



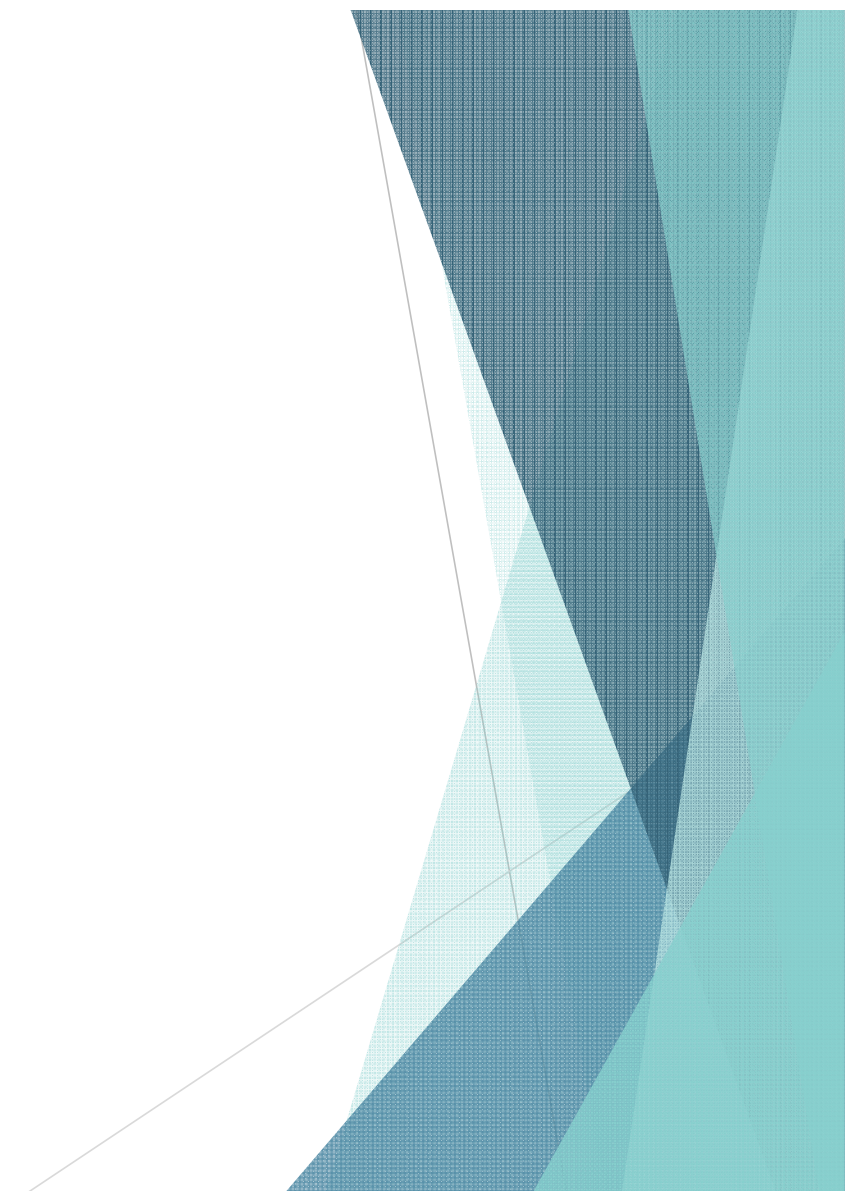
Metro Winners & Losers: *5 Trends to Watch*

Maureen McAvey

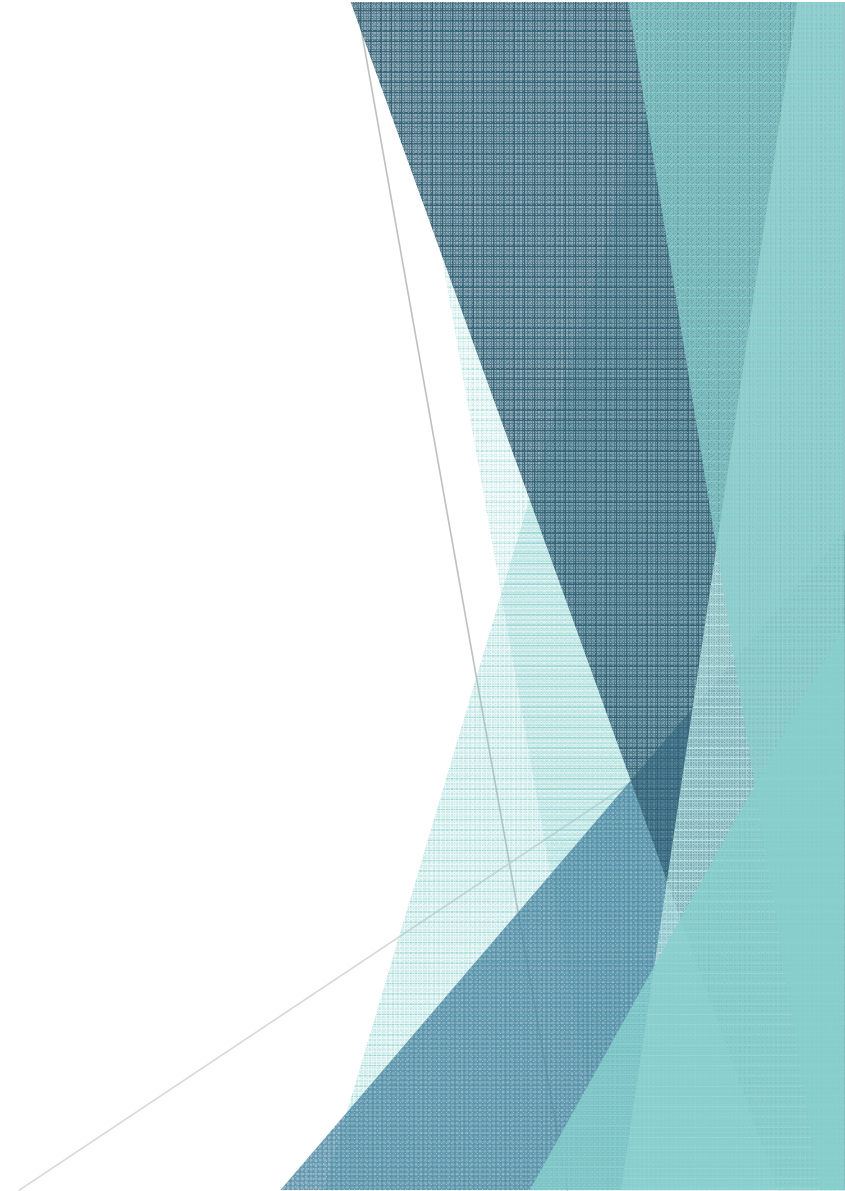
May 22, 2017

Major Forces At Work

- ▶ Demographics: Millennials Come of Age
- ▶ Technology: Maintenance & Moving Ahead
- ▶ New Partnerships
- ▶ Increased Pressures: Affordability
- ▶ Leadership



1. Shifting Demographics: Millennials Come of Age



Major Generations

MILLENNIALS

Age 18 to 34

(also known as Generation Y)

- ▶ most diverse generation and most likely to live in cities
- ▶ most likely to move in the next five years.

BABY BOOMERS

Age 51 to 69

- ▶ most likely to live in the suburbs
- ▶ more likely to move to smaller homes than larger ones in the next 5 years, some moving in

32%

23%

30%

11%

2%

GENERATION XERS

Age 35 to 50

- ▶ predominantly owners of single-family homes
- ▶ the least likely to desire urban amenities
- ▶ many are expecting to move to larger quarters within 5 years

WAR BABIES/ SILENT GENERATION

Age 70 – 87 / 88+

- ▶ most likely to already live in rural areas and small towns
- ▶ If they move, it will be to a more convenient and accessible area.

Millennials Rising!

Boomers



- Born Between 1946 and 1964
- 51 to 69
- 74.9 Million today
- 25% Expect Never to Retire

Millennials



- Born Between 1981 and 1997
- 18-34 in 2015
- **75.4 Million today**
- 10% Expect Never to Retire

2015 Data, U.S. Census and Pew Research

One in every 3 workers now a millennial



- ▶ Most diverse generation
- ▶ Better educated
- ▶ What do they WANT?
 - ▶ Experience
 - ▶ Lifestyle
 - ▶ Affordability
- ▶ Moving to where the jobs are:
 - ▶ METROS

Companies Following Labor Force

- ▶ Amazon
- ▶ Facebook
- ▶ Google
- ▶ Marriott
- ▶ Alphabet



Offices Move Companies Seek

- Accommodating New Work Force
- **Amenity Rich Locations**
- Access/Connectivity
- **Result: *New neighborhoods***
- ***Shuffling the A List***



Trend One: Millennial Metros Win

On the GO >10% 5 yr. growth

- ▶ Austin
- ▶ Atlanta
- ▶ Charlotte
- ▶ Dallas/Fort Worth
- ▶ Denver
- ▶ New Orleans
- ▶ Orlando
- ▶ Raleigh/Durham
- ▶ San Francisco
- ▶ Seattle
- ▶ Washington DC

A Slow Go <5% growth

- ▶ Albuquerque
- ▶ Baltimore
- ▶ Cleveland
- ▶ Madison
- ▶ Miami
- ▶ Philadelphia
- ▶ Pittsburgh
- ▶ Tallahassee
- ▶ Tucson

River Walk - Oklahoma City



“Economic development is really the result of creating a city where people want to be.”

Mick Cornett, Mayor,
Oklahoma City

Questions to Consider

- ▶ Where does your community stack up with Millennial growth and RETENTION?
- ▶ Where are they living? Working? In school?
- ▶ Can you improve and accommodate life style choices?
- ▶ How is mobility and access improving? Both Millennials and Boomers?
- ▶ Is it FUN?



2. It's getting harder, more complicated.....

Keeping Up as well as Keeping Ahead

How It's Changed

THEN.....

- ▶ Car ownership a “right of passage”



TODAY

- ▶ Look at cars more as “a hassle”
- ▶ Assume car technology
 - ▶ Everything a smart phone can do: blue tooth, GPS, music, phone, sync with other devices
 - ▶ Take for granted advanced information and entertainment
 - ▶ Safety features
- ▶ Full integration to the city, apps
- ▶ Ford Motor: *mobility*



Improving Management & Cooperation

- ▶ Multi-jurisdictional funding
- ▶ Improved signalization
- ▶ More integrated transit
- ▶ Reverse lanes in rush times
- ▶ Toll lanes
- ▶ Car pooling

Infrastructure in the United States Shows Slow Improvement

American Society of Civil Engineers 2013 Infrastructure Report Card

Infrastructure Sector	Grade	Trend*	
Aviation	D	—	
Bridges	C+	↑	
Dams	D	—	
Drinking Water	D	↑	A = Exceptional B = Good C = Mediocre D = Poor F = Failing
Energy	D+	—	
Hazardous Waste	D	—	
Inland Waterways	D-	—	
Levees	D-	—	
Ports	C	N/A**	
Public Parks and Recreation	C-	—	
Rail	C+	↑	
Roads	D	↑	
Schools	D	—	
Solid Waste	B-	↑	
Transit	D	—	
Wastewater	D	↑	

Source: American Society of Civil Engineers, 2013.

*Compared to 2009 Infrastructure Report Card.

**New category in 2013.

A new take on cars?



- ▶ Millennials bought more cars in CA than Baby Boomers in 2016 for the first time
- ▶ Millennials were 28% of new car market in 2016, only 17% of market in 2010
- ▶ Getting married, moving to affordable suburbs

Source: J.D. Powers

Expanding and Integrating Infrastructure

- ▶ **Using one gigabit service:**
- ▶ Wilson, NC provided one gig service, attracting a movie special effects studio
- ▶ Morristown TN attracts a contract furniture manufacturer adding 225 jobs because of one gig and reliable utilities
- ▶ Expanding the role of infrastructure



Integrating Future Thinking



- ▶ Drones
- ▶ Delivery?
- ▶ Bots
- ▶ Driverless cars
- ▶ Transit real time info





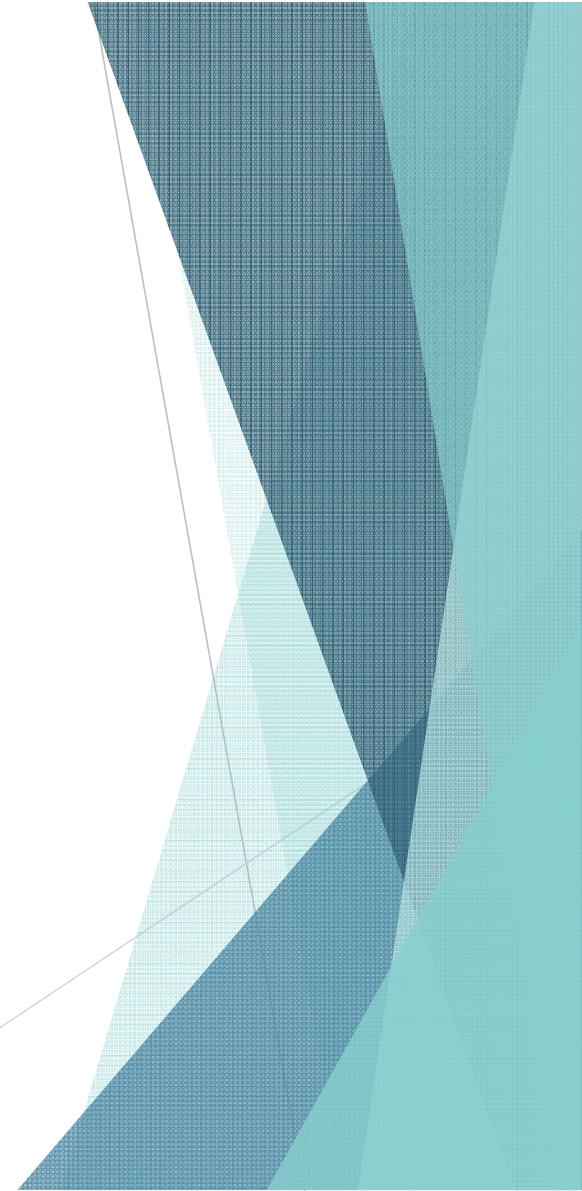
Trend Two: Use more technology to help Maintain and Move Ahead

- ▶ Where should we put and get the money?
 - ▶ Cars/roads/transit?
 - ▶ Communications technology?
 - ▶ Integration of systems? Devices? Apps?
 - ▶ Improved management and cooperation?
 - ▶ Speed cameras, smart meters?



3. Getting it Done: Creating New Infrastructure Partnerships

- ▶ Downtown Chattanooga creates a 140 acre Innovation District with one gig service
- ▶ Joins with a private developer to renovate 6 buildings for start-up companies and micro-apartments



Creative partnerships with developers: Turning Liabilities to Assets



Turning old Metro cars into retail kiosks in Washington DC

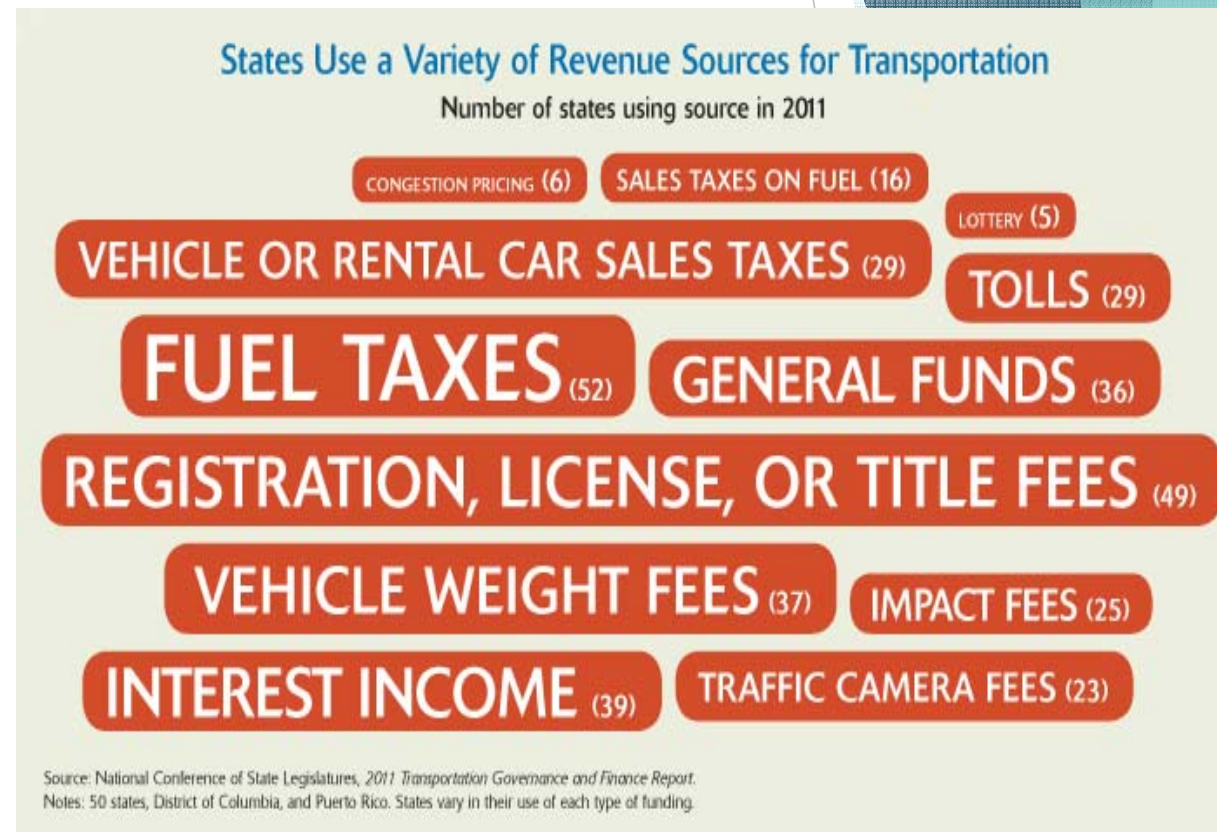
Multi-jurisdictional decision-making moves ahead

- ▶ Only 60% of 18 yr. olds have driver's license, compared to 80% in the '80's
- ▶ Prefer transit, bikes, walking, parents/friends driving



Trend Three: New Partnerships

- ▶ Public Private Financings
- ▶ Get Developers to Buy IN
- ▶ Don't Give up on Tax Increases
- ▶ Finding Dedicated Funding Sources
- ▶ Don't WAIT



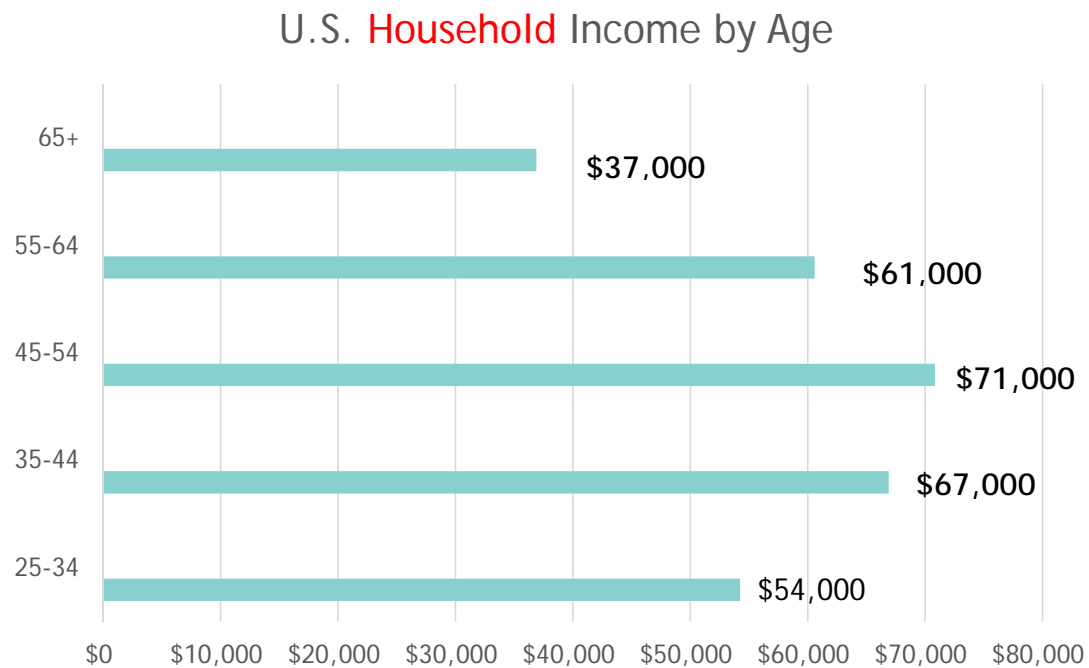
4. Income Disparity and Affordability Impact Infrastructure



US Toll Roads Proliferating

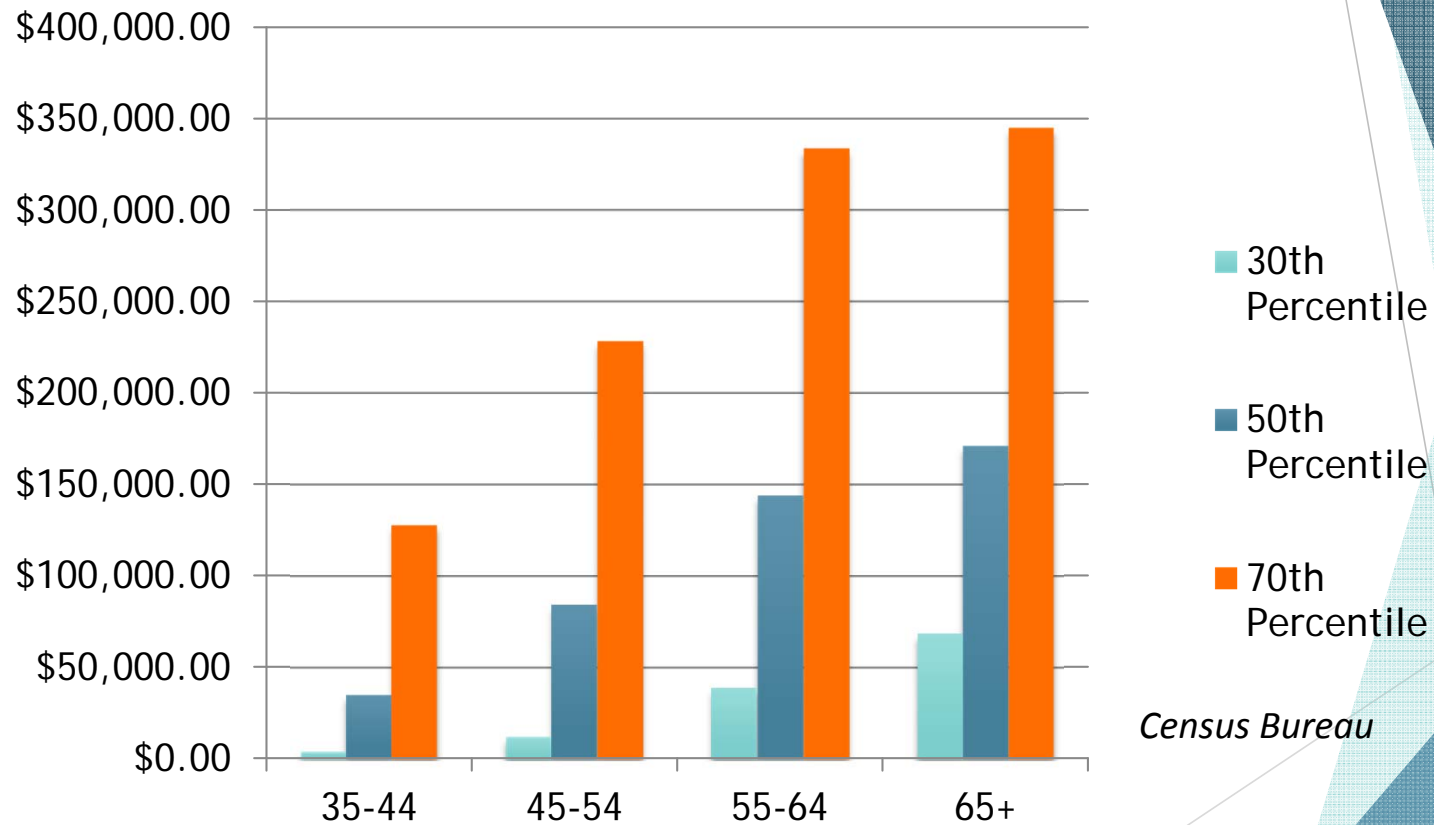


The Rise and Fall of Income



2015 Census data and Motley
Fool

Median Family Net Worth



One Less Car



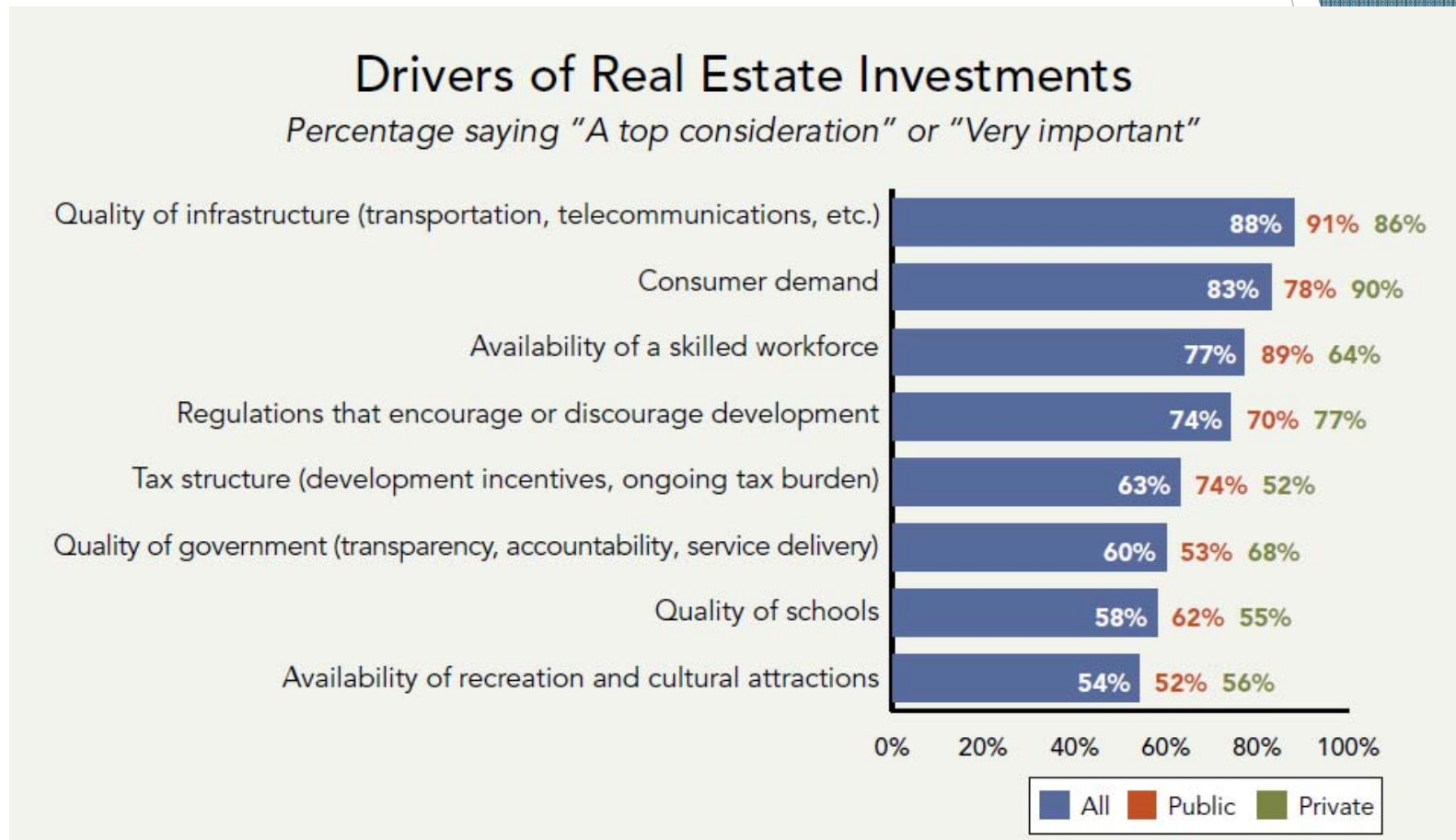
\$ 8,000 + savings on gas, car payments, auto insurance, parking and maintenance



= \$100,000

Or more, in homebuying power!

Top Drivers of Real Estate Investments: Infrastructure, Consumer Demand



Key findings

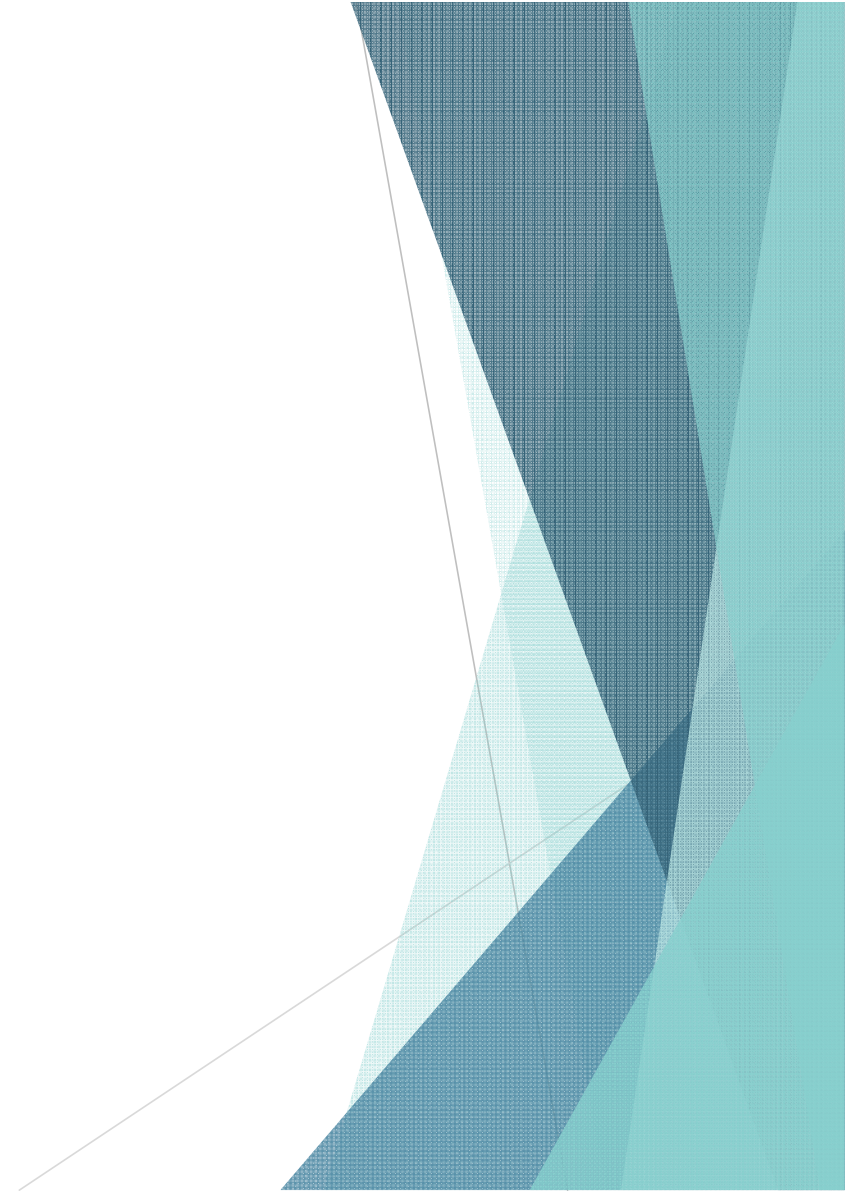
- Good infrastructure is a key driver of where real estate investment dollars go
- Improving the quality of public transit, roads and bridges, and pedestrian infrastructure are highest priorities
- Public's willingness to pay for infrastructure is a top factor that will shape cities
- Funding and financing is seen as resting on cooperation between developers and government
- Long term maintenance and operations are big concerns



Questions to consider

- ▶ What other ways can infrastructure help all parts of the community?
 - ▶ Job creation
 - ▶ Mobility
 - ▶ Access

Trend Five: Creating Workable Consensus and Leadership



The Seattle Story: Turning NO to YES

- ▶ Rapid population growth
 - ▶ Added 175,000 since 2010, 100,000 in-migrants
 - ▶ Downtown added 45,000 jobs, 14,440 residential units, 6,000 more in the pipeline
- ▶ In sync leadership between levels of government
- ▶ Strong performance of Sound Transit
- ▶ Joint effort by business, civic and governmental communities
- ▶ Leadership at all levels
- ▶ Countless meetings and CAMPAIGN thinking

Seattle Story

- ▶ Three tax increases in last 10 years
- ▶ Regional approval in 2016 of \$53 Billion, 25 year infrastructure program
 - ▶ Expand light rail
 - ▶ BRT
 - ▶ Commuter rail



Seattle: Where the \$ Comes From

- ▶ Added a property tax levy
- ▶ Added Sales Tax
- ▶ Added Motor Vehicle Excise Tax
- ▶ EQUALS dedicated, reliable funding sources

Leadership, not Size



Greenville: A Leadership Story





MANKOFF

"Sir, the following paradigm shifts occurred while you were out."

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