

U, V, L, W???

Understanding the economic consequences of the great virus lockdown May 2020

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From February

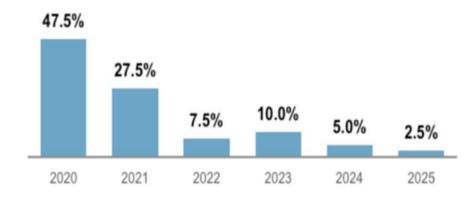


The Economy has been fine...

Q&A: Recession Expectations

When do you expect the next recession to start?

- GDP Growth: Not too hot, not too cold
 - Consumer spending supported by strong fundamentals
 - Housing markets to bounce back solid in 2020
 - Labor markets remain tight, wages on the rise
 - Interest rates down, inflation still constrained
 - Del markets look very stable
- Reports of the end of of this expansion are highly exaggerated
 - Still a low chance of recession in next 24 months
 - Top risk: Novel Corona virus



The easiest forecast: The WSJ Next Recession survey thinks the next recession is one to two years away

The Virus in the Room

Global Pandemic

- Unprecedented contagiousness, high mortality rate among segments of population
- -> 5 million afflicted, over 300,000 deaths

Unprecedented public health actions

- —Shelter-in-place rules, closure of large swaths of the economy
- —Millions of workers put into unemployment

The big question

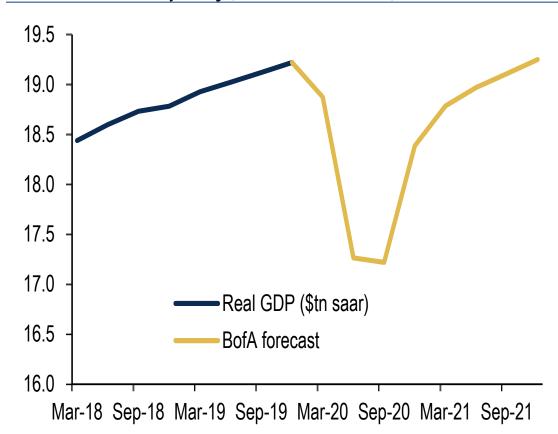
- —How bad will the damage be to the economy?
- —How long to recovery?

	2018	2019	2020
	Avg	Avg	Q1
GDP	2.50	2.33	-4.8
Consumption	1.79	1.79	-5.26
Durable goods	0.27	0.41	-1.21
Nondurable goods	0.36	0.41	0.94
Services	1.17	0.97	-4.99
Fixed Inv	0.61	0.02	-0.43
Structures	0.08	-0.19	-0.28
Equipment	0.30	-0.11	-0.91
Intellectual			
property products	0.40	0.25	0.02
Residential	-0.18	0.07	0.74
Inventories	0.29	-0.35	-0.53
Net exports	-0.43	0.36	1.3
Exports	0.05	0.04	-1.02
Imports	-0.49	0.31	2.32
Government	0.27	0.52	0.13
Federal	0.17	0.28	0.12
State and local	0.09	0.24	0.02

How Bad?

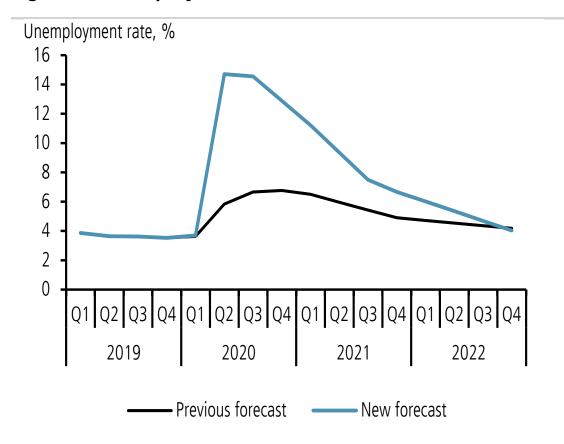


Chart 2: Real GDP trajectory (2012\$ saar, trillions)



Source: BofA Global Research, Bureau of Economic Analysis

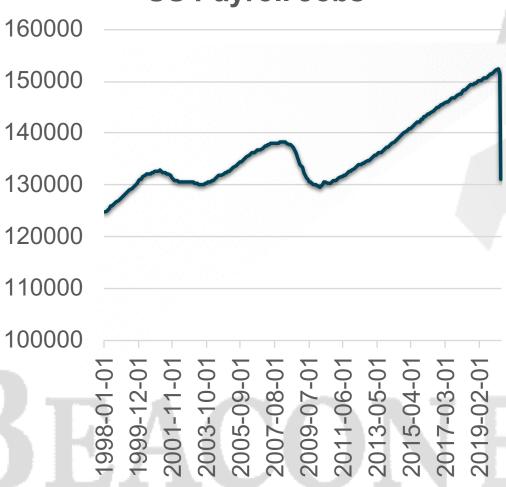
Figure 3: Unemployment rate



Source: BLS, UBS estimates

Job Numbers

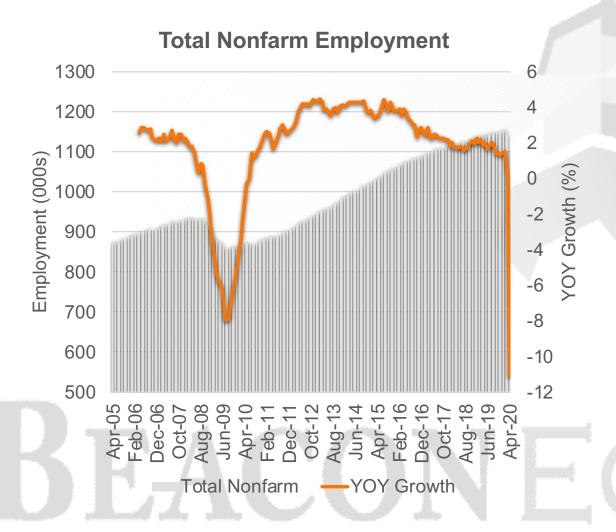




		The second second	
	April	Feb-Apr	% Ch
Total nonfarm	131,072	-21,370	-14.0%
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	14	-23	-62.1%
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	716	-1,070	-59.9%
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	530	-759	-58.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,124	-1,348	-54.5%
Offices of dentists	456	-521	-53.3%
Motion picture and sound recording industries	236	-221	-48.3%
Food services and drinking places	6,384	-5,919	-48.1%
Furniture and home furnishings stores	253	-218	-46.3%
Performing arts and spectator sports	279	-232	-45.4%
Accommodation	1,206	-885	-42.3%
Motor vehicles and parts(2)	614	-385	-38.5%
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores	351	-199	-36.2%
Child day care services	683	-355	-34.2%
Miscellaneous store retailers	549	-272	-33.1%
Temporary help services(1)	2,040	-900	-30.6%
Air transportation	372	-139	-27.2%
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	130	-46	-26.1%
Travel arrangement and reservation services	172	-50	-22.5%
Offices of other health practitioners	775	-213	-21.5%
Rental and leasing services	459	-126	-21.5%
Vocational rehabilitation services	258	-68	-20.9%
Automobile dealers	1,037	-272	-20.8%

Employment – San Jose





	San Jose			ornia
Industry	Apr-20 (000s)	1-Yr % Growth	Apr-20 (000s)	1-Yr % Growth
Total Nonfarm	1,016	-11.1	15,049	-13.4
Information	102	2.9	546	-1.6
Finance	37	0.8	822	-2.0
Manufacturing	171	-1.1	1,185	-10.7
Government	93	-3.6	2,533	-2.6
Logistics	15	-4.0	662	-4.0
Professional	229	-5.1	2,476	-8.7
Education/Health	163	-6.6	2,548	-8.6
Wholesale Trade	29	-7.2	632	-9.2
Admin Support	56	-9.7	969	-14.5
Retail Trade	69	-17.9	1,373	-17.4
Other Services	21	-28.6	411	-28.4
Construction	35	-33.7	746	-15.1
Hospitality	51	-52.5	1,094	-46.1

Source: California EDD Beacon Economics

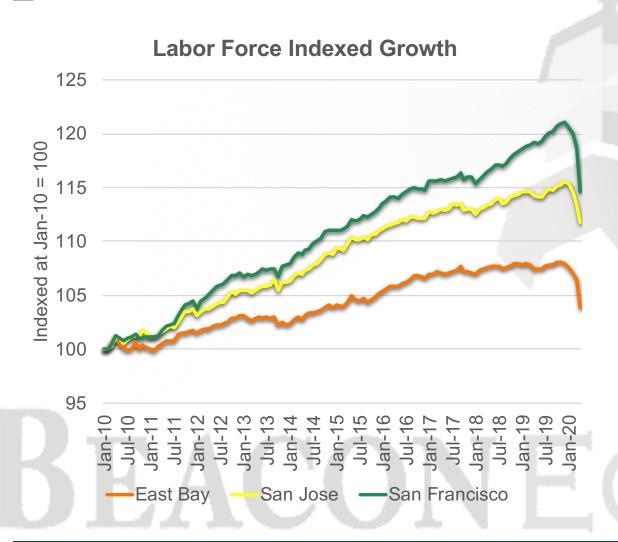
Employment and Recessions

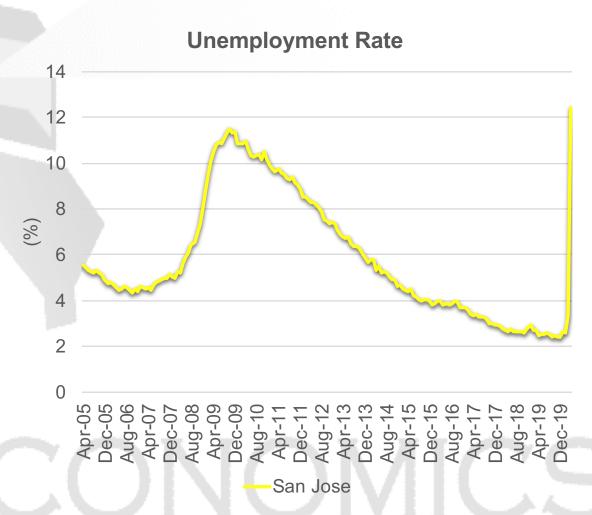




Labor Market



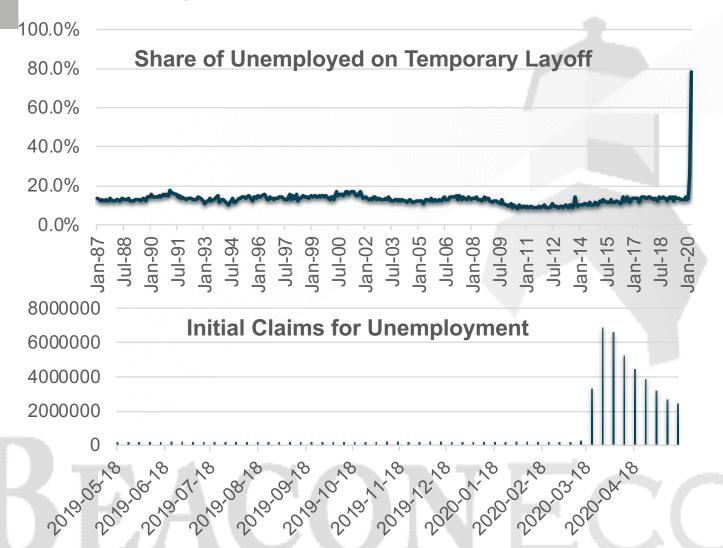




Source: California EDD Beacon Economics

Employment and Recessions





	Apr.	Apr.	
	2019	2020	
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	2019	2020	
Total unemployed	5,387	22,504	17,117
On temporary layoff	574	17,878	17,304
Permanent job losers	1,287	1,951	664
Completed temporary jobs	623	555	-68
Job leavers	685	520	-165
Reentrants	1,761	1,329	-432
New entrants	457	271	-186

Roots of the great recession



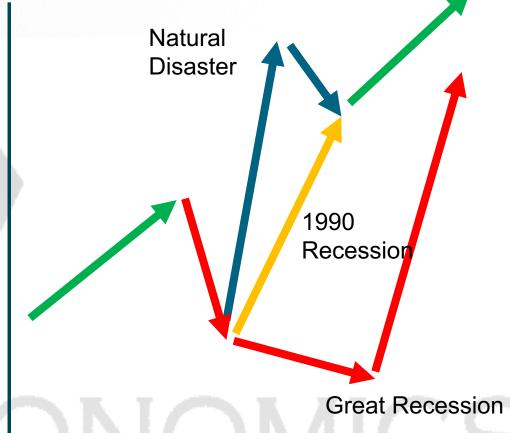
- \$15 trillion in borrowing 01-07
 - —Split between consumers and finance
 - —Completely collapse of lending standards
- Caused massive imbalances in economy
 - —Home production to 2 million plus per year, vacancies grow to record level
 - —Home prices / mortgage borrowing peaking at 15% annually
 - —Consumer savings falling to 2% of DPI
 - —Trade deficit widened to 6% of GDP

- Wheels started falling off train late-06
 - —Housing market / mortgage lending start massive deceleration
 - Housing delinquencies started rising early 07
- Great Recession start: Dec 07
 - —Millions of jobs lost permanently in construction, real estate, finance, retail
 - Secondary shocks to system broad based, 8 million job losses overall
 - —6 quarter recession 5.5% loss GDP
 - —Not back to normal levels of unemployment until 2015

This is not a typical business cycle

Shock to system is a function of public health GDP mandates

- —Very large, rapid—but not sustained
- —No reason for major shift in structure of economy
- —Job losses being seen are not (yet) permanent
- The harm to economy is building up now
 - —Loss of revenue / incomes
 - —Supply chain effects
- Broad range of possible outcomes
 - —"U" means economy will not reopen soon or damage so profound that economy continues to contract anyways
 - —"V" suggests economy will come back as restrictions are lifted, albeit not necessarily 100%
 - Best case: Catch up effects kick in as in a natural disaster



Time

The Big 5 questions



- 1. How long will the shutdowns last?
- 2. How deep are the closures?
- 3. How healthy the economy was prior to the pandemic
- 4. What the government does to intervene
- 5. Will there be a major shift in post-pandemic spending patterns

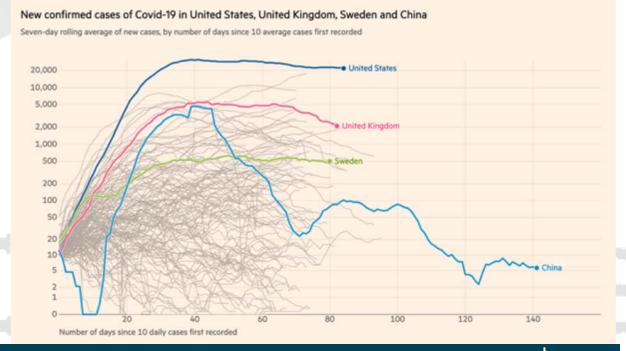
The rate of positive coronavirus tests in the US

A lower Covid-19 positive rate indicates better testing capacity

#1: How Long?

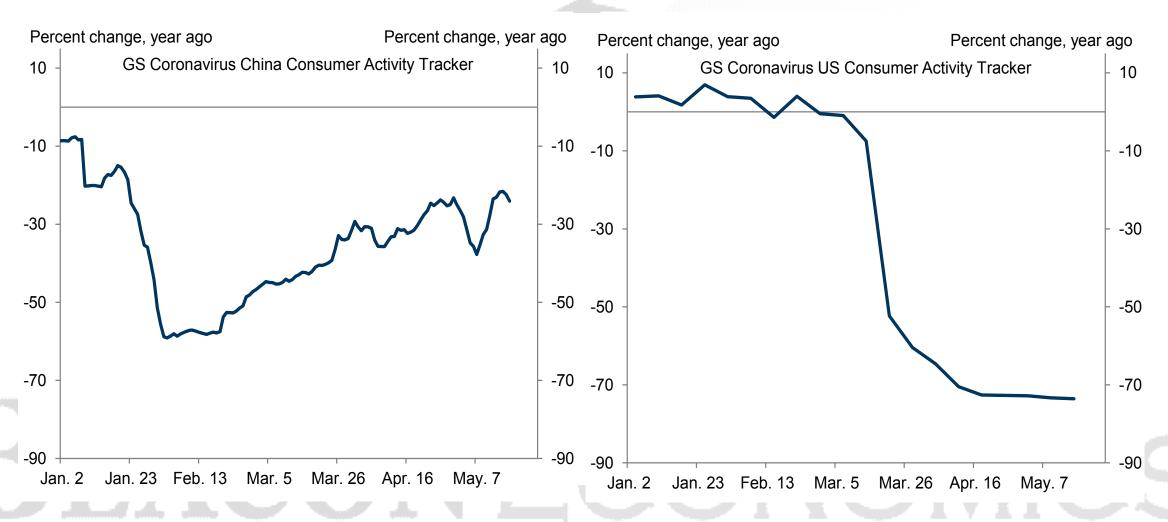
- We are past the peak of new cases
 - —True even in states where things have reopened
 - —True in places like Sweden which never had many restrictions
- Partial reopening happening now
 - —Some controls will be left in place
 - —Look for small outbreaks
- Q3 will be largely open for business
 - —Air travel / large events not
 - —Some lagging behavioral issues
- Will there be another major resurgence?
 - —Evidence of inherent resistance
 - —Running down the learning curve
 - —Testing systems in place





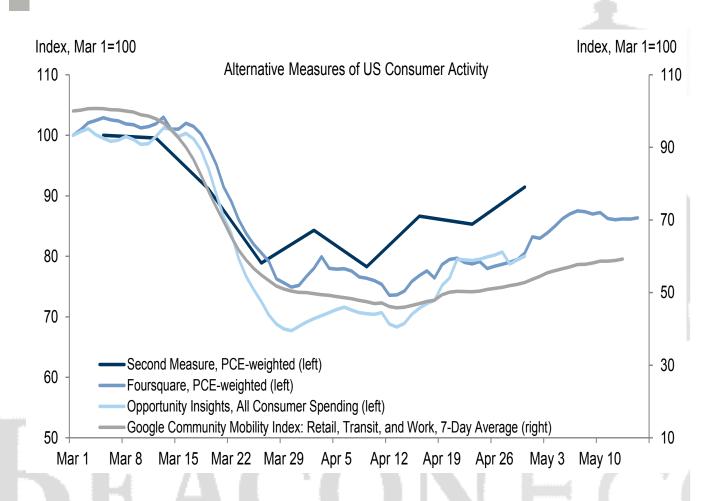
GS HF Data: Lessons from China



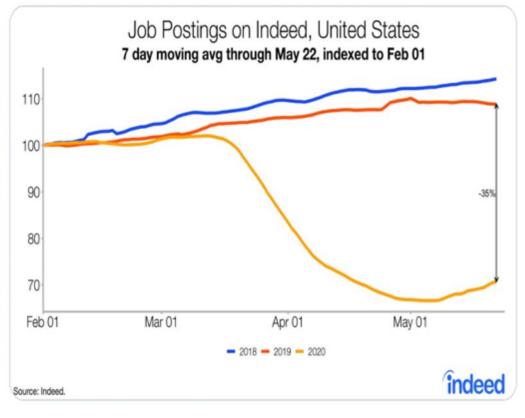


Early Evidence of the Bounce





May 22: -35.1% May 15: -37.2% May 8: -39.0% May 1: -39.3%



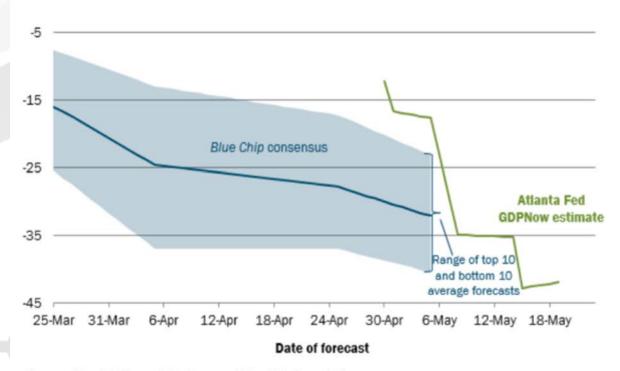
Source: Second Measure, FourSquare, Opportunity Insights, Google, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

#2 How Deep? Q2 Growth: -15% to -25% (SAAR)



	Jobs		GDP (Est)
	131045		17859
Mining	657	-8.0%	503
Construction	6631	-13.2%	568
Durable goods	7124	-11.6%	1098
Nondurable goods	4364	-9.0%	858
Wholesale trade	5568.5	-6.2%	1066
Retail trade	13520.3	-13.7%	999
Logistics	5086.8	-10.4%	503
Information	2636	-8.9%	1119
Financial activities	8580	-3.0%	3515
Professional	9166.7	-5.6%	2425
Management	2365.4	-3.3%	428
Administrative	7773.2	-17.3%	485
Educational services	3334.5	-12.9%	192
Health care	18606.7	-10.4%	1311
Hospitality	8715	-48.3%	374
Other services	4636	-22.0%	288
Government	21737	-4.4%	2128
		SA	-7.1%
		SAAR	-28.4%

Evolution of Atlanta Fed GDPNow real GDP estimate for 2020: Q2 Quarterly percent change (SAAR)

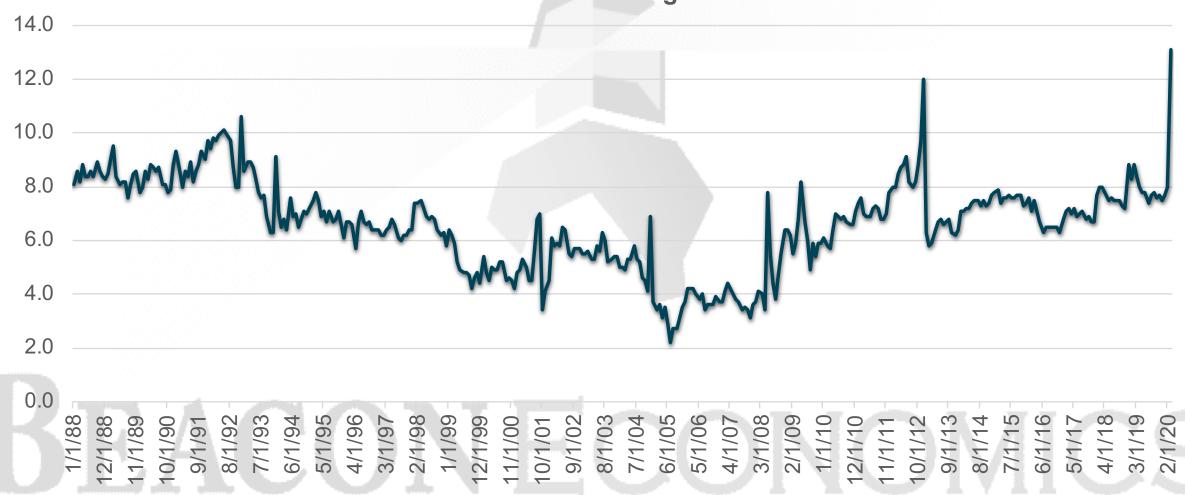


Sources: Blue Chip Economic Indicators and Blue Chip Financial Forecasts

Note: The top (bottom) 10 average forecast is an average of the highest (lowest) 10 forecasts in the Blue Chip survey.

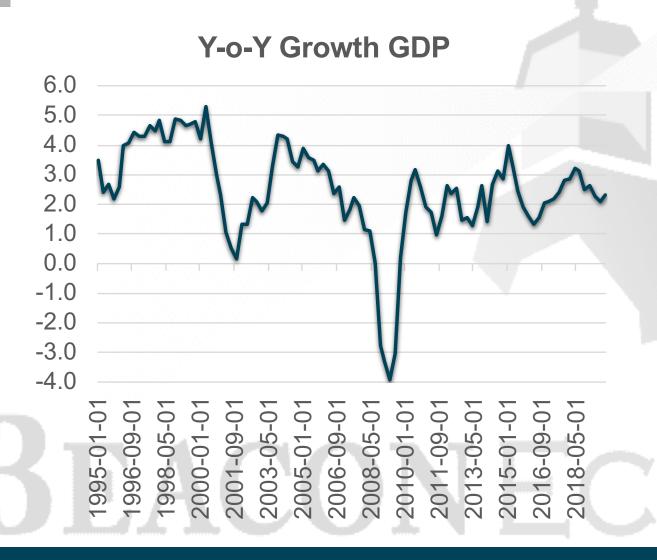
The Balance between spending and incomes





#3: How Healthy?





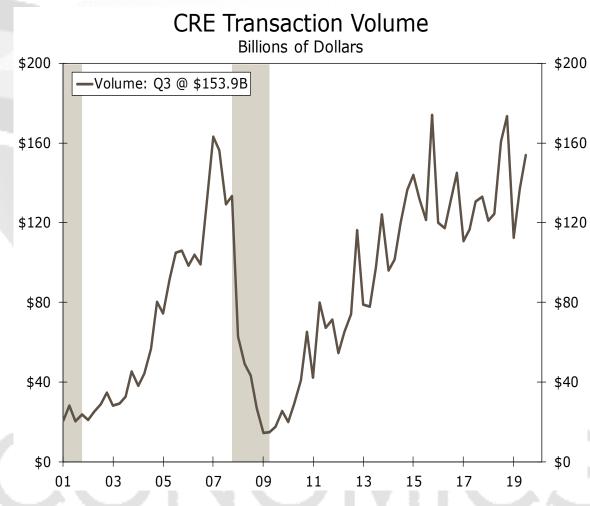
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
GDP	2.80	2.50	2.33
Final Demand	3.02	2.65	2.35
Consumption	2.00	1.79	1.78
Goods	1.06	0.62	0.85
Services	0.94	1.17	0.93
Fixed Inv	0.86	0.61	0.05
Structures	0.05	0.08	-0.21
Equipment	0.49	0.30	-0.09
IPP	0.17	0.40	0.29
Residential	0.16	-0.18	0.06
Change inventories	-0.06	0.29	-0.38
Net exports	-0.16	-0.43	0.35
Exports	0.66	0.05	0.02
Imports	-0.82	-0.49	0.33
Government	0.15	0.27	0.52
Federal	0.11	0.17	0.28
State and local	0.04	0.09	0.24

Manufacturing Recession?



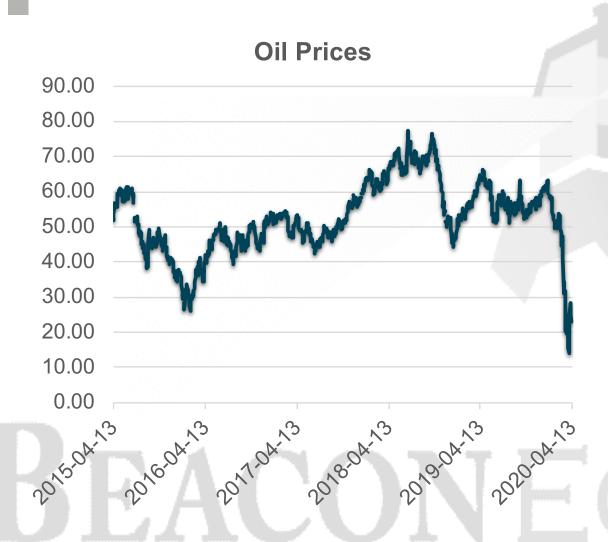
Contribution to Real Investment Growth

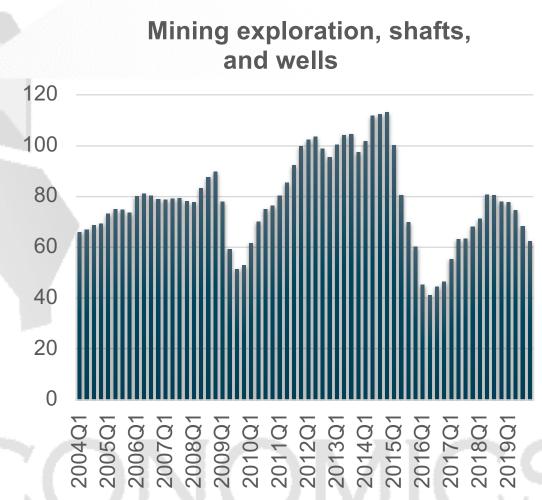
	2017	2018	2019
Private fixed investment	5.15	3.53	0.28
Structures	0.30	0.47	-1.23
Mining exploration, shafts, and wells	1.15	0.51	-0.63
Other structures	0.02	0.10	-0.31
Commercial and health care	-0.12	-0.14	-0.25
Manufacturing	-0.34	-0.04	-0.03
Power and communication	-0.42	0.04	-0.01
Equipment	2.89	1.72	-0.50
Transportation equipment	0.14	0.62	-0.37
Other equipment	0.89	0.23	-0.18
Industrial equipment	0.55	0.24	-0.16
Information processing equipment	<mark>1.32</mark>	<mark>0.64</mark>	0.20
Information processing equipment Intellectual property products		0.642.33	
	1.04	2.33	
Intellectual property products	1.04 0.05	2.33	1.65 0.05
Intellectual property products Entertainment, literary, and artistic	1.04 0.05 0.17	2.33 0.14	1.65 0.05 0.48



The Oil Situation



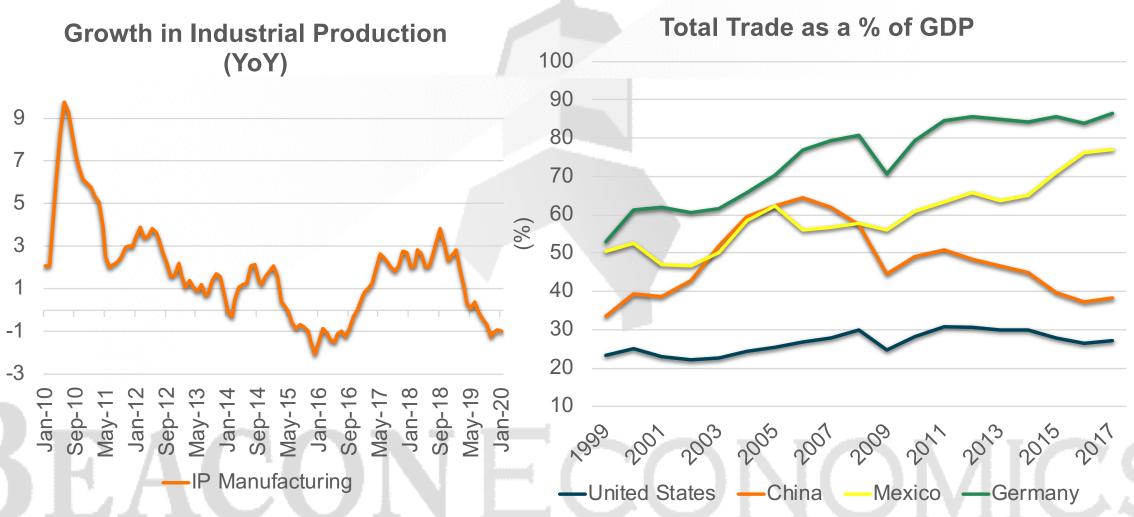




Supply Chain Problems?



21

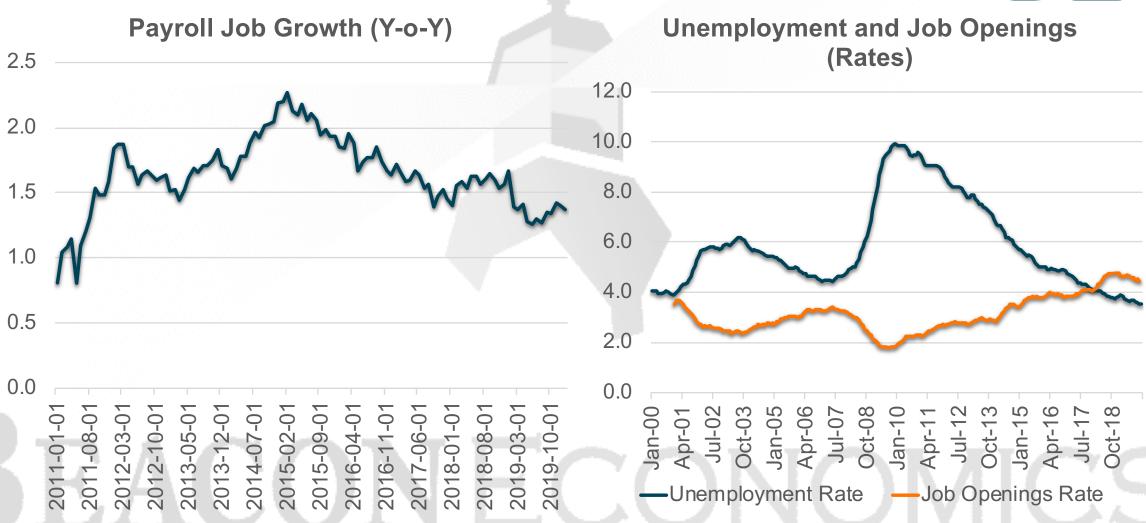


Source: US Census, Wiser Beacon Economics

Labor Markets



22

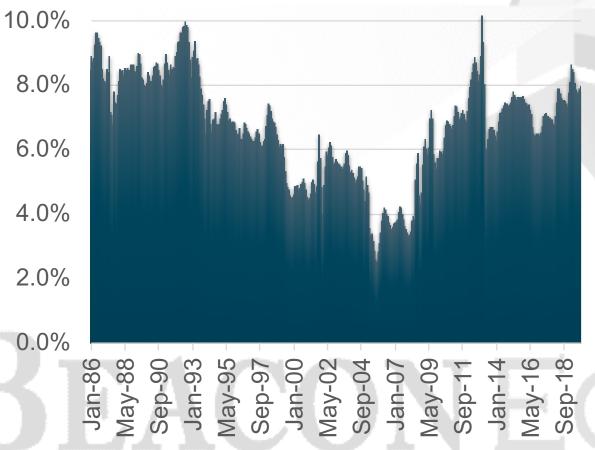


Source: BLS, JOLTS Beacon Economics

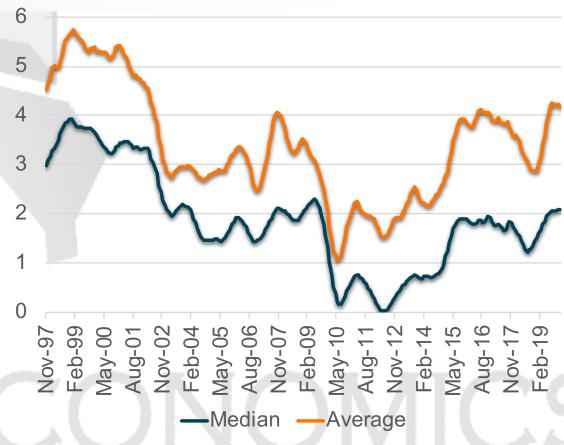
Consumer Balance Sheets



Household Savings Rate



Real Wage Gains for US Workers Atlanta Fed Wage Tracker

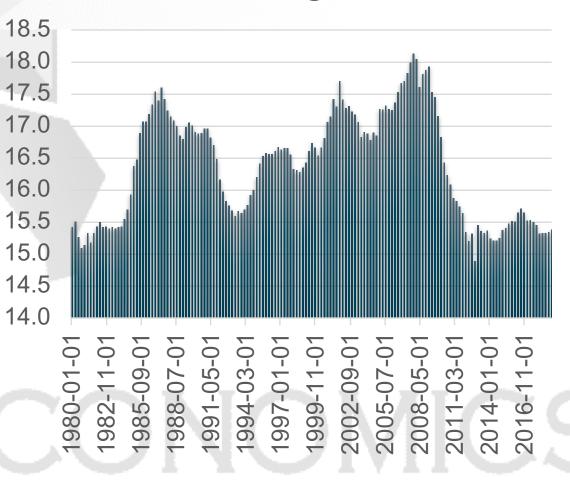


Consumer Debt Problems?



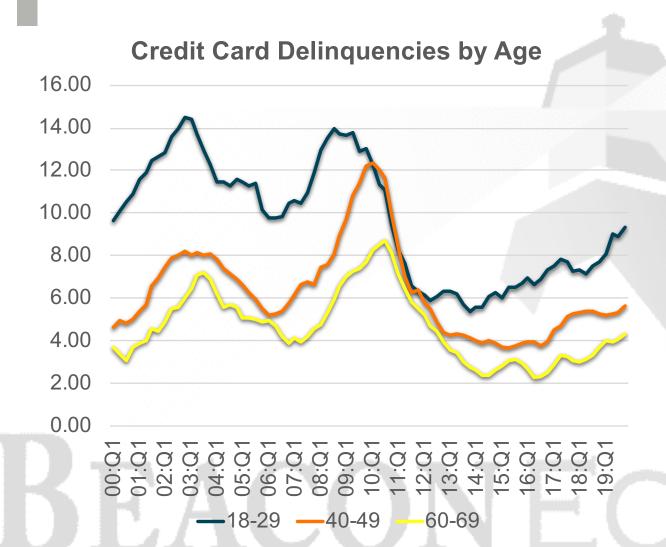
Ratio of debt payments to family income							
Family characteristic	Median			Share 40% plus			
onaractorictic	1998	2007	2016	1998	2007	2016	
All families	17.9	18.7	14.7	13.6	14.8	9.1	
Percentile income							
Less than 20	18.6	19.1	11.9	29.8	26.9	21.6	
20–39.9	17.5	17.1	15.6	18.3	19.5	13.3	
40–59.9	19.4	20.3	14.4	15.9	14.5	8.3	
60–79.9	19.5	21.9	16.1	9.8	12.9	4.2	
80–89.9	17.8	19.3	16.3	3.5	8.2	4.2	
90–100	13.7	12.5	11.3	2.8	3.8	1.5	

Financial Obligations % DPI

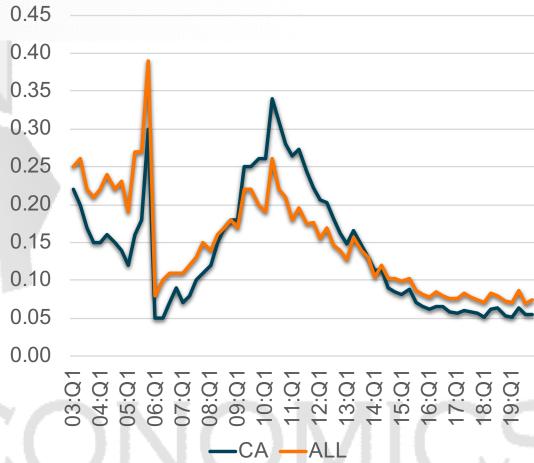


Debt issues?



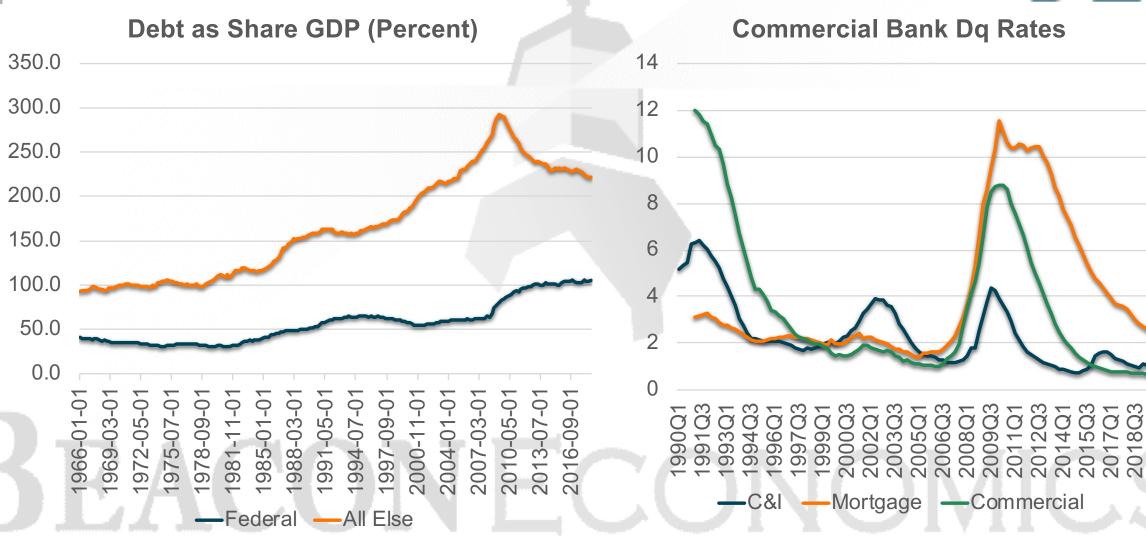


New Personal Bankruptcies



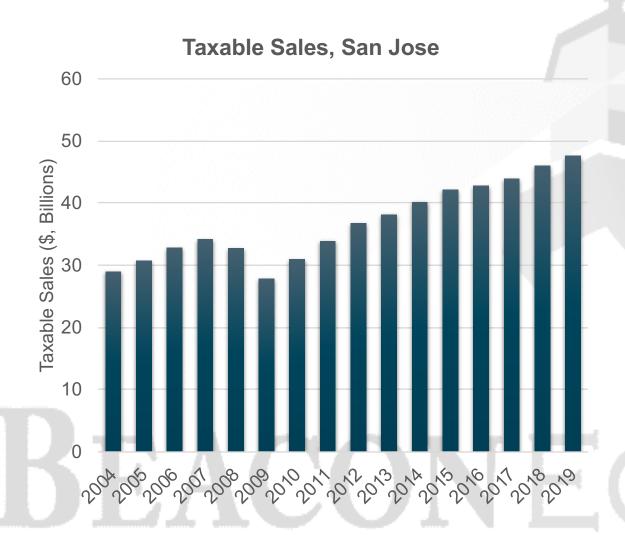
Debt Bubble Trouble?





Business Activity

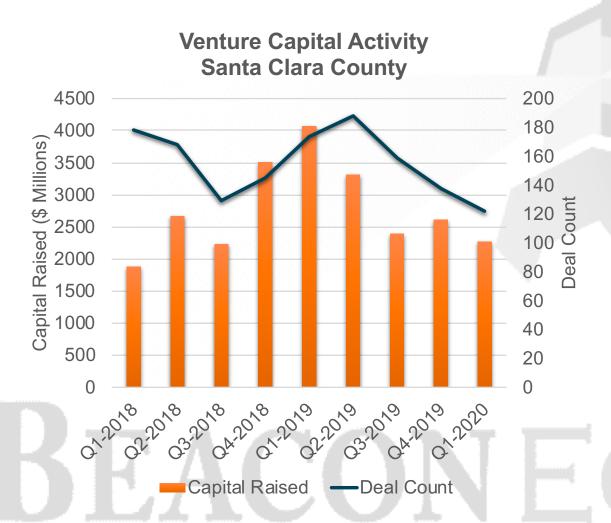




Cotomomi	2019	1-Year % Growth			
Category	San Jose (\$, Millions)	San Jose	CA		
Total	139.9	7.7	4.2		
Business and Industry	37.8	27.1	1.7		
Restaurants and Hotels	14.8	2.1	2.6		
Food and Drugs	5.0	2.0	2.0		
Building/Construction	8.8	-1.3	-0.7		
Fuel/Service Stations	6.6	-1.5	-0.1		
Consumer Goods	22.7	-2.4	-0.8		
Autos/Transportation	16.9	-7.7	-1.3		

Source: CDTFA, HdL Beacon Economics

Venture Capital Activity

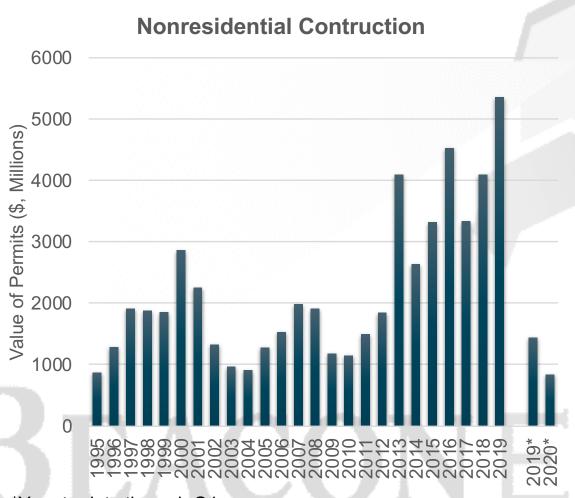


Top 10 Venture Capital Deals Q1-2020

Company	Industry	Location	Deal Size (\$Millions)
Hewlett-Packard	Computer Hardware	Palo Alto	36,500
Symantec	IT Services	Mountain View	10,700
Cypress	Semiconductors	San Jose	9,813
Mellanox Tech	Communications	Sunnyvale	7,000
Waymo	Transportation	Mountain View	3,000
TIBCO Software	Software	Palo Alto	2,830
ForeScout	Software	San Jose	1,900
Armis	Software	Palo Alto	1,100
Shape Security	Software	Santa Clara	1,000
Vantage	IT Services	Santa Clara	800

Nonresidential Real Estate





Santa (Clara	California		
Q1-20 (\$Millions)	1-Yr Change (\$Mil.)	Q1-20 (\$Millions)	1-Yr Change (\$Mil.)	
844.9	-598.3	5506.4	-1174.2	
193.4	128.9	501.2	-44.3	
0.0	-11.8	210.8	-194.1	
27.7	-16.5	903.0	287.0	
			-268.3	
			-650.0	
	Q1-20 (\$Millions) 844.9	Q1-20 (\$Millions) Change (\$Mil.) 844.9 -598.3 193.4 128.9 0.0 -11.8 27.7 -16.5 40.0 -113.7	Q1-20 (\$Millions) 1-Yr Change (\$Mil.) Q1-20 (\$Millions) 844.9 -598.3 5506.4 193.4 128.9 501.2 0.0 -11.8 210.8 27.7 -16.5 903.0 40.0 -113.7 155.9	

Source: CIRB Beacon Economics

^{*}Year-to-date through Q1

Nonresidential Rents & Vacancy



	San Jose		San Francisco		East	Bay
Property	Rent (\$) Q1-20	3-Yr % Growth	Rent (\$) Q1-20	3-Yr % Growth	Rent (\$) Q1-20	3-Yr % Growth
Flex/R&D	17.7	1.7	17.0	2.4	11.8	2.6
Office	47.4	4.4	65.0	4.3	35.4	4.5
Retail	37.7	-0.4	38.5	0.7	32.2	2.4
Warehouse	8.5	0.7	10.3	1.1	6.8	1.6

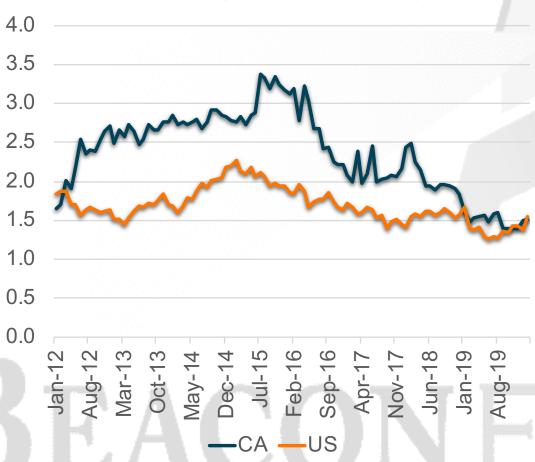
	roperty	San Jose		San Francisco		East Bay	
Prop		Vacancy (%) Q1-20	3-Yr Change	Vacancy (%) Q1-20	3-Yr Change	Vacancy (%) Q1-20	3-Yr Change
Flex/R	R&D	12.1	0.7	5.2	-7.5	12.6	1.6
Office		18.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	15.6	0.9
Retail		5.4	-0.5	4.5	0.5	8.1	0.1
Wareh	nouse	8.2	1.5	5.6	0.9	9.8	1.5

Source: REIS Beacon Economics

California Slowing Job Growth



Y-o-Y Job Growth to Feb 2020

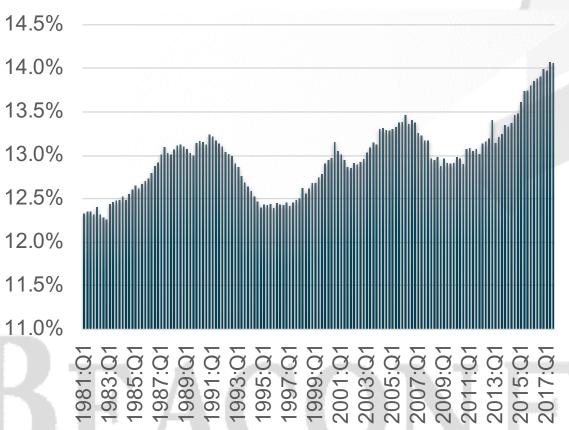


Unemployment Rates Pre-Pandemic

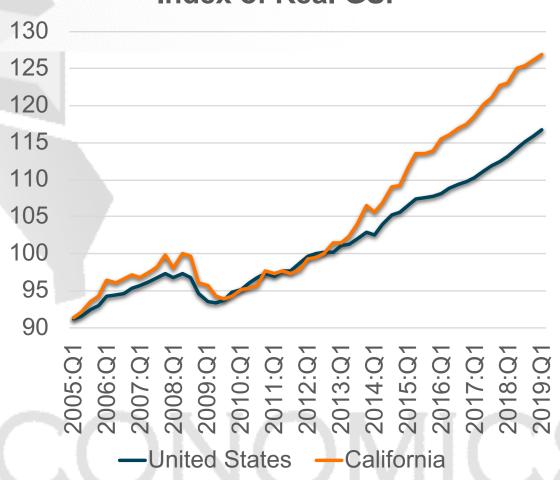
	Curr	Low 90-15		Curr	Low 90-15
Modesto	6.2	7.4	Hanford	7.8	8
Yuba	6.9	8.1	Sacramento	3.6	3.8
Redding	4.6	5.7	San Francisco	2.1	2.3
Chico	4.9	5.7	Fresno	7.3	7.4
Inland Empire	4.0	4.8	Oakland	2.9	3.0
Stockton	6.0	6.7	San Jose	2.5	2.6
Ventura	3.5	4.2	Napa	2.7	2.7
California	4.1	4.7	SLO	2.8	2.8
Merced	8.2	8.7	Santa Barbara	3.5	3.5
Salinas	5.9	6.4	Santa Cruz	4.6	4.6
Los Angeles	4.4	4.7	Orange Cnty	2.7	2.6
Vallejo	3.8	4.1	Santa Rosa	2.6	2.5

State Rankings

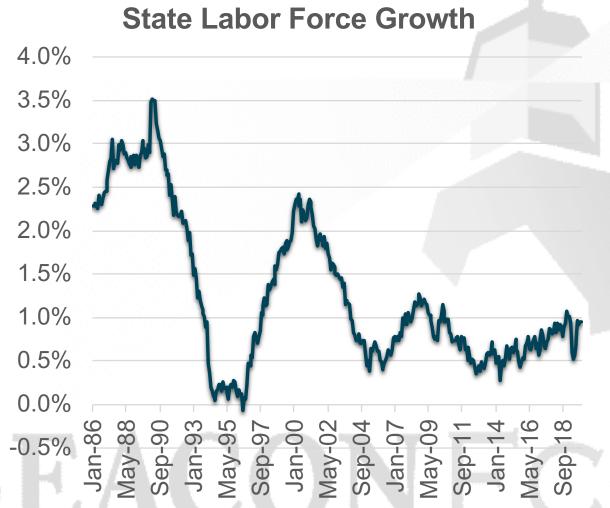
California Share National Personal Income

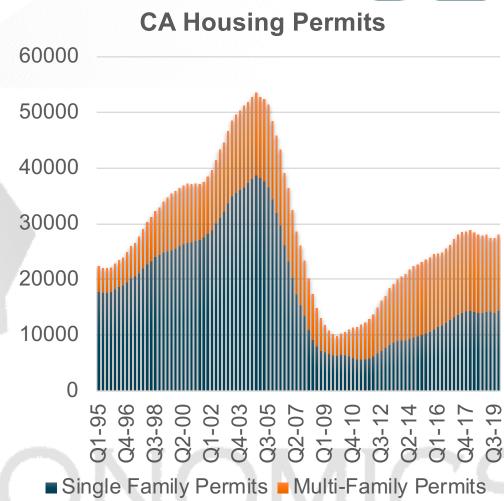


Index of Real GSP



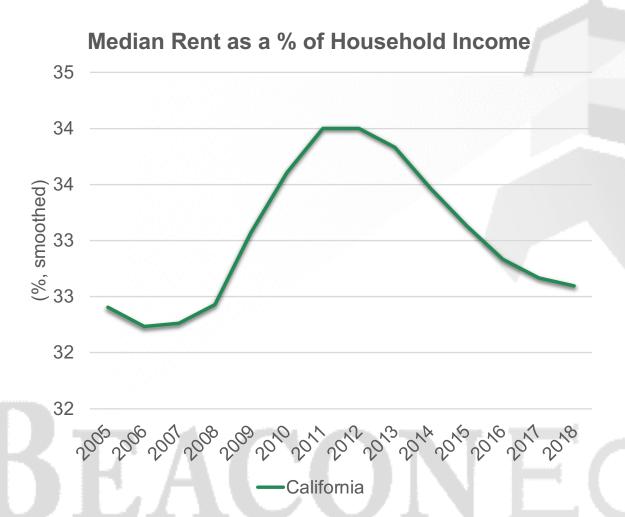






Housing Affordability

Share Housing Cost Burdened Households



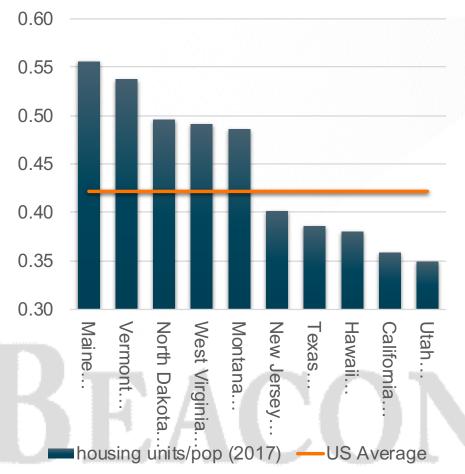
Owned	2011	2018
Riverside	44.3%	34.6%
Los Angeles	44.8%	36.1%
Kern	34.4%	28.3%
Fresno	36.0%	25.8%
Sacramento	37.6%	26.8%
Alameda	38.2%	27.5%
Santa Clara	36.5%	27.5%
San Francisco	42.2%	28.1%
Rentals	2011	2018
Riverside	62.1%	61.0%
Los Angeles	60.3%	57.1%
Kern	54.5%	56.0%
Fresno	58.6%	55.5%
Sacramento	57.0%	54.5%
Alameda	53.1%	48.9%
Santa Clara	46.5%	46.2%
San Francisco	45.2%	35.2%

Source: ACS

California SUPPLY Problems



Housing Units per Capita (2017) - Top 5 and Bottom 5 States)



2018 Share Overcrowded Housing

	Own	Rent
California	2.2%	13.4%
Hawaii	3.7%	11.9%
Alaska	3.3%	9.5%
New York	1.3%	8.4%
Utah	1.4%	8.2%
Arizona	1.6%	8.2%
Texas	1.9%	7.4%
New Jersey	0.8%	6.7%
Nevada	1.4%	6.2%
Washington	1.2%	6.1%
Oregon	1.5%	5.8%
Florida	1.1%	5.7%

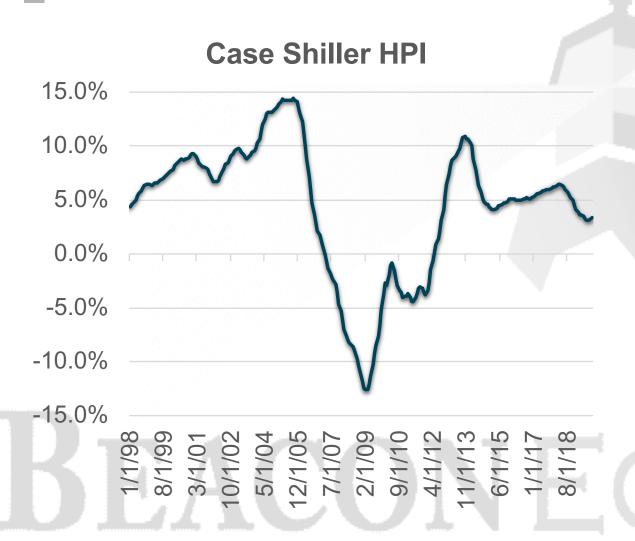
2018 Housing Vacancy

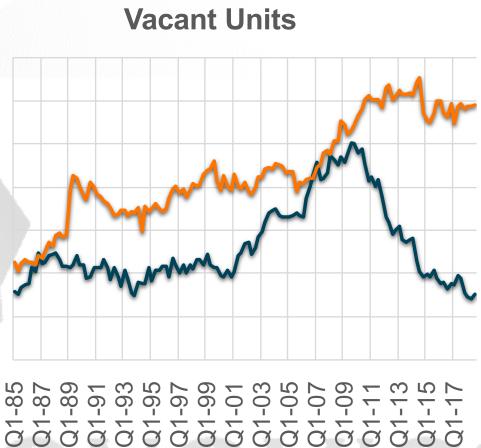
California	8.3%
Washington	8.5%
Oregon	9.3%
Maryland	9.9%
Nebraska	9.9%
Mass	10.0%
Utah	10.1%
Ohio	10.3%
Colorado	10.3%
Connecticut	10.6%
DC	10.6%
New Jersey	11.0%
	Washington Oregon Maryland Nebraska Mass Utah Ohio Colorado Connecticut DC

No Sign of a RE Bubble



36





—For Sale / Rent —Held Off Market

Source: FRED Beacon Economics

6.0%

5.5%

5.0%

4.5%

4.0%

3.5%

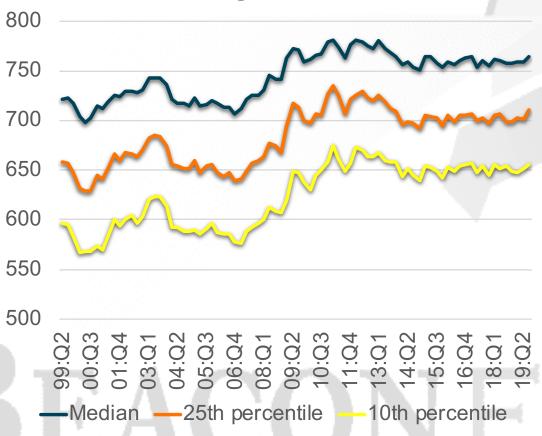
3.0%

2.5%

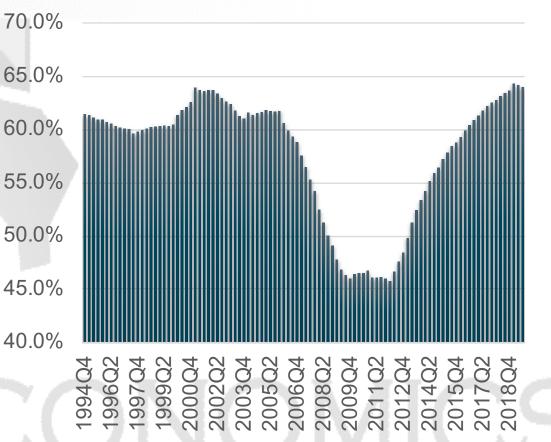
Real Estate Fundamentals







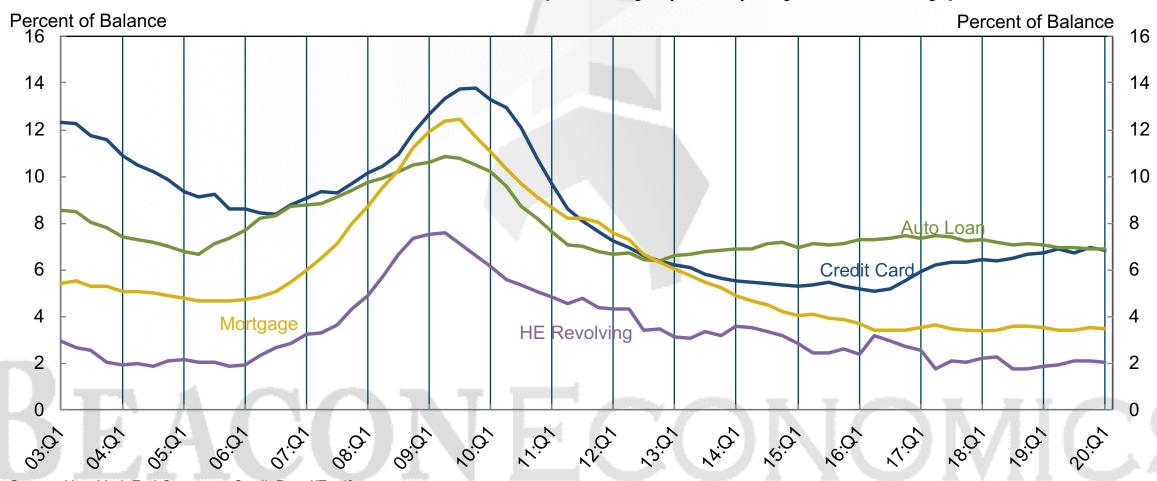
Equity share of Residential Real Estate



NY Fed: Consumer Credit



Transition into Delinquency (30+) by Loan Type

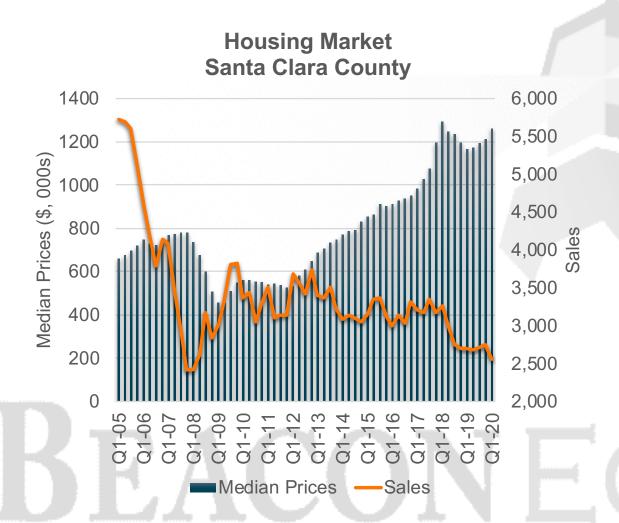


Source: New York Fed Consumer Credit Panel/Equifax

Local Housing Markets



39



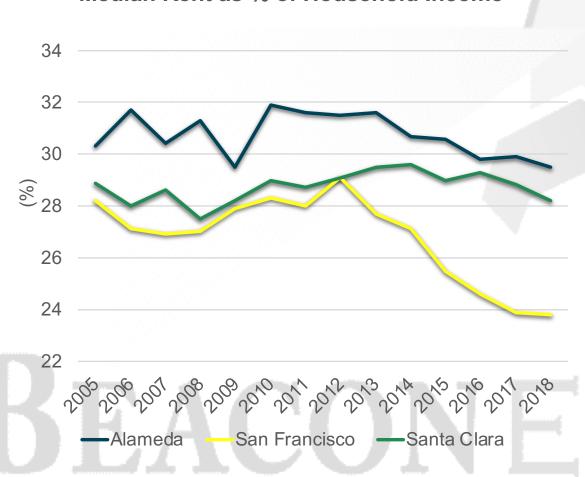
County	Median	Prices	Sales	
	Q1-20 (\$000s)	1-Yr % Growth	Q1-20	1-Yr % Growth
Santa Clara	1261.5	8.2	2556	-5.5
Contra Costa	637.4	3.4	2792	-5.8
San Francisco	1502.8	-0.1	621	-3.6
Alameda	855.1	-1.8	1705	-39.1

Source: CoreLogic Beacon Economics

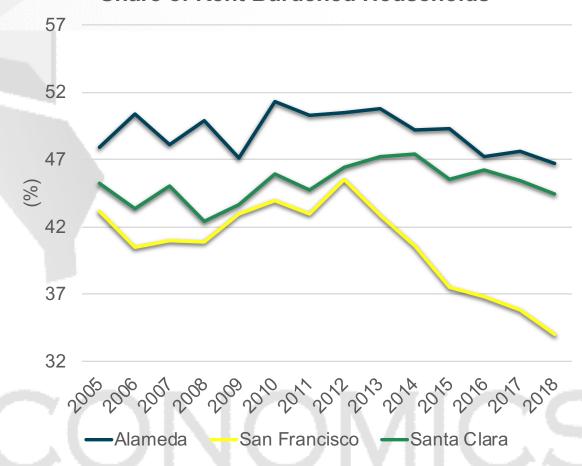
Housing Affordability



Median Rent as % of Household Income



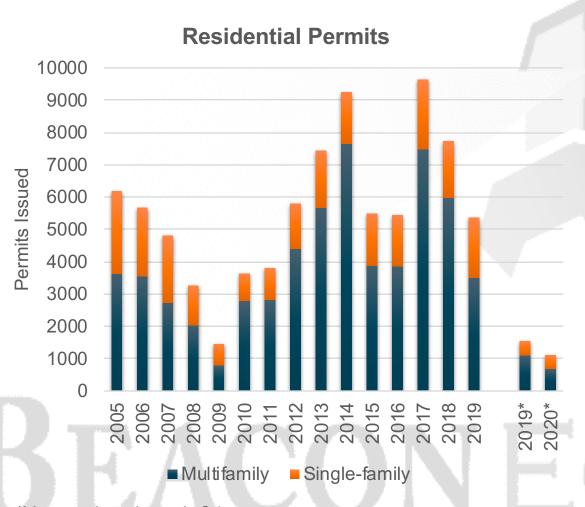
Share of Rent Burdened Households



Residential Construction Activity



41



County	Single-family		Multifamily	
	Q1-20	1-Yr Change	Q1-20	1-Yr Change
Contra Costa	411	62	158	-267
San Francisco	15	13	954	-25
Santa Clara	393	-13	446	-608
Alameda	303	-96	212	-803

*Year-to-date through Q1

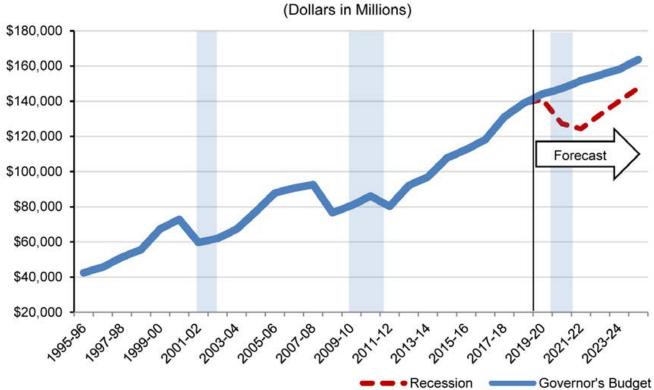
Source: CIRB Beacon Economics

Disincentives



	Hypothetical City	<i>y</i>	Full Service - with 6% UUT		
	Single-family	Multi-family			
	Residential	Residential	Industrial	Retail	
CITY EXPENDITURES			; ; ;	!	
Police Department	9,000	42,750	4,950	14,063	
Fire Department	6,040	28,690	3,322	9,438	
Public Works	1,200	5,700	1,320	3,750	
Planning & Community Devlpmt	800	3,800	880	2,500	
Parks & Community Services	2,600	12,350	429	1,219	
Library	1,500	7,125	n/a	n/a	
General Government	2,540	12,065	1,298	3,688	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 23,680	\$ 112,480	\$ 12,199	\$ 34,656	
NET	\$ 11,520	\$ (37,258)	\$ 12,704	\$ 81,465	

Annual Revenue Could Drop by Tens of Billions of Dollars in a Recession



Rent Control Redux



Current Rules

- —Relatively high limits, still not full control
- —Done in face of vote rejection
- —May encourage steadier rent increases (less ebb and flow)

Self Defeating

- Hurts supply, both through direct NPV as well as from investor confidence
- Encourages higher income families to live in older house stock
- —Displaces lower income families

Damage to come?

- —New efforts to encourage rent control
- Not enough effort to encourage supply will drive problem

Time to push back

- Miserabilism has kept pro-business groups on their heels
- —Time to take back the message-things are good, they are getting better and business is part of the solution

4: Policy (Over)reaction



CARES Act: \$2.5 trillion in a \$5.5 trillion quarter

- Households
 - —\$300 billion direct payments
 - —\$250 billion unemployment expansion
 - —Potential benefits = median weekly income
- Business
 - —\$400-600 billion small business loans
 - —\$500 billion economic stabilization for airlines, national security important industries etc
- Local government support
 - —\$350 billion, direct payments to governments, hospitals, airports, transit

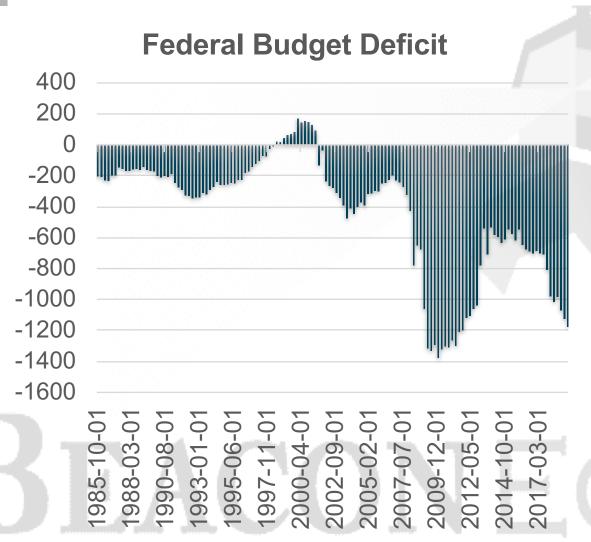
- The Fed
 - -Rate cuts
 - —Full QE efforts
- Other Efforts
 - —IRS, states: delaying tax payments
 - Local government moratorium on evictions
 - Large landlords providing rent deferral
 - Large public mortgage holders allowing owners to defer mortgages
 - —Food programs expanding

The Real Debt Crisis

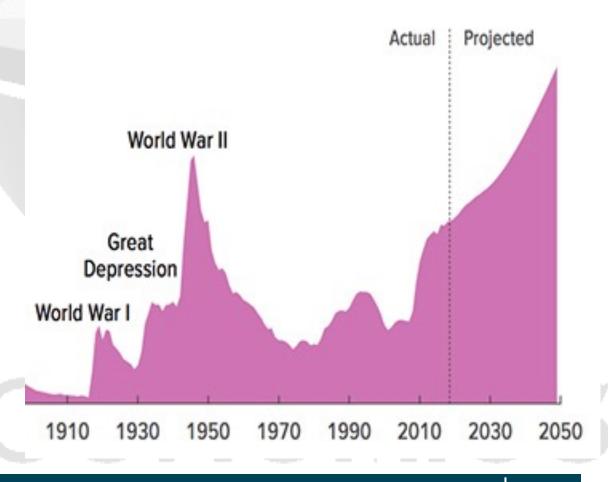
Net Federal Debt per person: > \$50,000 Federal Government will borrow ~\$11,000 more per person in 2020 alone.



45







Source: DOF, ACS Beacon Economics

5: Consumer / Business Behavior



Consumer Behavior

- This is not a "new normal"
 - —Polio, smallpox, plague, etc
 - —Spanish flu, MERS, SARS
 - —Terrorism episodes
 - —No permanent change in consumer behavior seen
- Financial outcomes
 - —Solid fundamentals a cushion
 - —Some households hurt by lost income albeit offset by UI / payments
 - —Other households building savings / pent up demand

Business Behavior

- Shakeout in stressed sectors
 - —Oversupply of restaurants
 - —Retail shifting to online
- Slowdown in investment second half of year possible
 - —Working to rebuild sales
 - —Investing more in 'safe' workplace needs
 - —Pause in some hiring
- Perhaps a good lesson?
 - —More flexibility for remote work
 - —Some long run impact on business travel

The Big 5 questions

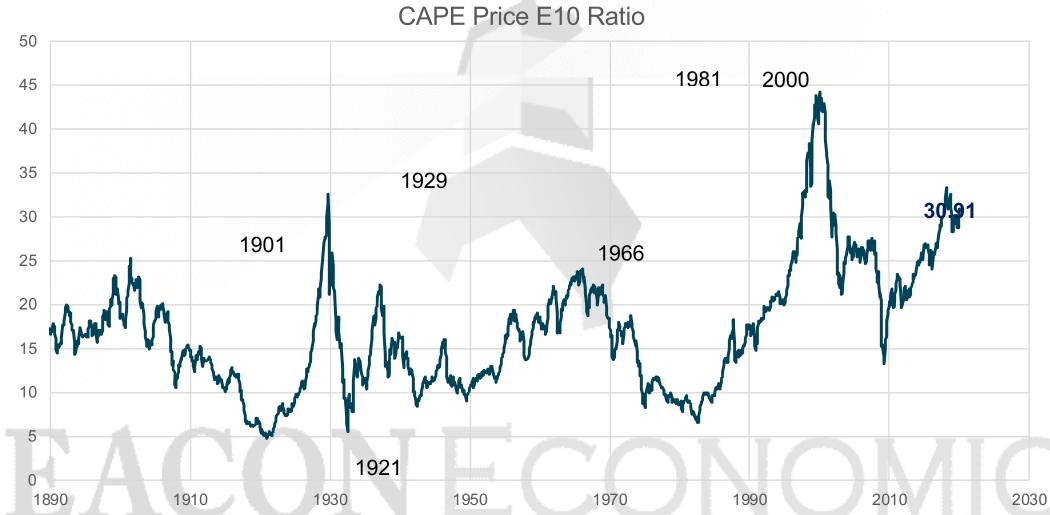


- 1. How long will the shutdowns last?
- 2. How deep are the closures?
- 3. How healthy the economy was prior to the pandemic
- 4. What the government does to intervene
- 5. Will there be a major shift in post-pandemic spending patterns

So what's up with the markets?

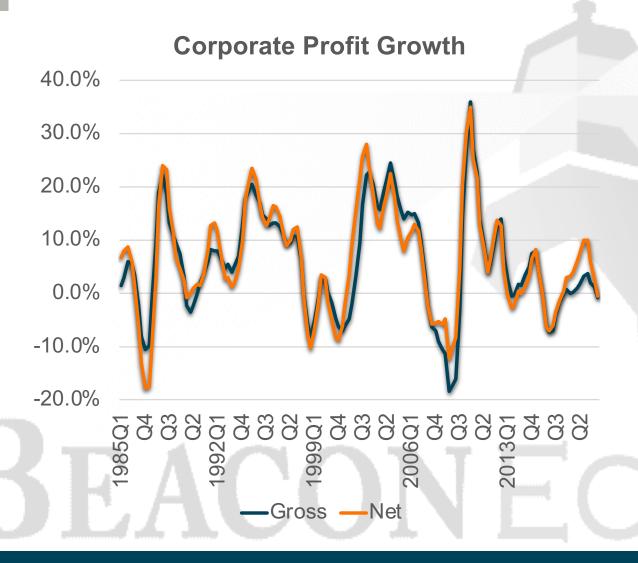




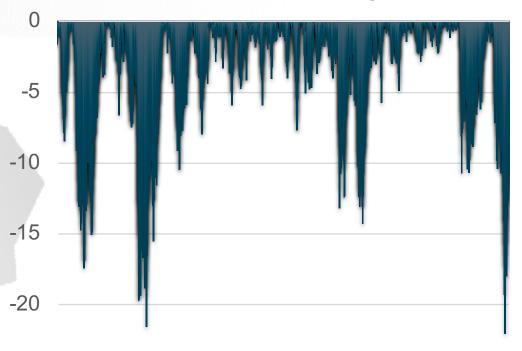


So what's up with the markets?





Market Selloffs Current Expansion



Economic Risks: Now vs Then?



Then

- —Millions of jobs in real estate / construction / finance permanently lost
- —Financial system pushed to edge by loan losses
- Then: Huge changes little help
 - —Economy highly distorted
 - —Government policy—late to the game

Now: Job Furloughs

- —3 months to get virus under control
- —10 weeks without work will be a big problem for a small subset of workers
- Unemployment insurance, direct payments will help a lot

- Now: Few changes too much help
 - —Economy was is solid shape
 - —Massive government involvement
 - —Expand short term job supports

2020: The Long Run Still Matters



- It ain't good, but it ain't that bad...
 - —The "V" is the only logical outcome
 - Speed of recovery dictated by public health policy
- Baseline Forecast
 - —-4.8% Q1, -20%Q2, 20% Q3, 5% Q4
 - —Is that a recession?
 - —Unemployment back to or below 5% by year end
 - —Moderate upticks in debt distress
 - —Stock market—who knows
 - —Little impact on long run real estate values
 - —Retail / restaurants / tourism to lag

Wildcards

- —Second round of outbreaks / economic shutdowns
- —Global situation
- —Retail / restaurants already distressed
- —Can financial chaos create its own crisis?
- —How long until entertainment / travel gets going
- —Local and federal government budgets
- The true enemy: Miserabilism
 - Much of today's public health mandates / economic projections excessively negative
 - —More bad policy driven by a basic lack of context

What can Beacon do for you?



Connect with us.

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Continue the conversation.

Contact **Dr. Chris Thornberg** directly at **chris@beaconecon.com** or **310.571.3399**

Let's discuss your goals and needs.

Beacon has **6 Practice Areas** covering a range of services and products.

Our 6 Practice Areas



Housing, Land Use, & Real Estate Advisory



Sustainable Growth and Development



Economic & Revenue Forecasting



Economic, Fiscal and Social Impact Analysis



Regional and Sub-Regional Analysis



Litigation and Testimony

Portfolio Spotlight





Regional and Sub-Regional Analysis

Beacon conducts analysis at an international, national, state, county, and city level -- and even down to the zip code, pending data availability. We analyze data on **Employment, Industry, Real Estate, and Consumption**.

Past Clients:

- City and County of Los Angeles
- City and County of Riverside
- East Bay Economic Dev. Agency



Impact (Economic, Fiscal, Social) & EB5 Analysis

Beacon has evaluated the impact of entities like universities, music festivals, infrastructure projects, and real estate development projects.

Beacon has also conducted impact analyses that combine more than one of the above like that of L.A's Olympic bid.

Past Clients:

- University of Southern California
- Metropolitan Water District
- LA 2024 Olympic Bid Committee



Sustainable Growth & Development

Beacon conducts industry and policy analysis on topics like green innovation, tech and workforce development, and industry sector strategies. Beacon has strong in-house expertise around housing policy and economic development support.

Past Clients:

- California Apartment Association
- Long Beach Downtown Dev. Corp.
- Santa Cruz Workforce Dev. Board



Housing, Land Use, & Real Estate Advisory



Economic & revenue forecasting



Litigation and testimony



Thank You