

Overview

U.S. economic picture complicated

- -Covid-19 continues-new variants, vaccines, continuing risk (e.g., China)
- -Inflation has risen to very elevated levels and affects everyone
- -U.S. Fed is committed to getting it back to around 2%, so raising rates quickly
- -Geopolitics/politics: Ukraine war, de-globalization, mid-terms
- -Growth, recession, stagflation?

2022 year-to-date has been mixed but economy will slow

- -Employment adds YTD average 460K/mo. and U=3.6%-strong labor market!
- -June CPI over 9%-high inflation!
- -GDP contracted in 1Q and possibly in 2Q-recession?!
- -Fed trying to slow economic growth without a recession-tricky!
- -Growth will be slow, unemployment will rise, inflation will slow

KC economy should continue growth but at a slower pace in 2022-2023

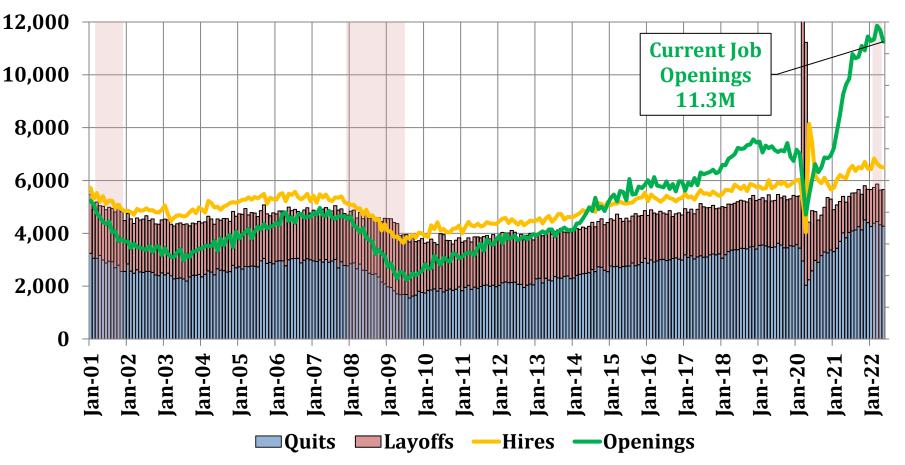
- -KC likely back to pre-pandemic employment in June, U=about 2%!
- -Slower rate of employment growth, real estate growth, taxable sales in the future
- -Elevated risk of a recession which would mean even slower/negative growth
- -Risks remain; virus variants, Ukraine and commodities, WFH

There are 11.3 million job openings putting upward pressure on wages

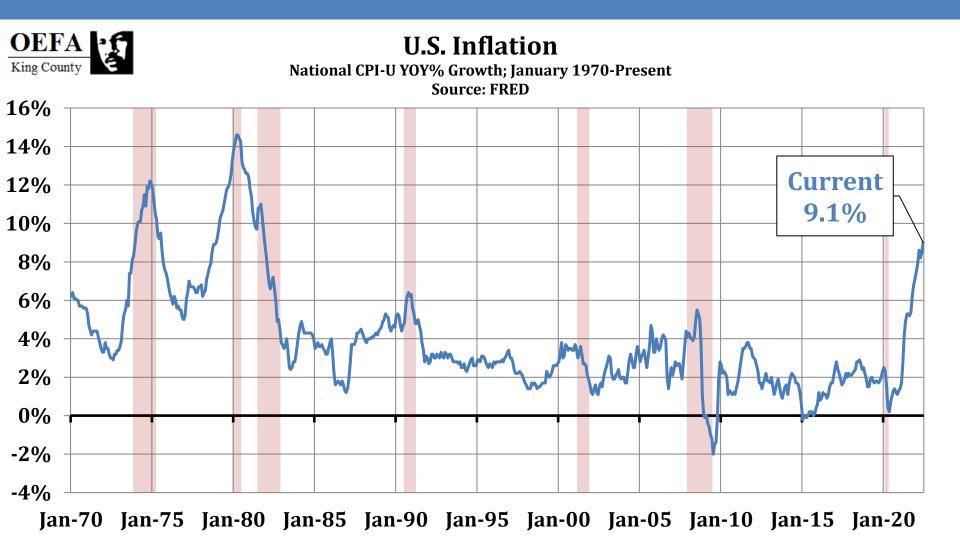


Hires and Separations: 11.3 Million Open Jobs

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, SA (in thousands); January 2001-Present Source: BLS



This is contributing to inflation levels not seen since the 1980s



The Federal Reserve expects to raise rates rapidly to slow inflation



The Fed's "Dot Plot"

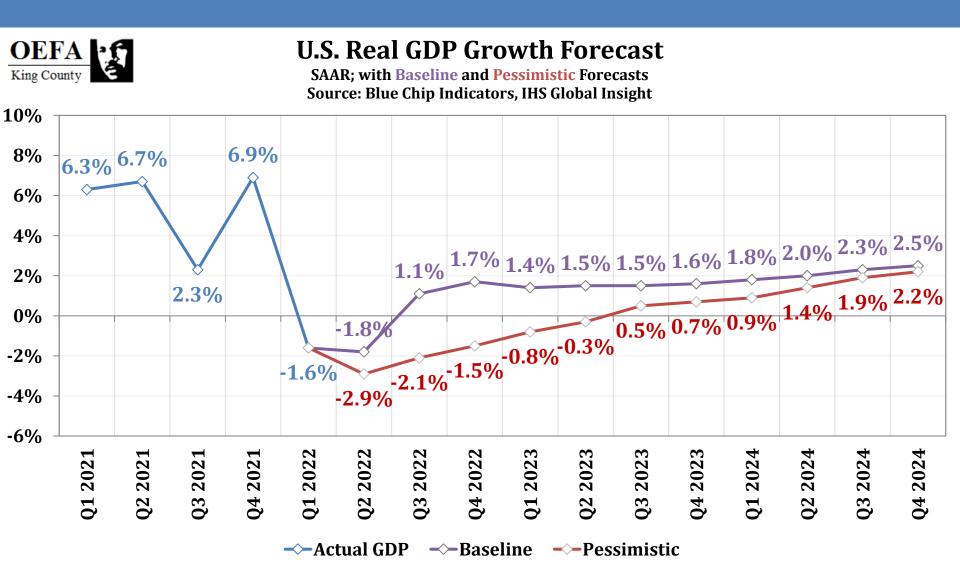
Published June 15, 2022

Source: Federal Open Market Committee

4.625%				
4.5%				
4.375%		•		
4.250%				
4.125%		••••	•	
4.0%				
3.875%	•	••••	•	
3.750%				
3.625%	••••	•••••	••	
3.5%				
3.375%	••••••	•	•••••	
3.250%				
3.125%	••••		••	
3.0%				••
2.875%		•	••	
2.750%				
2.625%				
2.5%				•••••
2.375%				•
2.250%			•	•••••
2.125%			•	
2.0%				•
1.875%				
1.750%				
1.625%				
1.5%				

2021 2023 2024 2022 **Longer Run**

This will also slow economic (GDP) growth and increases the likelihood of a recession



King County indicators continue to show recovery but also imbalances

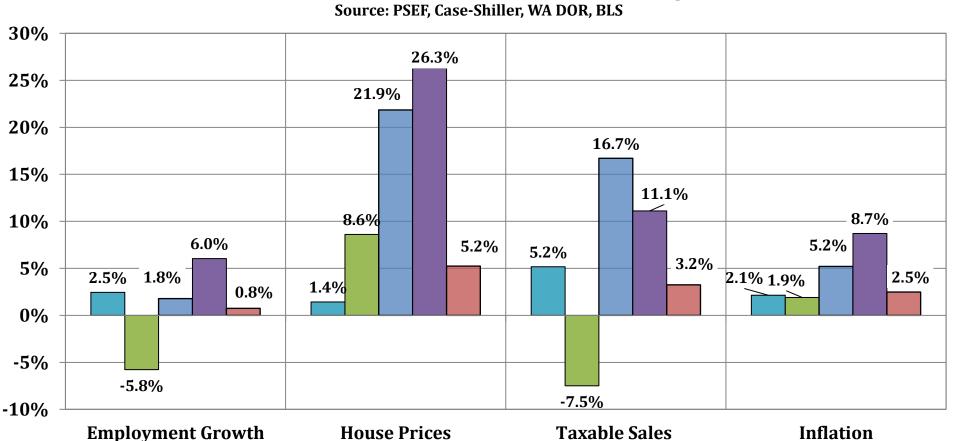


■ 2019 Actual

■ 2020 Actual

King County Economic Indicators

2019-2021 Actuals & 2022 Actuals YTD & 20 Year Average Source: PSEF, Case-Shiller, WA DOR, BLS

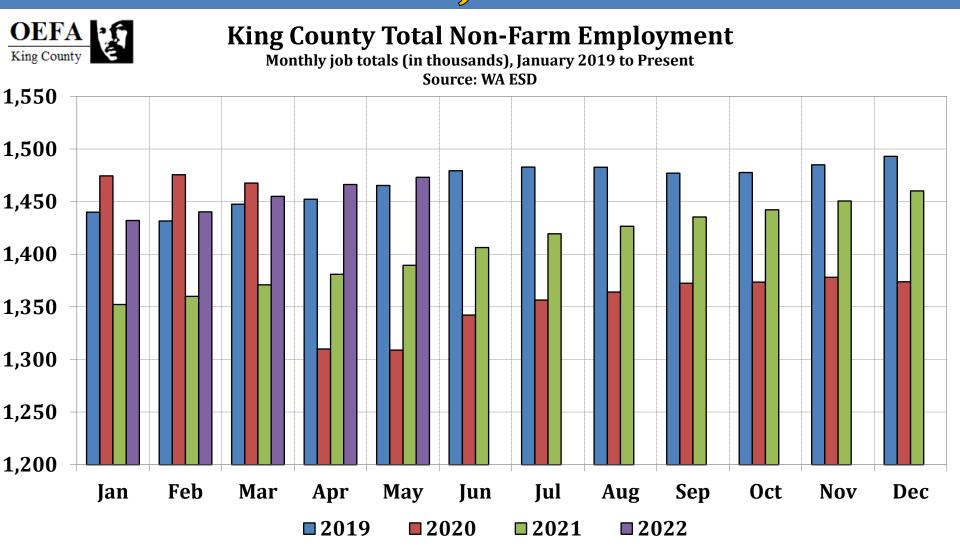


■ 2021 Actual

■ 2022 YTD

■ 20 year average

Employment is down 2,500 jobs compared with February 2020-likely fully recovered in June

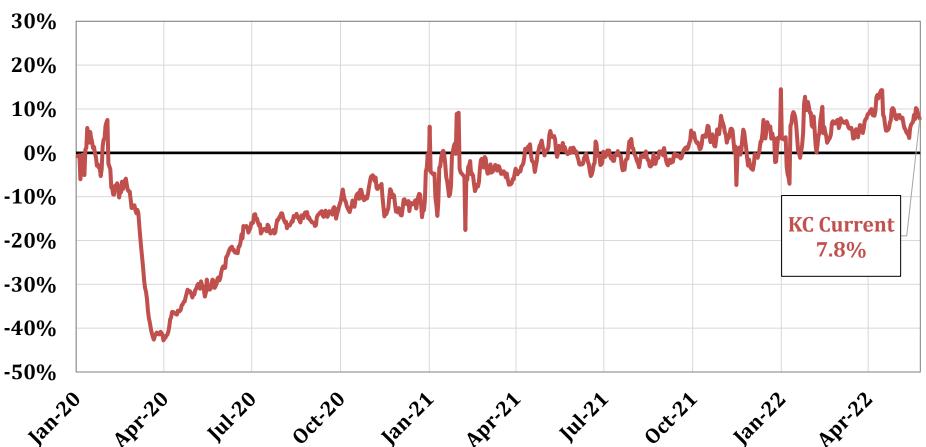


Consumer spending is holding up



Total Spending by All Consumers

Growth in Spending in KC relative to January 2020 Source: Opportunity Insights, based on card transactions from Affinity Solutions

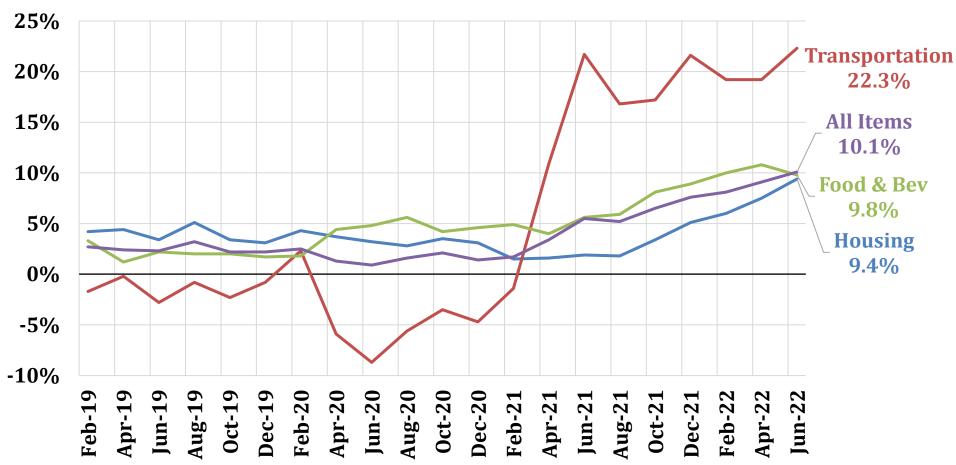


Local inflation still rising so far in 2022-looking for moderation later this year

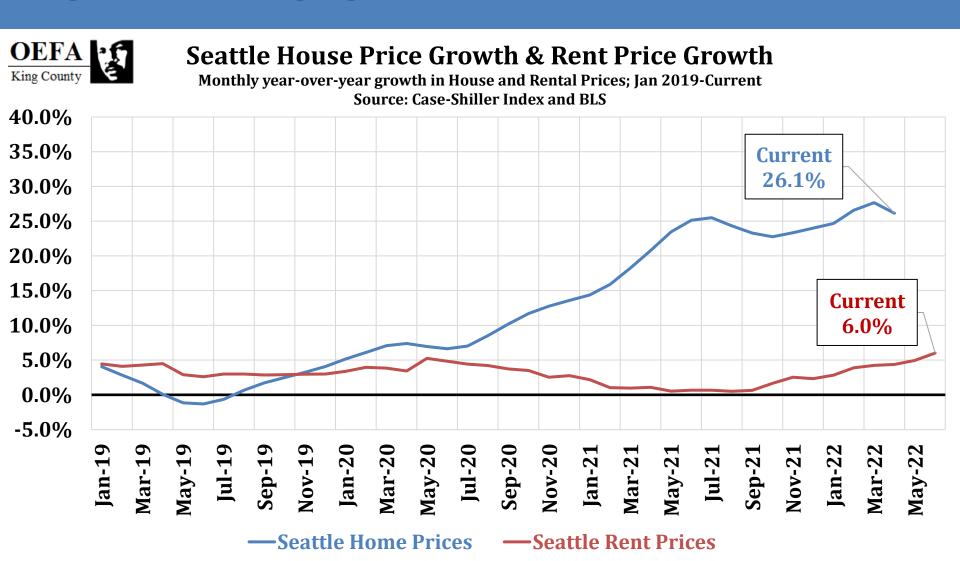


Seattle Inflation: Food, Transportation, and Housing

Year-over-year Growth in STB CPI-U for Food, Housing, and Transportation in Seattle Area Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



House prices have likely peaked as higher mortgage rates impact the market

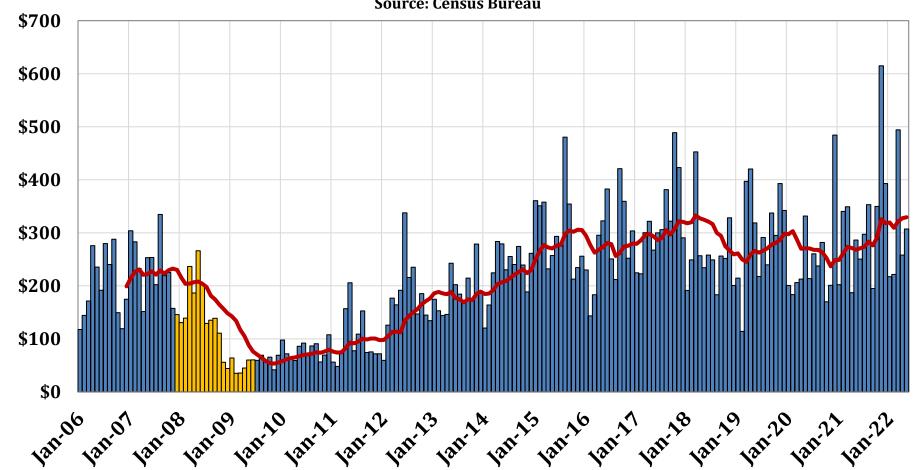


Residential permitting is holding up on continued multi-family strength

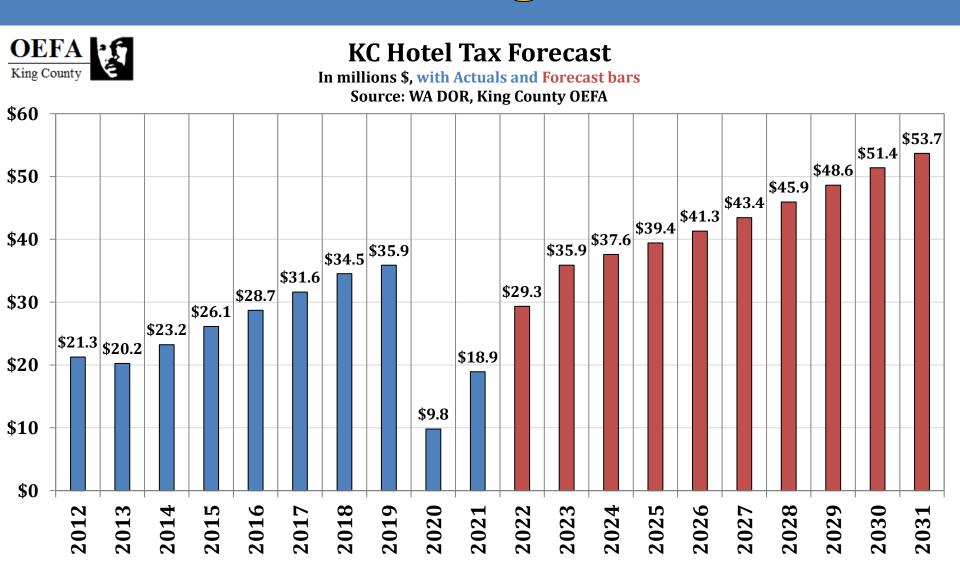


King County Residential Permit Values

Monthly Value of All Permits (in mil\$) Jan. 2006-Current with Rolling Annual Avg.
Source: Census Bureau



Tourism was hit hard during Covid but is recovering in 2022

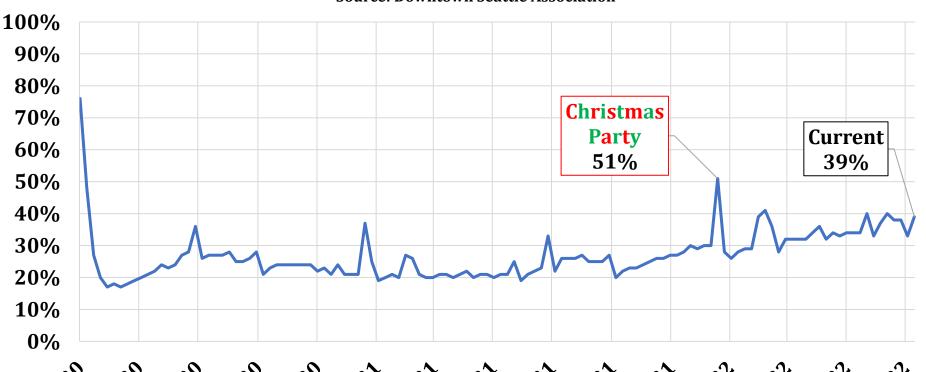


Office recovery in downtown Seattleslow so far



Share of Office Workers Visiting Downtown

Estimated Weekly Percentage; March 2020-Current Source: Downtown Seattle Association



July 2022 Revenue Forecasts

Assumptions:

- (1) 65% Confidence Level 65% chance revenues will come in higher than forecasted (lower for inflation/price forecasts)
- (2) All potential annexation areas are assumed to occur on schedule:

-North Highline	(01-01-26)
-Renton West Hill	(01-01-26)
-Fairwood	(01-01-27)
-Renton East Hill	(01-01-28)
- N. Federal Way/Lakeland South	(01-01-28)

Countywide Assessed Value Forecast

Гах Year	Value	Annual	% Change from	\$ Change from March
	GILLEY VV LGIG 2			

0.00%

0.00%

0.00%

2.83%

-0.81%

-1.26%

-1.52%

-1.62%

-1.93%

-2.15%

-2.27%

-2.39%

\$0

\$0

\$0

\$22,942,406,809

(\$7,031,378,432)

(\$11,477,962,266)

(\$14,646,474,522)

(\$16,425,975,452)

(\$20,623,337,926)

(\$24,242,061,394)

(\$26,995,941,497)

(\$29,892,600,034)

5.91%

2.65%

9.55%

15.29%

3.25%

4.81%

5.13%

5.08%

5.21%

5.10%

5.40%

5.00%

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

\$642,490,492,044

\$659,534,881,337

\$722,527,903,972

\$832,973,230,370

\$860,058,293,244

\$901,453,235,099

\$947,653,922,792

\$995,818,621,117

\$1,047,657,337,004

\$1,101,077,097,811

\$1,160,484,023,446

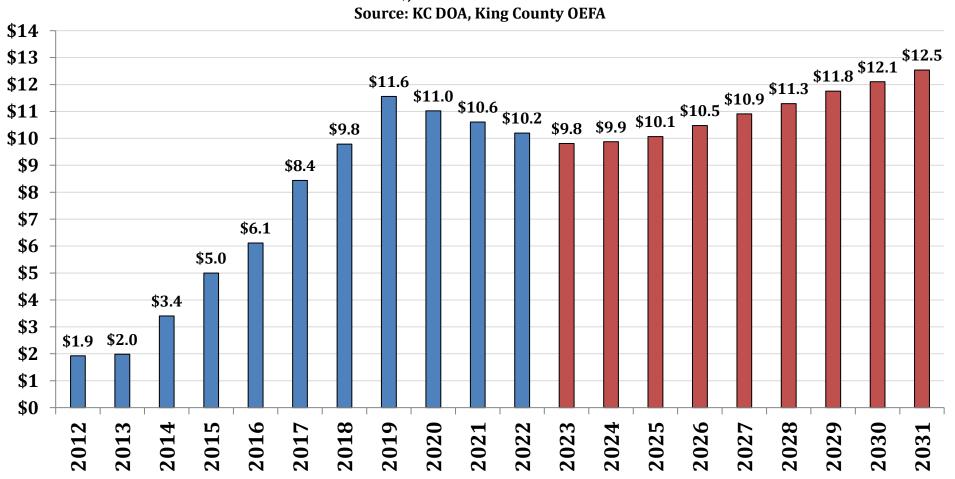
\$1,218,462,663,025

New Construction Forecast

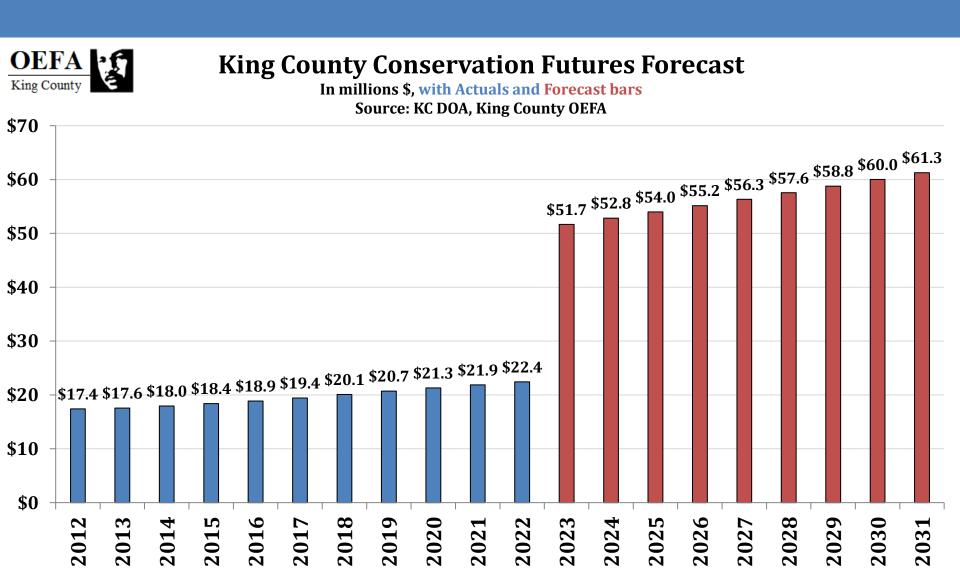


King County New Construction Forecast

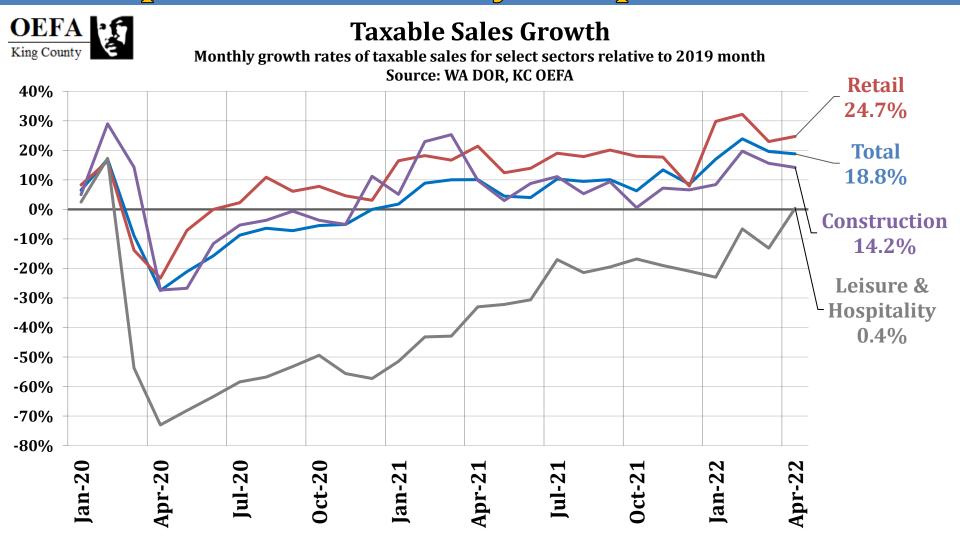
In billions \$, with Actuals and Forecast bars Source: KC DOA, King County OEFA



Conservation Futures Forecast



Taxable sales overall came back in 2021 but leisure and hospitality just reached positive territory in April 2022



King County Taxable Sales Forecast

Tax Year	Value	Annual Growth	% Change from March 2022 Forecast	\$ Change from March 2022 Forecast
7(7/	ung Gounney			

0.00%

0.12%

1.37%

0.63%

-0.11%

-0.66%

-0.86%

-2.08%

-2.35%

-2.37%

-2.14%

-2.17%

-7.53%

16.64%

7.13%

4.05%

4.58%

4.21%

4.56%

4.31%

4.86%

4.74%

4.97%

4.56%

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

\$70,728,682,615

\$82,495,306,590

\$88,374,857,819

\$91,952,938,450

\$96,163,139,650

\$100,216,003,150

\$104,790,037,358

\$109,302,308,834

\$114,617,283,852

\$120,045,074,934

\$126,012,542,377

\$131,764,719,363

\$0

\$95,306,590

\$1,192,495,015

\$576,002,614

(\$109,793,848)

(\$661,819,653)

(\$908,278,459)

(\$2,323,978,983)

(\$2,764,148,588)

(\$2,918,850,527)

(\$2,754,534,980)

(\$2,918,338,914)

King County Local & Ontion

1.84%

1.58%

0.36%

-0.66%

-1.03%

-2.41%

-2.86%

-3.35%

-2.58%

-2.95%

\$2,974,242

\$2,624,031

\$626,109

(\$1,201,279)

(\$1,900,809)

(\$4,626,572)

(\$5,639,073)

(\$6,956,764)

(\$5,572,737)

(\$6,696,829)

Sales Tax Forecast						
Tax Year	Value	Annual Growth	% Change from March 2022 Forecast	\$ Change from March 2022 Forecast		
2020	\$132,079,220	-4.04%	0.00%	\$0		
2021	\$155,146,050	17.46%	0.00%	\$0		

6.33%

2.13%

4.09%

3.72%

0.21%

2.78%

2.29%

4.73%

4.99%

4.56%

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

\$164,961,862

\$168,483,723

\$175,372,602

\$181,903,621

\$182,280,226

\$187,342,767

\$191,639,361

\$200,711,266

\$210,731,909

\$220,346,006

State law on penalties and interest for

Tax Year	Value	Annual Growth	% Change from March 2022 Forecast	\$ Change from March 2022 Forecast
	impacting	genera	al fund rev	renues
QLE	elinquent pr	operty	y taxes has	s changed

0.00%

0.00%

-12.39%

-24.98%

-29.46%

-29.49%

-29.63%

-29.88%

-29.99%

-30.21%

-30.35%

-30.39%

\$0

(\$0)

(\$3,236,330)

(\$6,059,583)

(\$6,949,629)

(\$7,059,439)

(\$7,211,318)

(\$7,406,779)

(\$7,588,737)

(\$7,794,688)

(\$7,924,889)

(\$8,004,923)

-4.19%

37.67%

-18.42%

-20.50%

-8.53%

1.40%

1.47%

1.50%

1.90%

1.68%

0.98%

0.83%

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

2030

2031

\$20,379,665

\$28,056,272

\$22,886,923

\$18,195,168

\$16,643,525

\$16,876,300

\$17,124,966

\$17,381,820

\$17,712,219

\$18,010,603

\$18,186,466

\$18,337,106

Estimated selected revenue impacts from recession scenarios

	2022-2024 Revenue Impacts-Selected Recessions					
		65% CI				
		(Base)	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
		Revenue	Reduction	Reduction	Reduction	Reduction
		Forecast	(Modest	(Modest	(More Severe	(More Severe
	Revenue Item	(2022-2024)	Recession,\$)	Recession,%)	Recession,\$)	Recession,%)
1	Local and Option	\$509 M	\$9M-\$21M	2%-4%	36M-\$42M	7%-9%
2	Metro	\$2.48B	\$46M-\$101M	2%-4%	\$170M-\$210M	7%-9%
3	MIDD	\$271 M	\$5M-\$11M	2%-4%	\$18M-\$22M	7%-9%
4	CJ	\$55M	\$1M-\$2M	2%-4%	\$3M-\$5M	6%-9%
5	нтн	\$205M	\$4M-\$8M	2%-4%	\$14M-\$18M	7%-9%
6	KC Hotel	\$103M	\$2M-\$4M	2%-4%	\$5M-\$6M	5%-6%
7	KC Car Rental	\$14M	\$0.2M-\$0.4M	1%-3%	\$1M-\$1.5M	7%-11%

<u>Note</u>: The modest recession is based on a pessimistic scenario supplied by our vendor (Global Insight) and the 1990-1991 recession taxable sales growth rates. The more severe recession uses growth rates from the 2001 recession.

King County Office of Economic and Financial Analysis

http://www.kingcounty.gov/independent/forecasting.aspx