



Fourth Quarter Receipts for Third Quarter Sales (July - September 2019)

Alameda In Brief

Alameda's receipts from July through September were 8.0% below the third sales period in 2018. Excluding reporting aberrations, actual sales were up 1.5%.

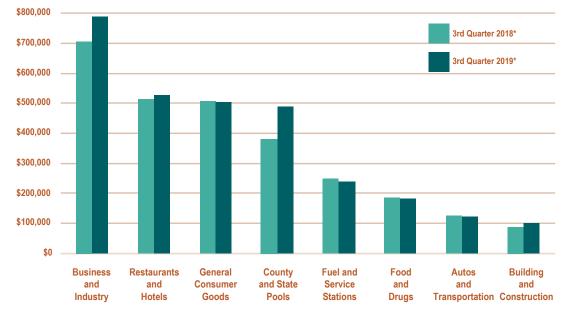
Returns by out-of-state retailers generated new taxes under the Wayfair decision; when combined with the rise in online procurement, 27.4% growth occurred in the pool allocation. The business and industry group had the largest gains after the pool. Casual dining and quick-service restaurants posted gains of 2.7% and 1.2% respectively, as a result of rising menu prices.

Service station declines reflected lower pump prices. General consumer goods were down 0.5%; family apparel declined 0.9% and home furnishing dropped 2.8%.

The voter-approved Measure F generated \$1,853,722 this quarter. Business and industry contributed 23% of the revenue followed by general consumer goods generating 22% and restaurants/hotels and autos/transportation tied at 15% each.

Net of aberrations, taxable sales for all of Alameda County declined 4.4% over the comparable time period; the Bay Area was down 0.5%.

SALES TAX BY MAJOR BUSINESS GROUP



*Allocation aberrations have been adjusted to reflect sales activity

Top 25 Producers

N ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Nob Hill Food

North Face

ABB Optical Group Penumbra Aisle 1 Pottery Barn Outlet Alameda Electrical Ross Distributors Safeway Arco Safeway Fuel **Bron Tapes** Standard Process Center for the Sushi House Collaborative **Target** Classroom TJ Maxx Chevron **CVS Pharmacy** Trabocco Trader Joes In N Out Burger Kohls Walgreens

Webster 76

REVENUE COMPARISON

One Quarter - Fiscal Year To Date (Q3)

	V · 7			
	2018-19	2019-20		
Point-of-Sale	\$2,786,399	\$2,481,146		
County Pool	457,873	502,296		
State Pool	1,466	1,021		
Gross Receipts	\$3,245,738	\$2,984,464		
Cty/Cnty Share	(162,287)	(149,223)		
Net Receipts	\$3,083,451	\$2,835,241		
Measure F	\$0	\$1,853,722		



Statewide Results

The local one-cent share of statewide sales and use tax from sales occurring July through September was 2.2% higher than the summer quarter of 2018 after adjusting for accounting anomalies.

The bulk of the increase came from the countywide use tax allocation pools and is due to the acceleration in online shopping where a large volume of the orders are shipped from out-of-state.

Online shopping also produced gains in the business-industrial group with in-state industrial zoned logistics centers filling orders previously taken by brick and mortar retailers. Purchases to support healthcare, food processing, logistics/warehouse operations and information/data technology also helped offset declines in other business-related categories.

With the exception of some discount and value-oriented retail, most categories of general consumer goods were down. New cannabis related start-ups offset declines in the food and drug group while a softening in building-construction receipts was consistent with recent declines in the volume and value of new building permit issuances.

Overall growth in restaurant receipts continued to soften with a shift toward lower cost dining establishments and takeout meal options. Reports of labor shortages and the impact of homelessness on customer traffic in metropolitan areas were reportedly factors in the decline in tax revenues from higher price, fine dining establishments.

Despite a slight uptick in used auto and auto lease receipts, the auto related group was significantly down due to a drop in new car and RV sales. Previously propped up by a 23% subprime rated customer base and six- and seven-year financing, loan delinquencies have recently surged back to levels last seen in 2009.

Additional Tax Districts Approved

Voters approved eight of the nine sales

tax measures on the November 2019 ballot adding six new districts and extending two others.

This brings the total number of local transactions and use tax districts (TUT's) to 325 with 62 that are levied countywide and 263 imposed by individual cities. The number of local districts have close to tripled over the last decade as agencies deal with rising costs and service needs. TUT's have been a favorable option as visitors contribute to the tax and a collection system is already in place that minimizes administrative and monitoring costs.

California's basic rule is that the rate for all local TUT's combined, shall not exceed 2.0% or a total of 9.25% including the state levy. However, the state legislature has authorized higher caps in some jurisdictions with the highest voter-approved, combined state/local rate now at 10.5%.

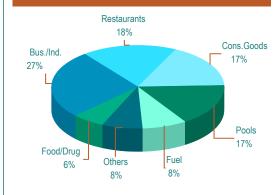
Thirty-five or more additional local TUT measures are currently being considered for the March 2020 ballot.

SALES PER CAPITA*



*Allocation aberrations have been adjusted to reflect sales activity

REVENUE BY BUSINESS GROUP Alameda This Quarter*



*Allocation aberrations have been adjusted to reflect sales activit

ALAMEDA TOP 15 BUSINESS TYPES**

*In thousands of dollars	Alameda		County	HdL State	
Business Type	Q3 '19*	Change	Change	Change	
Boats/Motorcycles	38.1	-26.5%	-14.5%	1.8%	
Business Services	53.7	29.3%	10.0%	7.4%	
Casual Dining	303.7	2.7%	3.7%	2.3%	
Convenience Stores/Liquor	36.1	-5.6%	1.8%	1.0%	
Discount Dept Stores	— CONFI	DENTIAL —	1.5%	2.8%	
Drug Stores	— CONFI	DENTIAL —	-2.4%	-1.2%	
Family Apparel	135.0	-0.9%	0.4%	1.5%	
Fast-Casual Restaurants	61.1	6.1%	-1.4%	5.2%	
Grocery Stores	97.6	6.6%	3.7%	1.7%	
Home Furnishings	46.4	-2.8%	-0.4%	-1.0%	
Medical/Biotech	— CONFI	DENTIAL —	6.4%	6.5%	
Plumbing/Electrical Supplies	— CONFI	DENTIAL —	9.0%	4.3%	
Quick-Service Restaurants	136.2	1.2%	2.9%	2.6%	
Service Stations	239.0	-3.4%	-4.3%	-1.5%	
Specialty Stores	65.8	5.0%	-1.2%	0.3%	
Total All Accounts	2,465.0	-2.4%	-7.9%	0.2%	
County & State Pool Allocation	487.4	27.4%	17.4%	14.9%	
Gross Receipts	2,952.5	1.5%	-4.4%	2.3%	

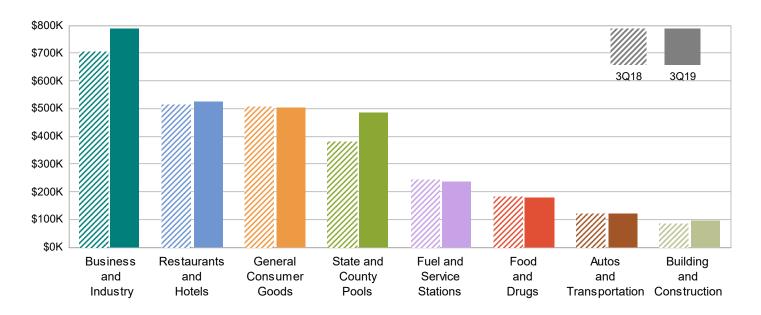
** Accounting aberrations such as late payments, fund transfers, and audit adjustments have been adjusted to reflect the quarter in which the sales occurred.



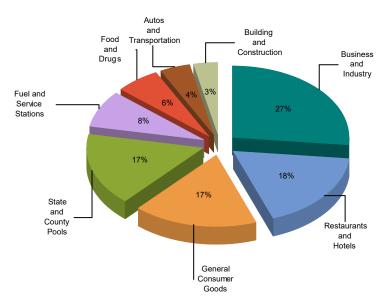
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

Major Industry Group	Count	<u>3Q19</u>	<u>3Q18</u>	\$ Change	% Change
Business and Industry	656	787,023	704,494	82,528	11.7%
Restaurants and Hotels	368	527,319	513,889	13,430	2.6%
General Consumer Goods	1,569	504,177	506,714	(2,537)	-0.5%
State and County Pools	-	487,423	382,489	104,933	27.4%
Fuel and Service Stations	19	239,081	247,364	(8,283)	-3.3%
Food and Drugs	101	181,503	185,246	(3,743)	-2.0%
Autos and Transportation	125	123,221	125,126	(1,906)	-1.5%
Building and Construction	68	99,450	87,662	11,788	13.4%
Transfers & Unidentified	47	3,272	154,443	(151,172)	-97.9%
Total	2,953	2,952,468	2,907,428	45,040	1.5%

3Q18 Compared To 3Q19



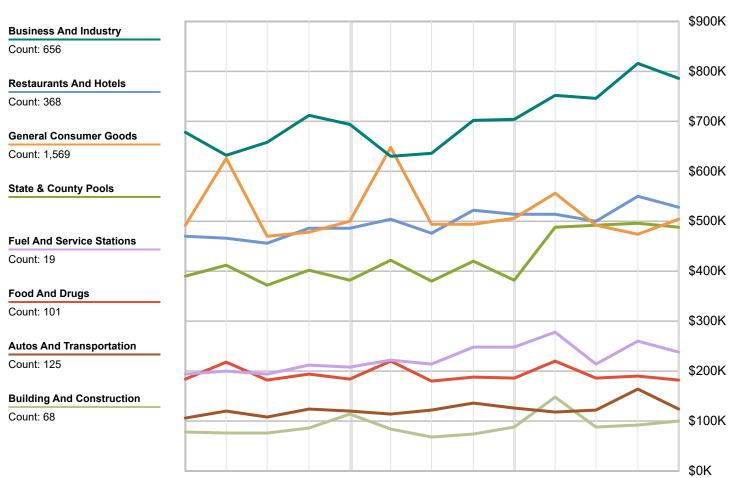
3Q19 Percent of Total





MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS - 13 QUARTER HISTORY

Sales Tax by Major Industry Group



3Q

17

2Q

17

4Q

17

Agency Trend

1Q

18

3Q

18

2Q

18

4Q

18

1Q

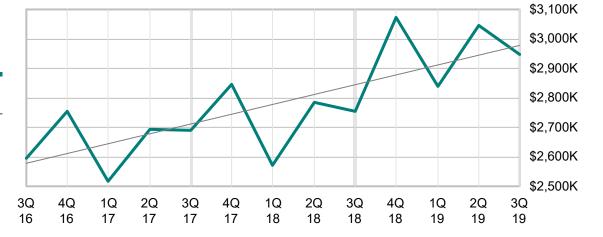
19

2Q

19

3Q

19



Periods shown reflect the period in which the sales occurred - Point of Sale

3Q

16

4Q

16

1Q

17

Alameda

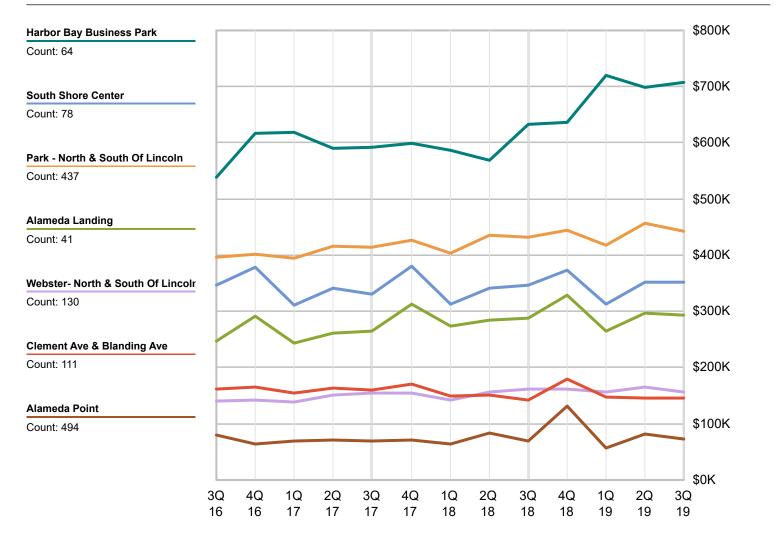
13 Quarter Trend: +15.6%



GEO AREA COMPARISONS - 13 QUARTER HISTORY



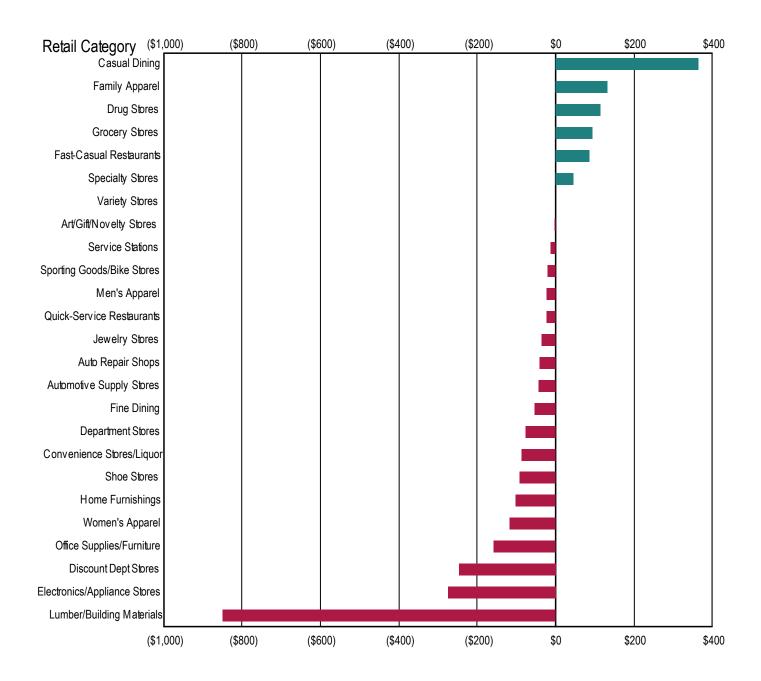
Sales Tax by Geographic areas



^{*} Periods Shown Reflect the Period in Which the Sales Occurred - Point of Sale



PER CAPITA SALES TAX SURPLUS/GAP COMPARISON - 4 QUARTERS ENDING 3Q 2019



The above graph compares **per capita** sales tax generated from targeted retail categories against countywide averages. A **retail surplus** suggests the community is capturing its local market for that category of goods plus attracting shoppers from outside the jurisdiction. A **retail gap** suggests the possibility that residents may have a greater demand for products in the specific category than is being satisfied by local businesses. The information is provided only as a general **starting point** in identifying new opportunities and is solely based on your jurisdiction's population. It is not market specific and does not factor in traffic patterns, demographic characteristics or potential competition within the market area but outside your jurisdiction's boundaries. For a comprehensive and detailed analysis of potential opportunities that your market can support, contact ECONSolutions@hdlcompanies.com



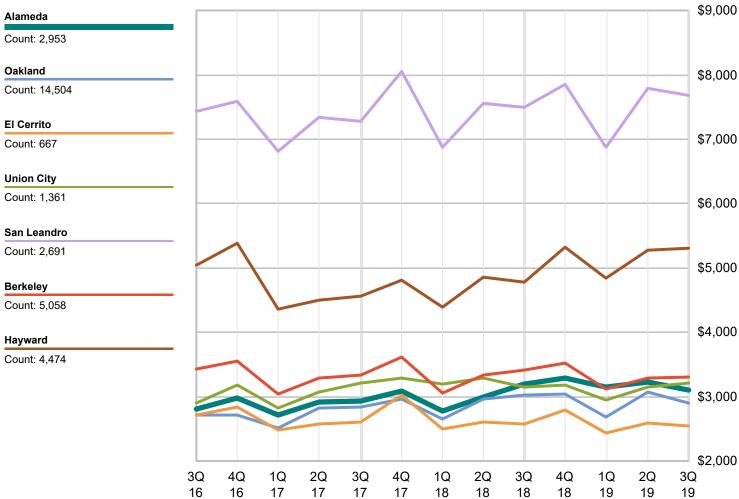
ALAMEDA COUNTY ALL AGENCIES SALES TAX TRENDS FOR ALL AGENCIES - 3Q 2019 SALES

SALES TAX TRENDS FOR ALL AGENCIES - 3Q 2019 SALES

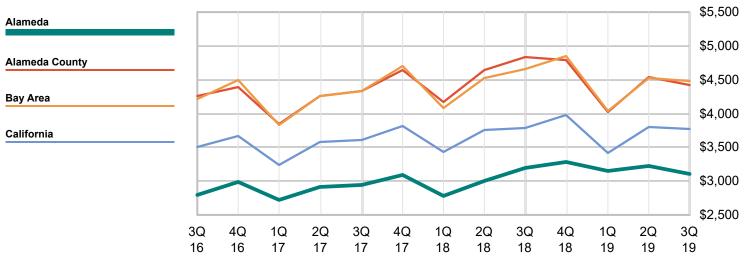
Agency allocations reflect "point of sale" receipts

Agency Name	Count	Current Year 3Q 2019	Prior Year 3Q 2018	Share of County Pool	Actual Receipts % Change	Adjusted % Change
Hayward	4,474	8,867,459	8,722,130	11.7%	+ 1.7%	+ 11.4%
Albany	572	629,496	678,818	0.8%	- 7.3%	+ 7.7%
Alameda Co. Uninc	2,627	2,683,459	2,822,834	3.5%	- 4.9%	+ 4.1%
Union City	1,361	2,409,379	3,055,185	3.2%	- 21.1%	+ 3.0%
San Leandro	2,691	6,900,453	7,829,817	9.1%	- 11.9%	+ 2.7%
Emeryville	854	2,191,735	2,763,083	2.9%	- 20.7%	+ 1.7%
Livermore	2,966	7,627,587	8,649,971	10.1%	- 11.8%	+ 0.6%
Berkeley	5,058	4,190,850	5,109,926	5.5%	- 18.0%	- 2.2%
Pleasanton	3,950	4,976,239	5,859,029	6.6%	- 15.1%	- 2.3%
Alameda	2,953	2,481,146	2,786,399	3.3%	- 11.0%	- 2.4%
Oakland	14,504	13,265,633	14,936,227	17.5%	- 11.2%	- 3.7%
Dublin	1,457	4,981,341	5,851,243	6.6%	- 14.9%	- 5.1%
Newark	1,430	2,765,799	3,765,855	3.6%	- 26.6%	- 12.1%
Fremont	5,564	11,861,987	19,605,076	15.6%	- 39.5%	- 35.5%
Piedmont	205	37,864	47,282	0.0%	- 19.9%	- 35.5%
Totals	50,665	75,870,426	92,482,876	100.0%	- 18.0%	- 7.9%
Alameda Pool	18,710	15,359,605	15,197,163		+ 1.1%	+ 17.6%



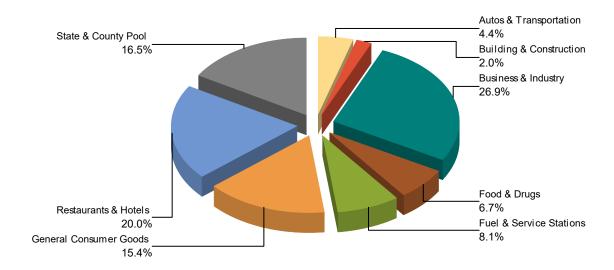


Per Capita Sales



Periods shown reflect the period in which the sales occurred - Point of Sale

City of Alameda



HdL Client Database Statewide Totals

