

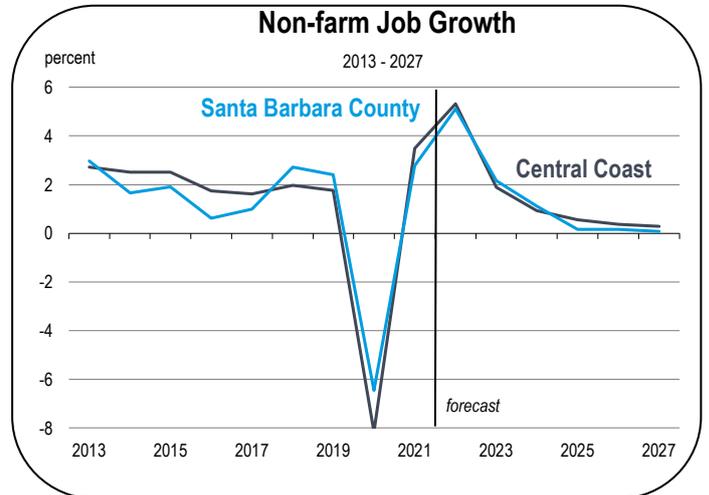
# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast

## Forecast Summary

- Nearly 6,000 jobs were restored in Santa Barbara County in 2021. The county's labor market is on pace to add another 9,600 jobs in 2022, representing a full labor market recovery from the pandemic recession.
- Employment gains in 2022 will be largest in leisure services, which will recover 4,200 jobs. More than 1,000 jobs will also be re-gained in professional business services and the public sector.
- The unemployment rate averaged 5.8 percent in 2021. It is forecast to average 3.0 percent in 2022.
- High housing costs pose an obstacle to population growth from net in-migration. More residents are leaving the county than migrating in. Consequently, the population has been in decline. It is forecast to remain in a slow decline through the decade.
- The median home selling price rose 19 percent in 2021. To date in 2022, the median price for all homes is up 4 percent. However, with rising mortgage rates, home sales are in a freefall decline. Rents have risen at a rate of 18 percent between 2021 and 2022.

## Job Growth

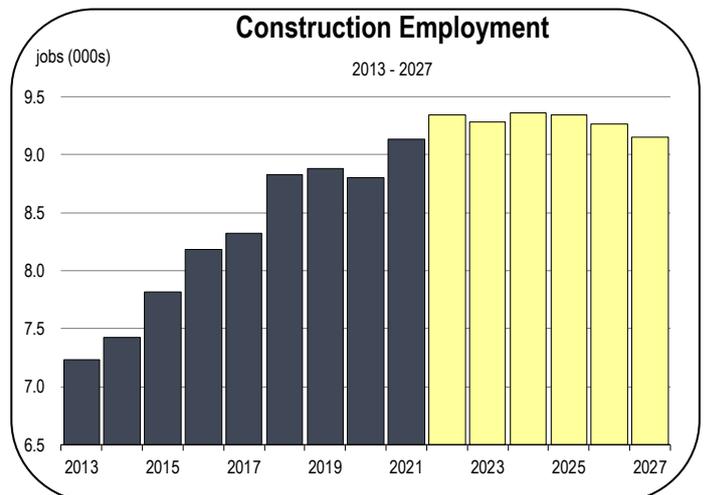
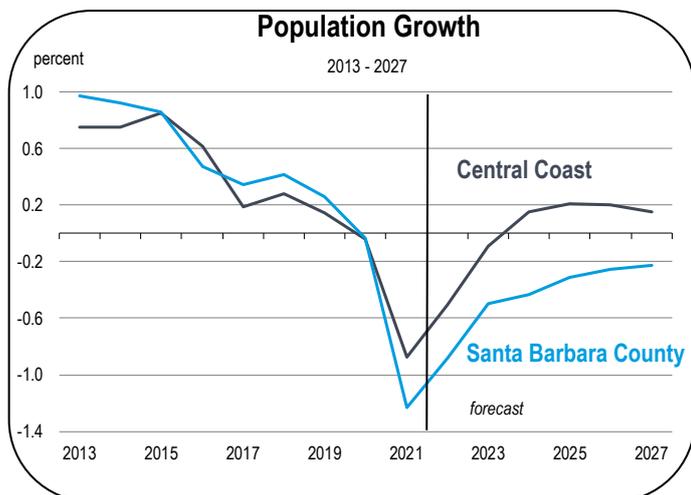
- Total employment in Santa Barbara County will expand by 4.6 percent in 2022.
- From 2022 to 2027, job growth will average 1.4 percent per year.
- The 2022 labor market will principally recover all jobs lost during the pandemic. More open positions will persist in healthcare, state



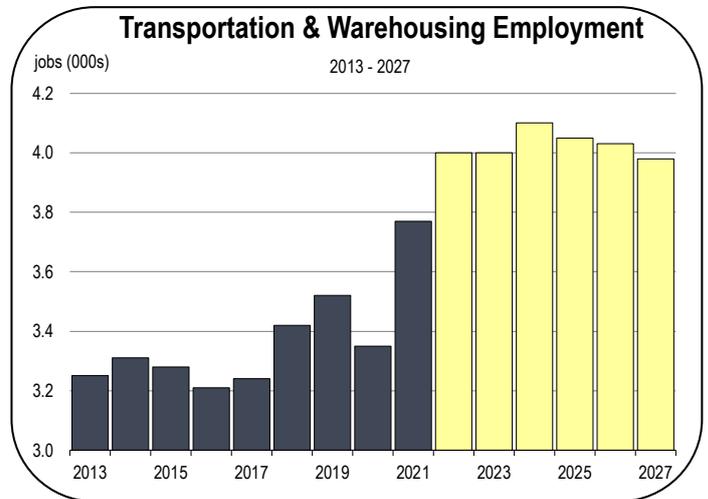
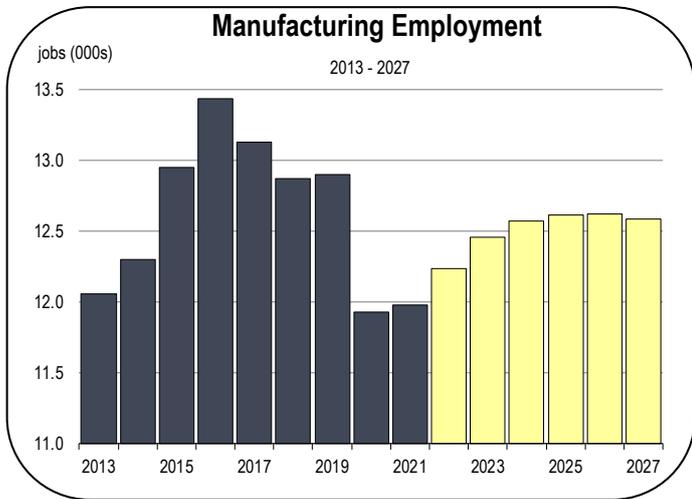
and local government, and leisure and hospitality. After 2022, the growth of employment is forecast to rapidly cool as economic growth in the nation and state slow to annual rates of less than one percent.

## Construction Employment

- Over the last 10 years, construction employment has expanded to facilitate a surge in residential rehabilitation and alternation activity, commercial building upgrades and modernization, infrastructure projects including the 101 widening, and new housing in Santa Maria.
- Over the forecast period, the expected level of housing production will not require a large expansion of the construction workforce.
- A slowdown is expected in non-residential construction activity, which will ultimately lead to reduced demand for workers by 2027.



# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast



## Manufacturing Employment

- Manufacturing employs 12,000 workers or 6 percent of total employment. Non-durable manufacturing in Santa Barbara County is mostly food processing from the relatively large agricultural industry that prevails mostly in the North County.
- Jobs in non-durable manufacturing will grow slightly over the forecast, attributed to continued production of wine and packaged or frozen produce, such as strawberries.

## Transportation and Warehousing Employment

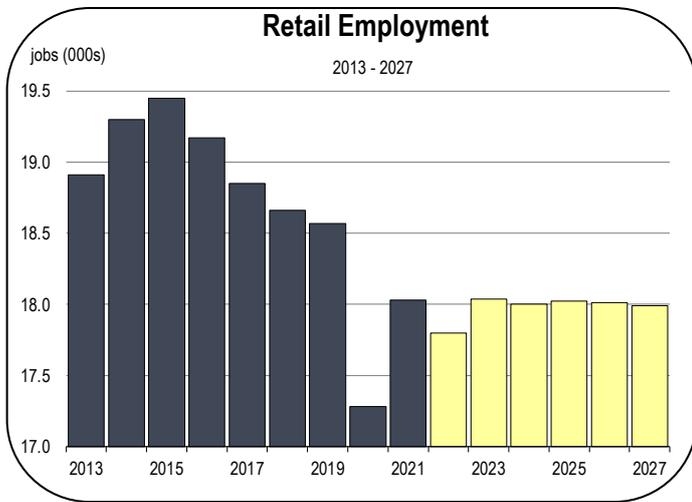
- A meaningful share of Santa Barbara County transportation jobs are in delivery firms like UPS and FedEx. Employment expanded sharply at delivery firms during 2021 when demand for direct-to-consumer shipping soared. Employment for delivery services has remained strong in 2022.

- The Santa Barbara and Santa Maria airports employ approximately 300 workers at and within their facilities. Passenger counts have been rising sharply at Santa Barbara airport due to a rapid increase in both vacation and business visitors.
- The Santa Barbara Airport has four airlines—Alaska, American, United, and Southwest—that fly nonstop to Dallas, Denver, Las Vegas, Las Angeles, Oakland, Phoenix, Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco, and Seattle.
- The Santa Maria airport has two airlines that provides flights to two destinations. Mokulele Airlines offers flights to Los Angeles, while travelers can reach Las Vegas via a nonstop flight on Allegiant Air.
- Though there are no major fulfilment, distribution, assembly or delivery warehouses in Santa Barbara County, transportation and warehousing employment is predicted to remain in modest but steady growth mode over the forecast, in tandem with the greater county-wide business sector.



Santa Barbara Airport

# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast

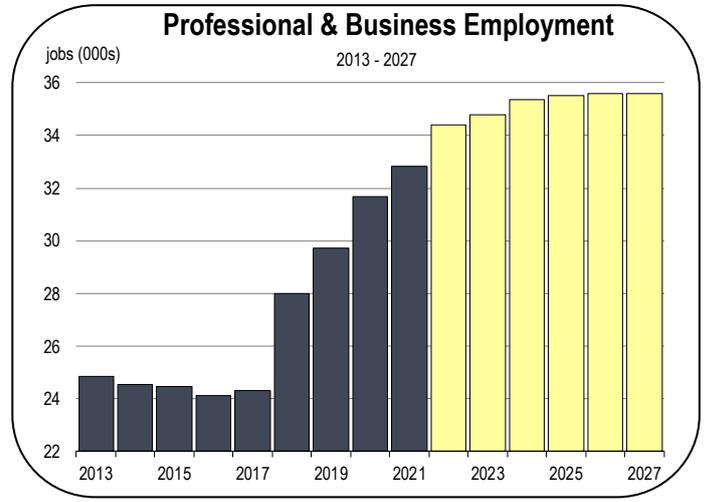
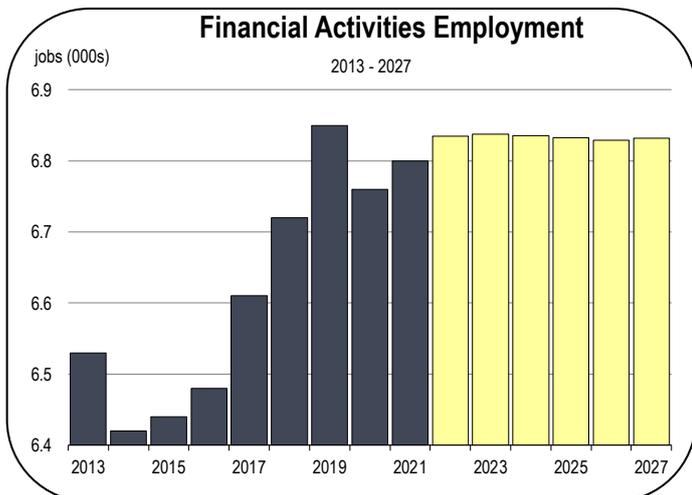


## Retail Trade Employment

- The Santa Barbara retail workforce has been contracting since 2011.
- Jobs lost during the pandemic recession were restored in 2021, but there have virtually been no additions to retail employment in 2022.
- The longer-term decline in retail employment is resuming in 2022. It is expected to persist for the foreseeable future due to automation and the substitution to online goods and services by consumers.

## Financial Activities Employment

- The financial activities industry is primarily comprised of real estate companies, banks, and insurance firms.
- The recovery from the 2020 recession added approximately 100 jobs county-wide in Finance. Over time however, the longer term



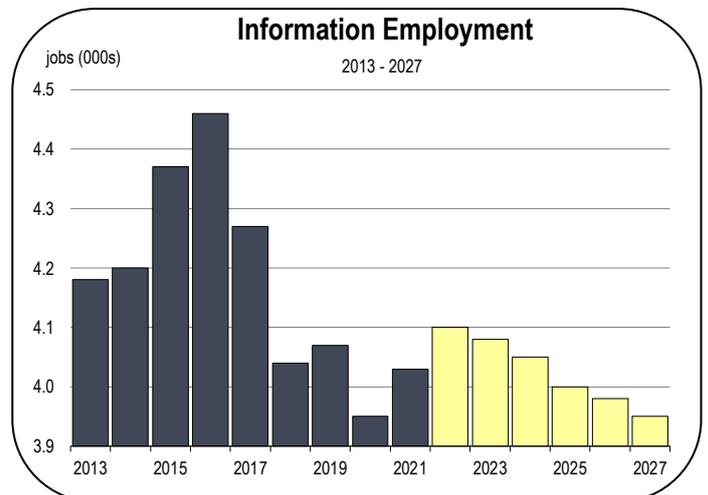
prospects for job opportunities in this sector remain limited. Banking and insurance jobs will be displaced by automation, and real estate employment will struggle to expand in a county with minimal population and housing growth.

## Professional and Business Services Employment

- The Professional and Business Services subsector is on pace to generate 1,500 new jobs during 2022, an increase of 4.7 percent.
- The forecast calls for a steady expansion of employment in this composite sector, because of the high concentration of jobs in the technical and scientific consulting subsector, for which demand will increase over time.

## Information Employment

- The information sector is dominated by software firms, especially in the South County.

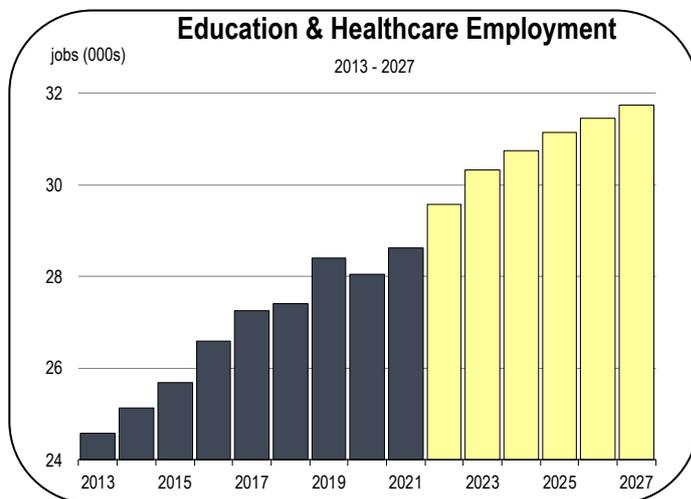


# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast

- Software firms are primarily located near UCSB in Goleta. Major employers include Citrix and Procore. The region has a particular concentration in software that is designed for real estate, property management, and construction management. Both Citrix and Procore have downsized since the pandemic, and are not expected to expand employment in an area constrained by housing availability.
- Aside from software publishing and data/Internet services, most subsectors of the information industry are in long-term patterns of stagnation and will not generate a meaningful number of jobs during the 2022-2027 forecast period. This includes newspaper publishers, movie theaters, and telecommunications firms.

## Private Education and Healthcare Employment

- The restoration of jobs proceeded during 2021 when 600 positions were filled in healthcare. The industry is on pace to add another 700 workers in 2022.
- The largest healthcare employers are:
  - Cottage Health, which operates three hospitals and employs more than 3,000 workers
  - Sansum Clinic, with 2,000 employees throughout the county
  - Marion Regional Medical Center, with more than 1,000 employees in the Santa Maria Valley
- Job creation in healthcare is expected to be a leading labor market engine over the forecast period as (1) the county's population ages, and (2) the Cottage Care Health System continues to attract patients from Kern and Ventura Counties for particular specialty healthcare services.



- The largest private educational institution is Westmont College with a faculty and staff headcount of approximately 350, is located in Montecito. The county also has approximately 15 private K-12 schools.

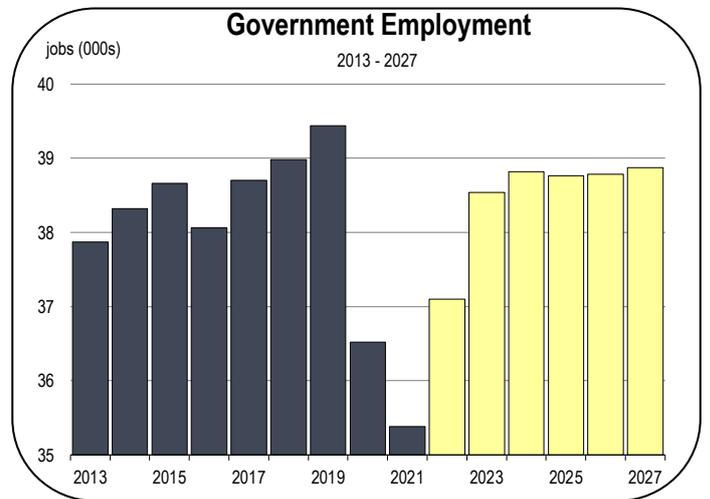
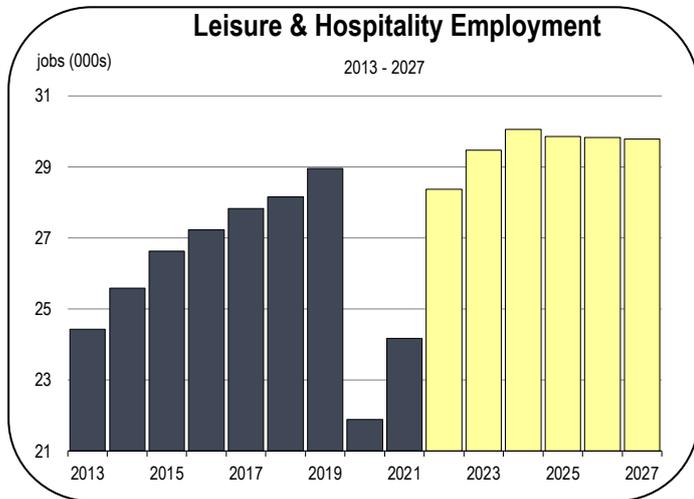
## Leisure and Hospitality Employment

- The Leisure and Hospitality sector recovered 2,300 jobs during 2021, accounting for a 10 percent employment increase and half of the jobs lost in 2020.
- Nearly 4,200 jobs are expected to be restored in 2022, with most of these jobs created in the food services sector.
- Because of the unexpected surge in coastal California tourism, visitors to the county have been prolific in 2022, fully restoring hotel/motel and short-term rental utilization. A full recovery of jobs is forecast during 2022.



Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital

# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast



- Tourism activity is most prominent in Southern Santa Barbara County for beaches, shopping, and dining, and the Santa Ynez Valley for wine tasting and gambling.
- South Santa Barbara County and the Santa Ynez Valley attract more than 7 million visitors in a typical year, and these visitors spend more than \$2 billion in the local economy.
- The Chumash Indian Casino is located in Santa Ynez and is a principal destination for many California residents, along with wine tasting in Buellton, Solvang, and Los Olivos.
- Tourism activity now includes wine tours, Boating, Beachgoing, State Street shopping, arts and entertainment, and the new drinking and dining scene adjacent to East Beach in Santa Barbara, known as the Funk Zone.

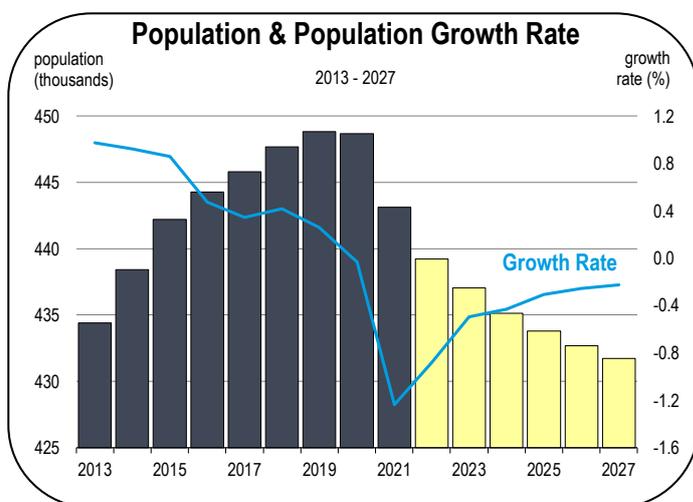
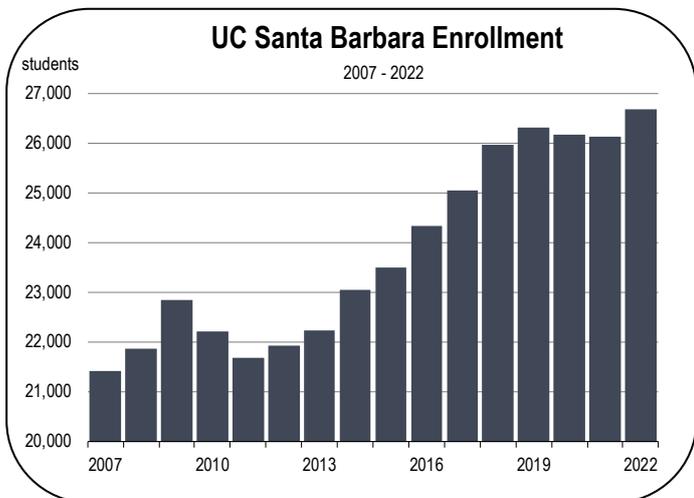
## Government Employment

- Employment within state and local government departments and institutions hit a bottom in 2021, falling 3.1 percent from 2020. In 2022, close to 2,000 positions will be reinstated, nearly half of it occurring in state education.
- State and local level education includes UCSB, Santa Barbara City College, Cuesta College and the K-12 school districts. They account for 66 percent of all state and local public sector employment. Vandenberg AFB accounts for most of the federal civilian employment in the county.
- K-12 enrollments are in rapid decline. They are unlikely to recover this decade. There is pressure however on UCSB and SBCC enrollments, which would lead to at least stable employment opportunities in state education.



The Funk Zone is a business district near the Santa Barbara waterfront. It emerged in the 2010’s as a popular weekend destination for tourists as well as local residents. It encompasses just a few city blocks, but as of mid-2022 it has about 40 wine tasting rooms, breweries, bars, restaurants, and retail shops.

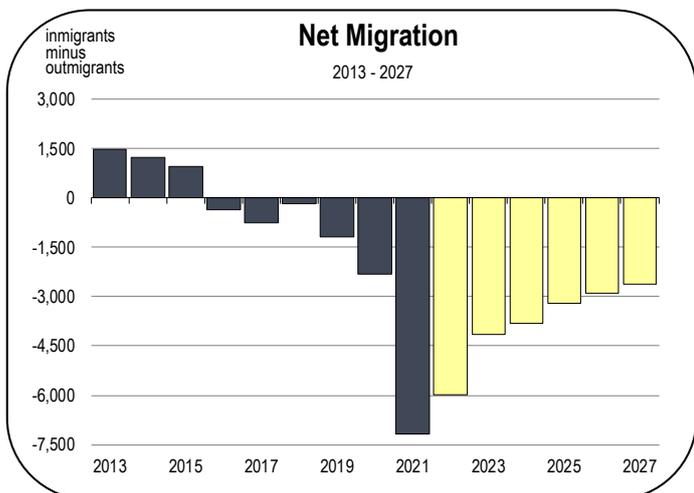
# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast



- UCSB Enrollment has been rising sharply since 2013 and will eclipse 27,000 total undergraduate and graduate students by 2024.
- UC Santa Barbara has more than 10,000 full time and part time employees (including student workers) and is the largest single employer in the county.

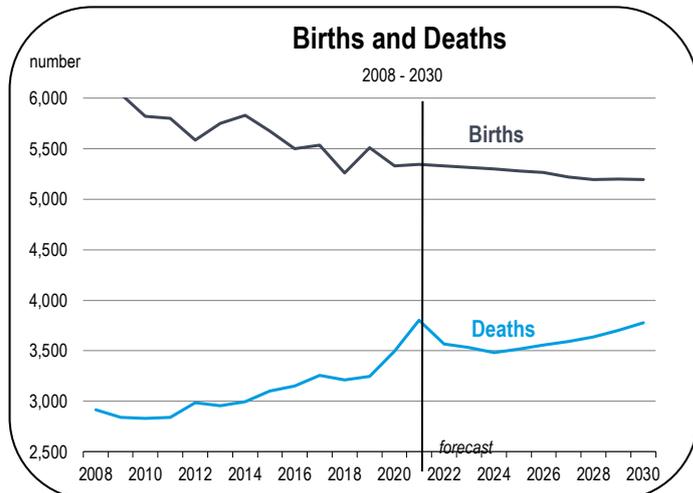
## Population Growth

- Population growth is forecast to continue contracting over the forecast period, or through 2027.
- Over the forecast, as has been the case since 2016, more residents will move out of the county than move in, resulting in negative net migration over time.
- The population will shrink at an annual average rate of -0.5 percent per year from 2022 to 2027.
- By 2027 the Santa Barbara County population will have declined to approximately 431,000 residents.

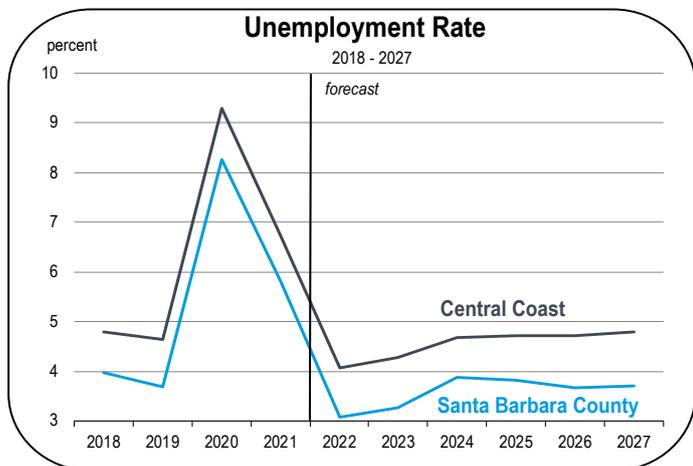


## Unemployment and Inflation Rates

- The unemployment rate in Santa Barbara County averaged 5.8 percent in 2021. Because of the extraordinarily tight labor market, the unemployment rate will average 3.0 percent in 2022.
- Historically, unemployment rates in Santa Barbara County are always lower than the Central Coast average because Santa Barbara County has a larger share of workers with college degrees.
- Inflation soared in 2021 and is expected to remain elevated in 2022 and 2023.
- During 2022 and into 2023, there will be a number of factors that will contribute to higher-than-normal inflation. The most prominent will be:
  - Spending by consumers and the federal government that was especially prolific in 2021 and 2022
  - Global supply chain interruptions (from the pandemic) that have raised the cost of production for many businesses



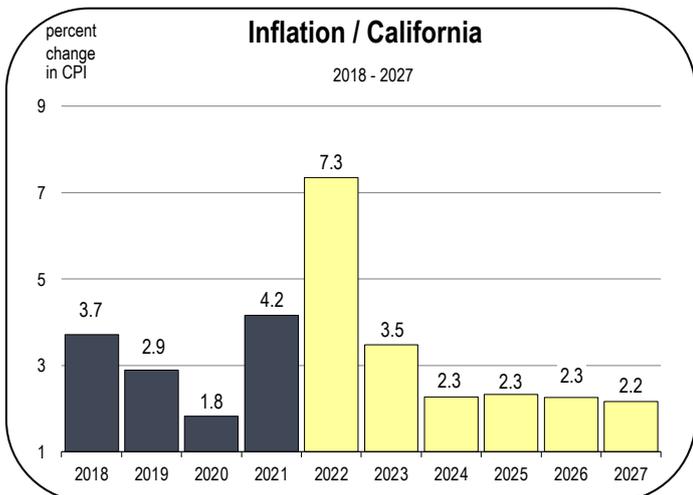
# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast



- Sharp increases in the cost of housing and energy
- Labor market recruitment challenges that have led to surging wage increases
- Combined, these factors have pushed 2022 inflation to its highest rate in 40 years. Ultimately, inflation reduces the purchasing power of households and negatively impacts consumer confidence, limiting the growth potential of the economy in 2022 and 2023.
- However, inflation will gradually decelerate in 2023 as supply chains are restored, and the impending economic slowdown moderates the demand for labor and wage increases. Average inflation rates eventually decline to 3 percent again by 2024.

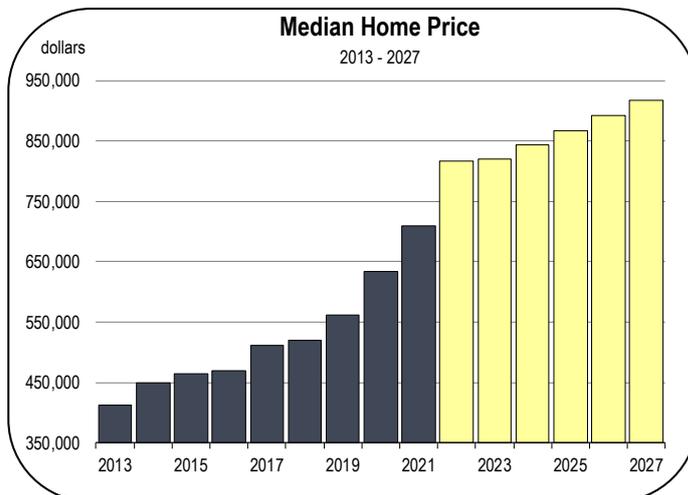
## Home Prices and New Housing Production

- In Santa Barbara County, the median price for a home is a blended rate of detached and attached unit sales from the north, central and south counties. The median value in 2021 was \$1,020,402.



City	October 2022
Carpinteria	\$1,452,700
Goleta	\$1,323,000
Guadalupe	\$516,200
Lompoc	\$540,700
Orcutt	\$605,000
Santa Barbara	\$1,826,735
Santa Maria	\$591,500

- For single family detached homes, the median price of a home in October 2022 was \$1,112,500.
- Selling values for housing peaked in the spring of 2022 and have been contracting since. Through October 2022, selling values were off approximately 10 percent from their peak prices.
- In the Santa Ynez Valley, which is the epicenter of the county's wine region and is within job commuting distance to Santa Barbara and Goleta, the median home price was \$1,190,000 in 2021 and \$1,650,000 in August of 2022.
- In Southern Santa Barbara County and the Santa Ynez Valley, home prices have become prohibitively expensive. In order to afford a median priced home, the typical household would have had to spend more than 50 percent of its income on mortgage payments in 2021, making this area one of the least affordable in the state.
- Across California, the typical household would have to spend approximately 30 percent of its income on mortgage payments for the median priced home.



# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast

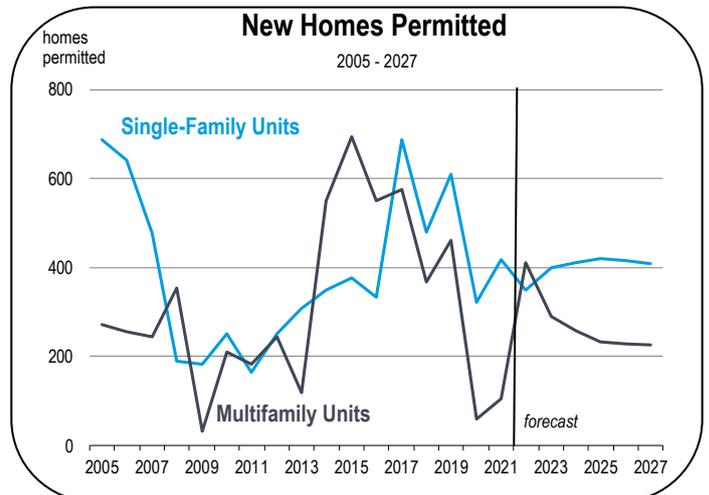
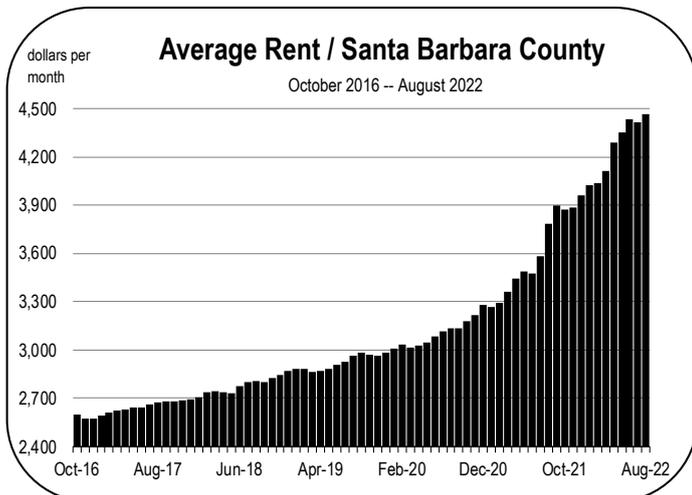


Sheffield Drive Widening Segment

- Zillow now lists the Santa Barbara County rental market as the highest priced market in the state. Average monthly rents now exceed \$4,000 per month. An estimated 49 percent of the population lives in rental housing.
- In the northern portion of Santa Barbara County, which includes Lompoc and the Santa Maria Valley, the median home price was \$590,000 in mid-2022.
- From 2016 to 2021, an average of 827 new homes were started per year in Santa Barbara County. Fifty-eight percent were single-family homes and the remaining units were apartment and attached townhome projects.
- Housing production is expected to average 600 to 700 homes per year from 2022 to 2027, consisting mostly of detached single-family homes.

## 101 Widening

- The Carpinteria segment of the highway 101 widening project is now completed. The \$700 million project overseen by Caltrans has added an additional lane (carpool) in each direction of the highway, has replaced bridges and has added new highway ramps between Carpinteria and Santa Barbara.
- The entire widening project has been under construction since 2010, and is now in the final Phase 4 of the project.
- The Padaro and Summerland segments of the widening project have been under construction for the last 18 months. Completion is expected by the end of 2022.
- The Montecito and Santa Barbara segments of the widening project are in the planning stages and construction is scheduled for 2023 to 2028, depending on funding and permitting. This is the final component of the Phase 4 of the Highway 101 widening project spanning Santa Barbara to Mussel Shoals.



# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast

## Dormzilla

- The University of California Santa Barbara, has planned a massive new housing project to meet student demand for many years to come. The 1.7 million square foot building officially named Munger Hall, will be the largest college dormitory in the world. It has been dubbed “Dormzilla” by current students because of its scope and size which was planned and designed by billionaire investor Charlie Munger. It is planned to have 4,500 beds for residents, and ninety-four percent of the 70 square foot bedrooms would be windowless.
- The dorm will be partially funded by Berkshire Hathaway vice chairman Charlie Munger who masterminded the project.
- The original plan had sparked controversy across the internet due to its small rooms and lack of natural light. An Academic Senate report completed at the end of 2021 lambasted the project as designed by Munger, and recommended it be reduced from an 11-story building to 9 stories, include natural light in every room, and cut the number of beds to 3,500. UCSB agreed in 2022 and is trying to proceed with Munger Hall to meet the growing need for student housing.



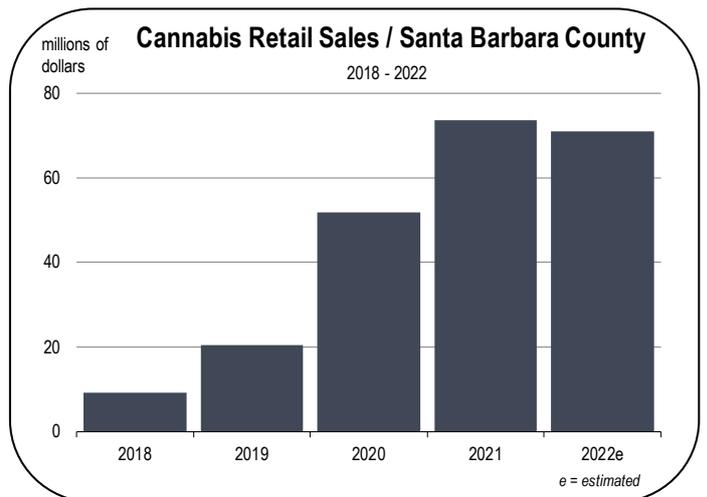
Munger Hall at UCSB, also known as Dormzilla

## Cannabis Update

- Santa Barbara County is also home to 13 of 20 of the largest cultivation operations in the state, with the average license holding nearly 13 grower licenses – well above the average of 1.4 licenses per license throughout the rest of the state.
- Santa Barbara County has the highest percentage of total California cannabis cultivation capacity, with 22.1 percent, due in large part to the availability of greenhouse space.

County	Percent
Santa Barbara	22.1
Humboldt	20.4
Monterey	12.6
Mendocino	9.2
Los Angeles	6.1

- Cannabis product retail sales have been rising sharply over time since 2018, and now represent a meaningful revenue source for the cities of Santa Barbara and Lompoc, and the County of Santa Barbara.



# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast

## Economic Indicators

## 2015-2021 History, 2022-2050 Forecast

	Population (people)	House- holds (thousands)	Net Migration (people)	New Homes Permitted (homes)	Registered Vehicles (thousands)	Personal Income (billions)	Taxable Retail Sales (billions)	Total Taxable Sales (billions)	Real Industrial Production (billions)	Real per Capita Income (dollars)	Unemployment Rate (percent)	Real Farm Production (billions)	Inflation Rate (percent)
2015	442,188	144.8	971	1,071	394	\$25.2	\$4.8	\$6.8	\$3.6	\$67,450	5.3	1.7	0.9
2016	444,277	146.2	-365	884	404	\$25.6	\$4.8	\$6.9	\$3.5	\$66,845	5.1	1.7	1.9
2017	445,801	147.2	-737	1,263	403	\$26.7	\$4.9	\$7.1	\$3.7	\$67,540	4.6	1.8	2.8
2018	447,666	148.2	-174	846	406	\$28.2	\$5.2	\$7.3	\$3.7	\$68,566	4.0	1.7	3.8
2019	448,815	149.8	-1,172	1,069	414	\$29.5	\$5.3	\$7.6	\$3.7	\$69,363	3.7	1.7	3.1
2020	448,659	150.9	-2,298	380	411	\$30.2	\$5.2	\$7.4	\$3.5	\$69,867	8.3	1.9	1.6
2021	443,121	152.1	-7,179	521	416	\$33.1	\$6.2	\$9.0	\$3.7	\$74,640	5.8	1.9	3.8
2022	439,211	152.9	-5,971	760	416	\$35.0	\$7.0	\$9.9	\$3.6	\$74,260	3.1	1.9	7.2
2023	437,033	153.4	-4,164	688	418	\$36.3	\$7.1	\$10.1	\$3.6	\$74,933	3.3	2.0	3.4
2024	435,143	153.8	-3,810	667	419	\$37.4	\$7.2	\$10.3	\$3.6	\$75,884	3.9	2.0	2.2
2025	433,800	154.2	-3,186	653	419	\$38.8	\$7.3	\$10.4	\$3.7	\$77,280	3.8	2.0	2.2
2026	432,685	154.7	-2,883	645	419	\$40.2	\$7.3	\$10.5	\$3.7	\$78,528	3.7	1.9	2.2
2027	431,714	155.2	-2,626	634	418	\$41.6	\$7.4	\$10.6	\$3.7	\$79,850	3.7	2.0	2.1
2028	430,880	155.6	-2,393	639	418	\$43.1	\$7.5	\$10.7	\$3.8	\$81,206	3.8	2.0	2.1
2029	429,902	156.0	-2,472	629	418	\$44.5	\$7.7	\$11.0	\$3.8	\$82,113	3.8	2.0	2.2
2030	428,985	156.4	-2,334	629	418	\$45.9	\$7.9	\$11.3	\$3.8	\$83,066	3.8	2.0	2.1
2031	427,981	156.9	-2,254	640	418	\$47.2	\$8.1	\$11.5	\$3.8	\$84,062	3.7	2.0	2.0
2032	426,844	157.3	-2,241	650	418	\$48.6	\$8.3	\$11.8	\$3.8	\$84,849	3.7	2.0	2.2
2033	425,806	157.7	-2,003	666	418	\$50.0	\$8.5	\$12.1	\$3.8	\$86,011	3.7	2.0	1.8
2034	424,663	158.2	-1,925	666	418	\$51.6	\$8.6	\$12.3	\$3.8	\$87,119	3.7	2.0	2.0
2035	423,476	158.6	-1,822	662	418	\$53.1	\$8.9	\$12.6	\$3.8	\$88,196	3.7	2.0	2.1
2036	422,168	159.0	-1,801	648	418	\$54.8	\$9.1	\$13.0	\$3.8	\$88,969	3.7	2.0	2.5
2037	420,930	159.5	-1,637	654	418	\$56.5	\$9.4	\$13.4	\$3.8	\$89,757	3.7	2.0	2.6
2038	419,781	159.9	-1,458	657	418	\$58.4	\$9.6	\$13.7	\$3.9	\$90,691	3.7	2.0	2.4
2039	418,654	160.3	-1,389	662	418	\$60.2	\$9.9	\$14.1	\$3.9	\$91,482	3.7	2.0	2.6
2040	417,553	160.8	-1,282	661	418	\$62.1	\$10.2	\$14.5	\$3.9	\$92,296	3.7	2.0	2.5
2041	416,521	161.2	-1,119	662	418	\$64.0	\$10.4	\$14.8	\$3.9	\$93,350	3.7	2.0	2.1
2042	415,510	161.6	-1,034	660	418	\$65.9	\$10.6	\$15.1	\$3.9	\$94,432	3.7	2.0	2.0
2043	414,524	162.0	-968	656	417	\$67.8	\$10.8	\$15.5	\$3.9	\$95,531	3.7	2.0	1.9
2044	413,589	162.5	-874	656	417	\$69.7	\$11.0	\$15.7	\$3.9	\$96,749	3.7	2.0	1.7
2045	412,606	162.9	-859	647	417	\$71.6	\$11.3	\$16.1	\$4.0	\$97,867	3.7	2.0	1.8
2046	411,595	163.3	-850	641	417	\$73.5	\$11.5	\$16.4	\$4.0	\$98,853	3.7	2.0	1.9
2047	410,548	163.7	-855	636	417	\$75.4	\$11.8	\$16.7	\$4.0	\$99,642	3.7	2.0	2.1
2048	409,509	164.1	-821	632	417	\$77.5	\$12.0	\$17.2	\$4.0	\$100,355	3.7	2.0	2.2
2049	408,527	164.5	-712	629	417	\$79.5	\$12.3	\$17.5	\$4.0	\$101,301	3.7	2.0	1.9
2050	407,511	164.9	-702	624	417	\$81.6	\$12.6	\$17.9	\$4.0	\$102,163	3.7	2.0	2.0

## Employment Sectors

## 2015-2021 History, 2022-2050 Forecast

	Total Wage & Salary	Farm	Construction	Manufac- turing	Transportation & Utilities	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Financial Activities	Professional Services	Information	Health & Education	Leisure	Government
	(thousands of jobs)											
2015	202.4	21.0	7.8	13.0	3.3	24.1	6.4	24.5	4.4	25.7	26.6	38.7
2016	203.5	20.9	8.2	13.4	3.2	23.9	6.5	24.1	4.5	26.6	27.2	38.1
2017	206.1	21.7	8.3	13.1	3.2	23.8	6.6	24.3	4.3	27.3	27.8	38.7
2018	212.3	22.9	8.8	12.9	3.4	23.8	6.7	28.0	4.0	27.4	28.2	39.0
2019	218.1	24.1	8.9	12.9	3.5	23.7	6.9	29.7	4.1	28.4	29.0	39.4
2020	206.6	25.2	8.8	11.9	3.4	22.3	6.8	31.7	4.0	28.1	21.9	36.5
2021	212.5	26.0	9.1	12.0	3.8	23.4	6.8	32.8	4.0	28.6	24.2	35.4
2022	222.1	26.1	9.2	12.4	4.0	23.4	6.8	34.4	4.1	29.3	28.4	37.1
2023	226.6	26.4	9.3	12.5	4.0	23.6	6.8	34.8	4.1	30.2	29.5	38.5
2024	229.2	26.7	9.4	12.6	4.1	23.5	6.8	35.4	4.1	30.7	30.1	38.8
2025	229.7	26.9	9.3	12.6	4.1	23.6	6.8	35.5	4.0	31.1	29.9	38.8
2026	230.2	27.1	9.3	12.6	4.0	23.6	6.8	35.6	4.0	31.4	29.8	38.8
2027	230.3	27.0	9.1	12.6	4.0	23.5	6.8	35.6	4.0	31.7	29.8	38.9
2028	230.7	27.1	9.1	12.5	3.9	23.5	6.8	35.6	3.9	32.0	29.8	39.0
2029	231.0	27.1	9.0	12.5	3.9	23.5	6.8	35.7	3.9	32.3	29.8	39.2
2030	231.2	27.1	8.9	12.4	3.9	23.4	6.8	35.7	3.9	32.6	29.8	39.3
2031	231.6	27.2	8.9	12.4	3.9	23.4	6.8	35.6	3.9	32.9	29.8	39.3
2032	231.8	27.2	8.9	12.3	3.9	23.4	6.8	35.6	3.9	33.1	29.8	39.4
2033	232.2	27.3	8.9	12.3	3.9	23.4	6.8	35.6	3.9	33.4	29.8	39.4
2034	232.6	27.5	9.0	12.2	3.9	23.4	6.8	35.6	3.9	33.7	29.8	39.5
2035	232.9	27.6	9.0	12.2	3.9	23.3	6.8	35.5	3.9	33.9	29.8	39.5
2036	233.0	27.5	9.0	12.1	3.9	23.3	6.8	35.5	3.9	34.2	29.8	39.6
2037	233.5	27.5	9.1	12.1	3.8	23.3	6.8	35.6	3.8	34.4	29.8	39.7
2038	233.9	27.6	9.1	12.1	3.8	23.3	6.8	35.6	3.8	34.6	29.8	39.8
2039	234.4	27.7	9.2	12.0	3.8	23.3	6.8	35.7	3.8	34.9	29.7	39.8
2040	234.8	27.7	9.2	12.0	3.8	23.2	6.8	35.7	3.8	35.1	29.7	39.9
2041	235.2	27.8	9.3	12.0	3.8	23.2	6.8	35.8	3.8	35.3	29.7	40.0
2042	235.6	27.8	9.3	11.9	3.8	23.2	6.8	35.9	3.8	35.5	29.7	40.0
2043	235.8	27.8	9.3	11.9	3.8	23.2	6.8	35.9	3.8	35.8	29.7	40.1
2044	236.2	27.8	9.3	11.9	3.8	23.2	6.8	36.0	3.8	36.0	29.7	40.2
2045	236.5	27.9	9.3	11.9	3.8	23.2	6.8	36.0	3.8	36.2	29.7	40.2
2046	236.8	27.9	9.3	11.9	3.8	23.2	6.8	36.1	3.8	36.4	29.7	40.3
2047	237.1	27.9	9.3	11.8	3.8	23.2	6.8	36.1	3.8	36.5	29.6	40.4
2048	237.4	28.0	9.3	11.8	3.8	23.2	6.8	36.2	3.7	36.7	29.6	40.4
2049	237.7	28.1	9.3	11.8	3.8	23.1	6.8	36.2	3.7	36.9	29.6	40.5
2050	238.0	28.1	9.3	11.8	3.8	23.1	6.8	36.3	3.7	37.1	29.6	40.5

# Santa Barbara County Economic Forecast

## Socioeconomic Indicators

