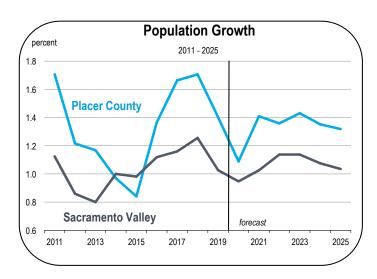
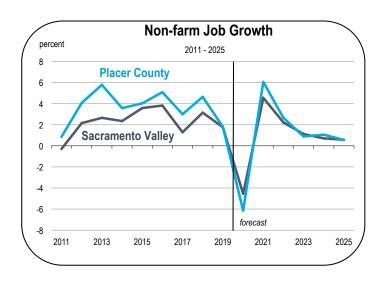
Forecast Summary

- It is estimated that an average of 10,000 to 12,000 jobs will be lost in Placer County during 2020. Job loss were heavy in the first half of the year.
- Employment losses will be largest in leisure services, professional business services, construction, and retail trade.
- The unemployment rate averaged 3.1 percent in 2019. It will average somewhere between 7 percent and 9 percent for the entire year.
- The Placer County population is expected to grow more quickly than the broader Sacramento Valley during the forecast period.
- Home values are not expected to change much in 2020 or 2021.
- Housing production is expected to decrease by a small amount in 2020 but rebound convincingly in 2021 and expand in 2022.

Job Growth

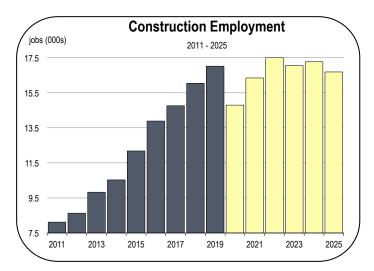
- Total employment in the County will decline between 5 and 7 percent in 2020. This is an annual average change from 2019.
- In 2021, Placer County is expected to re-gain many of the jobs lost during the Coronavirus recession.

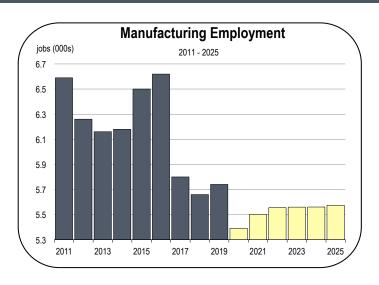


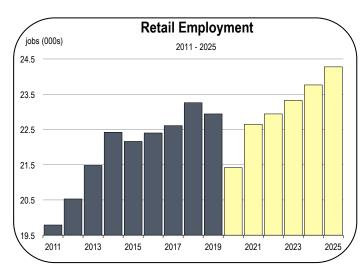


Construction Employment

- The construction sector is expected to lose more than 2,000 jobs in 2020.
- Most California construction activity was deemed non-essential for several weeks in March and April, leading to significant construction layoffs that average down total employment in 2020.
- Restrictions on construction were lifted in late April, and overall construction activity could ramp back up in 2021 and 2022.





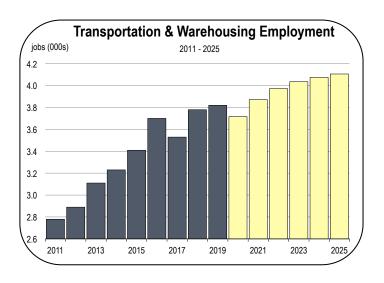


Manufacturing Employment

- Placer County has a heavy concentration in computer manufacturing, largely due to the Hewlett Packard plant in Roseville and the Oracle office in Rocklin.
- The computer manufacturing subsector lost more than 1,500 jobs between 2016 and 2019, even before the onset of the Coronavirus recession.
- Manufacturing employment declined by more than 1,000 jobs during the second quarter of 2020. It began to rebound slowly during the summer and fall, but it is unlikely to return to prerecession levels.

Transportation and Warehousing Employment

 Most transportation jobs in Placer County are in trucking and warehousing, where firms deliver goods to and from businesses and store these goods in logistics facilities.

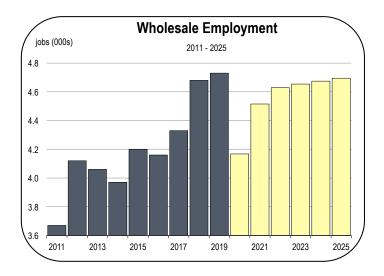


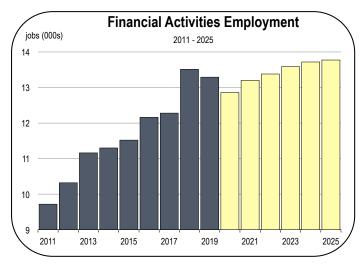
- A meaningful number of jobs are in delivery firms like UPS, FedEx, and Instacart.
- Total transportation and warehousing employment began to expand again during Phase 2 of California's restart, and it could reach new highs in 2021 or 2022.

Retail Trade Employment

- The retail sector is expected to lose more than 1,500 jobs in 2020 on an annual average basis.
- Many large 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.

Retail Sub-Sectors 2019	Jobs in Subsector	Subsector's Share of Overall Industry
General Merchandise Stores	4,000	17.3%
Grocery Stores	3,800	16.5%
Car Dealers	3,300	14.3%
Home Improvement / Garden Supply	1,800	7.8%
Clothing Stores	1,700	7.4%
Furniture & Furnishings Stores	1,300	5.6%
Electronics Stores	800	3.5%
Gas Stations	800	3.5%
Pharmacies & Drug Stores	600	2.6%
Online Retailers	400	1.7%
Other	4,600	19.9%





- Accounting for furloughed workers, more than 2,500 retail workers could be effectively not working and not earning an income on an annual average basis in 2020.
- It is unknown when and if retail employment will eclipse prerecession levels because of the strengthening demand trend towards online purchasing.

Wholesale Trade Employment

- Wholesale trade employment is expected to fall by at least 500 jobs on an annual average basis in 2020.
- Wholesale employment is likely to expand in tandem with employment in manufacturing and transportation/warehousing.

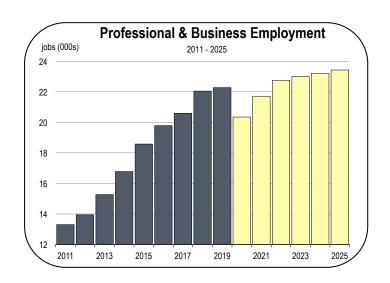
Financial Activities Employment

- Substantial job declines are expected in 2020 because many employers closed, committing their employees to shelter-in-place for health reasons.
- The most prominent losses are expected in real estate sales and lending.
- In 2020 there have been far fewer homes on the market than there
 were in 2019, and there has been far less interest from potential
 buyers. This should translate into fewer home sales, reducing the
 need for real estate agents and mortgage brokers.
- Banks also reduced their head counts in 2020 due to a temporary reduction of in-person branch visits.

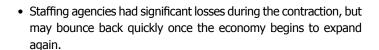
 Financial activities companies are expected to re-gain a meaningful number of through 2021, and will ultimately surpass the employment totals that were observed in 2019.

Professional and Business Services Employment

- The professional and business services industry has a diverse array of subsectors, and each was impacted differently during the shutdown and recovery phases of 2020.
- Jobs in corporate security and building maintenance declined substantially during the recession but are expected to rebound at office and industrial buildings with repopulating employment.



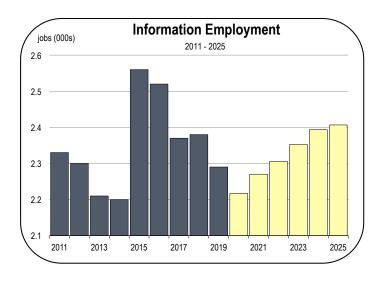
Professional & Business Services Sub-Sectors 2019	Jobs in Subsector	Subsector's Share of Overall Industry
Building Maintenance	3,800	16.9%
Staffing Agencies	3,000	13.3%
Corporate Headquarters	1,900	8.4%
Engineering & Architecture	1,900	8.4%
Custom IT Services	1,600	7.1%
Law	1,200	5.3%
Call Centers & Collections Agencies	1,200	5.3%
Accounting & Bookkeeping	1,100	4.9%
Business Consulting	1,000	4.4%
Corporate Security	900	4.0%
Marketing and Advertising	400	1.8%
Other	4,500	20.0%



- Staffing agencies primarily employ temp workers. Temp workers are usually laid off first during a downturn but hired back first during a recovery.
- Aside from security, maintenance, and staffing agencies, most subsectors of the professional business services industry were able to operate remotely and were less affected by the recession than other parts of the labor market.

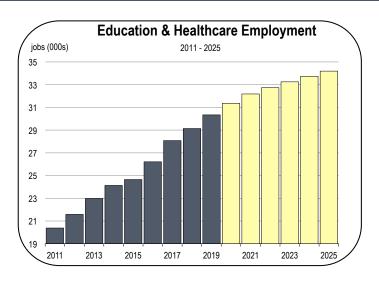
Information Employment

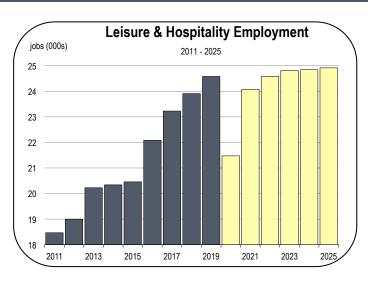
- In Placer County, the information sector is largely comprised of movie theaters, telecommunications companies like Comcast, radio and TV broadcasters, and software publishers.
- Telecommunications jobs were classified as essential and these workers remained employed during shelter-in-place. Consequently, employment was not impacted as it was in other sectors.
- Movie theater employment may not return to pre-recession levels until 2021 or later as strict social distancing policies will likely reduce the number of customers that are allowed into theaters.



- Many newspaper, magazine, and TV/radio workers were allowed to remain in their jobs, but advertising revenues shrank with the rest of the economy, giving employers little choice but to issue layoff notices.
- Virtually all information subsectors are in long-term patterns of decline except software publishing and data/Internet services.
- Software publishing and data/Internet services are expected to generate new jobs over the forecast period, but declines are anticipated in most other subsectors.

Information Sub-Sectors 2019	Jobs in Subsector	Subsector's Share of Overall Industry
Movie Theaters	600	26.1%
Telecommunications	500	21.7%
Radio & TV Broadcasting	500	21.7%
Software Publishers	400	17.4%
Data & Internet Services	100	4.3%
Newspaper / Magazine / Book Publishing	100	4.3%
Other	100	4.3%





Private Education and Healthcare Employment

- There were 21,000 healthcare jobs in Placer County in 2019.
- 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.
- There were approximately 6,000 social assistance jobs in 2019, including industries like childcare, housing shelters, and nonmedical care for senior citizens.
- There were also 2,000 jobs in private schools and colleges, tutoring services, vocational schools, and other educational organizations.
- Jobs in social assistance and education were mostly classified as essential. Nevertheless there were layoffs at institutions with revenue shortfalls.

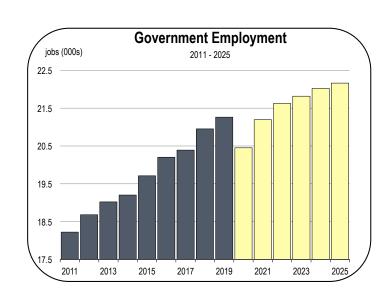
Leisure and Hospitality Employment

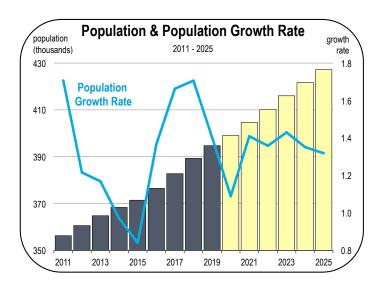
- The leisure and hospitality industry was devastated by the recession more than any other sector of the labor market.
- In 2019, Placer County had 19,000 jobs in restaurants, hotels, and bars. Our research indicates that most were laid off, furloughed, or had their hours cut in the months of March and April.
- Jobs at restaurants, bars, and hotels will rebound in 2021 but may not return to pre-recession levels until 2022 or later.
- Placer County also had 5,000 jobs in entertainment and recreation in 2019, including things like fitness centers and museums. Many

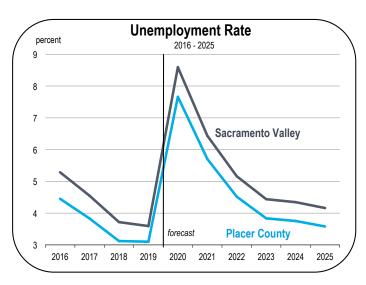
of these organizations will operate at reduced capacities through the end of 2020 and potentially into 2021.

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.





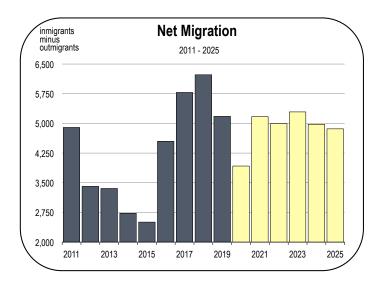


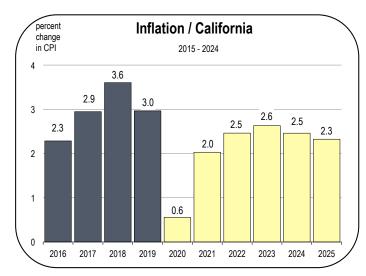
Population Growth

- The Placer County population is expected to expand more quickly that the Sacramento Valley average between 2020 and 2025.
- Net migration is expected to be a meaningful contributor to population growth as residents relocate from San Francisco and other areas for the affordable housing options in Placer County.
- An average of 4,900 net migrants are expected to move into Placer County each year between 2020 and 2025.
- The population will expand at an annual average rate of 1.3 percent per year from 2020 to 2025.
- By 2025 the Placer County population will surpass 425,000 residents.

Unemployment and Inflation Rates

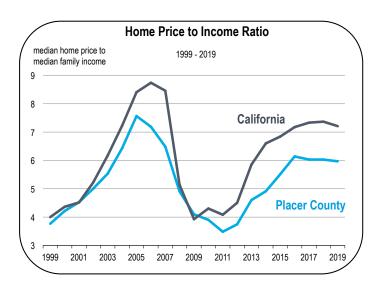
- The unemployment rate in Placer County averaged 3.1 percent in 2019, which was below the composite rate for the Sacramento Valley.
- The unemployment rate is expected to average between 7 and 9 percent during the 2020 calendar year.
- The unemployment rate is expected to remain elevated for several 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 but could accelerate in 2021 or 2022.



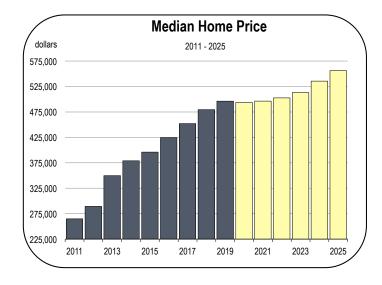


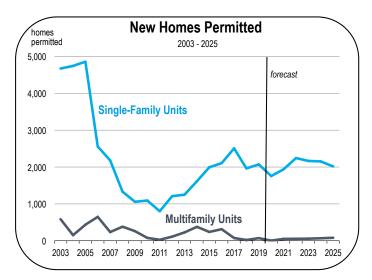
Home Prices and New Housing Production

- In 2019 the median home price in Placer County was \$496,100. The median price is not expected to change much in 2020 or 2021.
- Homes in Placer County are more affordable than homes across California, especially Coastal California.
- In Placer County, the typical household spends less than 30 percent of its pre-tax income on mortgage payments or rent.
- Along Coastal California the typical household spends more than 35 percent of income on housing costs, and in very expensive markets like San Francisco, housing costs often account for more than 50 percent of income.
- From 2014 to 2019, an average of 2,200 new homes were started per year in Placer County. Approximately 93 percent were singlefamily homes.
- Housing production is expected to average 2,100 homes per year from 2020 to 2025, consisting almost entirely of single-family homes.
- New homes will be built in many parts of the county, but activity will be heavily concentrated near Roseville.
- Two major projects have been approved in the Roseville area Placer Vineyards and Amoruso Ranch.
- Placer Vineyards is a 5,200-acre project that includes 14,100 homes and 9 schools. The first phase consists of 5,000 residential units.



- The project will also contain 3.6 million square feet of commercial space. There are few business and retail centers in direct proximity to the project site, so these facilities will be developed early in the process.
- Amoruso Ranch will contain 2,800 homes and 450,000 square feet of commercial space.
- The project was approved in 2016, but needs additional permits because it includes wetland habitats.
- Other projects could generate thousands of additional homes across the county.





Ec	onom	nic Inc	licators			2015-2019 History, 2020-2050 Forecas						st	
	opulation people) (th	House- holds nousands)		Permitted	Registered Vehicles thousands)	Personal Income (billions)	Retail Sales (billions)	Sales Tax (millions)	Industrial Production (billions)	per Capita Income (dollars)	Real Farm Production (millions)		Deaths (people)
2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	371,414 376,486 382,748 389,278 394,737	138.2 140.3 141.5 143.4 145.9	2,506 4,549 5,782 6,230 5,177	2,038 2,418 2,581 1,981 2,140	411 421 428 438 453	\$22.3 \$23.5 \$24.7 \$26.2 \$27.5	\$6.5 \$6.7 \$7.1 \$7.6 \$7.9	\$81 \$84 \$89 \$94 \$98	\$2.9 \$3.1 \$3.1 \$2.8 \$2.8	\$67,528 \$68,417 \$68,784 \$69,361 \$69,542	\$65.6 \$66.9 \$61.9 \$69.9 \$69.9	3,747 3,732 3,689 3,663 3,662	3,179 3,207 3,233 3,350 3,381
2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050	399,036 404,659 410,156 410,156 416,021 421,642 427,201 432,529 437,603 442,366 446,925 451,334 455,354 459,068 462,399 465,377 468,244 477,942 475,128 477,238 477,238 479,274 483,258 485,259 487,254 489,085 493,469 494,762 495,913	148.2 149.8 151.6 153.6 155.6 157.6 159.5 161.3 162.9 164.4 165.9 167.2 168.6 169.8 170.9 172.0 173.0 174.0 174.0 174.9 175.8 176.6 177.5 178.3 179.2 180.0 180.9 181.8 182.6 183.4 184.2 185.0	3,923 5,170 4,996 5,291 4,977 4,862 4,589 4,332 4,002 3,769 3,565 3,168 2,859 2,513 2,190 2,142 1,819 1,599 1,661 1,673 1,679 1,758 1,747 1,859 1,922 1,653 1,569 1,452 1,319 1,174 1,005	1,759 1,987 2,297 2,220 2,220 2,097 1,985 1,821 1,658 1,592 1,533 1,464 1,367 1,287 1,188 1,106 1,101 1,006 948 961 951 950 967 946 975 994 914 895 869 823 789	459 468 474 478 481 485 487 490 492 495 498 502 506 510 513 516 520 523 527 532 536 540 545 548 556 560 563 568 572 577 582	\$26.6 \$27.6 \$29.5 \$31.2 \$33.1 \$34.9 \$36.5 \$38.2 \$39.9 \$41.4 \$42.9 \$44.4 \$45.9 \$47.4 \$49.0 \$50.7 \$52.5 \$54.3 \$56.1 \$56.1 \$56.1 \$60.2 \$62.2 \$64.3 \$66.4 \$66.6 \$70.8 \$72.9 \$75.1 \$77.4 \$79.7 \$82.0	\$7.1 \$7.8 \$8.1 \$8.5 \$8.9 \$9.4 \$9.9 \$10.8 \$11.1 \$11.4 \$11.7 \$11.9 \$12.2 \$12.5 \$12.8 \$13.1 \$13.5 \$13.8 \$14.2 \$14.6 \$15.0 \$15.3 \$15.7 \$16.0 \$16.4 \$16.8 \$17.1 \$17.5 \$17.9 \$18.3	\$89 \$98 \$102 \$107 \$112 \$118 \$123 \$129 \$135 \$139 \$143 \$146 \$149 \$152 \$156 \$159 \$164 \$168 \$173 \$178 \$183 \$178 \$183 \$187 \$192 \$196 \$200 \$205 \$209 \$214 \$229	\$2.7 \$2.8 \$2.9 \$3.0 \$3.1 \$3.2 \$3.2 \$3.3 \$3.4 \$3.5 \$3.5 \$3.5 \$3.5 \$3.6 \$3.6 \$3.6 \$3.7 \$3.7 \$3.7 \$3.7 \$3.8 \$3.9 \$3.9	\$66,203 \$66,489 \$68,498 \$69,584 \$70,982 \$72,134 \$73,026 \$73,809 \$74,613 \$74,936 \$75,270 \$75,602 \$75,763 \$76,257 \$76,715 \$77,171 \$77,481 \$77,653 \$77,992 \$78,318 \$79,605 \$80,111 \$80,790 \$81,323 \$81,758 \$82,242 \$82,717 \$83,173 \$83,661	\$69.9 \$70.0 \$70.0 \$70.1 \$70.1 \$70.1 \$70.1 \$70.1 \$70.1 \$70.2	3,804 3,940 4,091 4,229 4,358 4,482 4,586 4,658 4,738 4,833 4,932 5,001 5,126 5,172 5,204 5,241 5,269 5,260 5,238 5,205 5,145 5,095 5,040 4,984 5,009 4,989 4,990 4,988 4,997 5,002	3,427 3,487 3,590 3,655 3,714 3,785 3,847 3,915 3,978 4,042 4,088 4,149 4,231 4,308 4,384 4,479 4,574 4,656 4,736 4,801 4,849 4,849 4,849 4,942 4,948 4,941 4,942 4,845 4,855
	Total Wa & Salar	ge	Constructio	Manufac-	Transportatio	on Wholesa	ale & Fina	ıncial Profe vities Ser	ssional	Hea	alth & Leisu		ernment
2015 2016 2017 2018 2019	152 160 164 172 175	0.0 0.3 4.8 0.3 2.5 0.4	12.2 13.9 14.8 16.0 17.0	6.5 6.6 5.8 5.7 5.7	3.4 3.7 3.5 3.8 3.8	26 26 26 27 27	.6 1 .9 1 .9 1	2.3 3.5	18.6 19.8 20.6 22.1 22.3	2.6 2.5 2.4 2.4 2.3	26.2 22 28.1 23 29.1 23	0.5 2.1 3.2 3.9	19.7 20.2 20.4 21.0 21.3
2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024	164 174 179 180	4.8 0.4 4.8 0.4 9.4 0.4	17.0 14.8 16.3 17.5 17.1	5.7 5.4 5.5 5.6	3.7 3.9 4.0 4.0	25 27 27	.6 1 .2 1	2.9	20.3 21.7 22.8	2.3 2.2 2.3 2.3		l.5 l.1	20.5 21.2 21.6

Socioeconomic Indicators

