

Florida: An Economic Overview

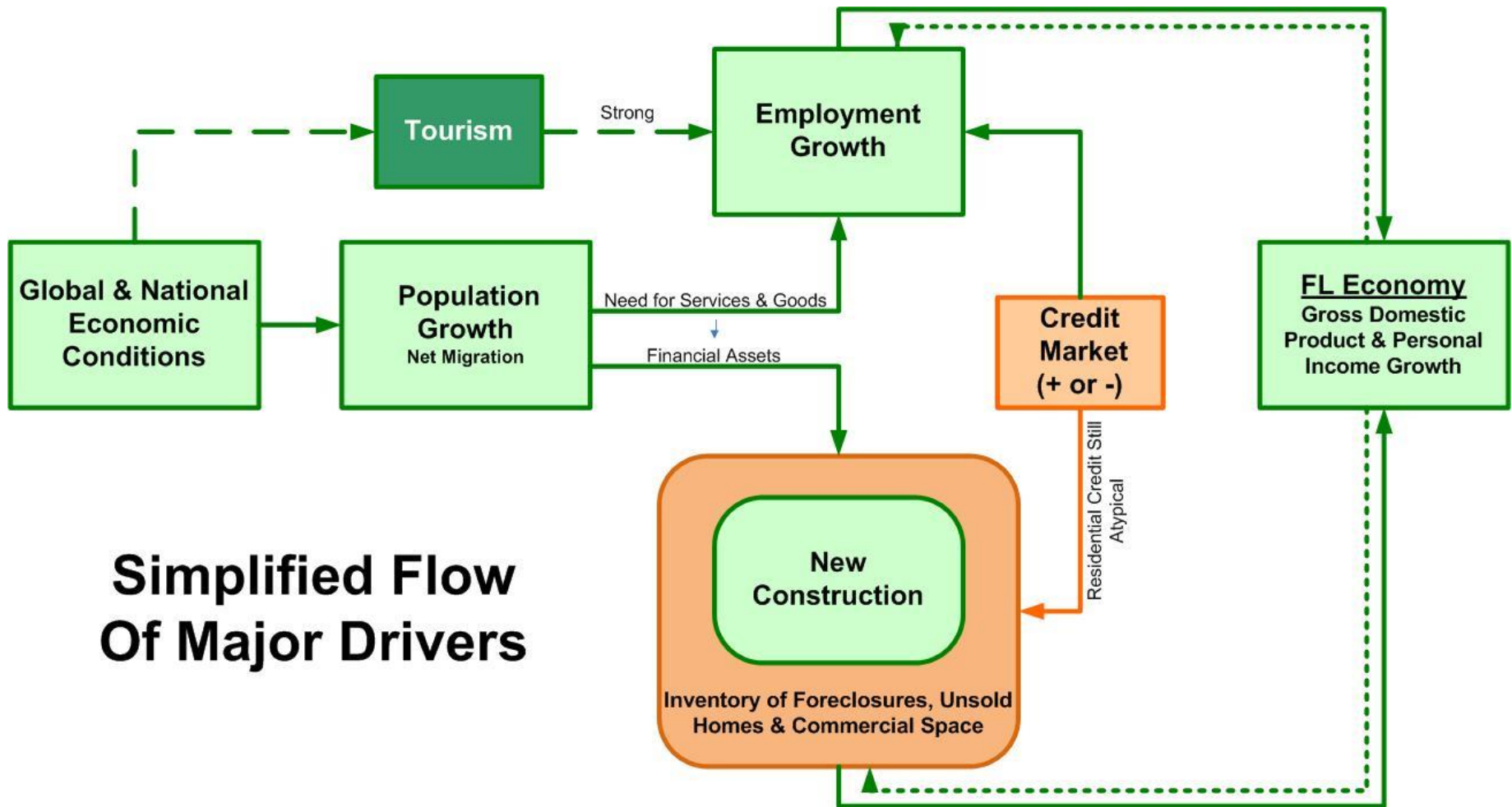
June 17, 2015

Presented by:

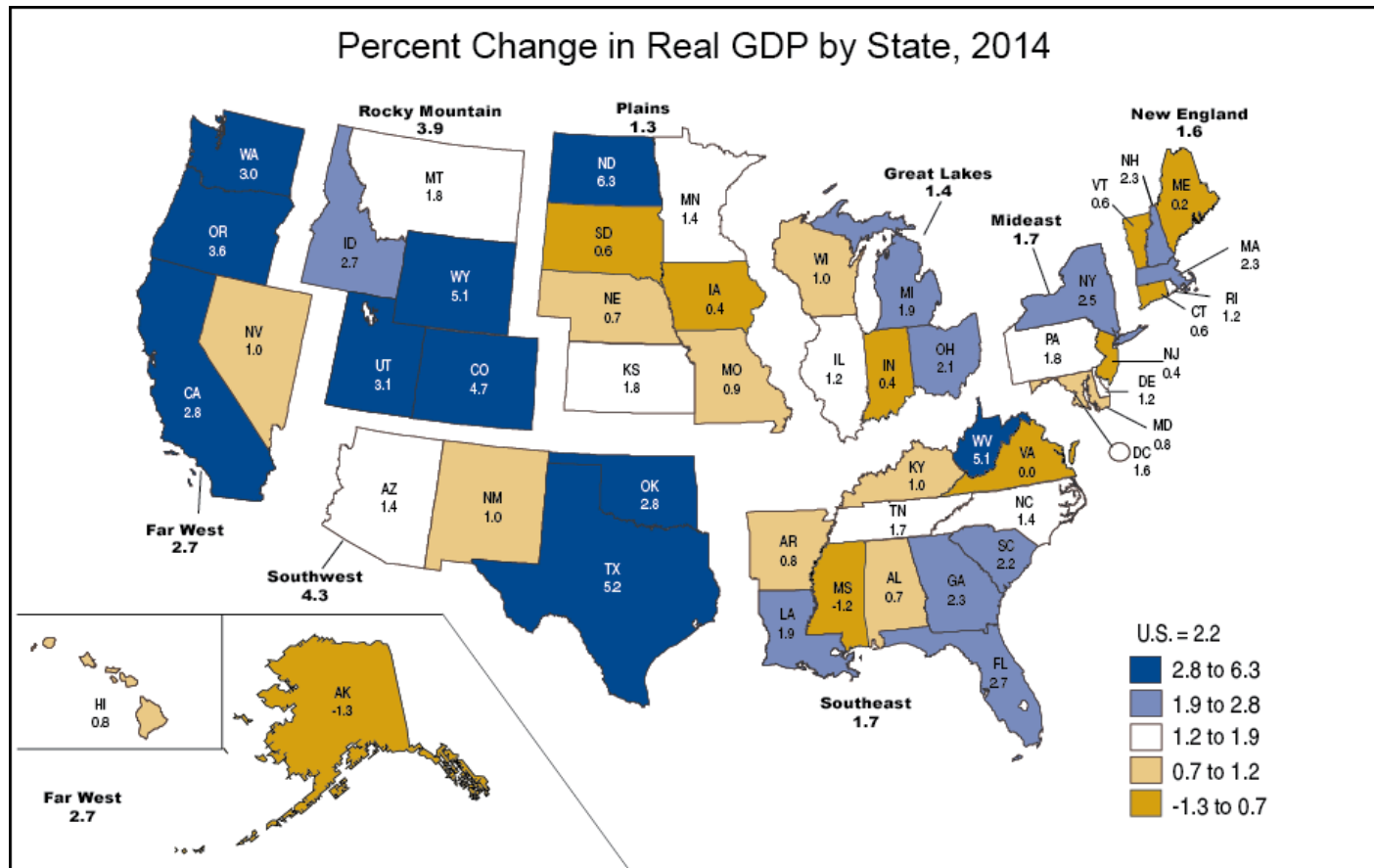


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Key Economic Variables Improving



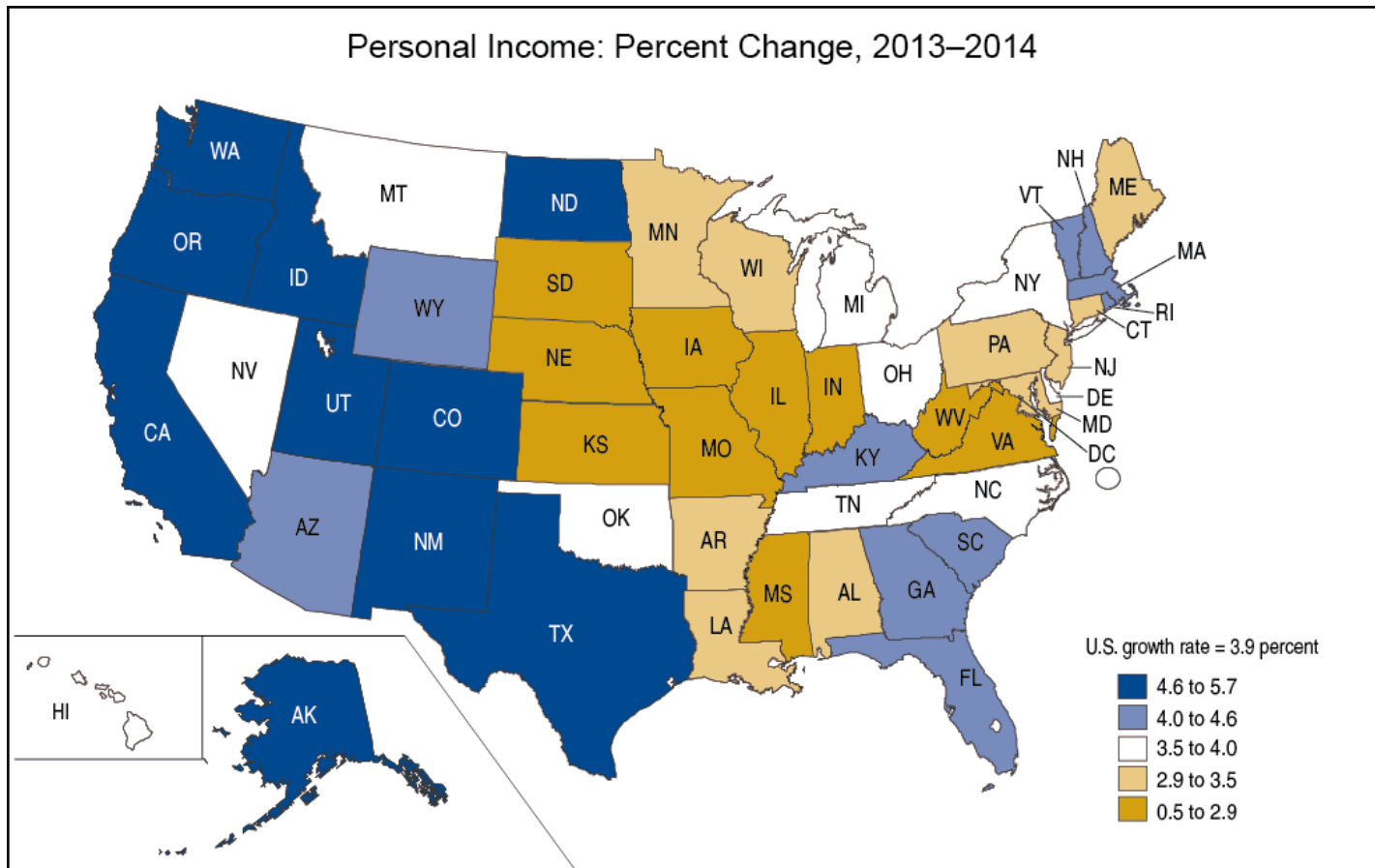
Economy Had Continued Growth in 2014



U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

In 2014, the pace of Florida's economic growth increased, surpassing the state's revised 2013 growth rate. State Gross Domestic Product (GDP) showed Florida with an improved national ranking of 11th in the nation with a real growth gain of 2.7%, moving Florida above the national average (2.2% in 2014) for the second year in a row. Real Estate and Retail Trade were the largest contributors to the state's growth.

FL Personal Income Growth Strengthened in 2014

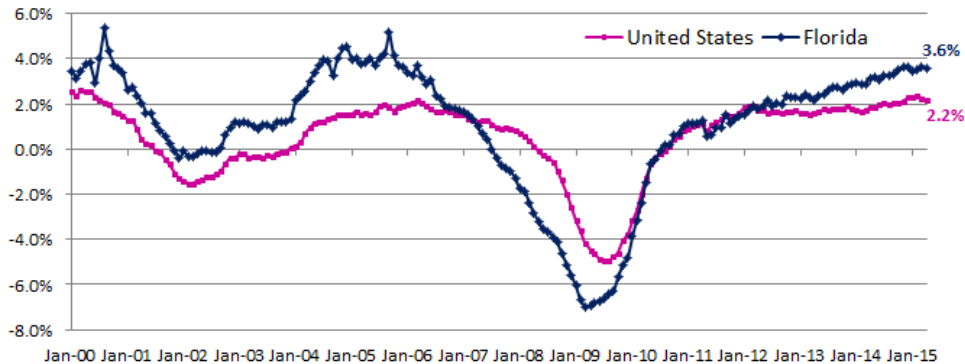


U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

In the latest data, Florida finished the 2014 calendar year with 4.6% growth over the prior year—above the national growth rate of 3.9% and ranking 11th among all states. The latest revised results for the entire 2013 calendar year had shown that Florida was ranked 13th in the country with personal income growth of 2.3% which was also higher than the national average of 2.0%.

Current Employment Conditions...

**Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Jobs
Percent Change from Same Month Prior Year**



Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 22, 2015.

April Nonfarm Jobs (YOY)

US	2.2%
FL	3.6%
YR:	277,700 jobs
Peak:	-7,800 jobs

April Unemployment Rate

US 5.4%
FL 5.6% (542,000 people)

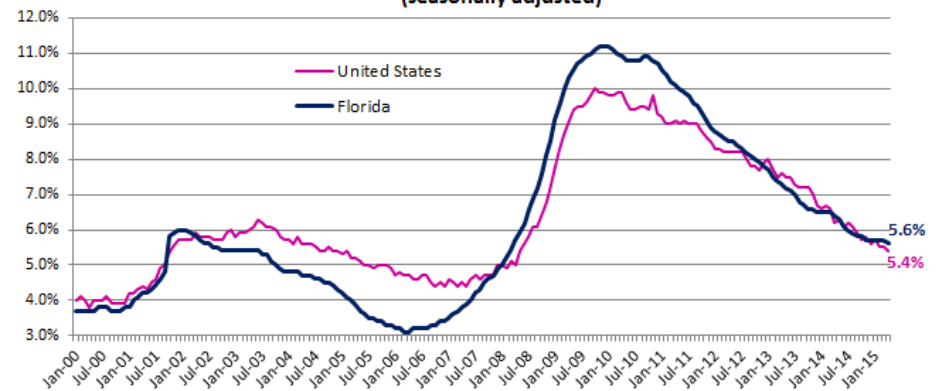
Highest Monthly Rate

11.2% (November 2009 through January 2010)

Lowest Monthly Rate

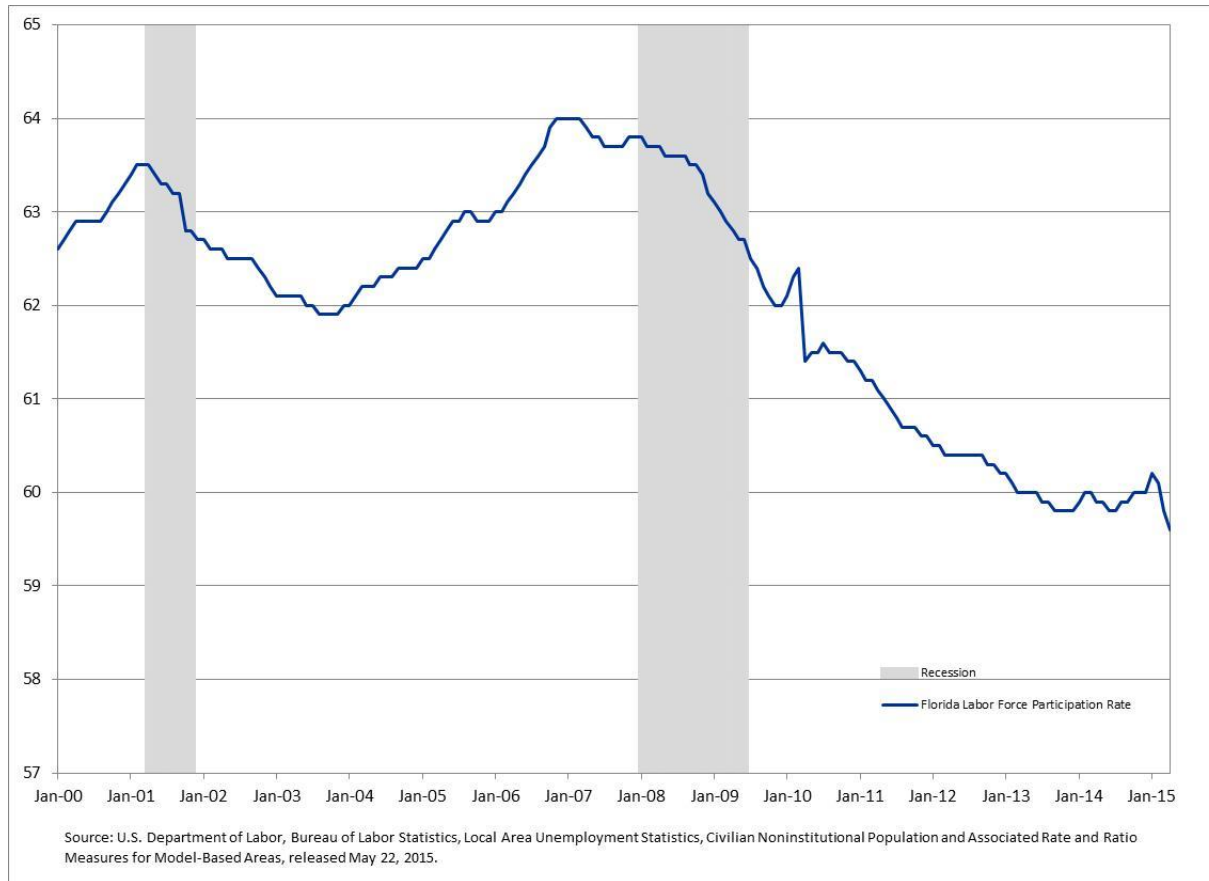
3.1% (March through April 2006)

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



Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Bureau of Labor Market Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 22, 2015.

Florida's Participation Rate...



Florida's labor force participation rate declined from January 2007 to September 2013. Since then, the downward trend has largely reversed as improving job prospects began to encourage people to rejoin or enter the labor force. The participation rate was 59.6% in April 2015.

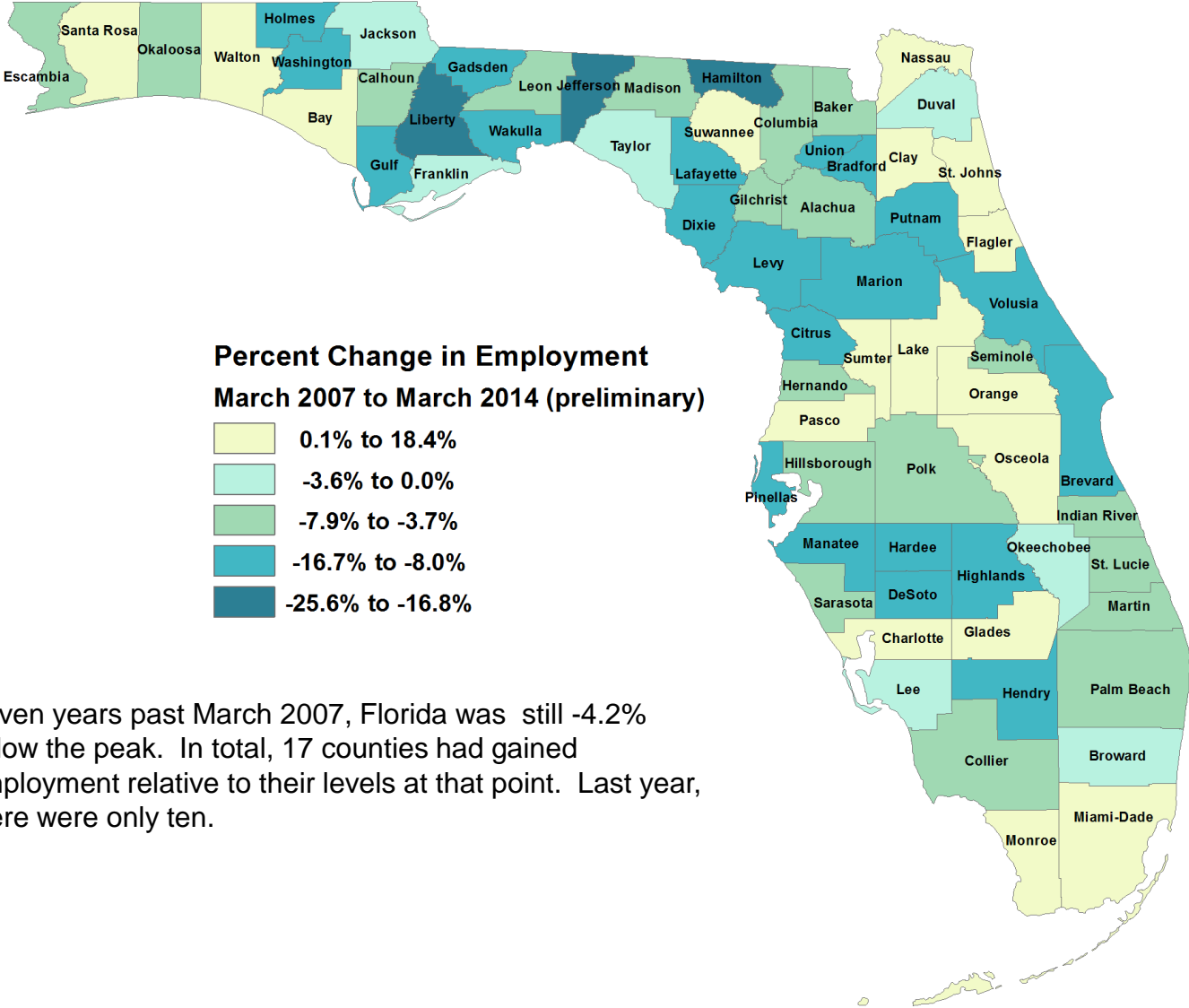
Among all unemployed, the share of those reentering the labor force increased from 25.7% in April 2014 to 28.9% in April 2015. The share of new entrants of all unemployed increased as well from 9.5% in April 2014 to 11.9% in April 2015.

Florida's Job Market

- Florida's job market is still recovering, but it is getting closer to its most recent peak – only 7,800 jobs short. However, rehiring—while necessary—will not be enough.
- Florida's prime working-age population (aged 25-54) is forecast to add about 4,000 people per month, so the hole is deeper than it looks.
- It would take the creation of about 590,000 jobs for the same percentage of the total population to be working as was the case at the peak.



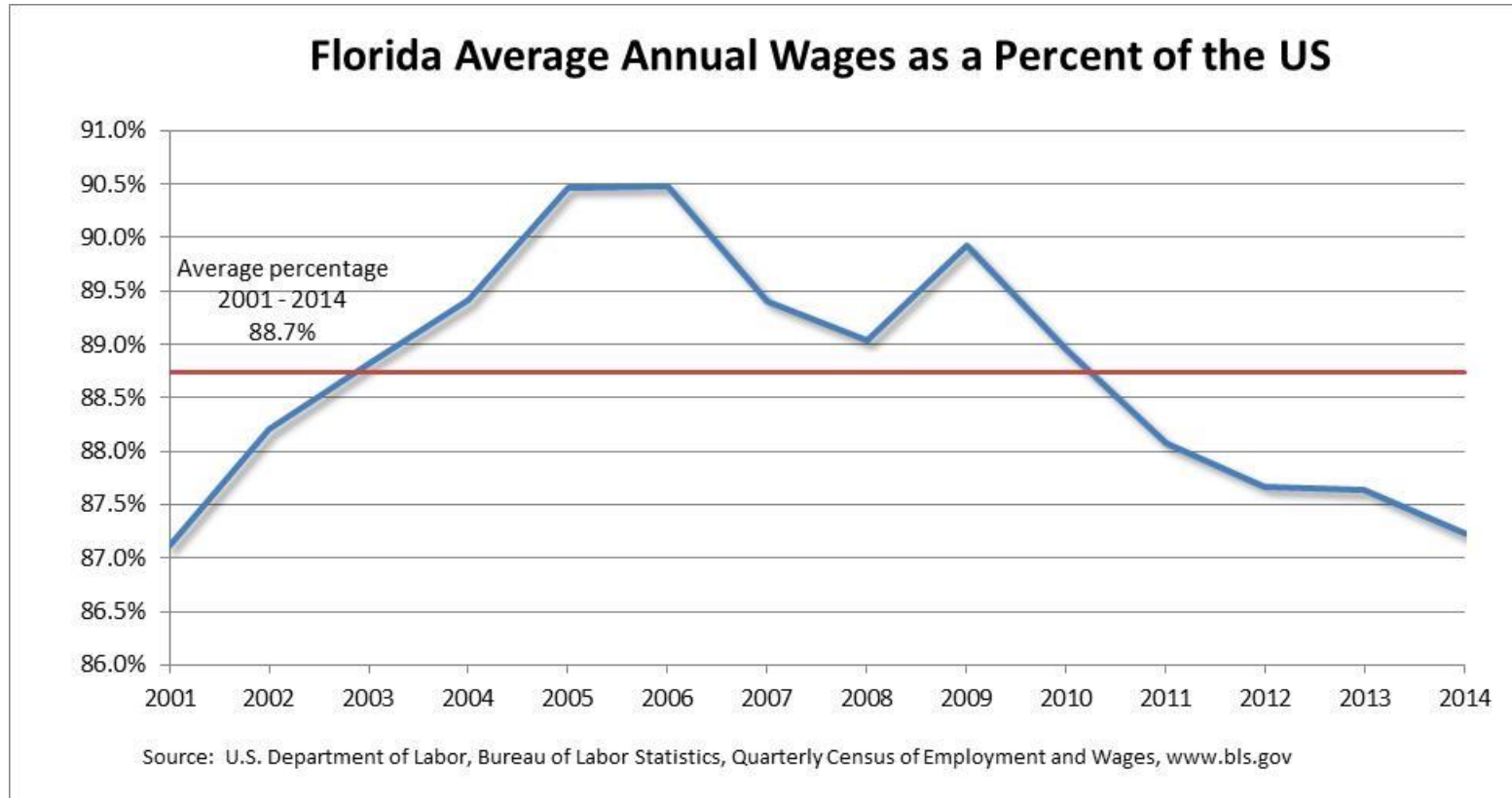
Employment Still Down from Peak Levels, But Improving...



Seven years past March 2007, Florida was still -4.2% below the peak. In total, 17 counties had gained employment relative to their levels at that point. Last year, there were only ten.

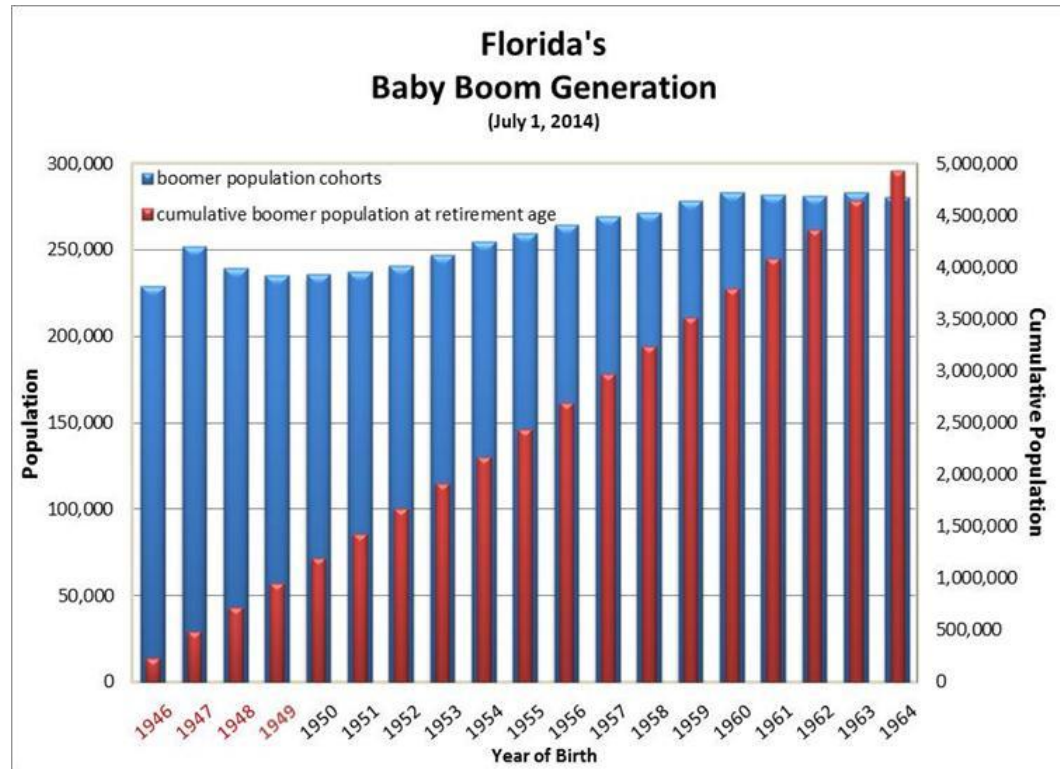


Wage Gap Increased in 2014



Florida's average annual wage has typically been below the US average. The preliminary data for the 2014 calendar year showed that it further declined to 87.2% of the US average; the posting in 2013 was 87.6%. This is Florida's lowest percentage since 2001. Although Florida's wage level actually increased over the prior year, the US average annual wage increased more.

Baby Boomers in FL Today



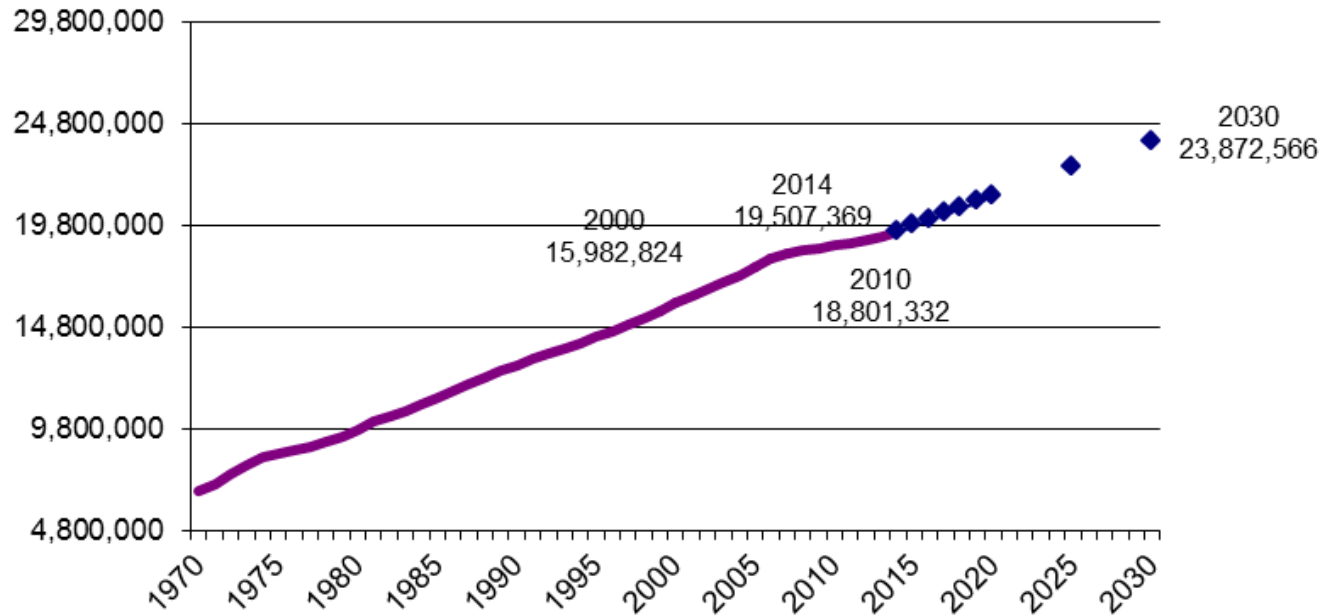
- The first cohort of Baby Boomers became eligible for retirement (turned age 65) in 2011. Only four cohorts have entered the retirement phase: 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. This is a small percentage (19.4%) of all boomers in Florida today.
- In 2000, Florida's working age population (ages 25-54) represented 41.5 percent of the total population. With the aging Baby Boom generation, this population now represents 38.8 percent of Florida's total population and is expected to represent only 36.2 percent by 2030.

Population Growth Recovering

- Population growth is the state's primary engine of economic growth, fueling both employment and income growth.
- Population growth is expected to continue strengthening, showing increasing rates of growth over the next few years. In the near-term, Florida is expected to grow by 1.45% between 2014 and 2015 – then continue its recovery, averaging 1.42% between 2015 and 2020. Most of Florida's population growth through 2030 will be from net migration (94%). Nationally, average annual growth will be about 0.75% between 2014 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 prior to April 1, 2016, becoming the third most populous state "sometime" before then – surpassing New York.



Florida's April 1 Population

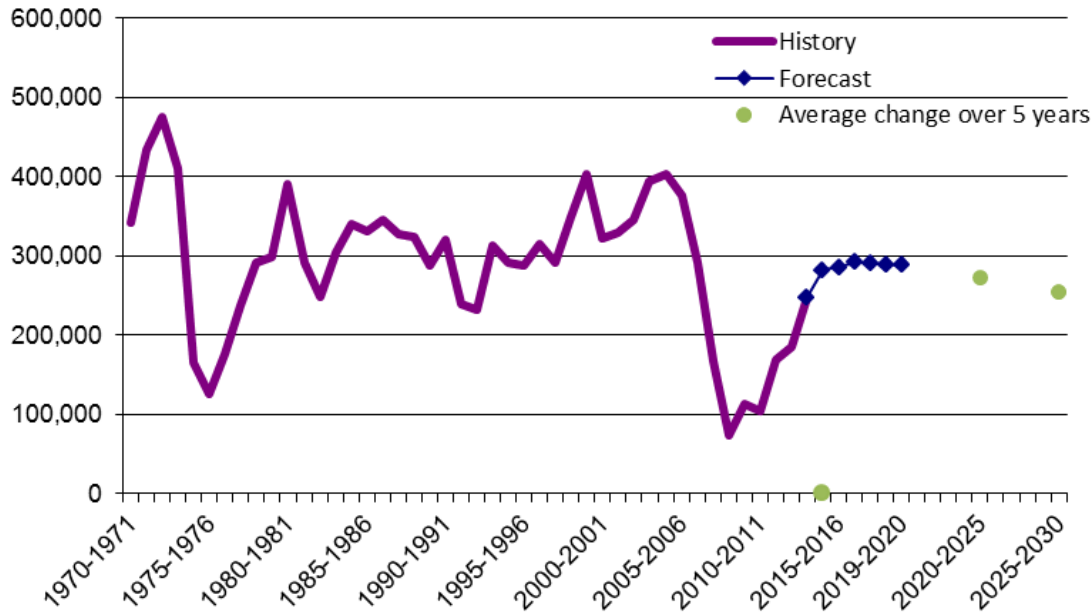


Florida's population:

- was 15,982,824 in 2000
- was 18,801,332 in 2010
- is forecast to grow to 23,872,566 by 2030



Florida's Population Growth



Population:

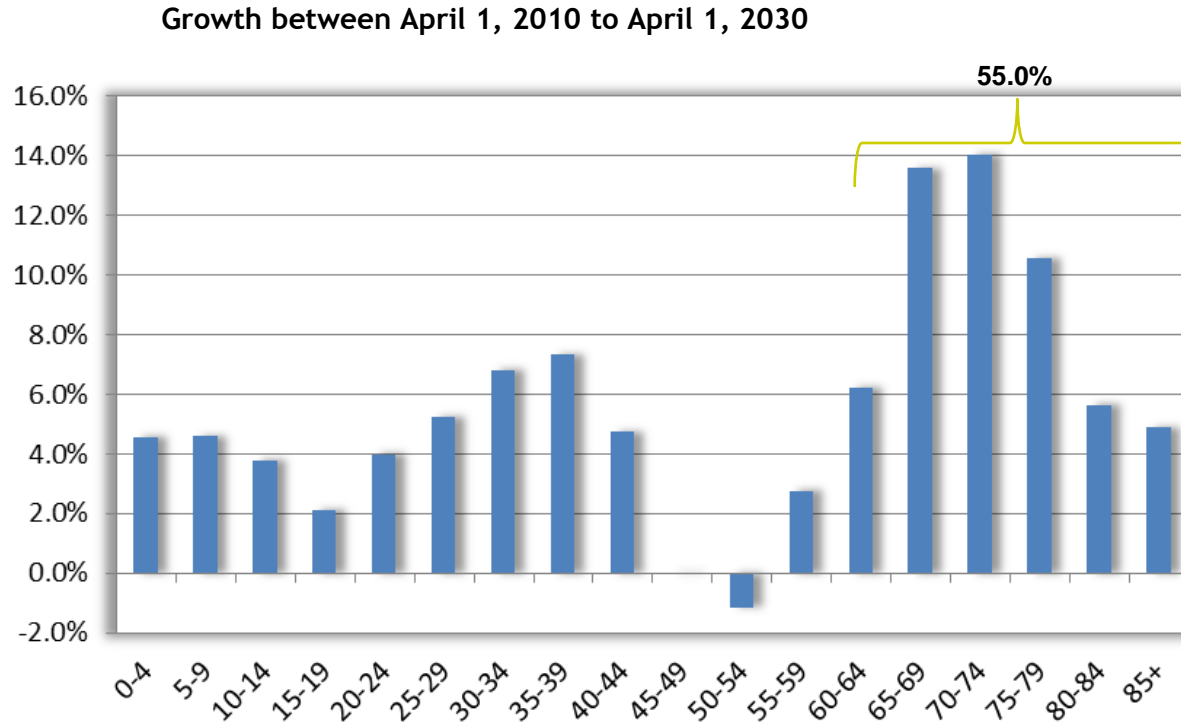
- Average annual increase between 2000 and 2006 was: 361,942
- Average annual increase between 2007 and 2014 was: 151,514

Population is forecast to increase on average by:

- 282,256 between 2014 and 2015 --- a gain of 773 per day
- 289,408 between 2015 and 2020 --- a gain of 793 per day
- 272,736 between 2020 and 2025 --- a gain of 747 per day
- 254,444 between 2025 and 2030 --- a gain of 697 per day

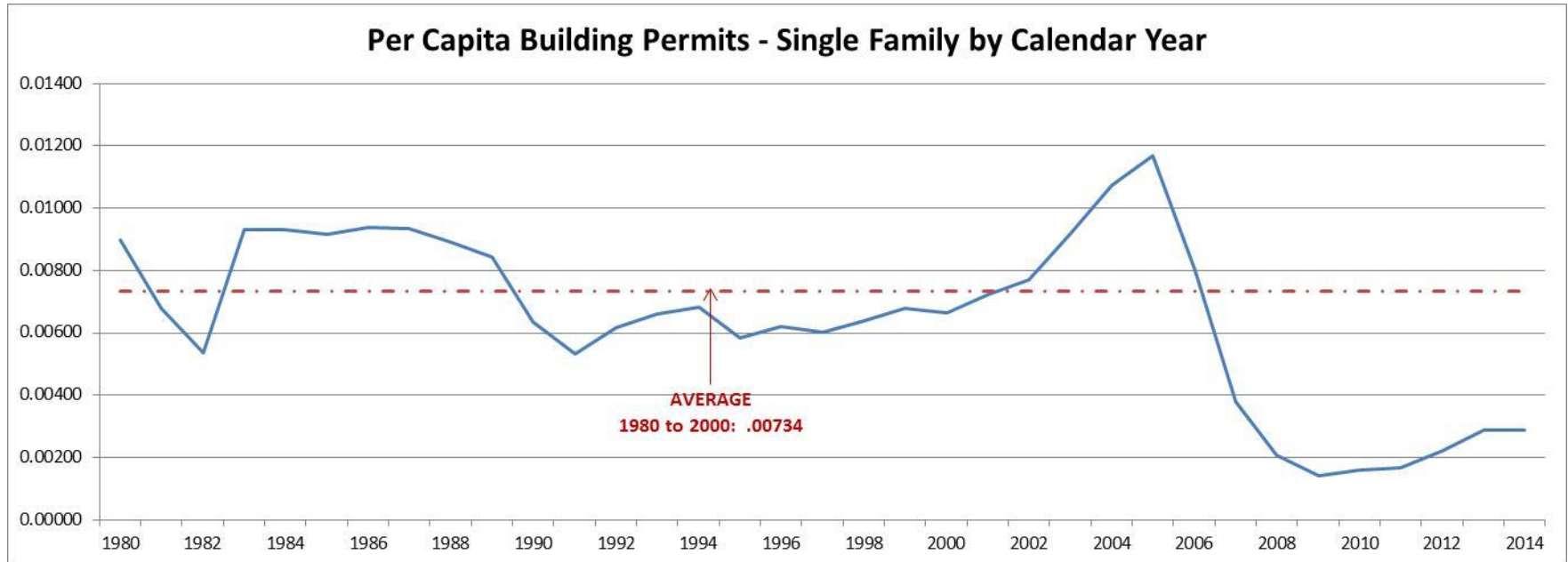
2014	
Orlando	255,636
St. Petersburg	252,372
Hialeah	230,544

Population Growth by Age Group



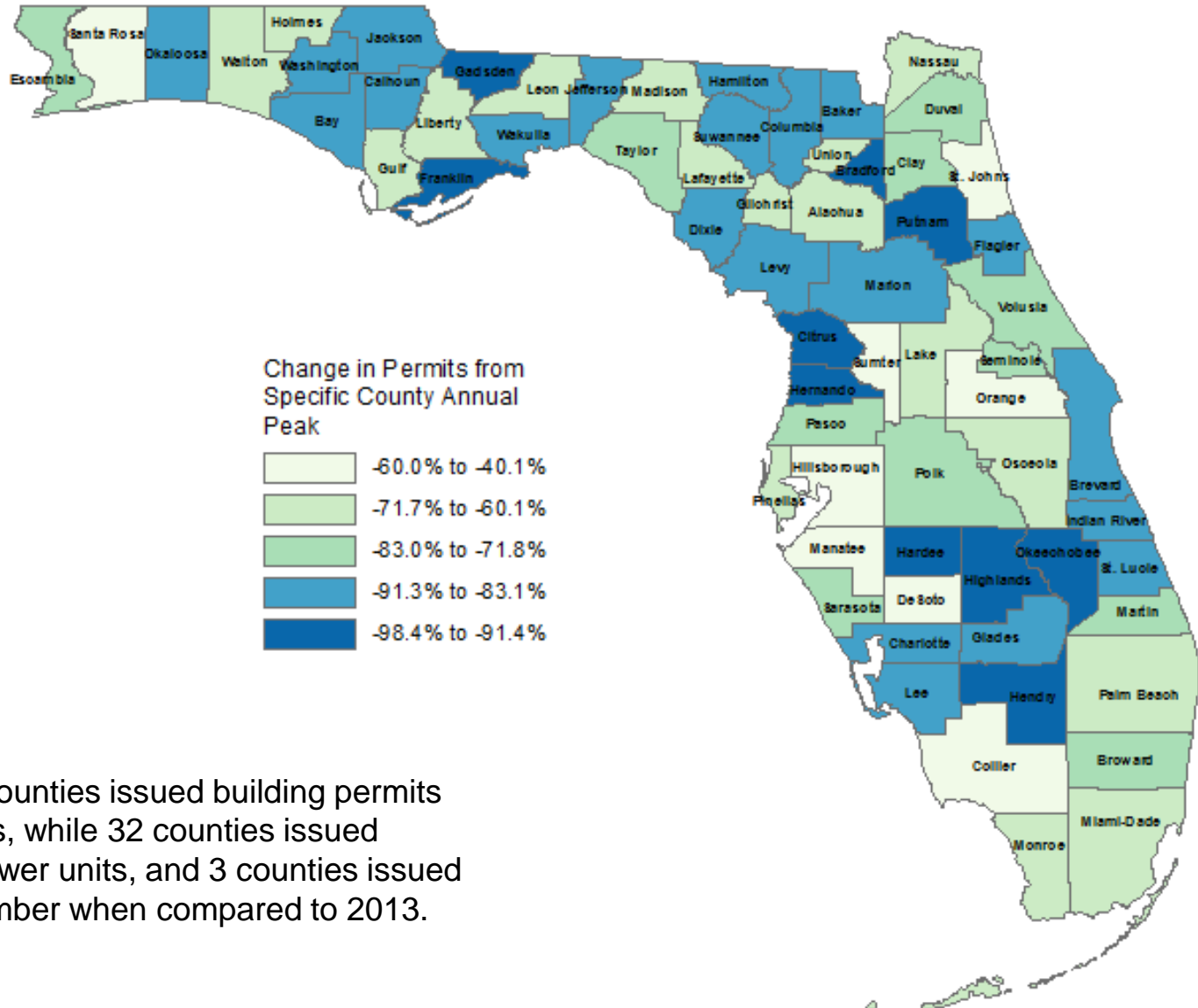
- Between 2010 and 2030, Florida's population is forecast to grow by just over 5 million persons.
- Florida's older population (age 60 and older) will account for most of Florida's population growth, representing 55.0 percent of the gains.
- Florida's younger population (age 0-17) will account for 14.3 percent of the gains, while the young working age group (25-39) will account for 19.4 percent of the growth.

Florida Housing is Generally Improving...



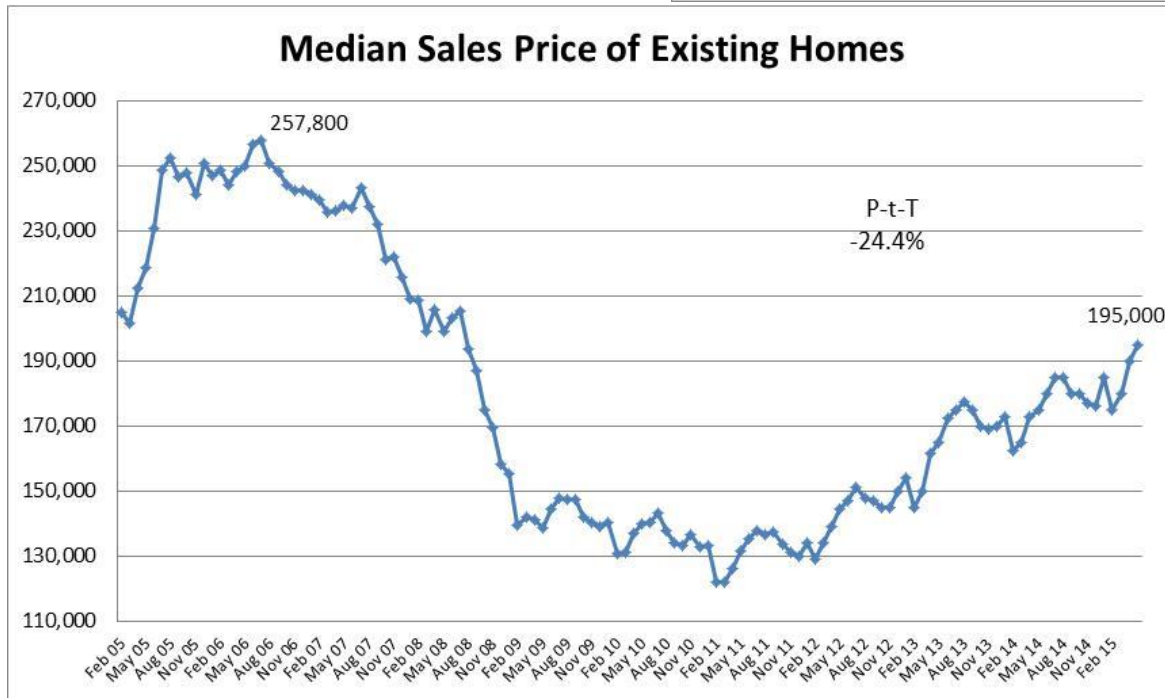
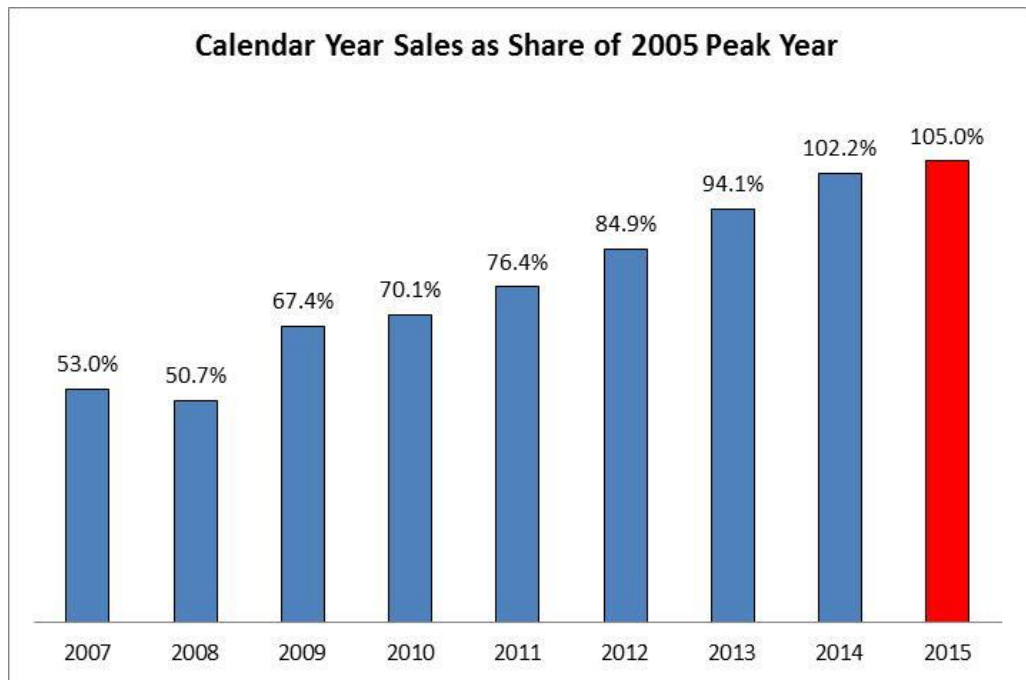
Single-Family building permit activity, an indicator of new construction, is back in positive territory, showing strong growth in both the 2012 and 2013 calendar years (32.3% and 31.3%, respectively). Despite the strong percentage growth in both years, the level is still low by historic standards, and final data for the 2014 calendar year reveals significantly slowing (but still positive) activity—posting only 1.6% growth over the prior year. However, calendar year-to-date activity through April 2015 is running well above last year for the same period; single family data is higher (+12.38 percent) than last year's data at the same point in time.

2014 Building Permit Activity Relative to the County's Peak during the Period 2000-2007



In 2014, 32 counties issued building permits for more units, while 32 counties issued permits for fewer units, and 3 counties issued the same number when compared to 2013.

Existing Home Sales Volume In 2014 Exceeded Its 2005 Peak; 2015 Performing Even Better...

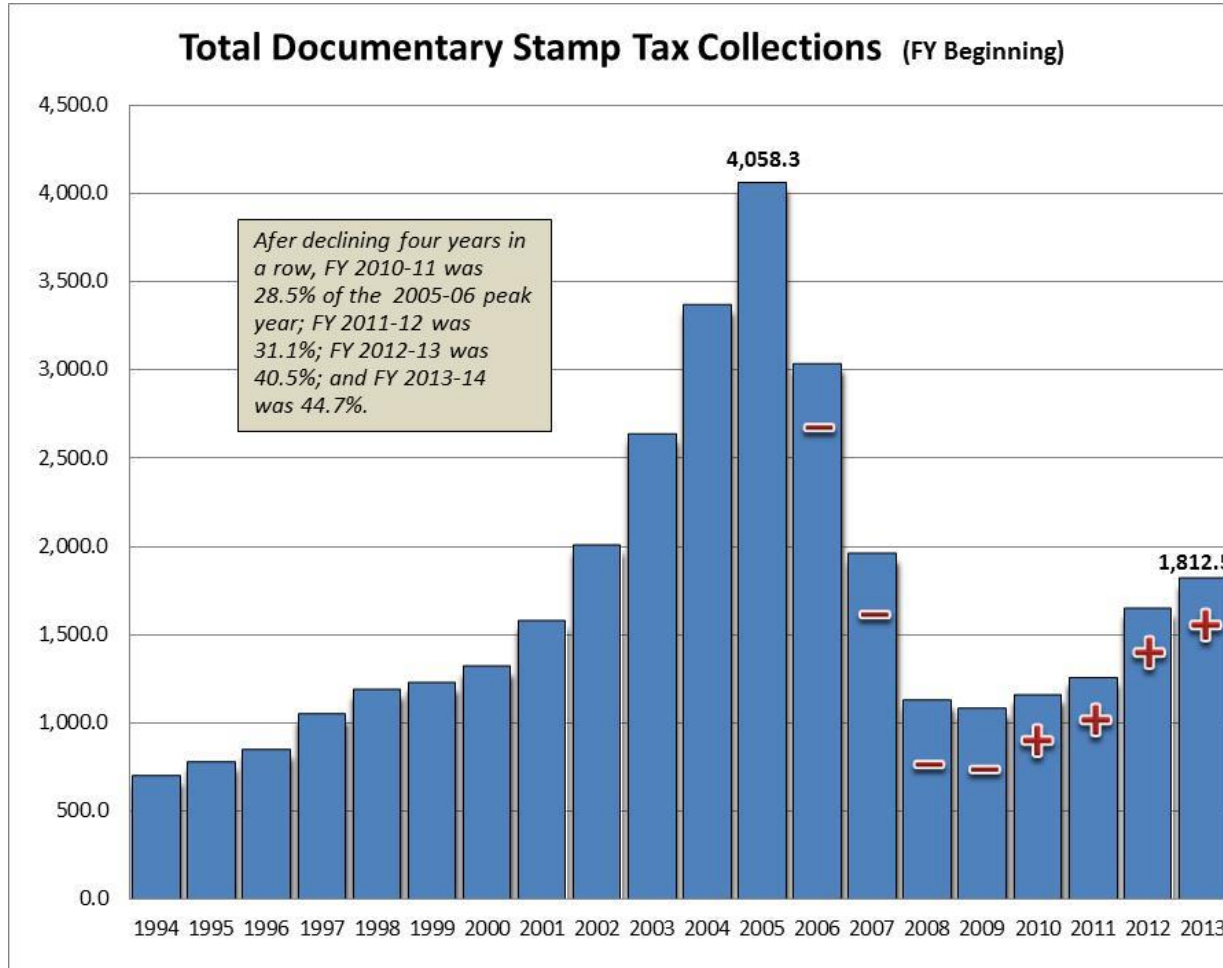


Existing Home Price Gains Have Shown Recent Strength—Median Price Similar to April 2008.

Data through April 2015

Documentary Stamp Collections

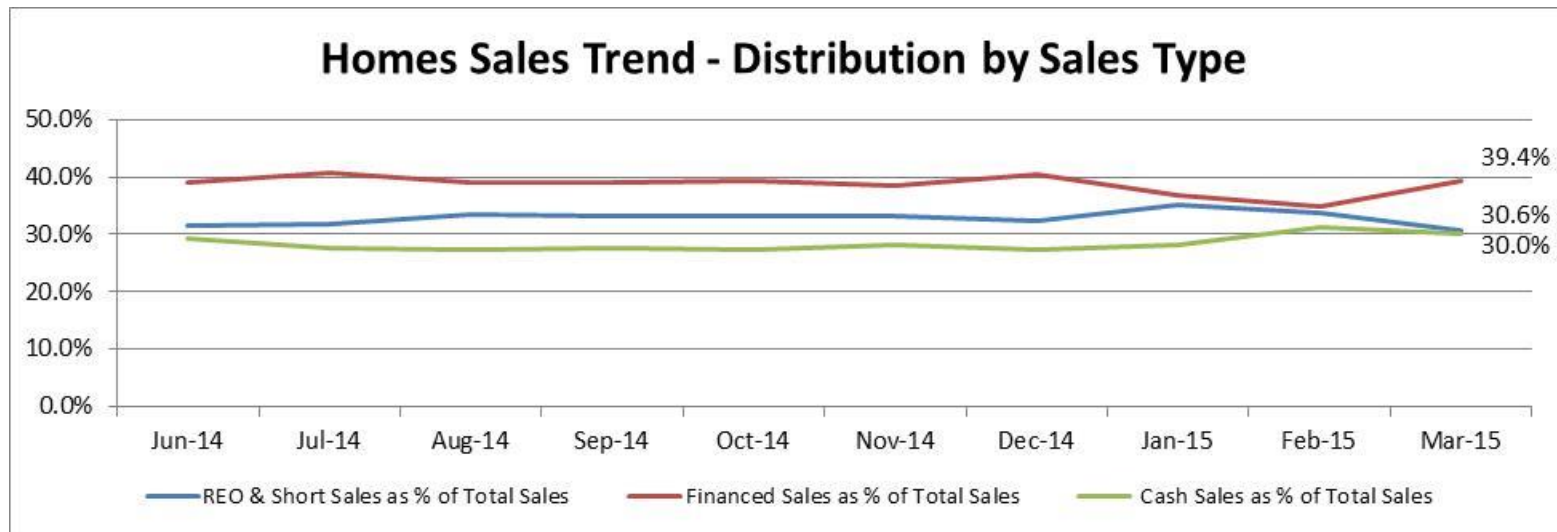
(Reflecting All Activity)



Documentary Stamp Tax collections for the first ten months of FY 2014-15 are running 14.0 percent above the same period in FY 2013-14.

Sales Mix Still Points To Low Prices...

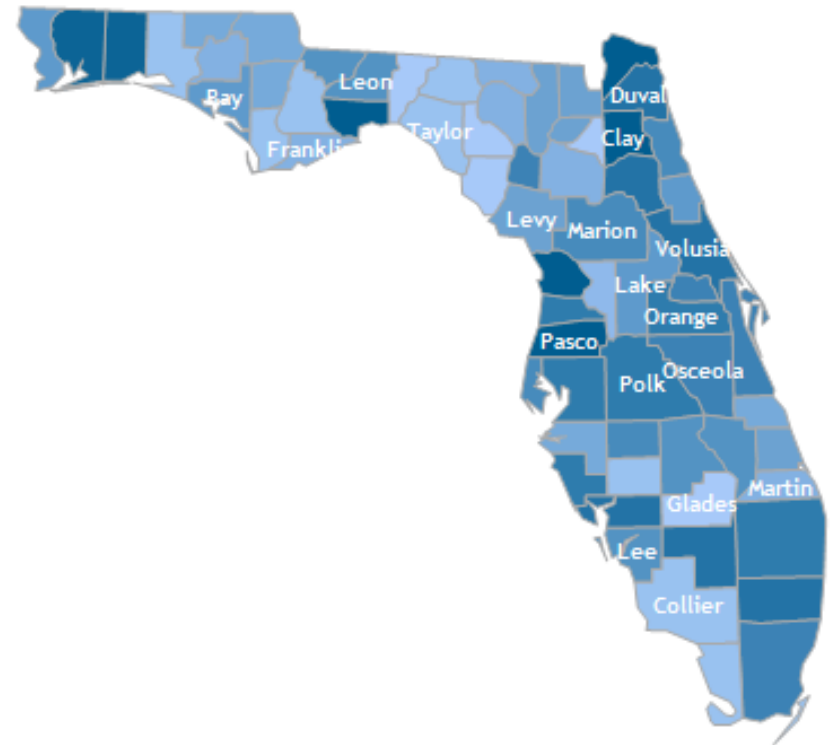
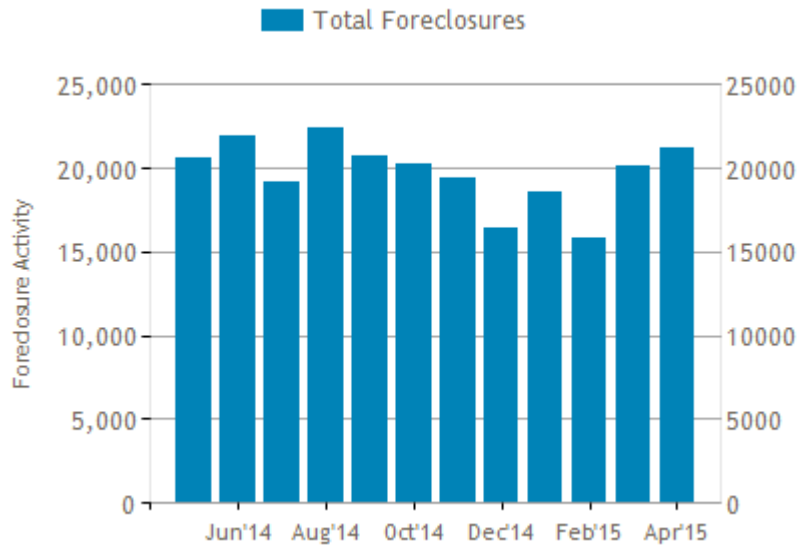
**Distressed
Property Discount
36.5%**



Data from LPS / Black Knight

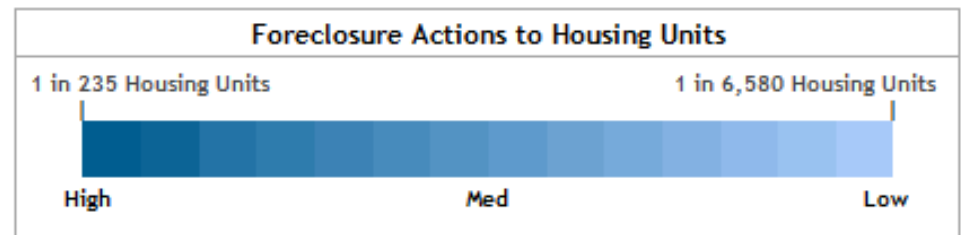
- Financed Sales ended March 2015 with a higher share than it had in March 2014 (39.4% versus 32.8%); in particular, the share of Cash Sales has drifted downwards. After converging, the share of Financed Sales has stayed consistently above the others since May 2014.
- While short sales activity has been strong in some states, that is not the case in Florida where the share of total sales is essentially equivalent to a year ago. There were 3,887 short sales in March 2014, and 3,746 in March 2015. To the extent short sales increase, the foreclosure pipeline will be reduced.

Foreclosures Remain A Florida Issue



April 2015...

- Florida had the highest State Foreclosure Rate.
- For metro areas with a population of over 200,000, Florida occupied the top four positions for the highest foreclosure rates, :
 - Jacksonville (one in every 341)
 - Tampa (one in every 372)
 - Daytona-Deltona Beach-Ormond Beach, (one in every 378)
 - Miami (one in every 386).



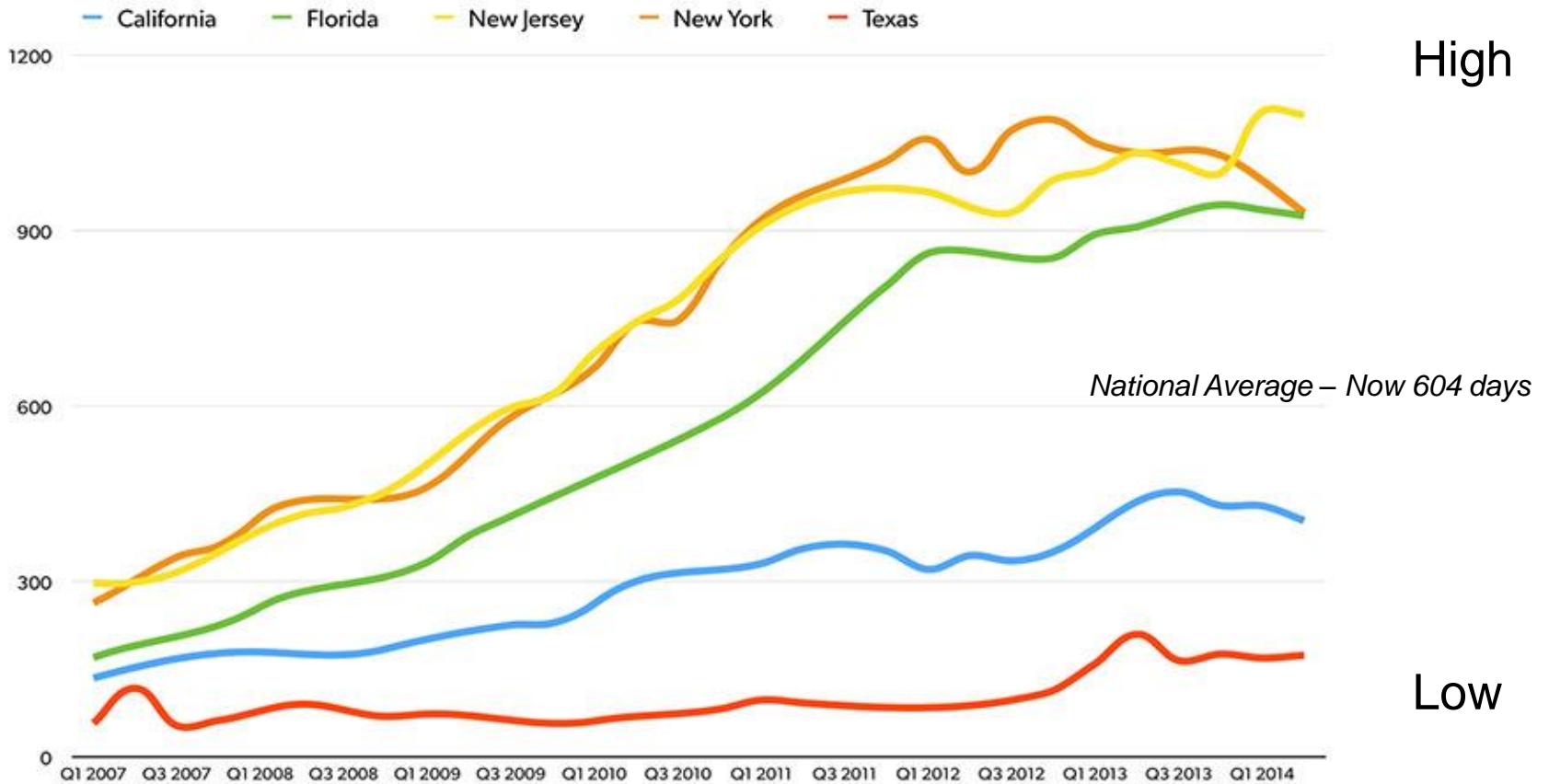
Days to Foreclose



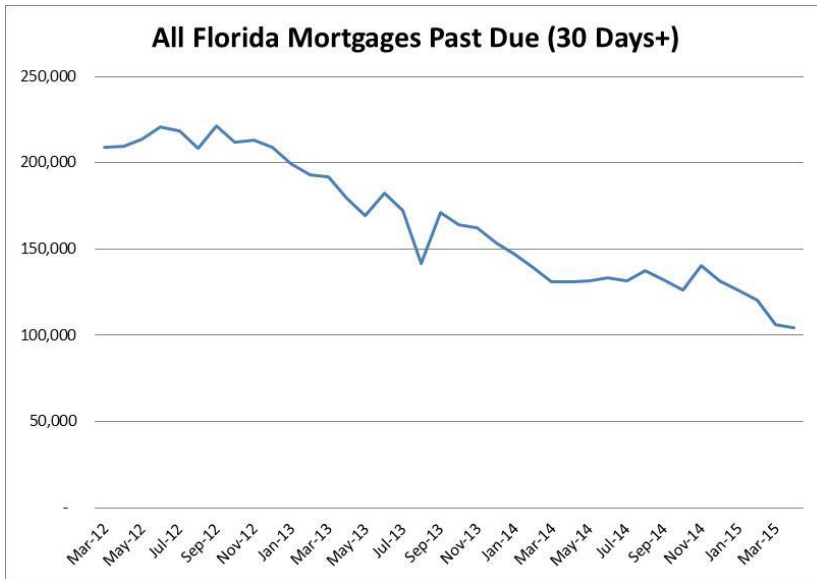
Foreclosure Process (once begun)

- 946 Days – 2.6 yrs – in Florida (3rd Longest Period in Nation in 2014:Q4)
- At the beginning of 2007, Florida was at 169 days or less than 6 months.

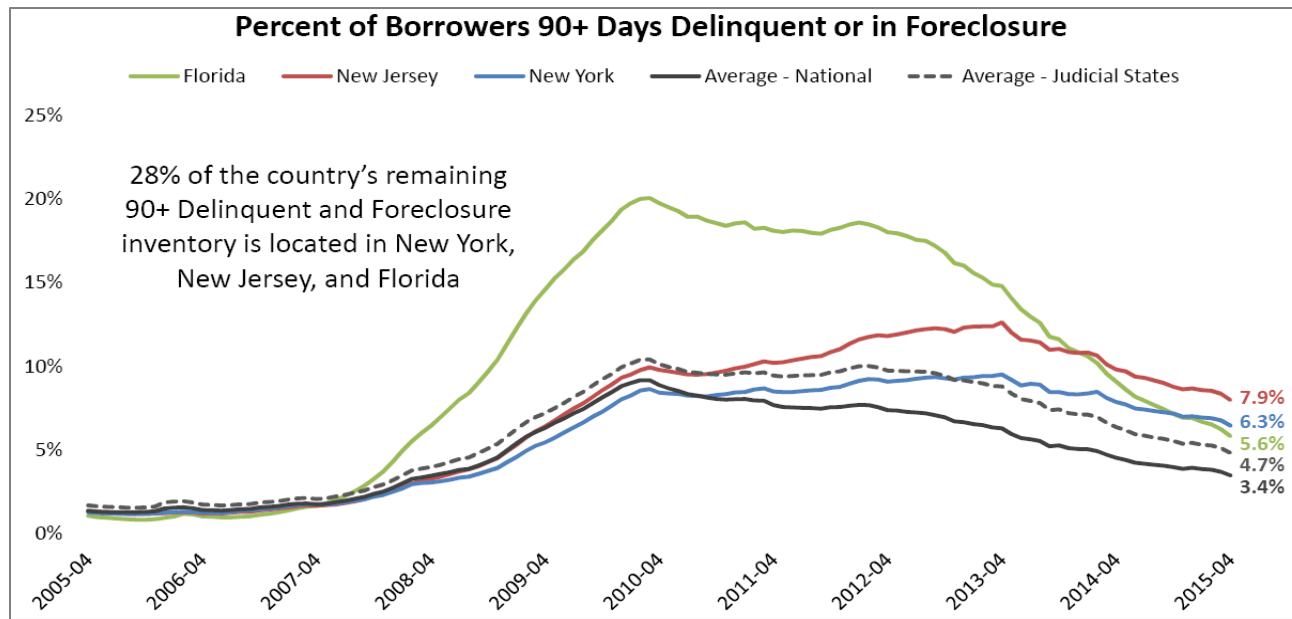
Average Days to Foreclose



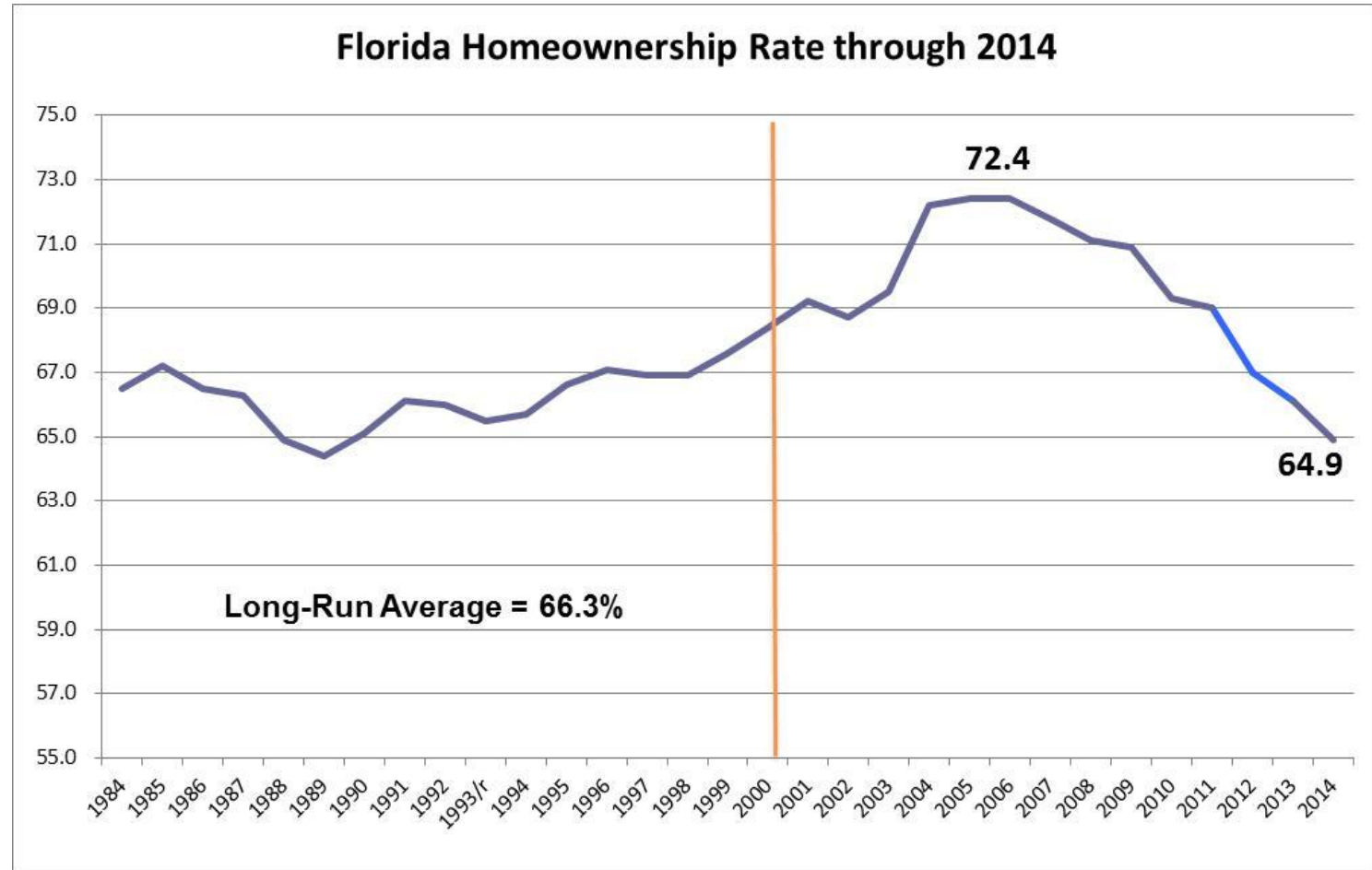
Foreclosures & Shadow Inventory



After being ranked first for many months, Florida is now in eighth place among states for non-current mortgages (a measure of total delinquencies and foreclosures). A major part of this shift is a reduction in the number of delinquent mortgages which reduces the incoming pipeline. Florida's "underwater" homes declined from a high of 50% of all residential mortgages to less than 14% in the most recent data. Further helping, 90+ days of delinquencies have also declined.



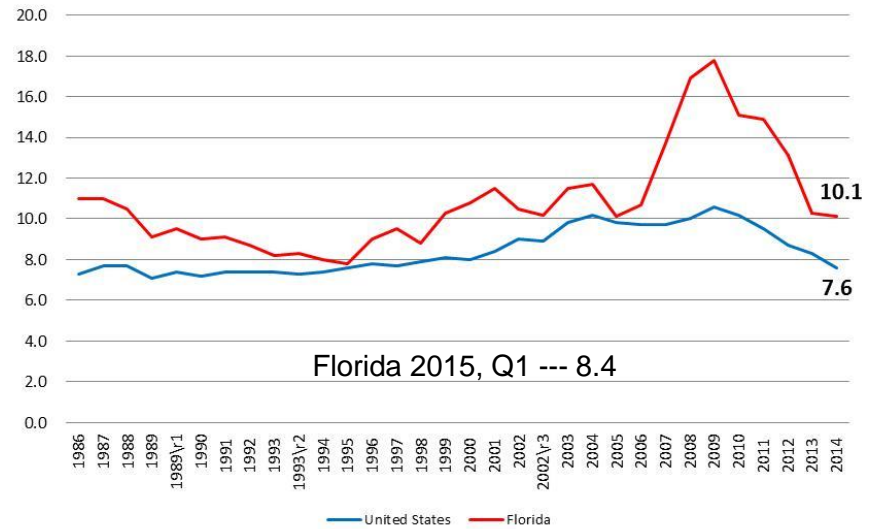
Homeownership Rate Below Normal



The 2014 percentage of 64.9 is the lowest since 1989, and it's below the long-term average for Florida. First quarter data for 2015 came in slightly better at 65.5 percent.

Residential Rental Vacancies Still Tightening; Price Pressure Starting to Appear

Rental Vacancy Rates
Longrun Average Percent: US---8.4; FL---10.8

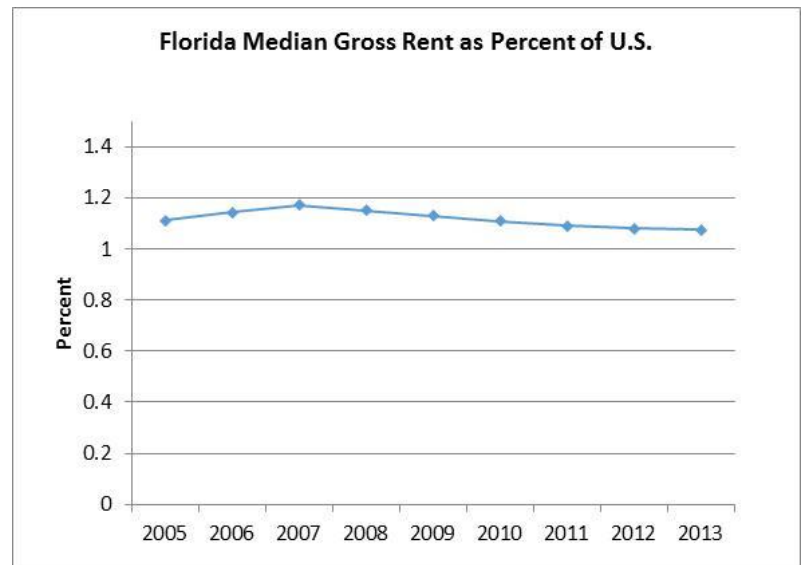


Median Gross Rent

Average Gross Rent

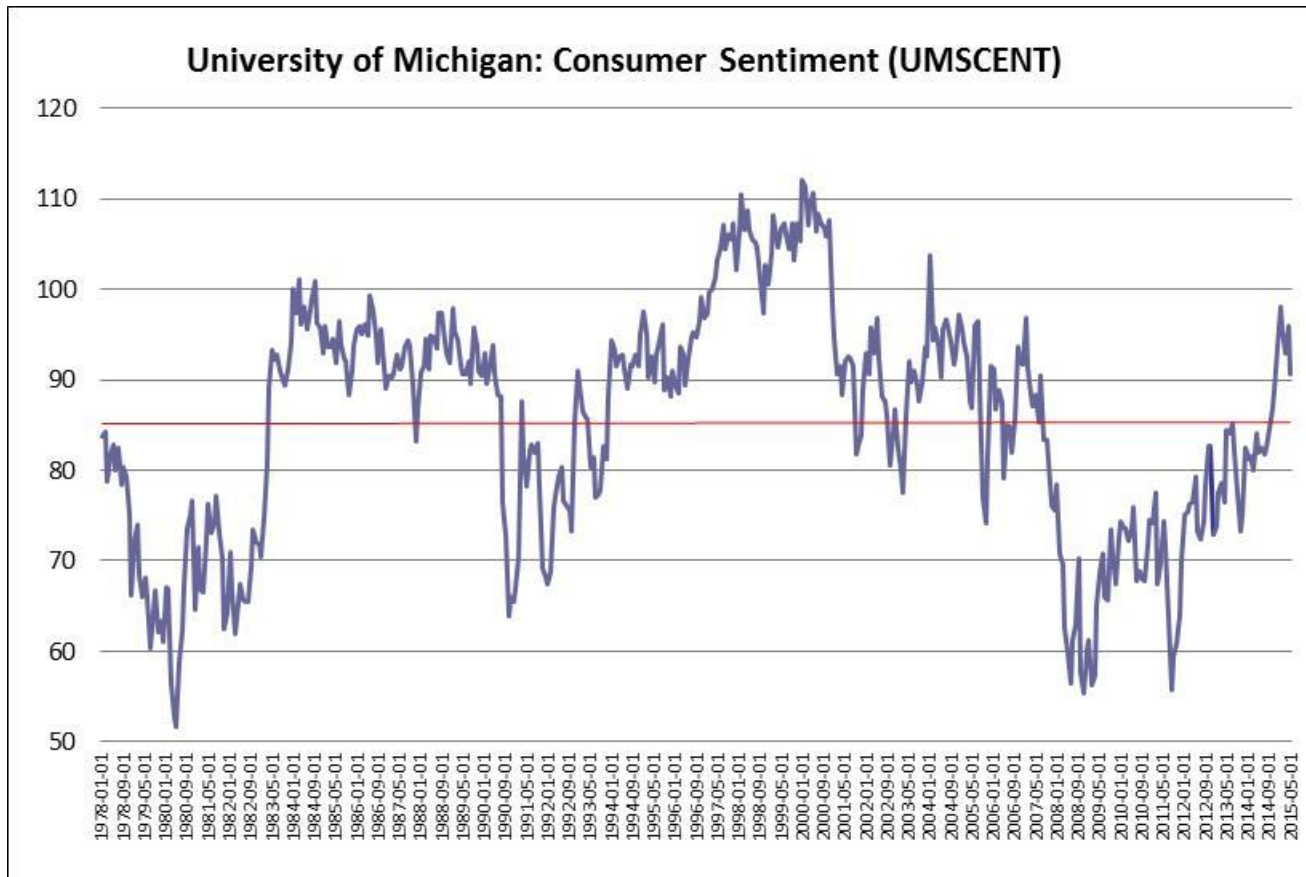
Year	Median Gross Rent			Average Gross Rent		
	U.S.	FL	FL Relative To US	U.S.	FL	FL Relative To US
2005	728	809	111%	803	863	107%
2006	763	872	114%	844	932	111%
2007	789	925	117%	878	991	114%
2008	824	947	115%	919	1015	111%
2009	842	952	113%	938	1024	110%
2010	855	947	111%	954	1017	107%
2011	871	949	109%	973	1027	106%
2012	884	954	108%	990	1037	105%
2013	905	972	107%	1016	1050	103%

Florida Median Gross Rent as Percent of U.S.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, One-Year, 2005-2013.

Consumer Perceptions Improve



Nationally, the sentiment reading for May (90.7) is still significantly above the index average since inception (85.1) although the reading has retreated since January. At 98.1, January had the highest recorded reading since January 2004.

Economy Recovering

Florida growth rates are generally returning to more typical levels and continue to show progress. However, the 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. In the various forecasts, normalcy has been largely achieved by FY 2016-17. Overall...

- The recovery in the national economy is well underway. While most areas of commercial and consumer credit have strengthened – residential credit for purchases still remains somewhat sluggish and difficult for consumers to access with a weighted average credit score of 751 and LTV of 81 percent.
- By the close of the 2013-14 fiscal year, several key measures of the Florida economy had returned to or surpassed their prior peaks.
 - Most of the personal income metrics (real per capita income being a notable exception) and all of the tourism counts exceeded their prior peaks.
 - Still other measures were posting solid year-over-year improvements, even if they were not yet back to peak performance levels.
 - In the current forecast, none of the key construction metrics show a return to peak levels until 2022-23.

Upside Risks...

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.

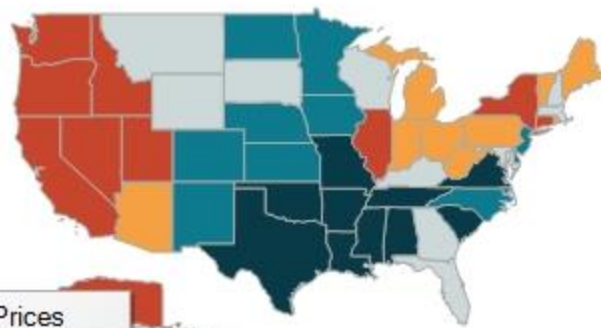
More Buyers...

- In 2015, the first wave of homeowners affected by foreclosures and short sales are past the seven-year window generally needed to repair credit.
- Atypical household formation will ultimately unwind.

Low Gas Prices Are A Windfall...

Florida Average Prices	Regular
Current Avg.	\$2.699
Year Ago Avg.	\$3.571
Highest Recorded Avg.	\$4.079

Prices updated by AAA as of 6/11/2015 3:45am

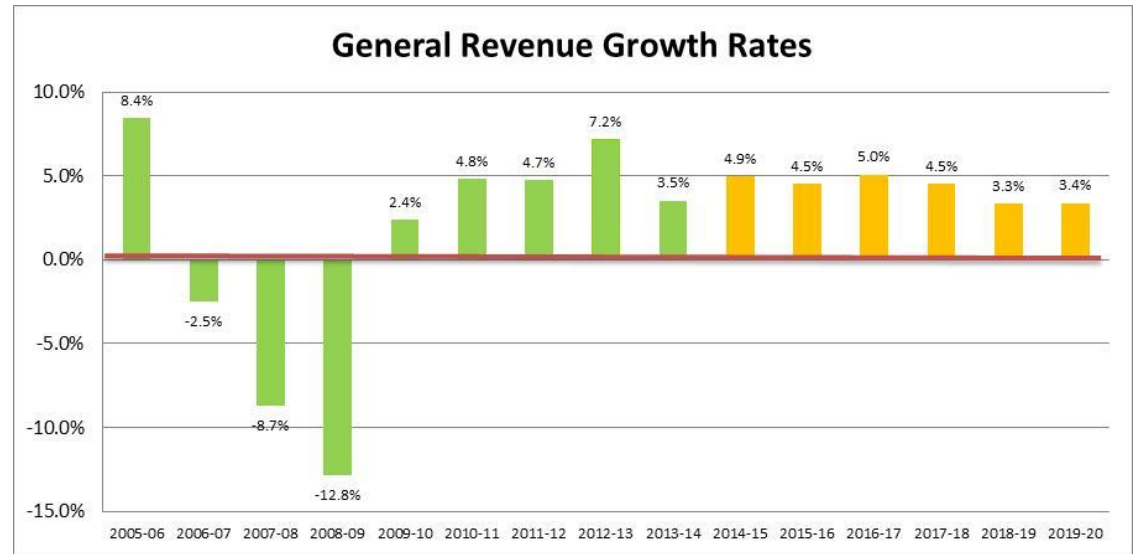


Retail Prices	
Red	3.564 to 2.895
Orange	2.877 to 2.743
Light Blue	2.737 to 2.675
Teal	2.675 to 2.572
Dark Blue	2.569 to 2.461

- OPEC's inaction has allowed gas prices to remain low, even though they have moved upward since the beginning of the year.
- Consumers have treated the lower gas prices as a one-time windfall or dividend, boosting consumer spending. Prices are expected to stabilize by mid-2015.
- IHS (Global Insight) estimates that the savings will be roughly \$750 per household over the next four quarters. For Florida, this means approximately \$5.86 billion in additional spending. If 100% of it was spent on taxable sales, it would be just over \$350 million in additional sales taxes --- a significant part of the change to the forecast.

General Revenue Forecast

The growth rates for FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 are slightly distorted by the receipt of the \$200.1 million deposit from the National Mortgage Settlement Agreement. After adjusting for this deposit, the underlying growth rates are 6.3% and 4.7%, respectively.



Fiscal Year	Dec 2014 Forecast	March 2015 Forecast	Difference	Incremental Growth	Growth
2005-06	27074.8	27074.8	0.0	1287.9	8.4%
2006-07	26404.1	26404.1	0.0	-670.7	-2.5%
2007-08	24112.1	24112.1	0.0	-2292.0	-8.7%
2008-09	21025.6	21025.6	0.0	-3086.5	-12.8%
2009-10	21523.1	21523.1	0.0	497.5	2.4%
2010-11	22551.6	22551.6	0.0	1028.5	4.8%
2011-12	23618.8	23618.8	0.0	1067.2	4.7%
2012-13	25314.6	25314.6	0.0	1696.8	7.2%
2013-14	26198.0	26198.0	0.0	883.4	3.5%
2014-15	27,485.4	27,485.9	0.5	1287.9	4.9%
2015-16	28,578.5	28,723.9	145.4	1238.0	4.5%
2016-17	30,000.5	30,171.8	171.3	1447.9	5.0%
2017-18	31,357.4	31,530.3	172.9	1358.5	4.5%
2018-19	32,441.4	32,572.6	131.2	1042.3	3.3%
2019-20	33,548.6	33,664.9	116.3	1092.3	3.4%

In FY 2014-15, projected General Revenue collections are expected to surpass the prior peak in 2005-06.