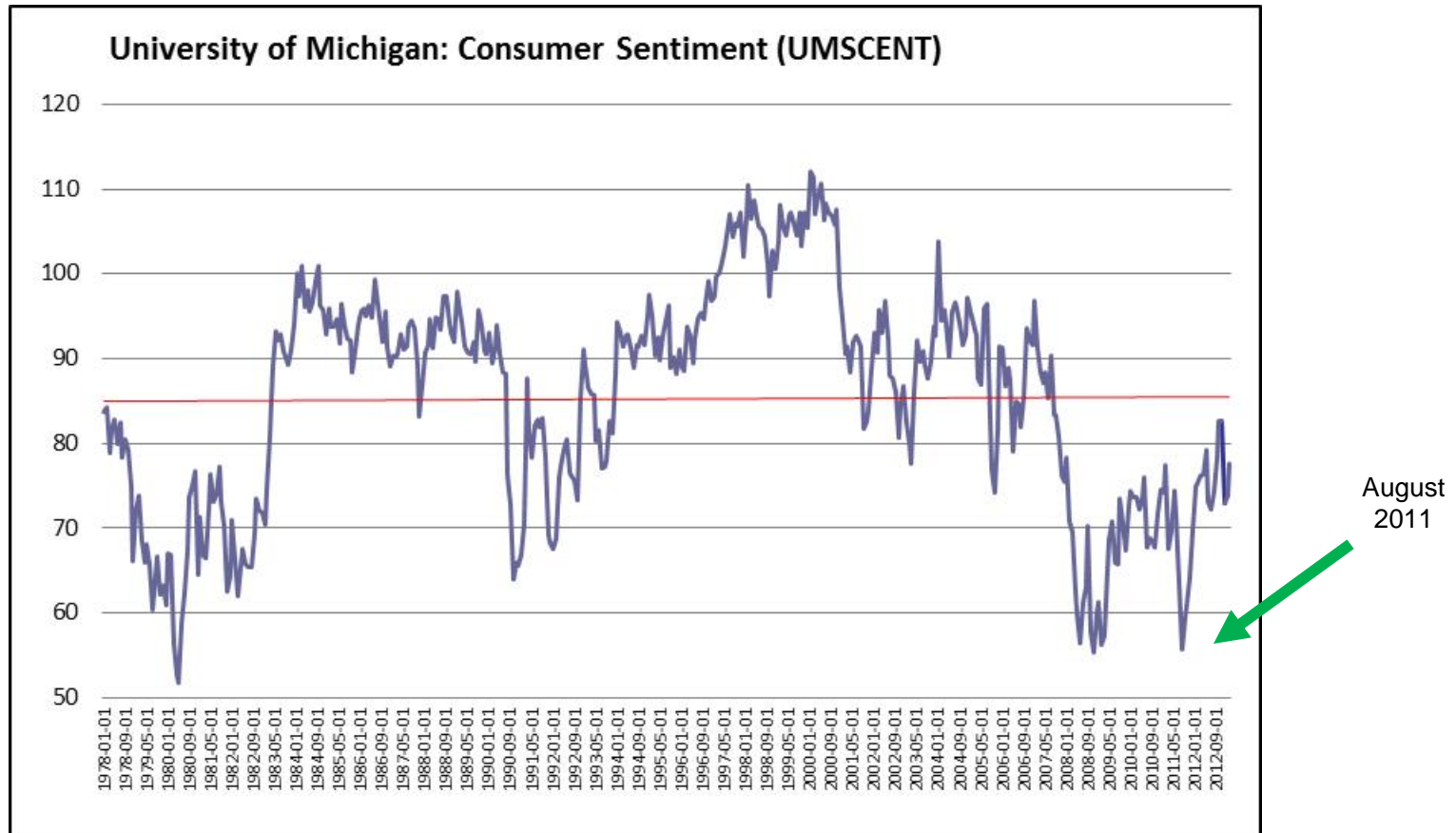
Over the past three months, how have your bank's credit standards for approving applications from individuals for **prime residential mortgage loans** to purchase homes changed?

	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

July 2012 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 in December and showed little improvement in January as concerns about the Fiscal Cliff took hold. (77.6 in February 2013).
- According to Moody's Dismal Scientist: "The Index unexpectedly plummeted in March's preliminary reading to its lowest level in more than a year. The final reading ought to have recouped a significant chunk of the initial 5.8-point decline, settling at 75, but still end up down from February's 77.6."

# 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.



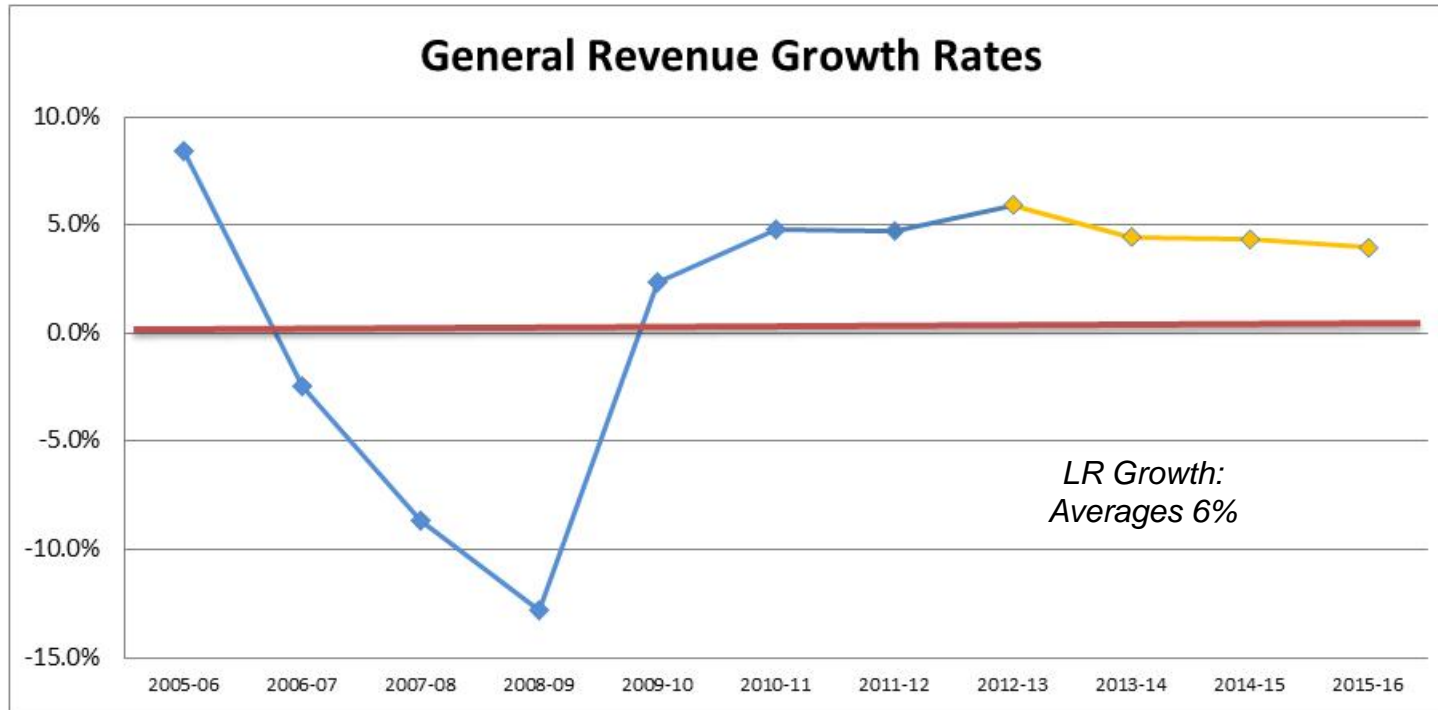
# Eurozone Problems Still Persist

- 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 latest data for the third quarter of 2012 shows that the Eurozone is officially back in a recession. The economies of Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria and the Netherlands are contracting sharply. It now looks likely that even Germany will experience a decline in the fourth quarter of 2012.
- 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 are now expected to 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 replacement. Moreover, additional revenue changes are still on the table.
  - FY 2013 federal discretionary domestic and defense spending are currently subject to a continuing resolution (CR) through March 27, 2013. To avoid a shut-down, the House and Senate have introduced and 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%