Forecast Summary

- It is estimated that an average of 600 to 800 jobs will be lost in Mariposa County during 2020. Job losses will be heavy in the first half of the year, rebounding in the second half.
- The unemployment rate averaged 4.6 percent in 2019. It will average somewhere between 10 percent and 12 percent for the 2020 calendar year.
- The Mariposa County population is expected to decline during the 2020-2025 forecast period.
- Home values are not expected to change substantially in 2020 or 2021.
- Housing production during the 2020-2025 forecast period will be similar to the 2014-2019 period.

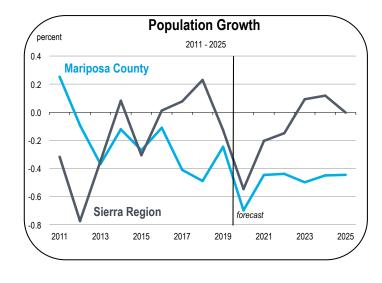
Job Growth

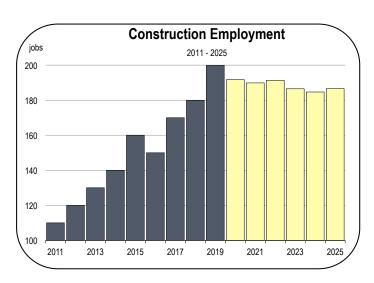
- Total employment in the County will decline between 11 and 14 percent in 2020, which is among the largest declines of any county in California.
- During 2021, overall job growth in Mariposa County will be minimal and some sectors will continue to lose jobs.
- It is unclear if Mariposa County will regain all jobs lost during the Coronavirus Recession before the year 2025.

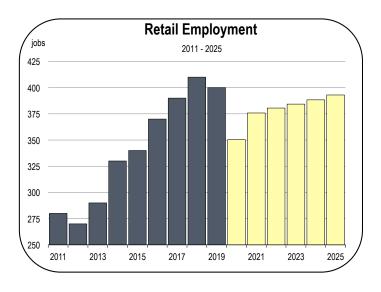


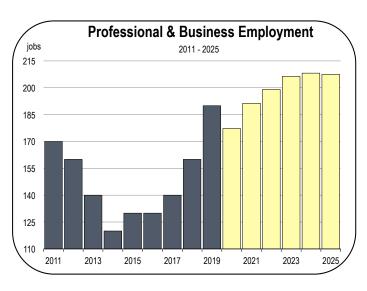
Construction Employment

- The construction sector is expected to lose a small number of jobs in 2020.
- Over the entire 2020-2025 forecast period, employment declines are expected to be relatively persistent.
- Because housing production will be low and fewer non-residential construction projects will break ground, construction firms will be able to meet demand without adding new workers.









Retail Trade Employment

- The retail sector is expected to lose approximately 50 jobs in 2020 on an annual average basis, a decrease of 12 percent.
- Some retail chains chose to furlough their employees rather than lay them off completely, and furloughed workers are not considered to be unemployed. This is a technical detail that will mask the true number of work stoppages in the retail sector.
- Accounting for furloughed workers, more than 100 retail workers could be effectively not working, and not earning an income, on an annual average basis in 2020 in Mariposa County.

Private Education and Healthcare Employment

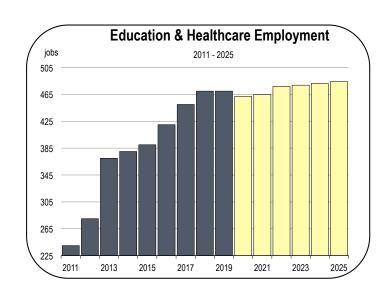
Aside from building maintenance and staffing agencies, most

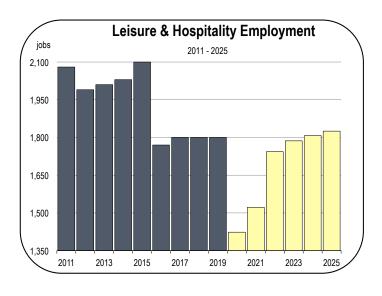
subsectors of the professional business services industry were able to operate remotely and were less affected by the recession.

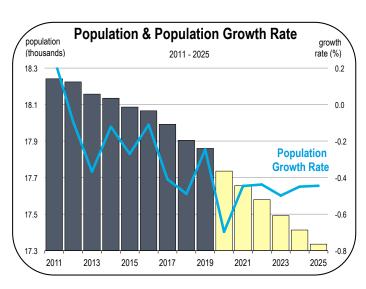
- Healthcare jobs were recession proof during the 2008-2009 financial crisis. However, some non-essential medical offices had to close in 2020, and hospitals reduced their employment levels because resources were not utilized as envisioned to support Coronavirus patients.
- Jobs in social assistance and education were mostly classified as essential. Nevertheless, there were layoffs at institutions with revenue shortfalls.

Professional and Business Services Employment

- The professional and business services industry has a diverse array of subsectors, including staffing agencies, accounting firms, building maintenance and waste management companies, and law firms.
- Jobs in building maintenance declined substantially during the shutdowns but began to rebound at office and industrial buildings with repopulating employment.
- Staffing agencies had very significant losses during the contraction, but may bounce back quickly as the economy expands again.
- Staffing agencies primarily employ temp workers. Temp workers are usually laid off first during a downturn but hired back first during a recovery.





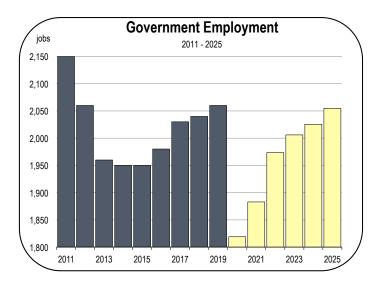


Leisure and Hospitality Employment

- The leisure and hospitality industry was devastated by the Coronavirus Recession more than any other sector of the California labor market.
- Our research indicates that most leisure workers were laid off, furloughed, or had their hours cut in the months of March and April.
- Jobs at restaurants, bars, and hotels will rebound in 2021 but may not return to pre-recession levels for several years.

Government Employment

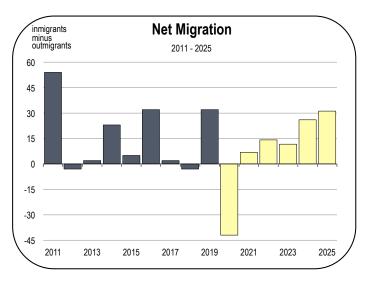
 Government agencies are expected to lose revenue from taxes and fees in 2020, and these revenue shortfalls will likely persist into 2021 and 2022.

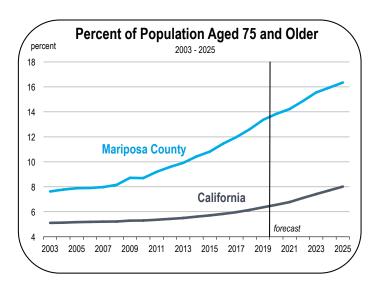


- When government agencies need to reduce expenditures on salaries, many workers are expected to be given unpaid furlough days that are distributed throughout the year, and many staffing reductions could be the result of hiring freezes rather than layoffs.
- However, if revenue shortfalls are severe and Congress does not appropriate funding to mitigate these shortfalls, government agencies may have no choice but to issue layoffs.

Population Growth

- The Mariposa County population has declined steadily for more than a decade.
- Mariposa County's population is much older than the statewide average. As of 2019, more than 13 percent of Mariposa County's population was age 75 or older, compared to just 7 percent of California's population.

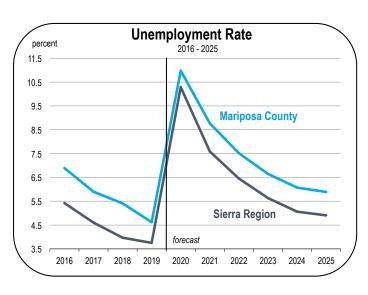




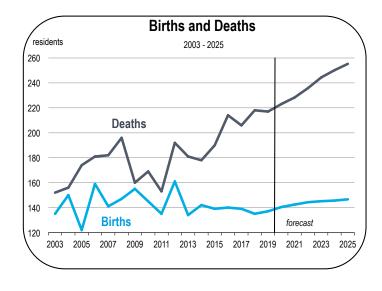
- Because Mariposa County has a high share of residents aged 75 and older, the number of deaths has begun to exceed the number of births.
- Over the forecast period, there will be more people that move into the county than people who move out, but because deaths will exceed births, the overall population will shrink.
- The population declined at an average rate of 0.3 percent annually over the last six years, and is expected to decline by 0.5 percent annually over the next six years.

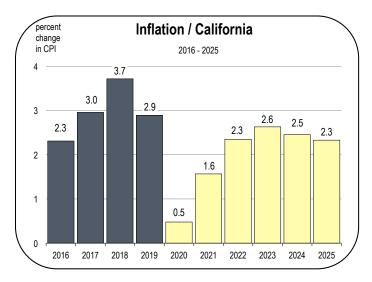
Unemployment and Inflation Rates

• The unemployment rate in Mariposa County averaged 4.6 percent in 2019, which was above the composite rate for the Sierra Region.



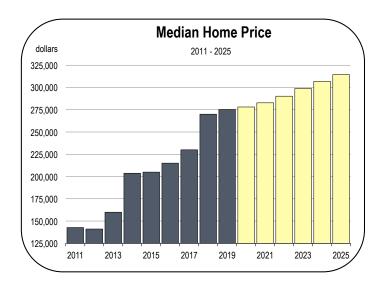
- The unemployment rate is expected to average between 10 and 12 percent during the 2020 calendar year.
- The unemployment rate is expected to remain elevated for several years, but is likely to improve more quickly than after the 2008-2009 recession.
- Inflation decelerated in 2019 as energy prices declined and home prices increased more slowly than the previous year.
- Inflation is expected to be very low in 2020. By 2022, inflation could return to a range of 2 percent to 3 percent.

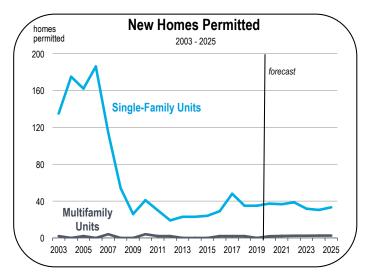




Home Prices and New Housing Production

- In 2019 the median home price in Mariposa County was \$275,400.
- The median price is not expected to change substantially in 2020 or 2021.
- From 2014 to 2019, an average of 33 new homes were started per year in Mariposa County. Virtually all were single-family units.
- Housing production is expected to average 35 to 40 homes per year from 2020 to 2025, consisting mostly of single-family homes.





Economic Indicators						2015-2019 History, 2020-2050 Forecast							
	Population (people)	House- holds (thousands)	Net Migration (people)	New Homes Permitted (homes)	Registered Vehicles (thousands)	Personal Income (millions)	Taxable Retail Sales (millions)	Total Taxable Sales (millions)	Real Industrial Production (millions)	Real per Capita Income (dollars)	Unemployme Rate (percent)	Real nt Farm Productior (millions)	
2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2039 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2034 2035 2036 2037 2036 2037 2038 2039 2030 2031 2034 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2039 2039 2039 2039 2039 2039 2039	18,086 18,066 17,992 17,904 17,860 17,735 17,656 17,579 17,491 17,413 17,335 17,251 17,166 17,086 17,014 16,936 16,847 16,750 16,635 16,517 16,388 16,254 16,131 16,010 15,887 15,759 15,636 15,517 15,400 15,293 15,197	7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 8.0 8.0 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.2 8.2 8.2 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	5 32 2 -3 32 -42 7 14 12 26 31 32 37 46 57 57 57 54 50 35 37 30 28 41 43 40 33 33 33 33 33 33 35 37 38 39 39 30 30 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	24 31 50 37 35 39 39 41 34 33 36 32 23 25 25 17 19 14 8 18 15 14 12 17 13 9	28.5 28.8 28.3 29.0 28.4 28.5 28.4 28.5 28.4 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.3 28.4 28.4 28.4 28.4 28.4 28.4 28.4 28.4	\$796 \$854 \$885 \$930 \$985 \$964 \$985 \$1,026 \$1,026 \$1,036 \$1,174 \$1,213 \$1,252 \$1,294 \$1,333 \$1,372 \$1,414 \$1,454 \$1,457 \$1,594 \$1,649 \$1,700 \$1,755 \$1,809 \$1,800 \$1,913 \$1,960 \$2,020 \$2,075	\$75 \$78 \$84 \$84 \$84 \$67 \$78 \$82 \$85 \$89 \$93 \$95 \$98 \$101 \$104 \$107 \$109 \$112 \$114 \$116 \$120 \$123 \$127 \$130 \$131 \$131 \$131 \$131 \$131 \$131 \$131	\$197 \$201 \$202 \$218 \$161 \$194 \$204 \$214 \$224 \$235 \$241 \$248 \$256 \$263 \$271 \$276 \$283 \$290 \$304 \$314 \$323 \$332 \$332 \$335 \$331 \$359 \$367 \$375 \$382 \$391	\$51 \$50 \$49 \$47 \$45 \$49 \$47 \$46 \$46 \$46 \$46 \$46 \$47 \$47 \$48 \$48 \$48 \$49 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$51 \$51 \$51 \$51 \$52 \$52 \$52	\$49,466 \$51,947 \$52,468 \$53,419 \$55,170 \$54,098 \$54,669 \$55,876 \$56,559 \$57,336 \$58,292 \$59,215 \$60,189 \$61,079 \$61,928 \$62,744 \$63,579 \$64,439 \$65,453 \$66,490 \$67,572 \$68,610 \$69,608 \$70,552 \$71,471 \$72,384 \$73,415 \$75,625 \$76,863 \$75,625 \$76,863 \$78,006	7.2 6.9 5.9 5.4 4.6 11.0 8.8 7.5 6.6 6.1 5.9 5.6 5.4 5.3 5.1 5.0 5.0 4.9 5.0 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.6 5.5 5.6 5.6 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	\$48 \$46 \$45 \$47 \$46 \$47 \$48 \$48 \$48 \$48 \$49 \$49 \$49 \$49 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50 \$50	1.4 2.3 3.0 3.7 2.9 0.5 1.6 2.3 2.6 2.5 2.3 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.2 2.1 2.3 1.9 2.1 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.5 2.7 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.7 2.6 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.7
2046 2047 2048 2049 2050	15,103 15,011 14,931 14,853 14,792	8.5 8.5 8.6 8.6	29 21 25 21 30	18 17 24 24 32	27.8 27.8 27.7 27.7 27.6	\$2,135 \$2,197 \$2,262 \$2,327 \$2,397	\$156 \$160 \$164 \$168 \$172	\$400 \$409 \$419 \$429 \$439	\$54 \$54 \$55 \$55 \$56	\$79,143 \$80,185 \$81,137 \$82,285 \$83,344	5.4 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6	\$51 \$51 \$51 \$51 \$51	2.0 2.2 2.3 2.0 2.1

Employ	ment s	Sectors			2015-2019 History, 2020-2050 Forecast							
Total V & Sal 		Construction	Manufac- turing	Transportation & Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade (jobs)	Financial Activities	Professional Services	Information	Health & Education	Leisure	Government	
2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047	5,480 20 5,240 20 6,490 30 6,490 30 6,540 20 6,490 30 6,540 20 6,640 21 6,380 21 6,510 22 6,510 22 6,570 22 6,620 22 6,630 22 6,650 22 6,650 22 6,650 22 6,650 23 6,700 23 6,700 23 6,730 23 6,730 23 6,790 23 6,990 23	160 150 170 180 200 192 190 191 187 185 187 184 183 179 184 177 178 179 172 173 169 163 172 171 170 168 172 170 165 173 178 179	100 100 90 80 80 77 78 79 79 79 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	40 30 50 50 40 40 40 40 40 41 41 41 41 41 42 42 43 43 43 43 44 44 44 45 45 46 46 46 47 47 47 47 48 48			130 130 140 160 190 177 191 199 206 208 207 205 203 202 200 197 195 192 190 188 186 185 184 185 184 185 184 185 184 185 187 187		390 420 450 470 470 470 462 465 477 479 481 484 487 489 491 493 495 497 500 502 504 506 508 510 512 514 516 518 520 523 525 527 529 531 533	2,100 1,770 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,423 1,522 1,743 1,787 1,807 1,851 1,860 1,870 1,875 1,870 1,870 1,868 1,868 1,868 1,868 1,868 1,868 1,873 1,876 1,879 1,900 1,901 1,892 1,893 1,885 1,885 1,886	1,950 1,980 2,030 2,040 2,060 1,819 1,883 1,974 2,006 2,026 2,055 2,061 2,072 2,074 2,084 2,100 2,112 2,134 2,164 2,190 2,224 2,266 2,305 2,323 2,341 2,347 2,356 2,357 2,358 2,357 2,358 2,357 2,358 2,349 2,321	
2049 5	5,980 24 5,980 24	184 192	81 81	48 49	421 422	0	189 191	0	535 537	1,888 1,891	2,327 2,312	

Socioeconomic Indicators

