

REGIONAL ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT  
FEBRUARY 7, 2019 IN LYNWOOD,  
WA

ALEXANDER RIST, ECONOMIST  
KING COUNTY, SOLID WASTE  
DIVISION

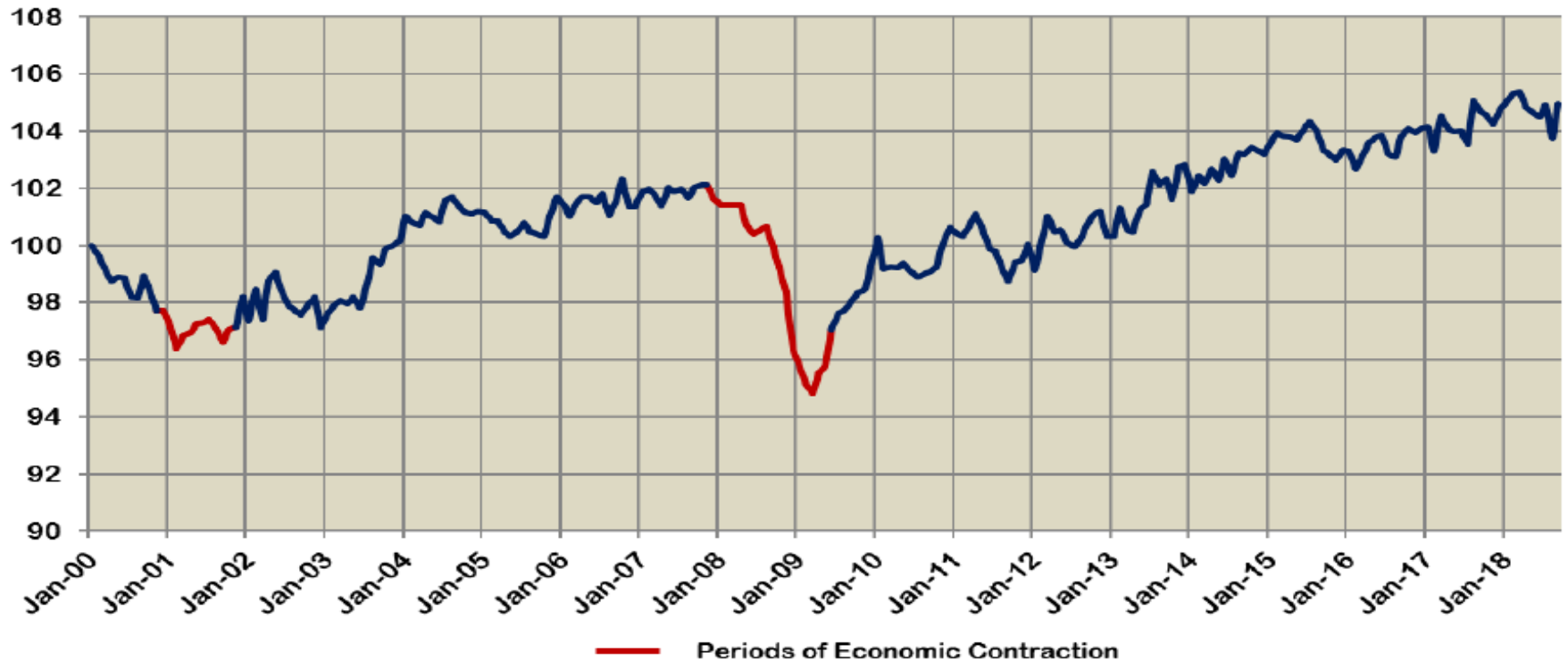
A series of white lines of varying lengths and angles, located in the bottom right corner of the slide, creating a modern, abstract graphic element.

- ▶ Regional economy – beyond Amazon
  - ▶ Microsoft, Boeing, Blue Origin, google, Construction
- ▶ Labor Market, Robots
- ▶ Environment

OVERVIEW

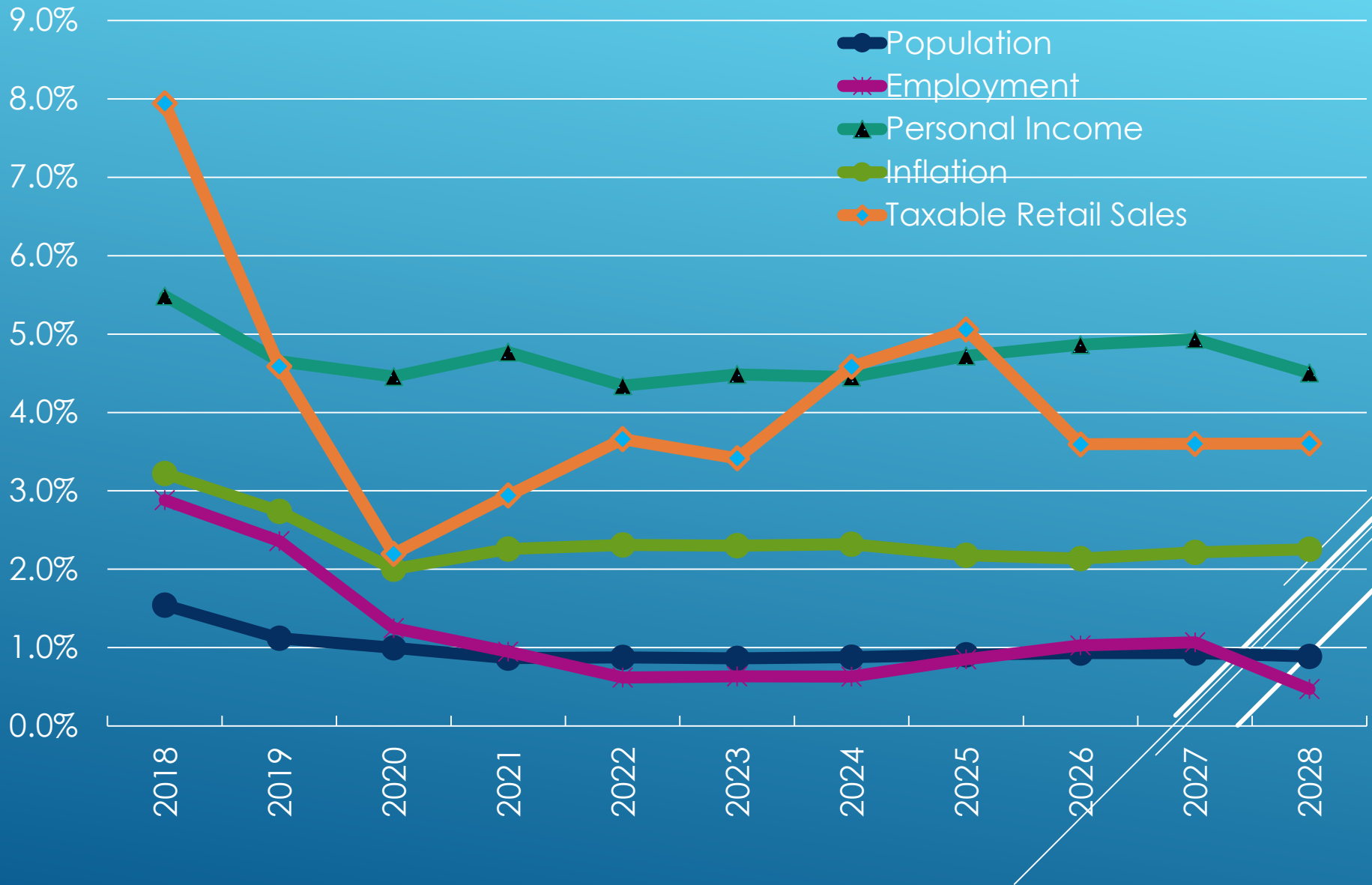
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## King County Index of Leading Indicators (Index Base = January 2000)



LEADING INDICATOR FOR THE  
REGIONAL ECONOMY – KING  
COUNTY

# King County Growth Rate Econ Components



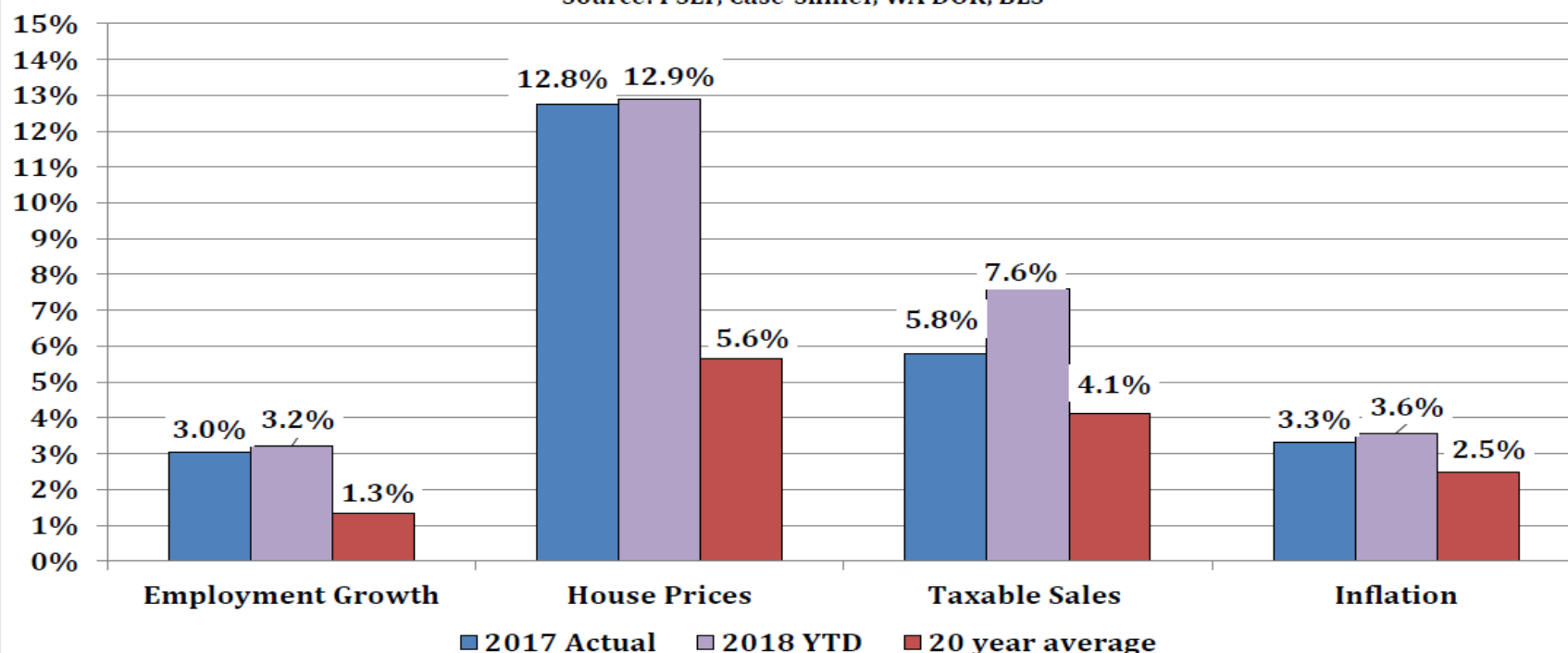
# The King County indicators were strong in 2017 and are holding up thus far in 2018



## King County Economic Indicators

2017 actuals and 2018 YTD vs. 20 year average

Source: PSEF, Case-Shiller, WA DOR, BLS



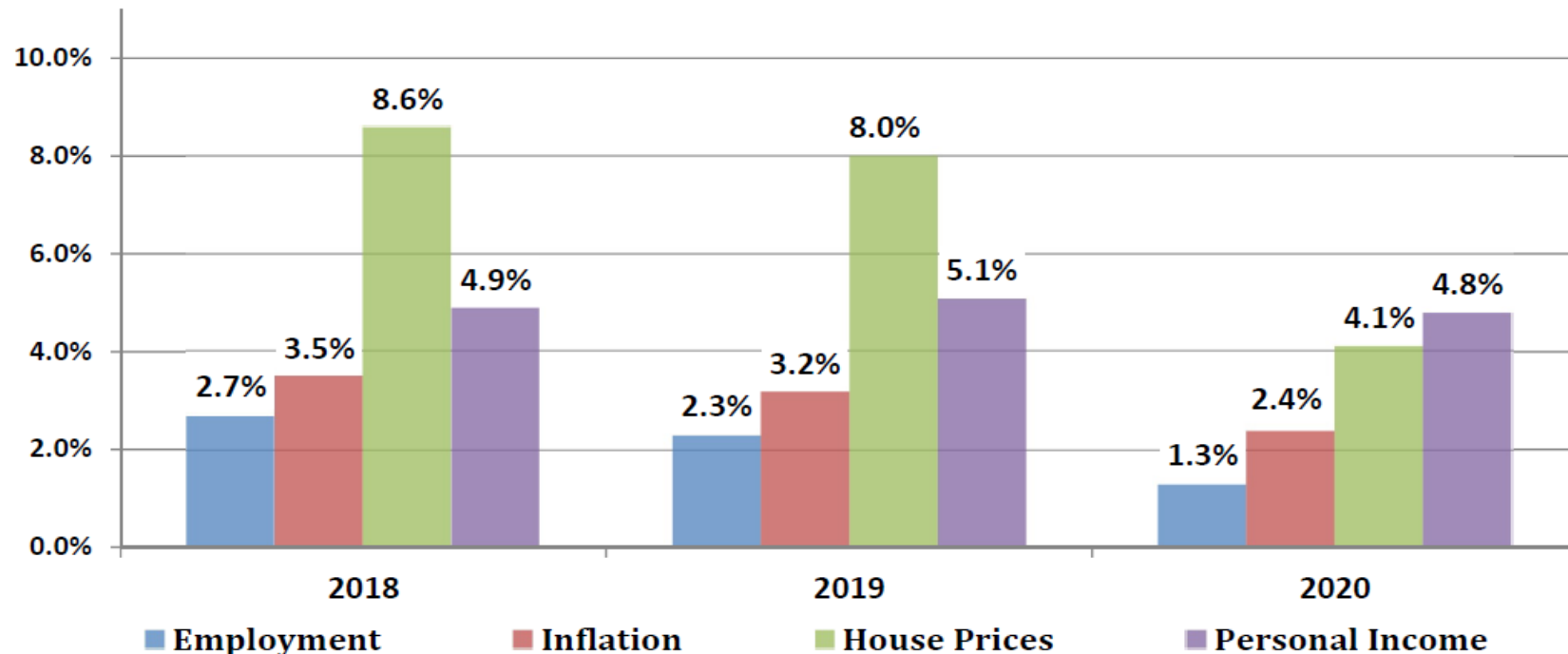
# The KC forecast for 2018-2020 calls for growth but at a reduced pace



## Employment, Inflation, Housing & Income

Forecast 2018-2020

Source: Q3 2018 King County Forecast Model



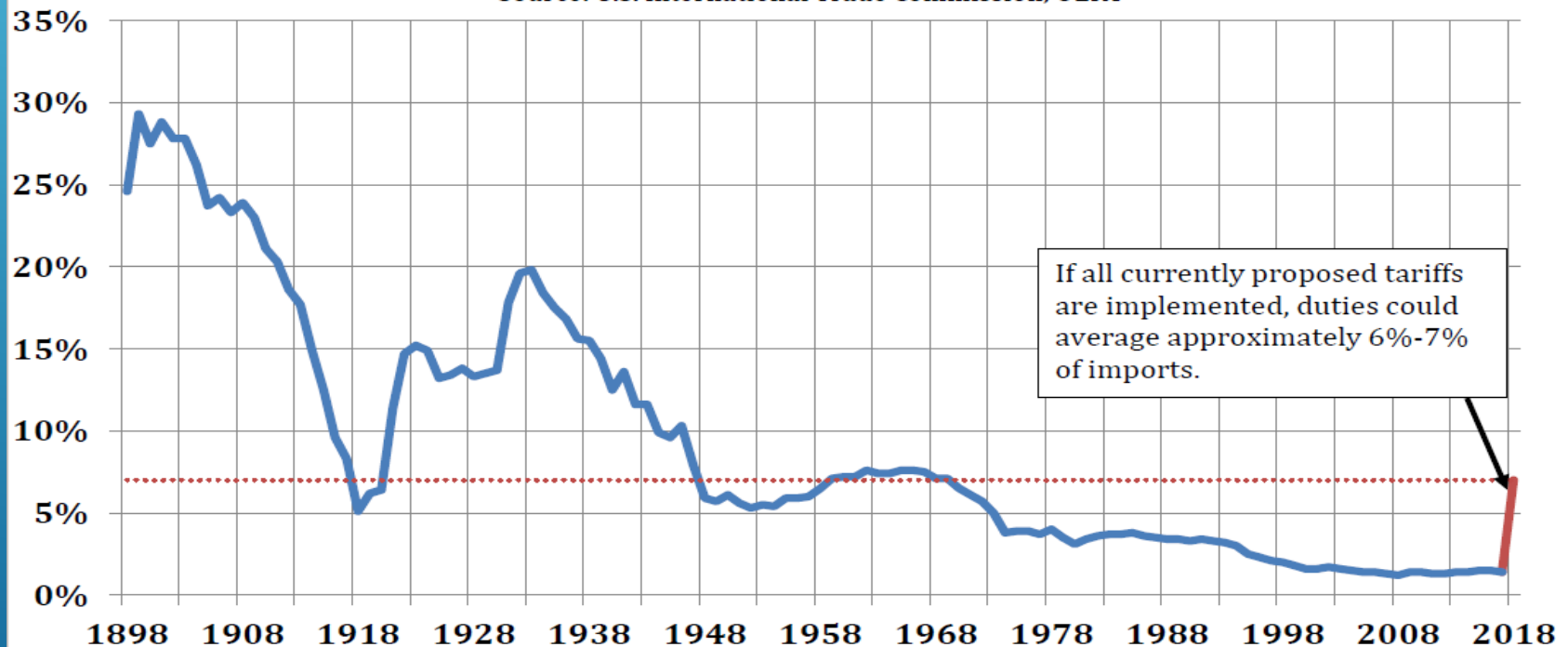
# Tariffs cloud the global growth picture...return to the 1960s?



## Import Tariffs

Duties Collected/Total Imports, 1898-2017 Actual, 2018 Forecast

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission, OEFA



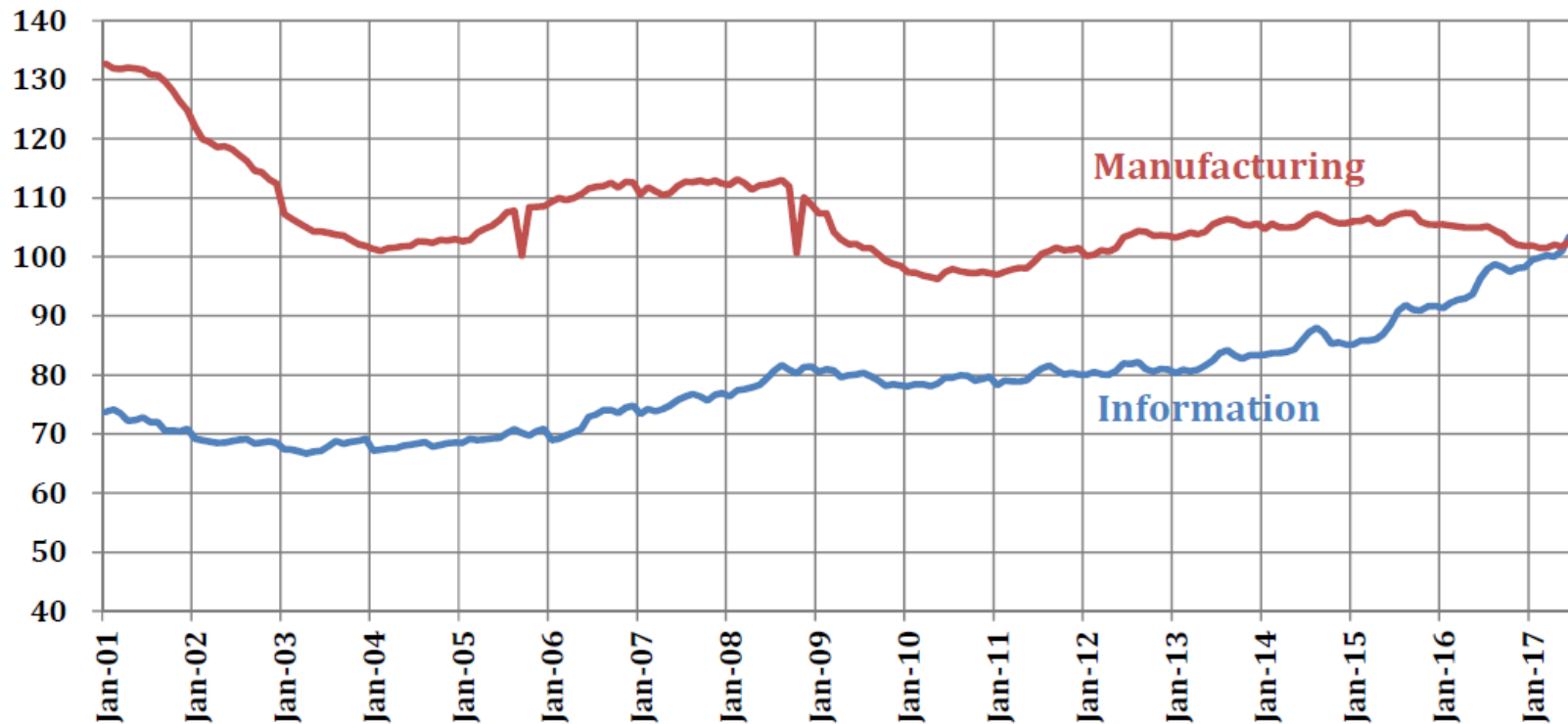
# Information employment overtook manufacturing for the first time in 2017



## King County Manufacturing and Information Employment

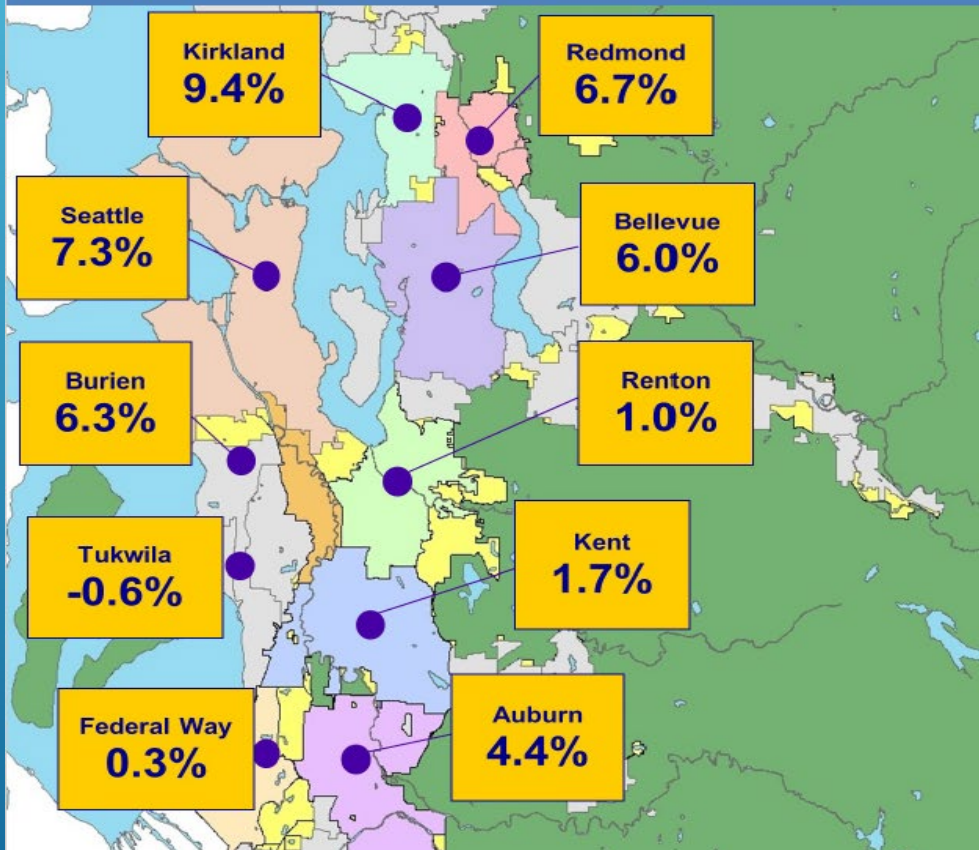
Manufacturing and Information jobs in thousands

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics





# Taxable sales growth was variable around the County in 2017



## 2017 Taxable Sales from select KC cities

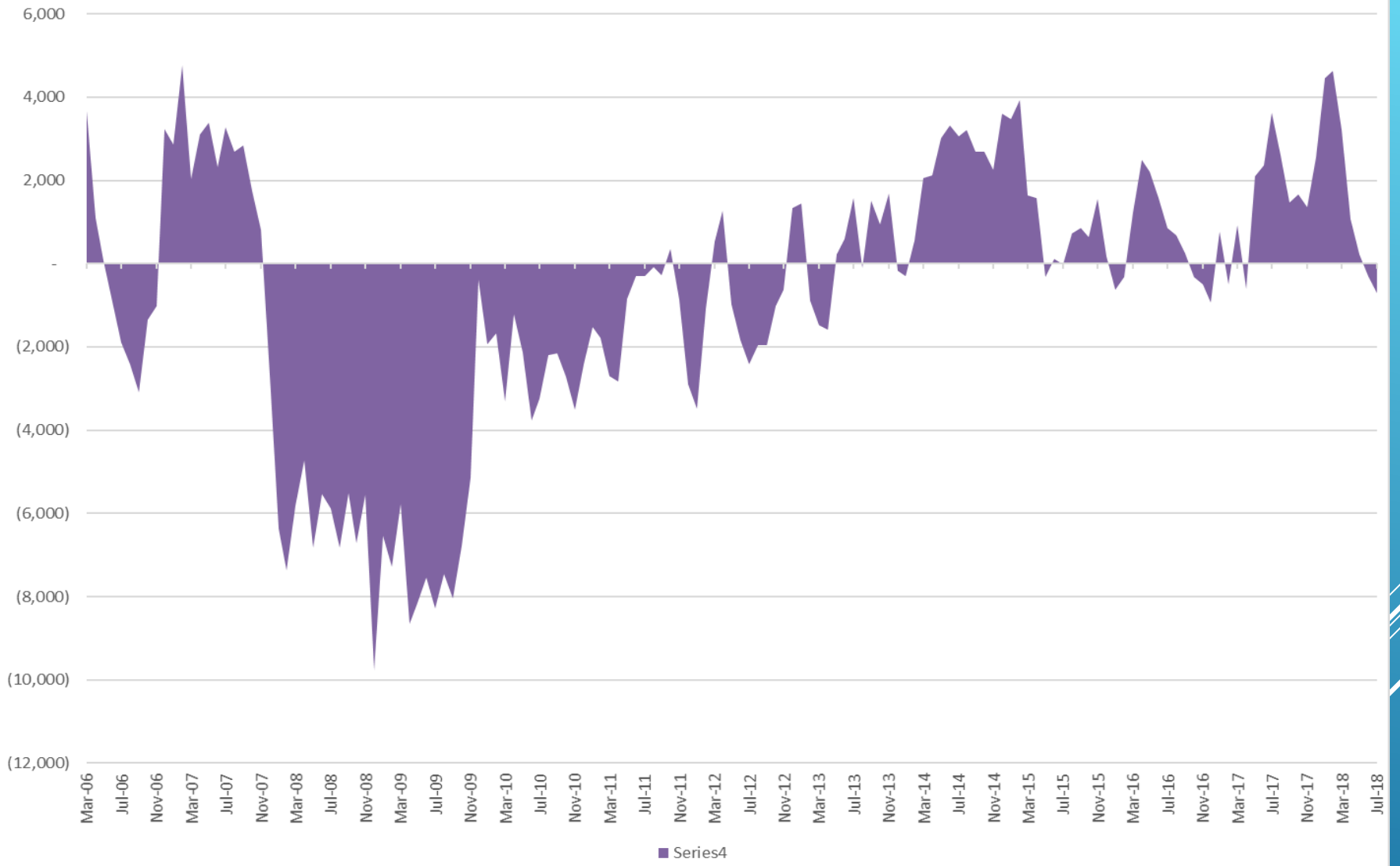
- Strong growth in the north and east
- South growing slowly (or contracting!)

Source: WA DOR Taxable Retail Sales DB

- ▶ We reached peak economic activity (2016)– measured in additional jobs
- ▶ About 24-36 months after peak we experienced recessions on the past cycles.
- ▶ A recession is possible – later. I expect the next recession around 2020/21. We are at the tail-end of the recovery from the 2009 recession.
- ▶ Financial markets could get jolted by any unexpected event or a too speedy monetary tightening. Credit is tightening and from there the cycle goes down.
- ▶ Check interest rates increases. Leverage will get more expensive.
- ▶ Morgan Stanley makes a US - recession call for a “shallow recession” for the time past 2018. A 20-25% drop in stock markets is expected (1/4/2018).
- ▶ Governor Brown, CA warns of recession in the near future.

## RECESSION WATCH PUGET SOUND REGION

Disposable Tons - Moving Averages



# CONCLUSIONS FOR KING COUNTY BASED ON ECONOMIC DATA

- ✓ **No Recession in the very near future (2018/19)– we keep growing at a rate exceeding the national growth rate. Microsoft campus construction, Light rail construction (and hopefully more infrastructure spending) will keep region afloat**
- ✓ **Factors** working against the growth/boom story: **Interest rate increases**, Car and student loans, (Trade)- Policies out of DC, Middle East, Asian political developments (N-Korea), business cycle dynamics (inverted yield curve).

# SALARIES: SEATTLE AND REST OF USA

(DATA 08/2018 BY GLASSDOOR.COM)

Area	Median Base Pay	YoY %
<i>U.S. National</i>	\$52,461	2.4%
San Francisco	\$69,887	3.2%
Los Angeles	\$61,137	2.6%
Philadelphia	\$55,859	2.5%
New York City	\$62,338	2.5%
Atlanta	\$54,237	2.4%
Seattle	\$61,929	2.3%
Chicago	\$56,636	2.3%
Boston	\$59,712	1.7%
Houston	\$55,481	1.6%
Washington DC	\$59,990	1.3%

- ▶ **Company culture** is a **top factor** driving people to move, more so than salary, the study finds.
- ▶ A company with a 1-star higher overall Glassdoor rating is **six times** more likely to attract a candidate than a company that's offering \$10,000 more in salary, but has a lower culture rating. Salary can help entice workers to move from other cities, but at a much smaller percentage. An extra \$10,000 higher base salary predicts applicants are only half a percentage point more likely to move.

## LABOR MARKET: FACTORS FOR MOVING



# ROBOTICS

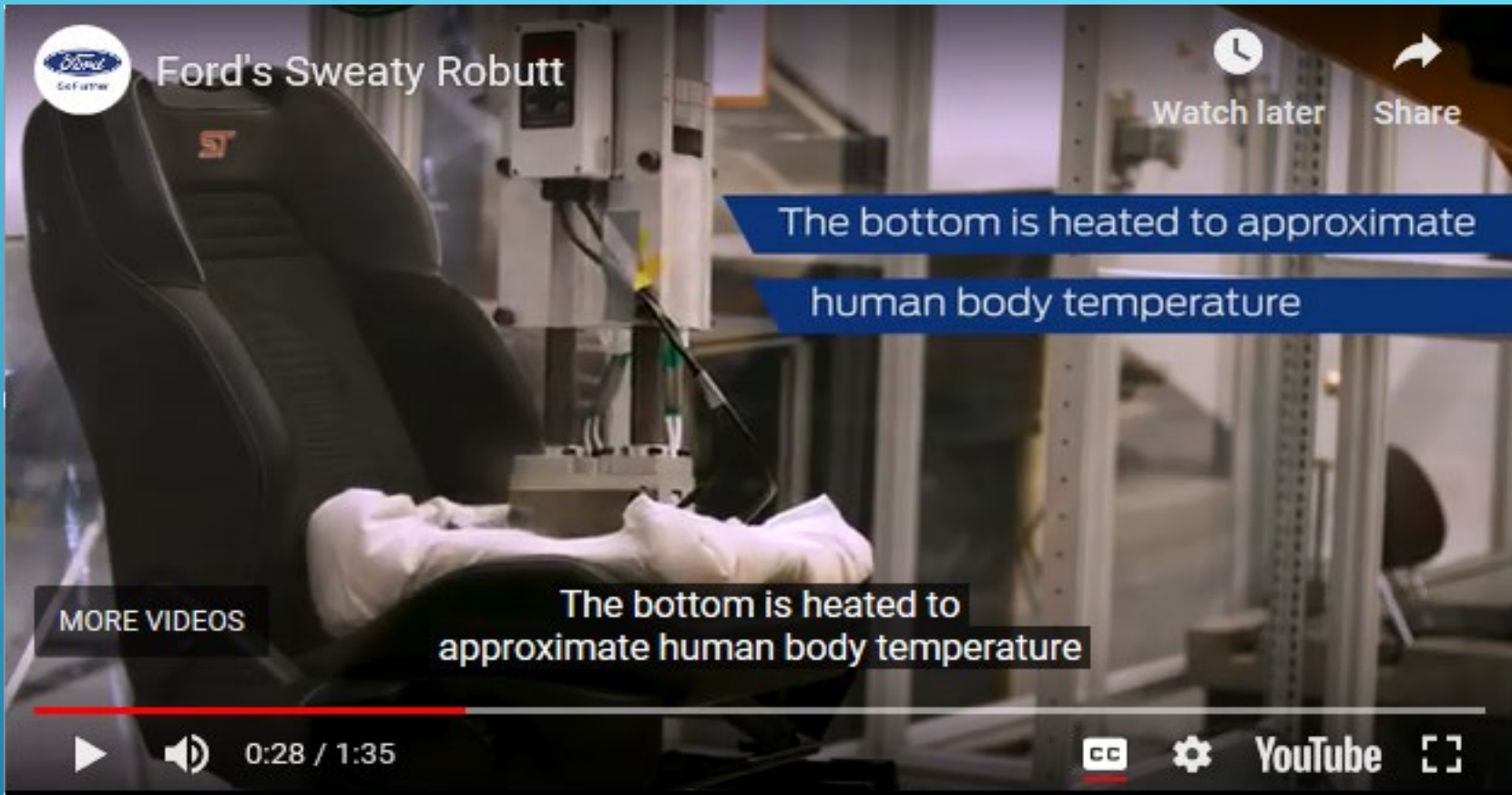
## SAM100 – SEMI AUTOMATIC MASON





# ROBOTS AND OUR FUTURE – 3 D PRINTED HOUSE






# FORD TESTING CAR SEAT WITH ROBUTT

- ▶ Robots and Artificial Intelligence (AI) will shape labor markets in the years to come
- ▶ Certain tasks will be taken over by robots/AI and will redefine a job (semi-automatic mason).
- ▶ Job replacement example: Legal compliance (lawyers) in banks are being replaced by machine learning applications

## WHAT TO EXPECT IN THE FUTURE?

Not jobs will be replaced but some specific tasks within jobs. Consequence: Price drops – demand rises for those tasks/jobs.

A series of white diagonal lines of varying lengths and thicknesses, located in the bottom right corner of the slide, creating a modern, abstract graphic element.

“By embracing the highest green-building standards in the nation, we are taking action to meet our goal of cutting in half the climate impact of County operations. At the same time, we will save money on the energy needed to operate our facilities.”

EXECUTIVE DOW  
CONSTANTINE



- ▶ Platinum goal for Scorecard projects
- ▶ Minimum Performance Requirements
  - ▶ Meet SCAP and Energy Plan requirements for emission and energy reductions
  - ▶ 80% C&D diversion rate by 2016, 85% C&D diversion rate by 2025
    - ▶ In 2015 we reached 84% Recycling Rate for Construction and Demolition Waste
  - ▶ Use of King County Stormwater Design Manual
- ▶ Green building reporting
- ▶ LCCA
- ▶ Green O&M
- ▶ Ecocharrette

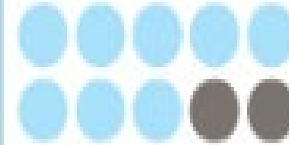
GREEN BUILDING ORDINANCE  
17709

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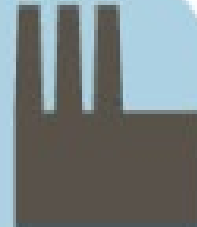
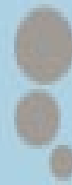


1.

Reduce countywide  
carbon pollution by



**80%**  
by 2050



# 2015 STRATEGIC CLIMATE ACTION PLAN





Petal  
Certificati  
on



LIVING  
BUILDING  
CHALLENGE

**SCAP Priority Action: By 2020,  
build/develop/sponsor 10 Net Zero Energy or  
Living Building Challenge projects.**

- **15 Projects** have been identified
- **5 Registered Projects**
- **6 divisions:** Parks, WTD, Transit, SWD, DCHS, KCIA
- **Project types:** Office/Workshop, industrial, affordable housing, infrastructure, classroom, comfort station, bus station

- ▶ Questions?
- ▶ Answers....

THE END

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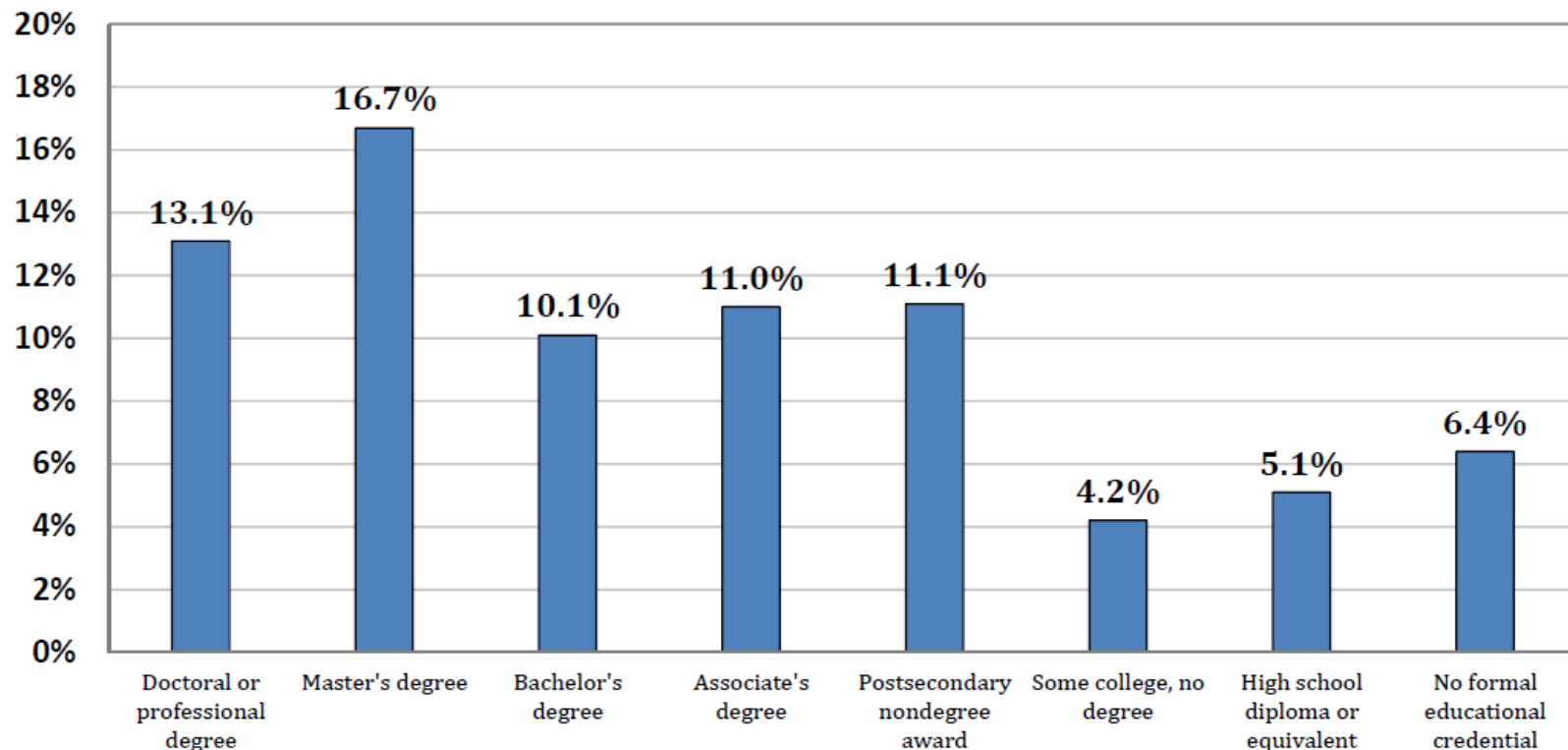
# From 2016-2026, U.S. job growth will be highest amongst those with advanced degrees, but...



## U.S. Occupational Growth by Educational Attainment

Forecasted employment growth by education from 2016-2026

Source: BLS





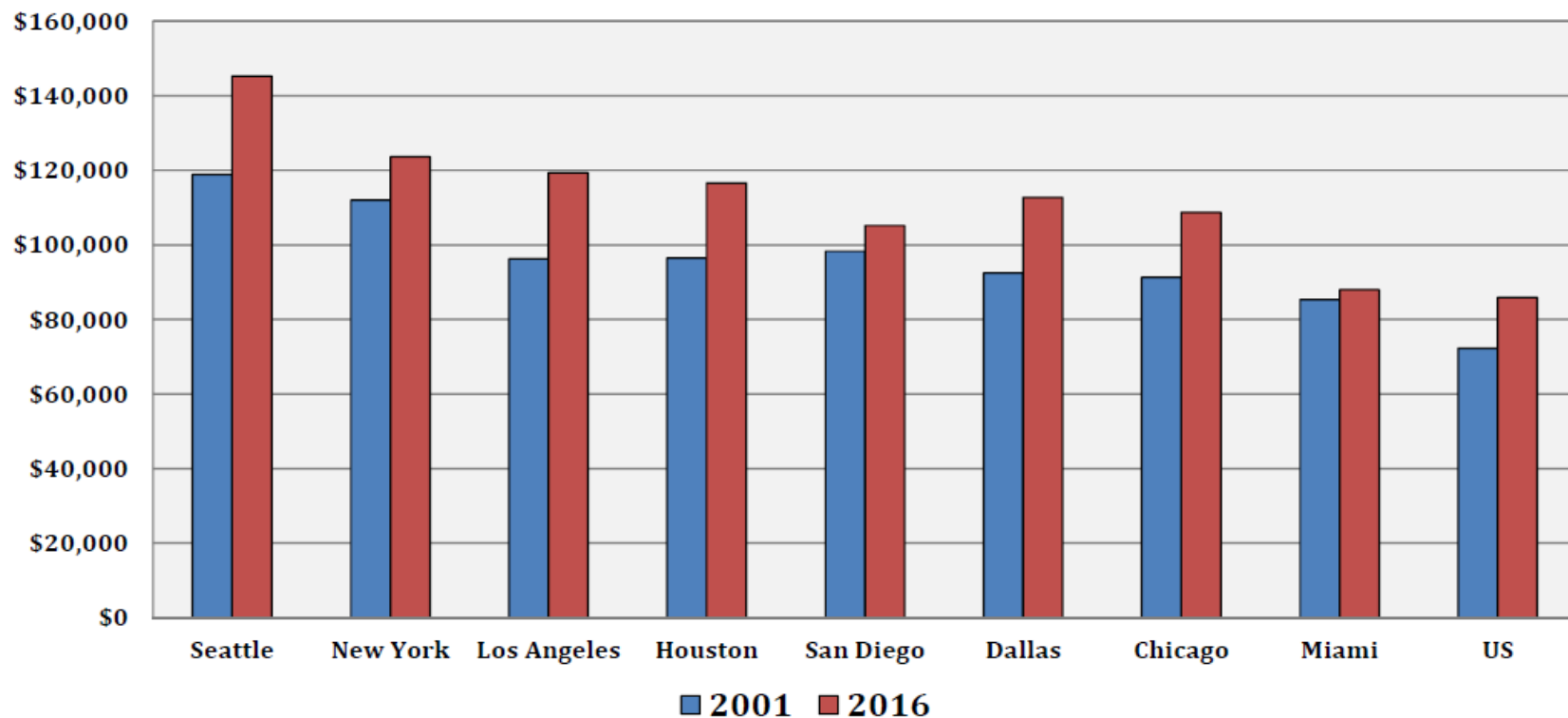
# Likely reflecting the productivity of local workers



## Real Output per Worker by MSA

2016 values adjusted using MSA specific CPI-U

Source: BEA, BLS



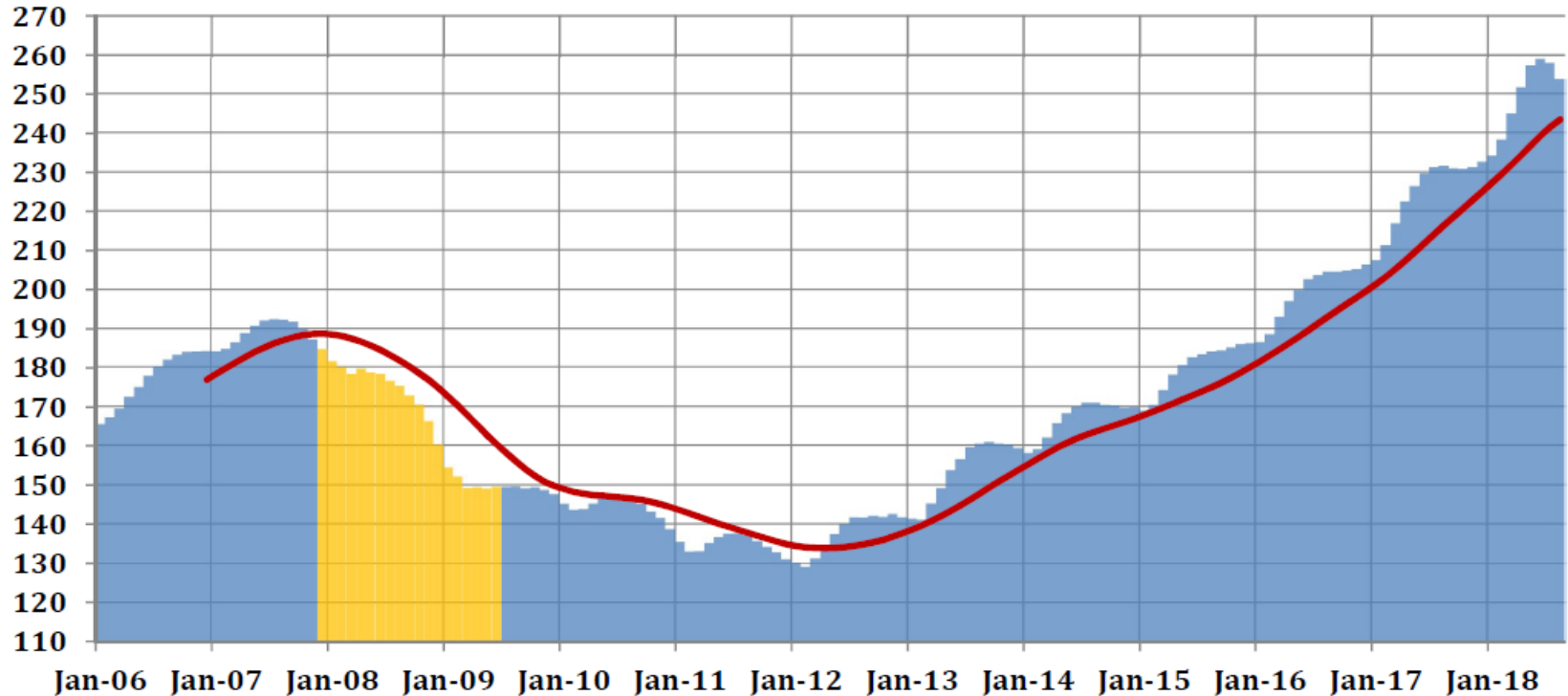
# Seattle area home prices reach new highs, though they have slowed of late



## Seattle Case-Shiller Index

with recession bars and rolling annual average line

Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices



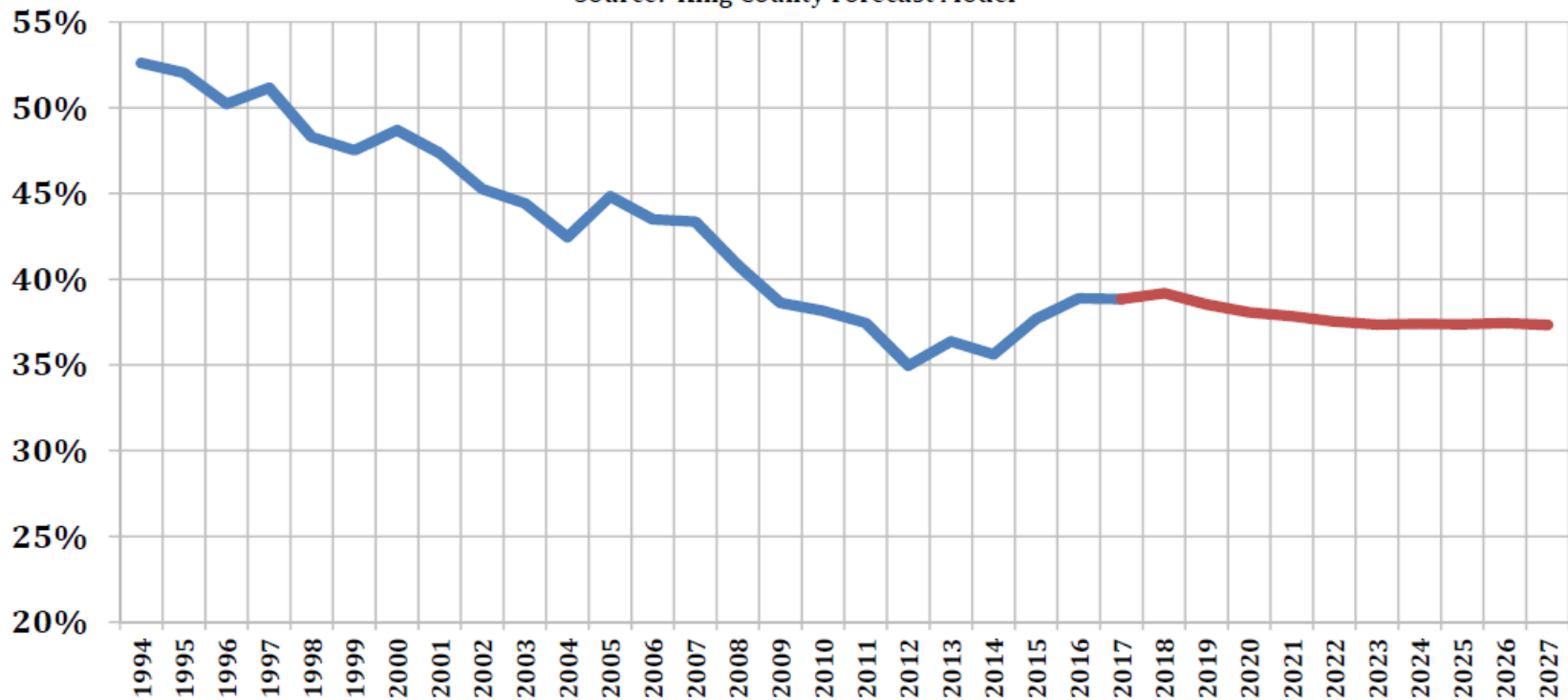
# Tax Revenue-Taxable Sales to Income Ratio Falling



## King County Taxable Sales to Income Ratio

Annual data, **Actual** (line), **Forecast** (line)

Source: King County Forecast Model



# US manufacturing boosted by energy, investment & technology

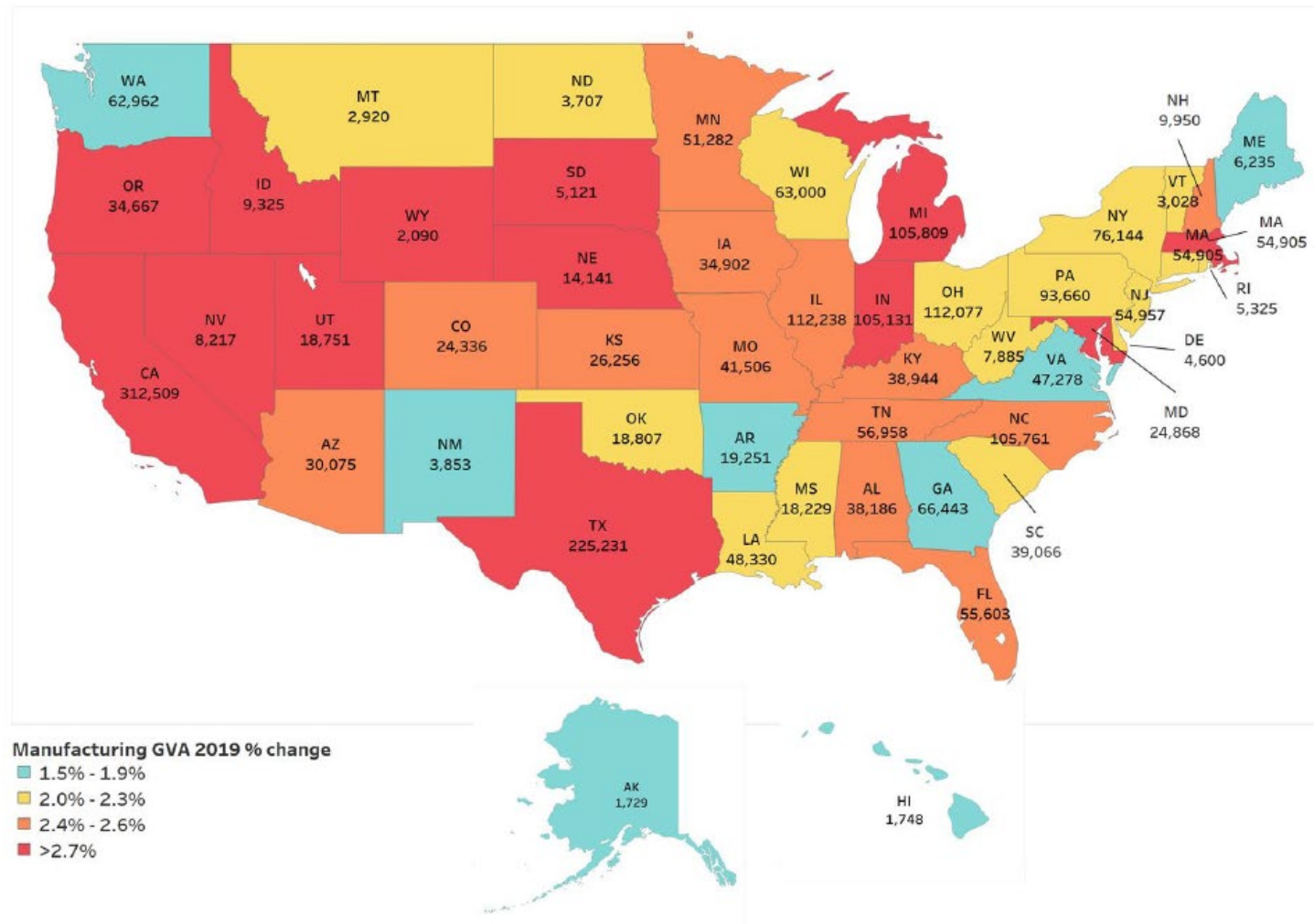
## US - Top 12 Fastest Growing out of 254 Granular Industries

(2019 Real Gross Output Growth Forecast)

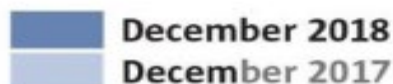
NAICS Code		Annual Growth (%)
211111C	Crude oil extraction	9.2
51913	Internet publishing, broadcasting & web search portals	8.8
33313	Mining and oil and gas field machinery	8.5
32512	Industrial gases	8.0
211112	Natural gas liquid extraction	7.7
32513	Synthetic dyes & pigment	7.3
5174, 5719	Satellite broadcasting, telecom resellers, & all other	6.9
33612	Heavy duty trucks	6.9
51121	Software publishers	6.9
33422	Broadcast and wireless communications equipment	6.8
5182	Data processing, hosting & related services	6.5
211111G	Natural gas extraction	6.2

Source: Oxford Economics

# What is the location of fastest manufacturing growth?



# December home sales in King County



Closed sales*	Percentage change	Median prices*	Percentage change
<b>Seattle</b> 	<b>-21.7%</b>	<b>Seattle</b> 	<b>1.9%</b>
<b>Eastside</b> 	<b>-18.3%</b>	<b>Eastside</b> 	<b>-3.1%</b>
<b>North King County**</b> 	<b>-26.3%</b>	<b>North King County**</b> 	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Southwest King County***</b> 	<b>-14.1%</b>	<b>Southwest King County***</b> 	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Southeast King County****</b> 	<b>-15.8%</b>	<b>Southeast King County****</b> 	<b>1.1%</b>

\* Not including Vashon Island

\*\* Shoreline, Lake Forest Park, Kenmore

\*\*\* Burien, Tukwila, Des Moines, Normandy Park, SeaTac, Federal Way, Kent (west)

\*\*\*\* Renton, Kent (east), Auburn, Maple Valley, Black Diamond, Enumclaw

Source: Northwest Multiple Listing Service

THE SEATTLE TIMES

# Washington Exports to China

Leading exports to China, 2017 and as share (%) of total WA product exports

Product	Exports to China (mils \$)	Share of All Markets
Civilian Aircraft, Engines, And Parts	\$10,435.7	25.1%
Wood In The Rough, Stripped Or Not Of Sapwood Etc	\$363.0	19.3%
Medical, Surgical, Dental Or Vet Inst, No Elec, Pt	\$303.5	19.6%
Wheat And Meslin	\$248.4	22.3%
Copper Ores And Concentrates	\$139.0	17.3%
Chemical Woodpulp, Dissolving Grades	\$119.2	15.2%
Apricots, Cherries, Peaches, Plums & Sloes, Fresh	\$105.1	13.7%
Rutabagas, Hay, Clover & Other Forage Products	\$103.9	14.6%
Fish, Frozen (no Fish Fillets Or Other Fish Meat)	\$89.7	17.7%
Grain Sorghum	\$89.0	17.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, 2018; St. Louis Federal Reserve, 2018; Community Attributes Inc., 2018.

- Leading products, after removing those only consolidated in state but not produced here (e.g., soybeans) or with minimal value-added (e.g., cars).
- More than a quarter of aircraft sales to China in 2017.



# Current Situation

Value of Imports	Additional Duty	Status	Number of Products	China's Actions
\$48 billion	25% for steel, 10% for aluminum	June 1		Reciprocal tariffs on 128 products
\$34 billion	25%	Imposed July 6	818	Reciprocal tariffs on 545 products
\$16 billion	25%	Imposed August 23	279	Reciprocal tariffs on 333 products
\$200 billion	10% (25% beginning January 1, 2019)	Took effect September 24	6,031	Tariffs of 5-10% on 5,207 products worth \$60 billion and non-tariff actions

- U.S. has now imposed tariffs on 7,128 Chinese products.
- China has imposed retaliatory tariffs on 6,213 products.
- Chinese government imposed tariffs on goods worth 6% of all U.S. exports.



Table 1

**Real income measures, per capita and per household, in the USA: annual percentage rates of growth, 1959–2007**

	1959–1972	1972–1982	1982–1989	1989–2000	2000–2004	2004–2007	1959–2007
<b>Deflated by CPI-U</b>							
1. Median CDI	1.22	-0.29	2.16	0.88	0.62	0.16	0.85
2. Median PFI	1.55	-0.38	2.16	1.00	0.69	0.65	0.98
3. Median LIMEW	0.36	-0.68	2.82	0.93	0.96	0.22	0.67
4. Equivalent median LIMEW	0.94	-0.13	3.22	0.97	0.84	0.42	1.01
5. Mean LIMEW	0.53	-0.41	2.87	1.90	0.22	0.73	0.97
6. Equivalent mean LIMEW	1.11	0.14	3.27	1.94	0.10	0.93	1.31
<b>Deflated by GDP or PCE deflator</b>							
7. Equivalent mean LIMEW (deflated by GDP deflator)	1.02	1.26	3.64	2.74	0.25	0.94	1.76
8. Equivalent mean LIMEW (deflated by PCE deflator)	1.35	1.16	3.25	2.55	0.47	1.29	1.77
9. GDP per capita	2.73	1.34	3.37	2.03	1.26	1.58	2.18
<b>Memo items</b>							
10. CPI-U deflator less GDP deflator	-0.09	1.12	0.37	0.80	0.14	0.00	0.45
11. PCE deflator less GDP deflator	-0.32	0.10	0.39	0.19	-0.22	-0.36	-0.01
12. CPI-U deflator less PCE deflator	0.23	1.02	-0.02	0.61	0.37	0.36	0.46

**Notes:**

CDI: Comprehensive Disposable Income. CDI equals LIMEW less the value of household production and public individual consumption, per household.

PFI: Post Fiscal Income. PFI equals LIMEW less the value of household production, per household.

LIMEW: Levy Institute Measure of Economic Well-Being, which is income less taxes plus cash and non-cash benefits plus individual public consumption plus household production, with property income valued on an annuity basis, per household.

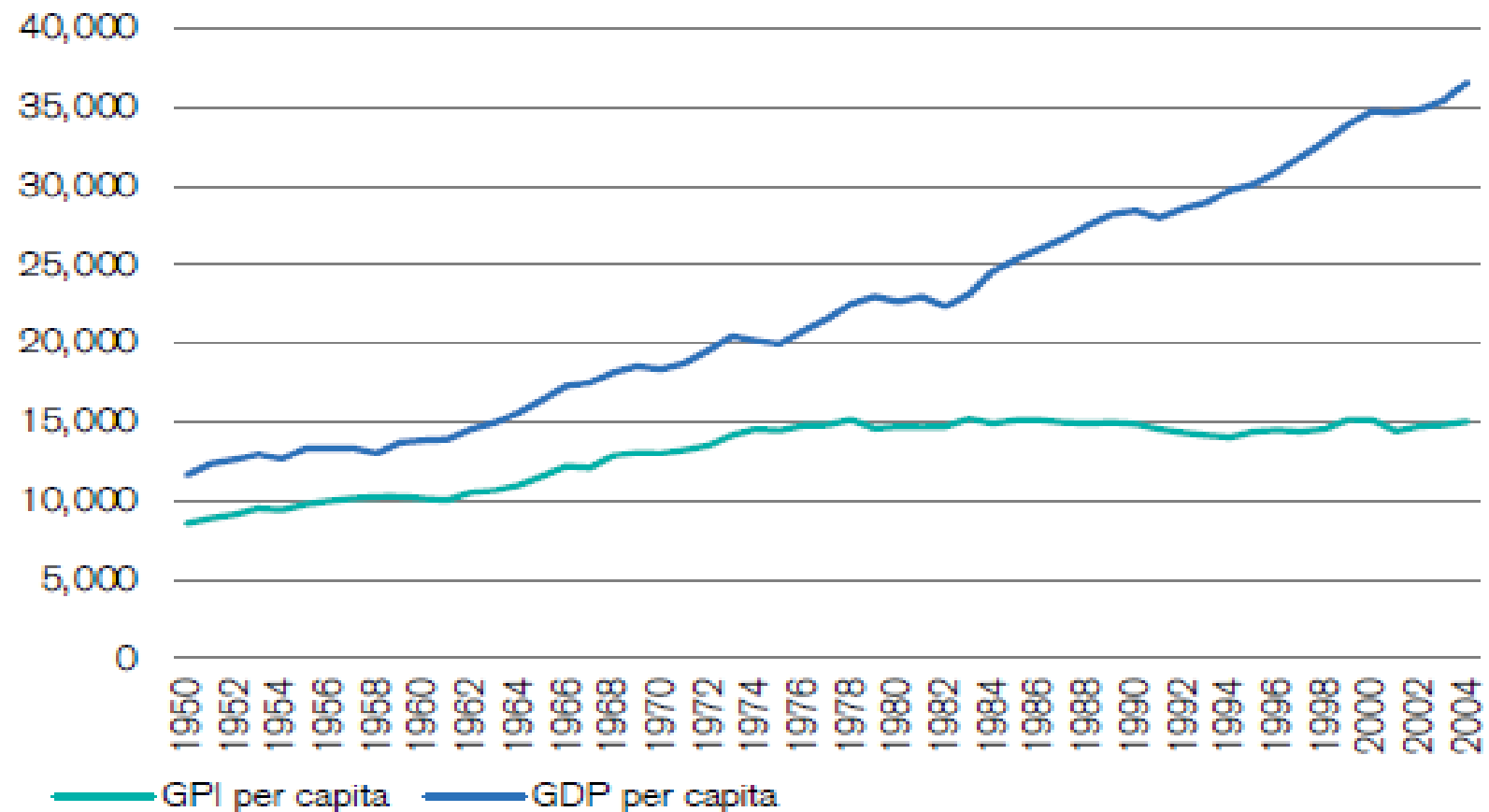
Equivalent median LIMEW: median LIMEW per equivalent household, i.e. after adjusting for household size and composition.

Equivalent mean LIMEW: calculated as growth of equivalent median LIMEW plus growth of mean LIMEW minus growth of median LIMEW.

In lines 1–6, the deflator is the CPI-U. GDP per capita (line 9) is deflated by the GDP deflator.

Figure 1

### Real GDP and GPI per capita, 1950–2004 (in 2000 USD)



Sources: Talberth, J., Cobb, C. W., & Slattery, N. (2007). *The Genuine Progress Indicator, 2006: A tool for sustainable development. Redefining progress*

## Top 10 happiest countries in the world, 2015-17

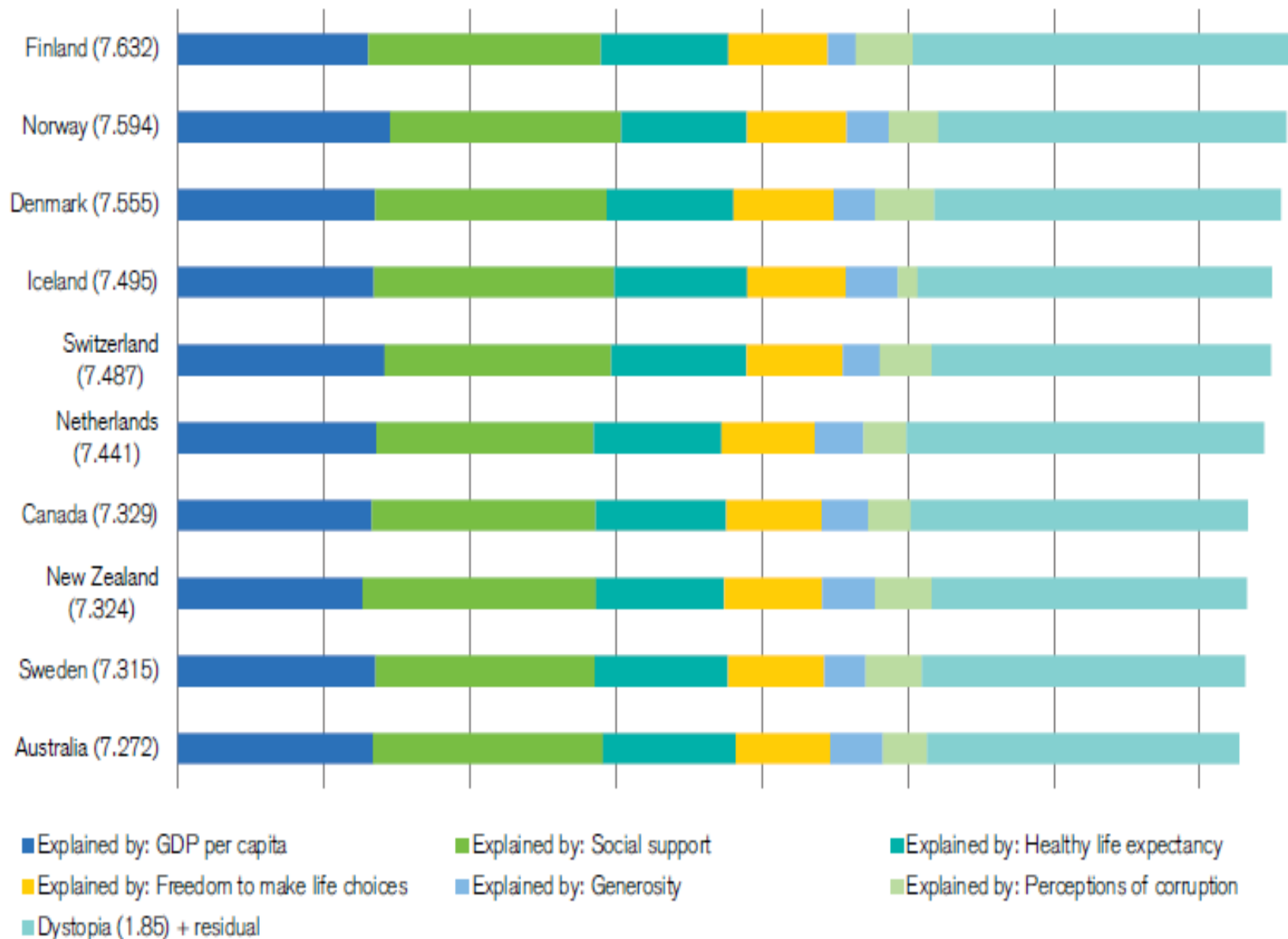
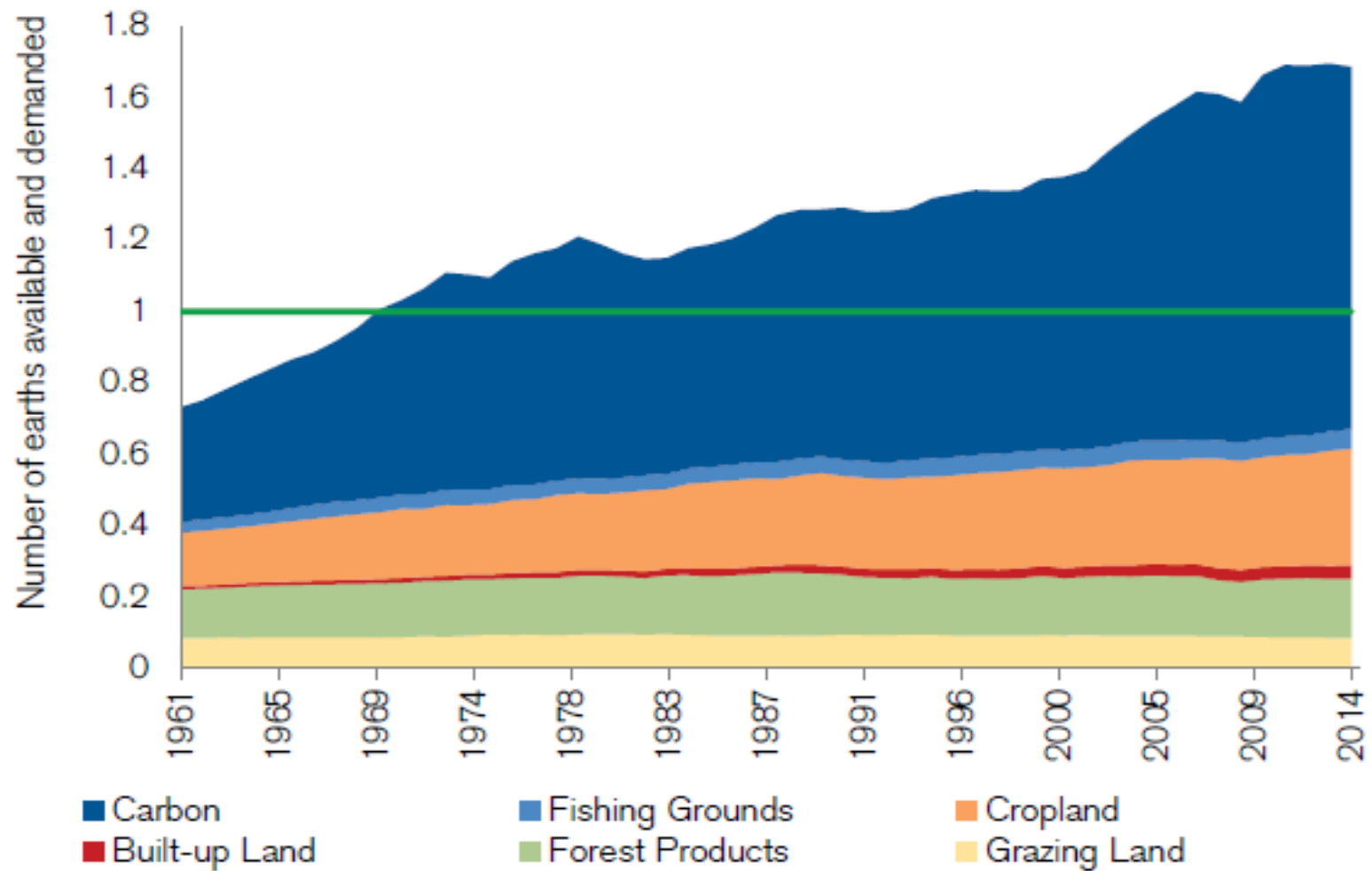


Figure 3

### World ecological footprint by component



Source: Global Footprint Network