

Philadelphia's emergence as 21st century city,
24-hour, live/work downtown



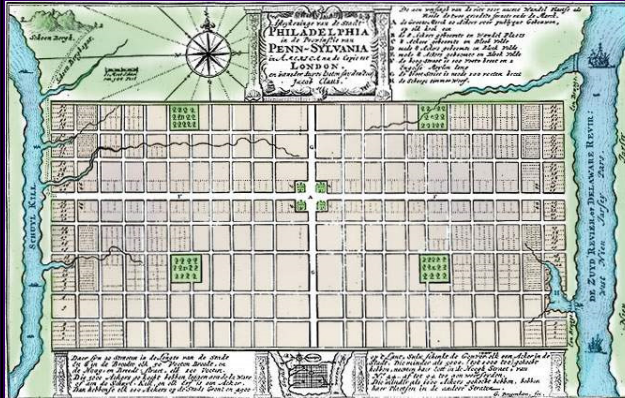
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

History, news & opinion

- (1) 300 years of Philadelphia history in 4 minutes
- (2) Legacy of post World War 2: Decline & Renewal
- (3) Transformation of Center City since 1990
- (4) What's in the pipeline now
- (5) How best to best to deal with disparities, grow jobs & provide more opportunity citywide (opinion)

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William Penn's 1682 Plan



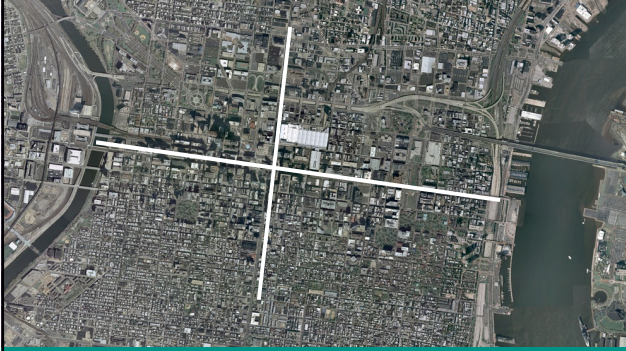
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Positioned city at narrowest point between 2 rivers



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Enduring urban form: Original city = Center City
Broad & Market Streets



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Five public squares



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One became a circle in 1917 with the creation:
of Benjamin Franklin Parkway



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From our colonial past,
We inherit a human-scale, walkable city



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Most streets: building to building line = 50-60 feet



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Enables us to be jaywalking capital of North America



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Widest streets = 100 ft building line to building line
Typical width of all Avenues in Manhattan



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Walkability: basic building block of our DNA
Key component of competitiveness today



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While this made us obsolete: 1950s-1970s



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Re-infused with value in the post-petroleum age:
Dense, diverse & walkable = sustainable



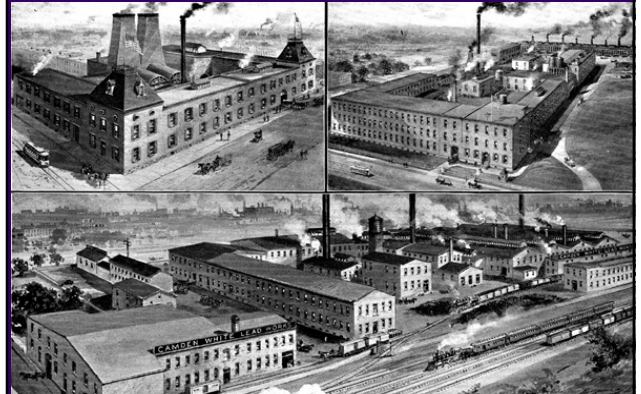
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We have become sustainable simply by sitting still
We didn't change, the world did!



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Inherit an industrial past



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Largest 19th century industrial city in North America
With major industries: Stetson Hat Factory



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Hundreds of thousands of hats each year



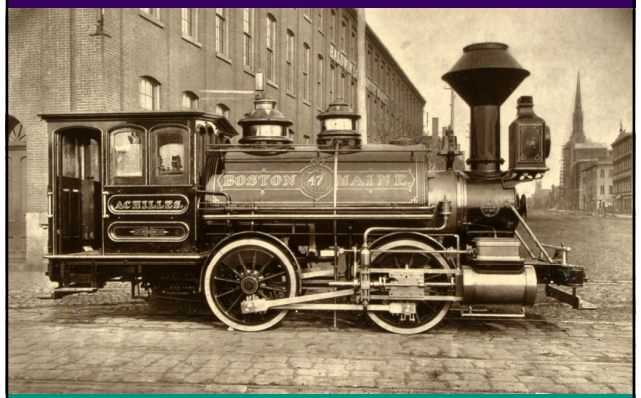
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Atwater Kent Radio



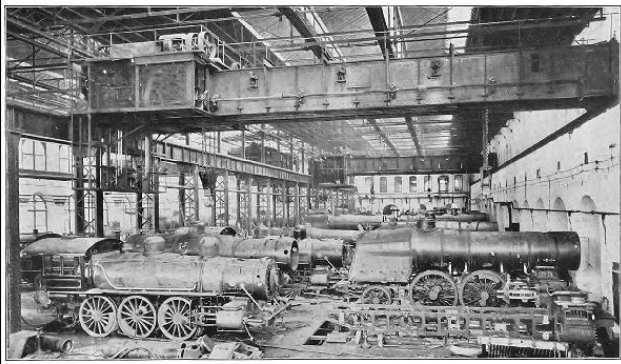
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Baldwin Locomotives



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**Largest railroad train manufacturer in U.S.
8 locomotives/day; 2,663 per year**



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Dominated North Broad: Callowhill to Spring Garden



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Stretching west to 19th Street



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**Many small shops across all older neighborhoods;
1916: 8,379 manufacturing plants
Unlike Pittsburgh & Detroit not a one-industry town
Highly diversified: Disston Saw Works; Garment industry**



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1916 Industrial productivity

Poor Richard's DICTIONARY of PHILADELPHIA

Prepared for Presentation to the
ASSOCIATED ADVERTISING CLUBS of the World
on the Occasion of their Visit
to Philadelphia in June of the
good year 1916



Done by Order of the Poor Richard
Club in their Little Home at Number
239 South Camac Street

PHILADELPHIA'S TIME-TABLE

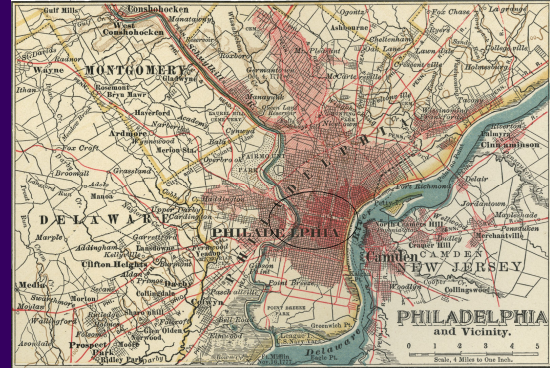
Every working day Philadelphia in its 8379 industrial plants produces articles to the value of Three Million Dollars. Of the 264 industries classified in the United States Census, all but 53 are represented here and their products can bear the mark "Made in Philadelphia."

When Philadelphia gets into its working togs it strikes a gait like this:

- Every second, 15 cigars.
- Every second, 10 loaves of bread.
- Every second, 10 pairs of stockings.
- Every second, 15 bushels of wheat loaded.
- Every second, a new saw.
- Every second, 1 1/4 yards of carpet.
- Every second, 50 daily papers printed.
- Every two seconds, a new hat.
- Every three seconds, a pair of lace curtains.
- Every twenty minutes, a new house erected.
- Every hour, a new trolley car built.
- Every two-and-a-half hours, a new locomotive constructed.—See *Manufactures*.

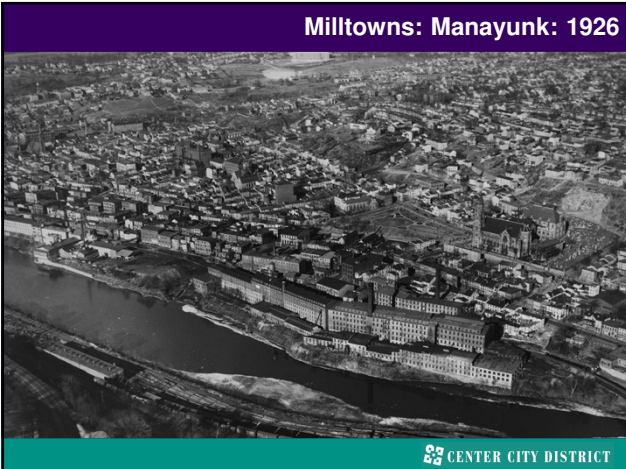
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Philadelphia in 1900: industrial neighborhoods spread north, south & west of the colonial & federal city



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Milltowns: Manayunk: 1926



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Large factories often developers of rowhouses



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**Mass produced working class neighborhoods
Housing immigrants & migrants from the South**



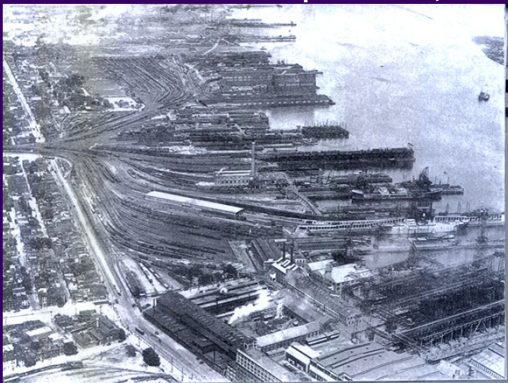
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Manufacturing city: importing & exporting city



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Waterfront exported coal, 1910

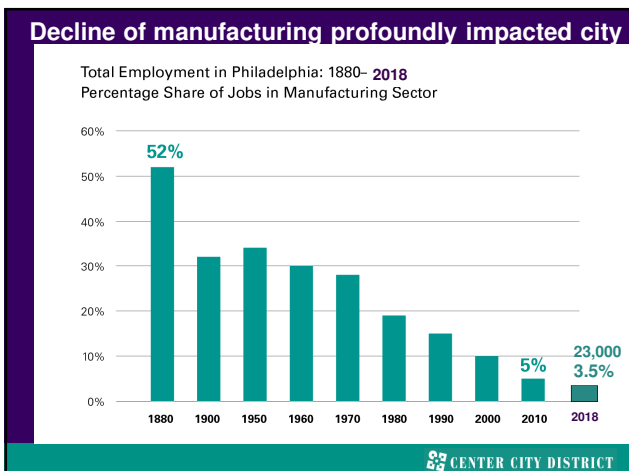
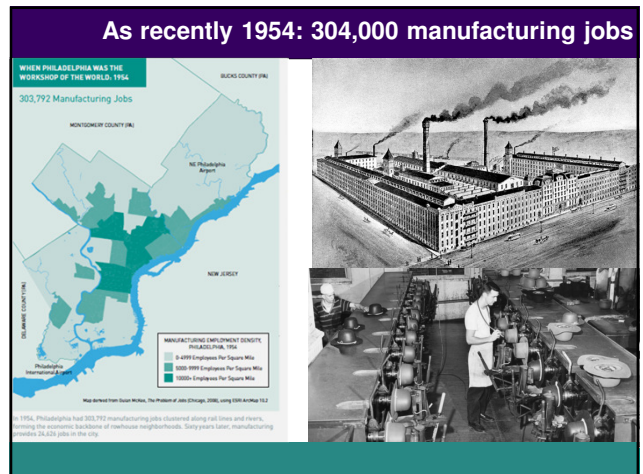


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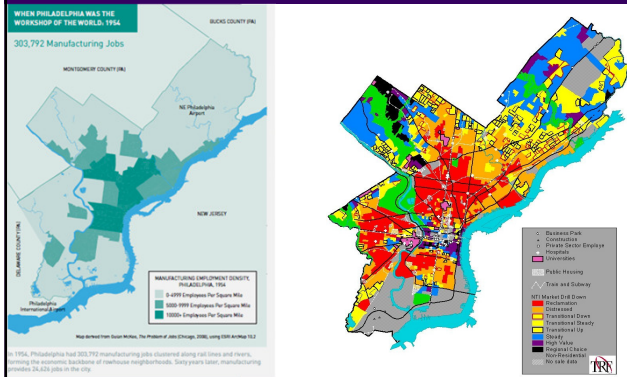
Labor intensive jobs



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Red blighted areas = old manufacturing areas



Piers were left to deteriorate



Sad, vacant ruins visible from Amtrak



De-industrialization coincided with America's attachment to inexpensive energy & cars



1964 VW, purchased 1970 – Full tank \$3.10



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Federal policies that gave priority to the car



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Fueled a lot of highways
facilitated decentralization & sprawl



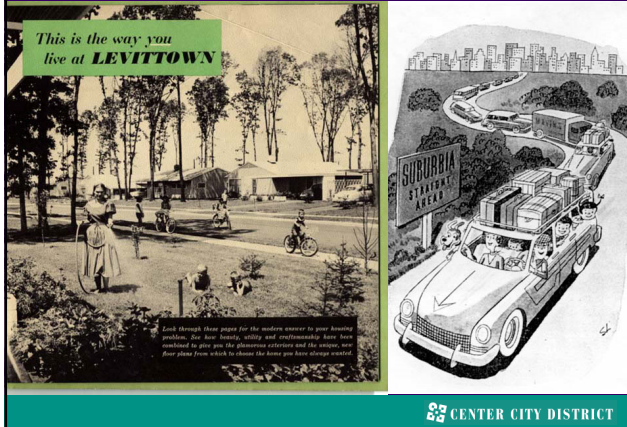
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Post WW 2: mass production of housing: Levittown



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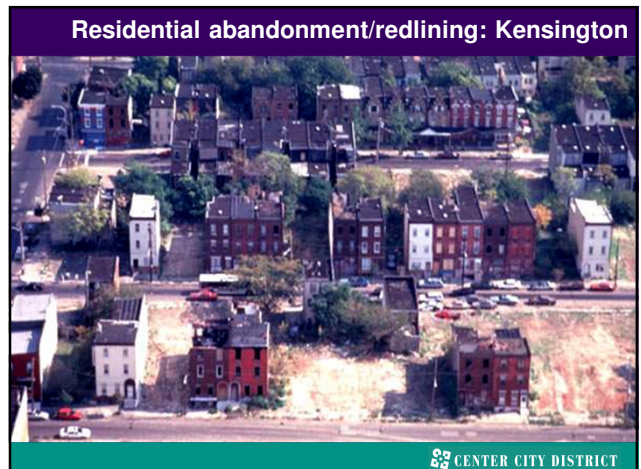
Aggressively marketed as alternative to the city

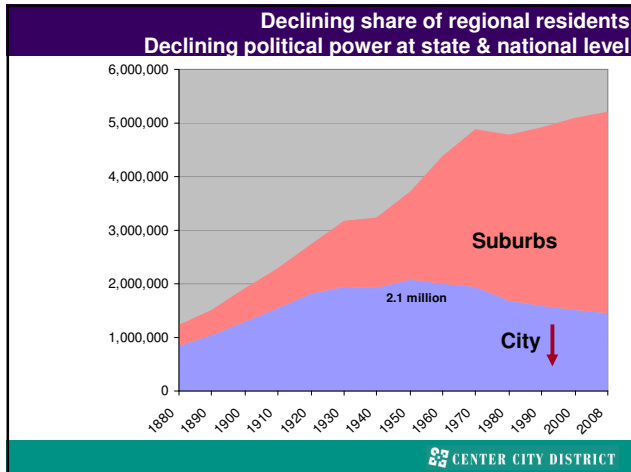


Significant new supply: Levittown



Residential abandonment/redlining: Kensington





By 1950s riverfront & adjacent areas in decline



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Dock Street markets: 1908

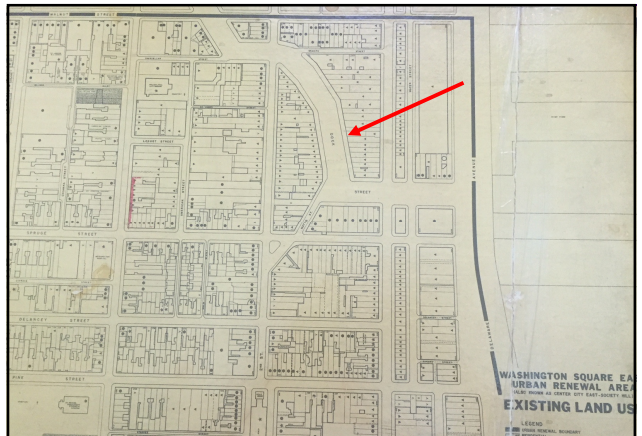


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Congested eyesore by 1950s
Mayor Dilworth supervises demolition



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1950s: Creation of modern new Office District



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City Hall: 1920s



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Broad St Station: immediately west of City Hall



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1953: the demolition of elevated railroad tracks



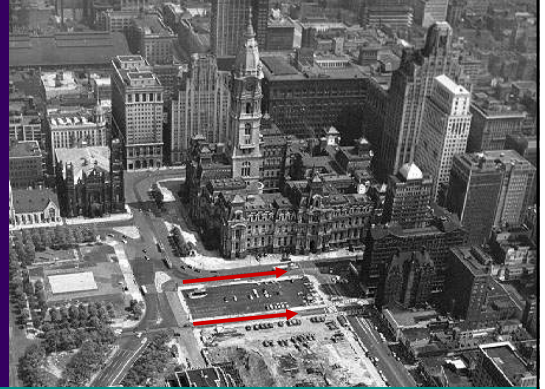
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Penn Center



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Genesis of Dilworth Park

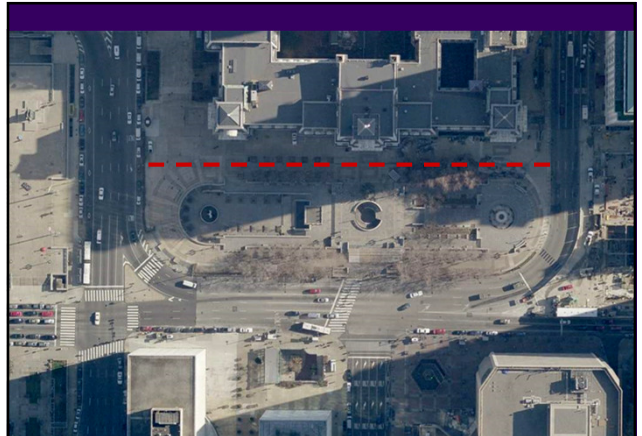


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Geography annexed to create Dilworth Plaza



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1960s & 1970s: all buildings connected to transit



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1980s: Linked Pennsylvania & Reading Railroad into integrated regional rail system
Center City commuter tunnel



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July 1980 construction



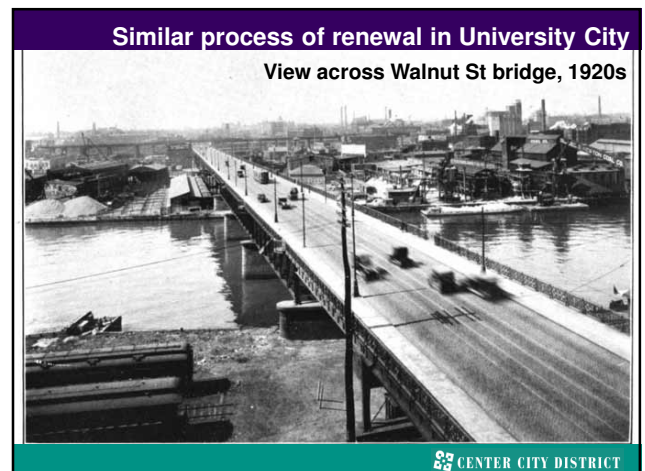
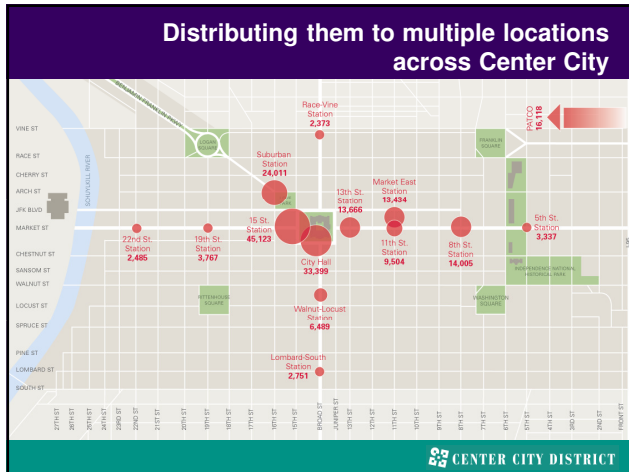
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Employers: easy access to 360 degree labor market
310,000 riders/day take transit into downtown



Regional transit lines provide downtown employers with 360° access to a highly skilled workforce.

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Transformed into major medical & education center



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Temple University: educational & medical campuses



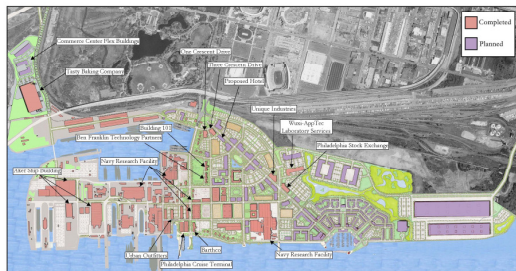
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The emerging employment center at the Navy Yard

LIBERTY
PROPERTY TRUST
Synterra
PARTNERS



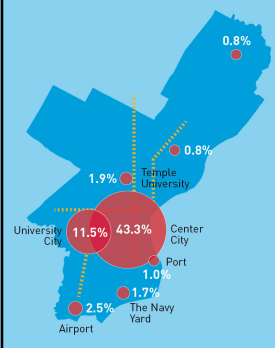
Master Plan



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All the city's major employment centers are result Of major strategic investments

PERCENT OF PHILADELPHIA EMPLOYMENT



62% of all private sector jobs in Philadelphia in 5 major nodes

When we have thought big, We have achieved big success

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1960s renewal laid groundwork for our contemporary office district



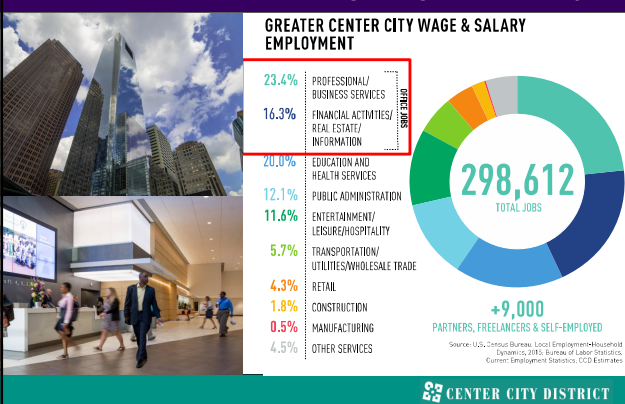
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Densest containers of jobs



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Today: 40% of downtown jobs are in office towers Average wage = \$91,300/year



Highest wage jobs; most diverse jobs; biggest multiplier effects



Renewal facilitated growth of research & health care



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In both University City & Center City



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Global center for education



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14 major colleges & universities in Center City 32,680 students downtown; 84,865 adjacent = 117,545

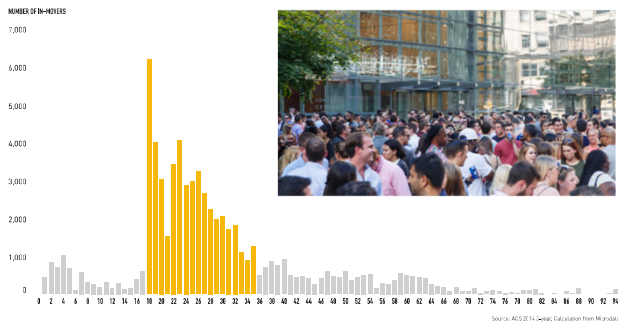


1. Academy of Vocal Arts
2. Art Institute of Philadelphia
3. Community College of Philadelphia
4. Curtis Institute of Music
5. Metropolitan Career Center
6. Moore College of Art & Design
7. Peirce College
8. Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
9. Temple University, CC
10. Temple University, School of Podiatric Medicine*
11. Thomas Jefferson University
12. University of the Arts
13. Drexel University
14. Drexel College of Medicine

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Since 1970s colleges imported huge crop of 18 year-olds
Each year: source of housing & retail demand

FIGURE 24: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF IN-MOVERS TO PHILADELPHIA



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20% downtown jobs (58,000) in 15 eds & meds institutions
Average wage = \$59,800



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Eds & Meds jobs up more than 50% in last 25 years



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Maintained careful balance of small & large scale



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Integrating old & new



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1990: A degraded public environment:
City's loss of market-share = Declining resources for cities



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Substantial ground & upper floor vacancy



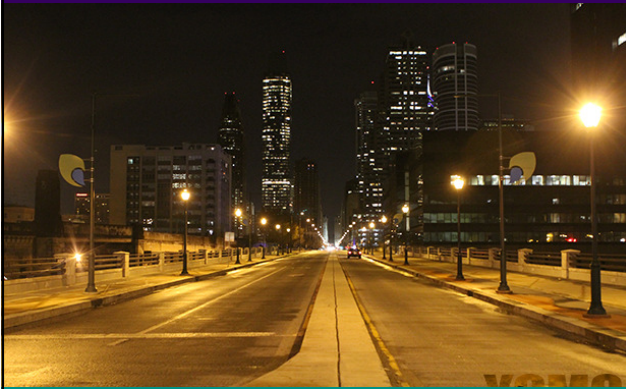
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Neglected facades, solid security gates



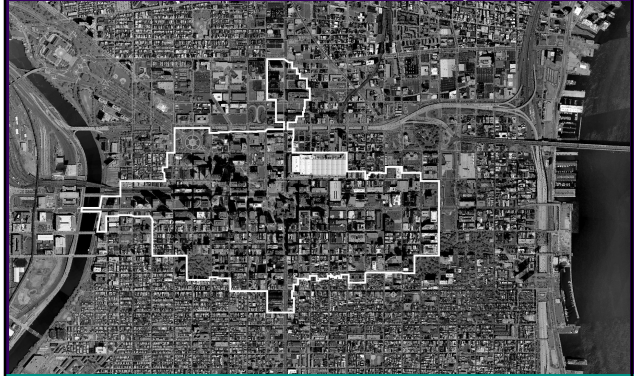
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9 to 5 downtown; empty streets at night



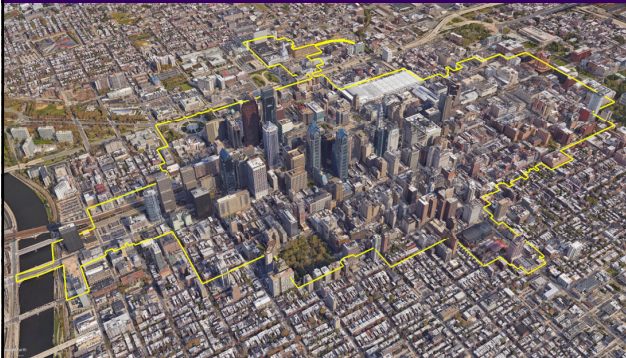
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CCD created in 1990: Municipal Authority,
Commonwealth's Municipality Authorities Act



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220 blocks in CBD: started with \$6.5 million operating budget
Grown in 27 years to \$26.5 million
Supplement but not replace city services



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Enlightened self-interest
Reclaiming the public domain



"I already provide cleaning & security
for my 15 properties in Center City.
But if our holdings are just islands of
clean & safe in the middle of a
downtown that no one will go to, it's
bad for everyone's business"

 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Formal plan & budget describes all services www.centercityphila.org

2018-2022
Plan and Budget for the Center City District

The mission of the Center City District (CCD) is to provide a clear, safe, well-managed environment for Philadelphia's downtown. The CCD is responsible for the day-to-day management of the district, including street cleaning, maintenance, and public safety. The CCD also oversees the district's finances, including the collection of fees and the payment of bills. The CCD's plan and budget for 2018-2022 describes all services provided by the CCD and the resources needed to fund those services.

The CCD's annual operating budget for 2018-2022 is \$20.3 million. This budget includes the CCD's operating expenses, as well as the CCD's capital expenditures. The CCD's operating expenses are primarily for personnel, materials, and services. The CCD's capital expenditures are primarily for the purchase of equipment and the construction of new facilities.

The CCD's plan and budget for 2018-2022 is a formal document that describes all services provided by the CCD and the resources needed to fund those services. This plan and budget is subject to review and approval by the CCD's Board of Directors.

Cleaning and Maintenance

The CCD is responsible for the day-to-day cleaning and maintenance of the district's streets and public spaces. This includes the collection of trash, the sweeping of streets, and the maintenance of public facilities. The CCD also oversees the district's public safety, including the deployment of police officers and the operation of emergency services.

The CCD's plan and budget for 2018-2022 includes the resources needed to fund these services. This includes the salaries of personnel, the purchase of equipment, and the payment of materials and services. The CCD's plan and budget for 2018-2022 is a formal document that describes all services provided by the CCD and the resources needed to fund those services.

Detailed 5 year plan: approved by property owners & City of Philadelphia

Center City District Plan and Budget 2018-2022

(This budget shows assessment and non-assessment revenues to enable owners to have a full view of CCD operations. However, property owners only have an obligation under this budget for assessment-supported activities.)

BUDGET: 2018-2022

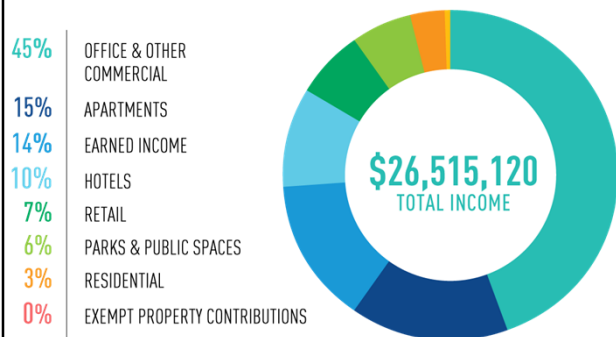
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
REVENUE & SUPPORT					
Billing Amounts (1)	\$16,247,520	\$16,475,420	\$16,183,000	\$16,768,520	\$17,777,580
Income from Assessment Charges (2)	\$17,150,070	\$17,254,110	\$17,057,070	\$17,707,490	\$18,564,708
Interest & Other Income (3)	\$127,340	\$137,770	\$145,160	\$150,850	\$154,748
Reimbursements from Affiliates (4)	\$117,000	\$117,000	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$130,000
Park Revenues (5)	\$1,732,000	\$2,117,750	\$2,305,570	\$2,511,950	\$2,759,410
Fee-for-Service Income (6)	\$172,250	\$164,770	\$173,410	\$183,840	\$187,540
Total Revenue & Support	\$25,794,160	\$25,372,350	\$25,342,210	\$27,359,280	\$28,410,286
EXPENSES					
Cleaning (7)	\$4,894,580	\$7,044,240	\$7,292,090	\$7,448,940	\$7,738,490
Public Safety (8)	\$2,755,440	\$3,980,540	\$4,158,440	\$4,160,230	\$4,367,540
Marketing, Communications & Interactive Marketing (9)	\$2,073,020	\$2,524,390	\$2,620,070	\$2,717,170	\$2,808,000
Scenescapes, Parks & Public Spaces (10)	\$5,358,070	\$5,499,100	\$5,456,120	\$5,871,100	\$5,939,570
Administration (11)	\$2,409,490	\$2,483,940	\$2,746,480	\$2,894,400	\$2,949,430
Development Planning & Research (12)	\$548,240	\$158,760	\$158,040	\$1,889,130	\$1,138,520
Capital Program Activities (13)	\$499,300	\$1,714,000	\$1,448,000	\$1,478,100	\$1,489,170
Other Services (14)	\$1,450,000	\$1,525,000	\$1,525,000	\$1,560,000	\$1,550,000
Total Expenses (15)	\$25,794,160	\$25,372,350	\$25,342,210	\$27,359,280	\$28,410,286
Surplus/Deficit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Private sector board: broad diversity of interests Assessments directed by business, not government

John Connors Brickstone Realty	Paige Jaffe CBRE Retail -
Maureen Anastasi CBRE	Ernest E. Jones, Esq. EJONES CONSULTING, LLC
William M. Boone Marsh USA Inc.	Richard Kenwood BOMA
Ronald E. Bowlan Thomas Jefferson University	Robert D. Lane, Jr., Esq. Greenberg Traurig, LLP
Julie Coker Graham Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau	Drew Murray Logan Square Neighborhood Association
Joseph Coradino Pennsylvania Real Estate Investment Trust	Scott Nassar Loews Philadelphia Hotel -
Gregory L. DeShields, CHO, CHE PHL Diversity	Randall L. Scott CoreTrust Capital Partners, LLC
Jeffrey Devuono Brandywine Realty Trust	H. Hetherington Smith Savills Studley -
Romulo L. Diaz, Jr. PECO Energy Company	Peter C. Soens SSH Real Estate
Wayne L. Fisher Newmark Grubb Knight Frank	Christophe P. Terlizzi KeyBank
John S. Gattuso Liberty Property Trust	Tina Byles Williams, FIS Group
	Joseph Zuritsky Parkway Corporation

Where the Money Comes from: 2018 2/3 from commercial property; 14% earned income

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM



Method of assessment

Based on municipal valuation of real estate

CCD independently calculates charges creating a fraction:

$\frac{\text{Assessed value of property}}{\text{Assessed value of CCD}} \times \$23.7 \text{ million} = \text{charge}$

Billed and collected by CCD



High density office district backbone of CCD Top 15 properties pay 23% of total budget



Top 10 properties pay 18% Average for office = \$204,647; hotels = \$95,867.

TOP 10 PROPERTIES BY BILLING AMOUNT IN 2018

RANK	PROPERTY NAME	2018 BILLING AMOUNT	
1	401 North Broad Street	\$557,786.72	\$327,527
2	Comcast Center	\$512,225.71	
3	Center Square	\$500,450.07	
4	Mellon Bank Center	\$497,186.85	
5	One Liberty Place	\$438,826.24	
6	One Commerce Square	\$370,396.79	
7	Philadelphia Marriott Hotel	\$368,906.23	
8	Three Logan Square	\$359,676.52	
9	Two Commerce Square	\$351,085.49	
10	Comcast Innovation Center	\$326,577.02	
TOTAL		\$4,783,117.43	



Pass-through to tenants



One Liberty Place / Comcast Center
\$438,826/ \$512,225 annually

Divided by 1.2 million sf = 36-42cents/ft

On top of rent of \$27- \$35/sq. ft.

Average condo unit = \$256/year
less than \$1/day



1991: Focus on the basics – comprehensive cleaning

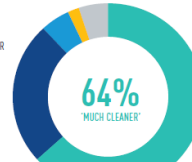


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64% of survey respondents Say Center City “much cleaner” than rest of the city

CLEANLINESS OF CENTER CITY SIDEWALKS VS. OTHER PARTS OF PHILADELPHIA

64% MUCH CLEANER
25% ABOUT THE SAME
5% SOMEWHAT DIRTIER
2% MUCH DIRTIER
5% NOT SURE

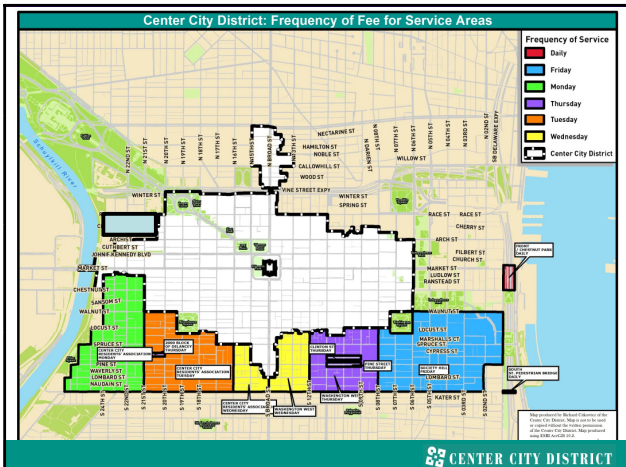


Source: 2017 Customer Satisfaction Survey, Center City District



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Center City District: Frequency of Fee for Service Areas



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Public safety Community Service Representatives



- 42 CSR's
- 6 Supervisors
- 7 days per week

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Unique partnership: Daily combined roll-call



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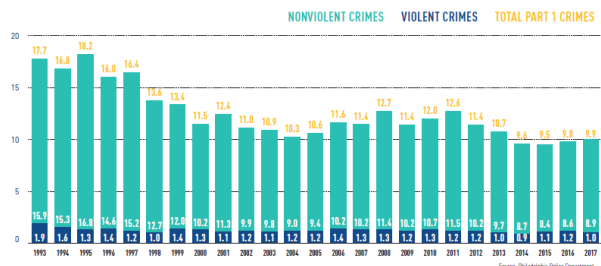
Both foot patrol & bike patrol



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Since 1995 serious crimes cut in half declined from 18.2 to 9.9/day Even as population & activity increased downtown

PART 1 CRIMES PER DAY IN THE CENTER CITY DISTRICT, 1993-2017



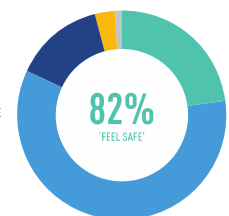
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82% feel safe "most of the time" or "always" Clean & safe is the foundation on which all else is built



PERCEPTION OF SAFETY IN CENTER CITY

- 23% I ALWAYS FEEL SAFE
- 59% I FEEL SAFE MOST OF THE TIME
- 14% I OCCASIONALLY FEEL UNSAFE
- 3% I OFTEN FEEL UNSAFE
- 1% NOT SURE



Source: 2016 Customer Satisfaction Survey, Center City District

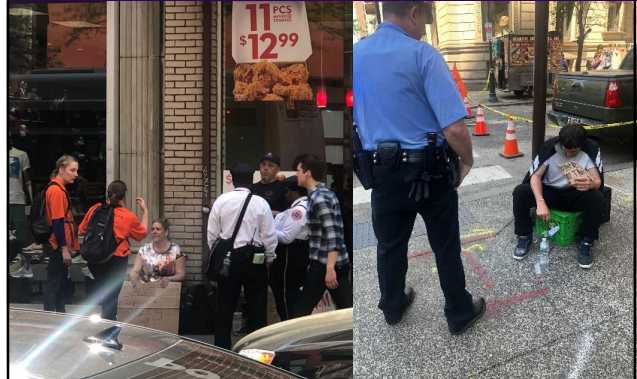
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Main challenge: Homelessness & panhandling



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**CCD has funded a combined outreach effort:
Project Home, Police & CSRs all working together**



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CCD 1.0 Uniformed presence: “clean & safe”



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**1992: Diversifying downtown land-use
Investments: arts & entertainment**



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1990: Early 20th century office district 40% vacant



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Renovated historic theaters



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Built new theaters



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2002: Kimmel Center for the Performing Arts
4,000 seats added



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South Broad transformed into a mixed use district



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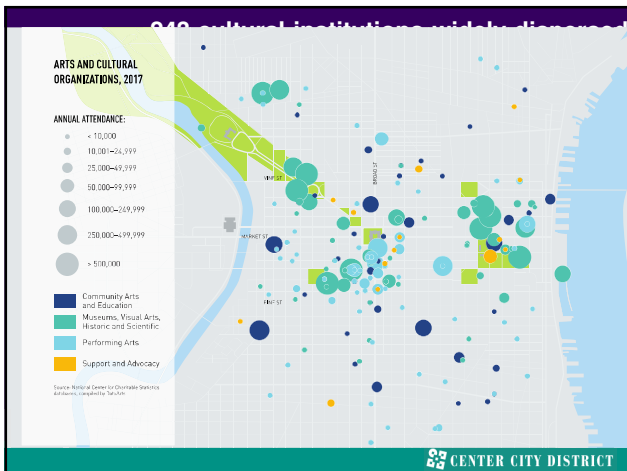
Center City today is rich with cultural amenities



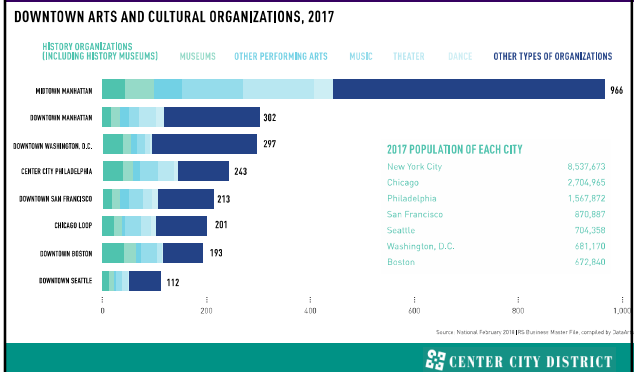
**ARTS, CULTURE
& ENTERTAINMENT**

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

610 cultural institutions within 100 miles



3rd nationally behind Manhattan & Washington DC Number of downtown arts & cultural institutions



In 1993: Public investment in hospitality Pennsylvania Convention Center



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Converted the Reading train shed



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Gateway to Pennsylvania Convention Center



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Successfully attracting conventions & trade shows

LARGEST CONVENTIONS, TRADE AND GATE SHOWS; OTHER MAJOR PUBLIC EVENTS, 2017

CONVENTION & TRADE SHOWS	ATTENDANCE
National Football League	255,000
Army-Navy Game	47,400
Philadelphia Marathon	20,000
LEISURE International	21,000
American Association for Cancer Research Rock & Roll Half Marathon	21,000
Under Armour Northeast Qualifier	17,000
International Association of Chiefs of Police	13,000
The Risk Management Society	12,000
American Water Works Association, Inc.	12,000
American Occupational Therapy Association	10,000
National Black MBA Association, Inc.	8,000
The American Society for Cell Biology	8,000
EDUCATION	8,000
American Association of Nurse Practitioners	7,200
Modern Language Association	7,200
American Telegraphic Association	6,000
Pharm - The Association for Packaging and Processing Technologies	5,000
National Association of Elementary School Principals	3,000
Out and Equal	3,000
Biopoda Home Health Care	2,100
Neighborhood Services America	1,000
CONVENT & SHOW ATTENDANCE (TOTAL)	603,200

Source: PH Statistics, for selected Public Events
As reported by attendees, 2017

LARGEST CONVENTIONS AND TRADE SHOWS; OTHER MAJOR PUBLIC EVENTS, ANTICIPATED, 2018

CONVENTION & TRADE SHOWS	ATTENDANCE
Army-Navy Game	47,400
Philadelphia Marathon	20,000
American Association for Cancer Research Rock & Roll Half Marathon	21,000
NEE	15,000
American Economic Association	14,000
United Soccer Coaches	13,000
Under Armour Northeast Qualifier	13,000
Leading Age	10,000
Portland Automation	10,000
NAPSA Association of International Educators	9,500
Public Library Association	8,000
National Electrical Contractors Association	7,000
National Association of Student Personal Administrators	6,000
American Industrial Hygiene Association	6,000
American Sociological Association	6,000
Association for Iron & Steel Technology	6,000
Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging	5,500
UBM, LLC	5,000
American Society of Landscape Architects	5,000
American College of Gastroenterology	4,000
National Title Association	4,000

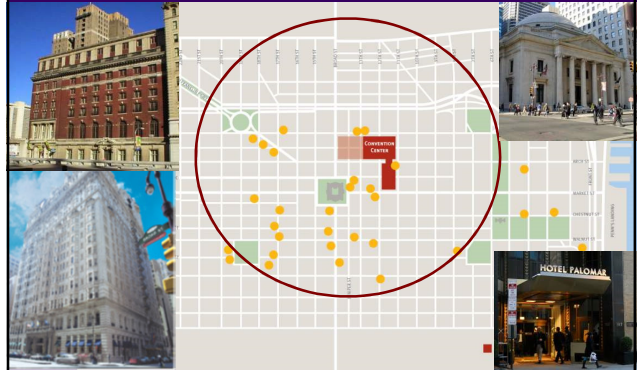
Source: Philadelphia Convention & Visitor Bureau

Prompted private investment in new hotels:
reused vacant buildings



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Nearly all within 15 minute walk



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

2001: New Independence Visitors Center



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

2003: New home for Liberty Bell



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

New Constitution Center Diversifying the hospitality industry



National Museum of American Jewish History



President's House



Museum of the American Revolution



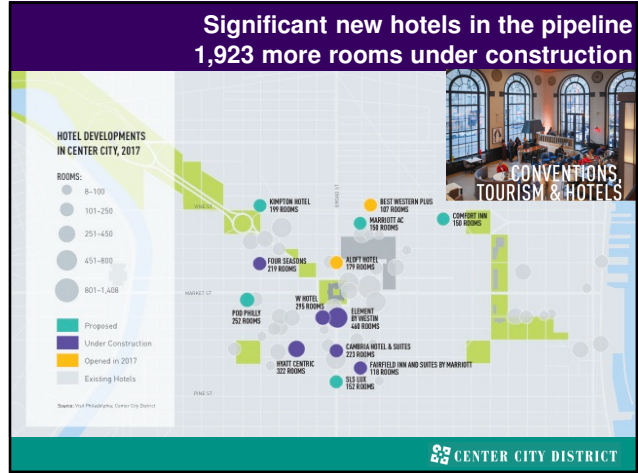
Substantial growth in hotel room supply & occupancy levels

AVAILABILITY AND OCCUPANCY OF CENTER CITY HOTEL ROOMS

Year	Room Supply	Occupancy Rate
2008	10,045	70.8%
2009	10,267	68.5%
2010	10,589	70.0%
2011	10,684	70.5%
2012	10,813	71.5%
2013	11,199	71.5%
2014	11,210	73.5%
2015	11,119	75.0%
2016	11,129	76.0%
2017	11,675	78.2%

Source: STR Global. * Projections by Philadelphia Convention & Visitors Bureau

CCDC CENTER CITY DISTRICT



Entertainment, leisure, hospitality: 11.6% of downtown jobs
Average salary = \$31,000/year

GREATER CENTER CITY WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Percentage	Sector
23.4%	PROFESSIONAL/ BUSINESS SERVICES
16.3%	FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES/ REAL ESTATE/ INFORMATION
20.0%	EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES
12.1%	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
11.6%	ENTERTAINMENT/ LEISURE/HOSPITALITY
5.7%	TRANSPORTATION/ UTILITIES/WHOLESALE TRADE
4.3%	RETAIL
1.8%	CONSTRUCTION
0.5%	MANUFACTURING
4.5%	OTHER SERVICES

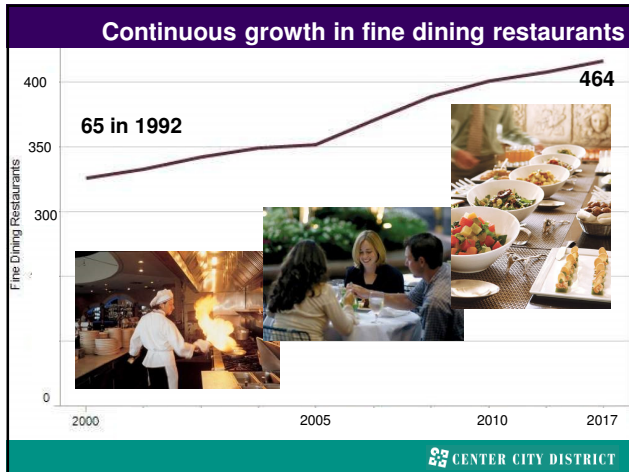
298,612
TOTAL JOBS

+9,000
PARTNERS, FREELANCERS & SELF-EMPLOYED

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Statistical Dynamics, 2001 Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics, CEC Estimates.

We have added many new reasons for people to come to Center City

The collage consists of four images arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left image shows the interior of the PNC Financial Arts Center arena, featuring a large, ornate glass and steel roof structure and a crowd of people on the floor. The top-right image shows the exterior of the PNC Financial Arts Center arena, a tall, modern skyscraper with a glass facade, set against a city skyline. The bottom-left image shows the entrance to the PNC Financial Arts Center arena, with people walking through a modern, glass-fronted building. The bottom-right image shows the PNC Financial Arts Center arena at night, illuminated with lights, and surrounded by other city buildings.



Largest retail promotion: 2 x year: Restaurant Week

CENTER CITY DISTRICT RESTAURANT WEEK

alcohol & gratuity not included. Lunch or dinner only.

EFFEN VODKA **JIM BEAM BLACK**

SEPTEMBER 23 - OCTOBER 5
 — 5 COURSES | \$20 LUNCH* | \$35 DINNER* —
 #CCDRW | @PHILARESTWEEK

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

CCD 2.0: Improving the product for visitors

1996: financed streetscape improvements

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Visitor- friendly: 683 pedestrian maps & signs

CENTER CITY DISTRICT **CPDC**

Planters & trees



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

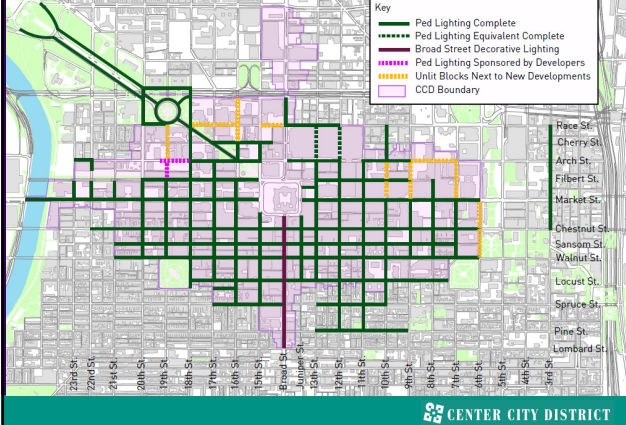


2,189 Pedestrian-scale lights Doubled nighttime illumination



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Pedestrian light fixtures, 75% of downtown sidewalks



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Support the evening economy



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Building façade lighting: animate the city

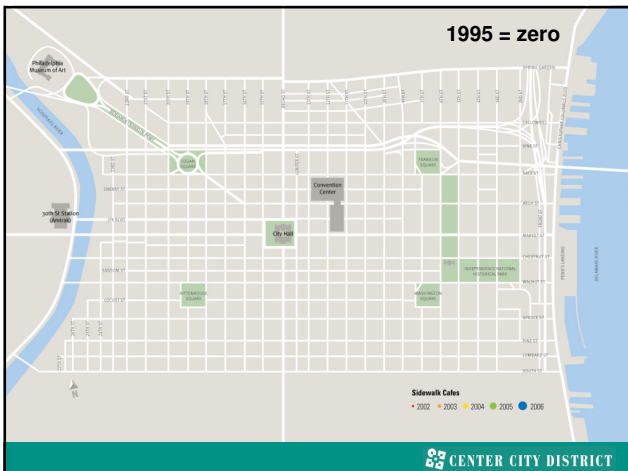


CENTER CITY DISTRICT

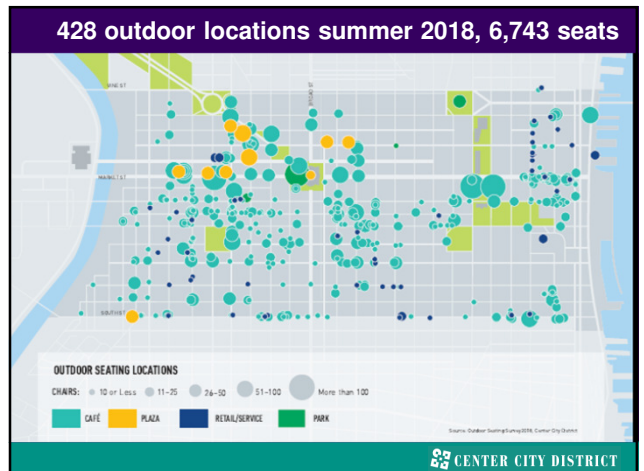
Flourishing of sidewalk cafes



CENTER CITY DISTRICT



CENTER CITY DISTRICT



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

People attract people



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

After work amenities
Promote bars & outdoor cafes: SIPs



CENTER CITY DISTRICT | \$5 COCKTAILS • \$4 WINE • \$3 BEER
HALF-PRICED APPETIZERS

CCDSIPS.COM
@CCDSIPS • #CCDSIPS

EFFEN
VODKA

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Draw huge crowds of younger workers

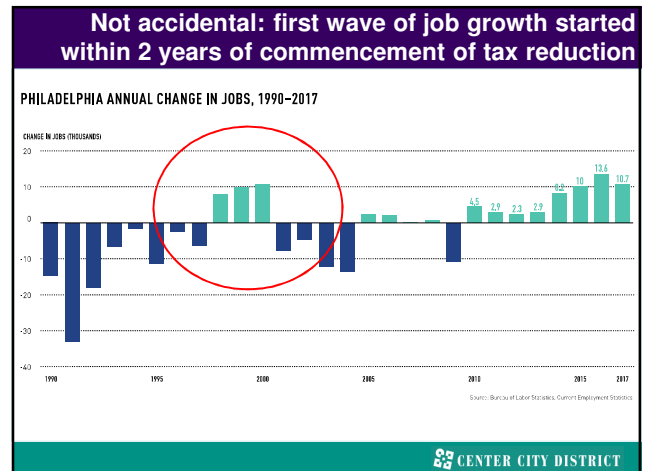
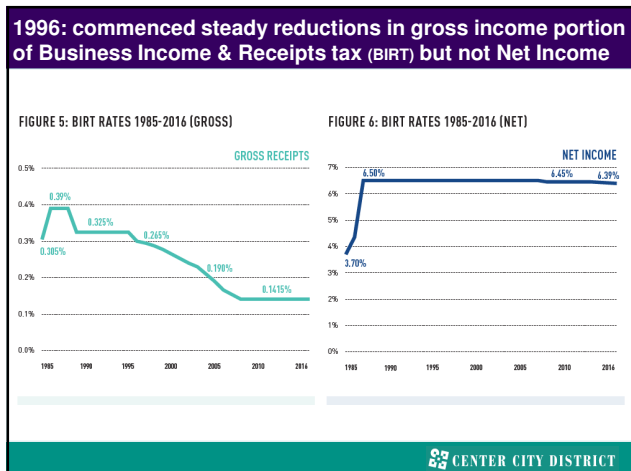
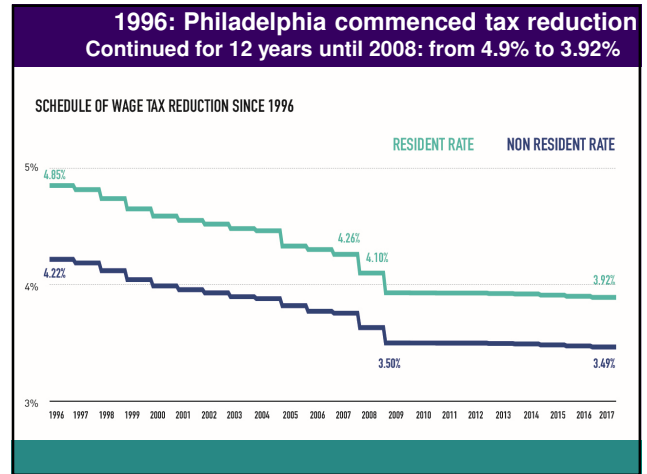
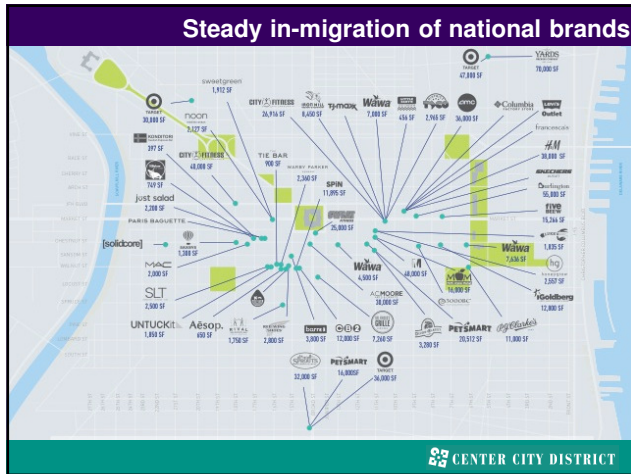


CENTER CITY DISTRICT

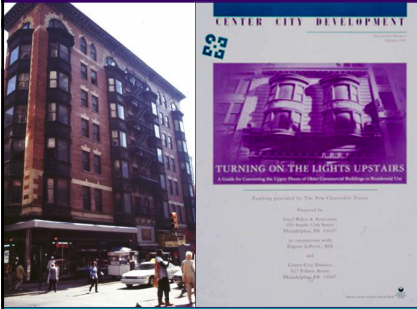
Strong mix of owner-proprietor retailers



CENTER CITY DISTRICT



**1996 CCD study: *Turning on the Lights Upstairs*
4.5 million sf. vacant Class “C” office space**



- Retained architect & developer to evaluate buildings
- Survey to determine best buildings; floor layout, window size & exposure
- Detailed economic analysis of 10 buildings; evaluation for code compliance, cost-estimate, pro-formas.

 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**10 year tax abatement
Approved 1997**



- Extraordinary costs of converting from vacant office or industrial to residential use
- Available city wide

 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**1998–2017:
180 buildings converted to residential use**



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Expanded in 2000 to include all new construction



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

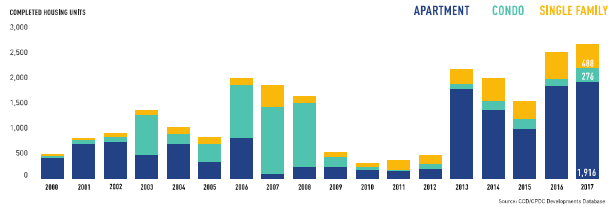
Since 2000 added 23,178 new units of housing

FIGURE 1: GREATER CENTER CITY HOUSING COMPLETIONS, 2000–2017

Year	Apartment	Condo	Single Family	Total
2000	300	100	0	400
2001	700	100	0	800
2002	800	100	0	900
2003	500	800	0	1,300
2004	700	200	0	900
2005	500	300	100	900
2006	850	1,000	100	1,950
2007	100	1,200	500	1,700
2008	200	1,300	0	1,500
2009	200	200	100	500
2010	100	100	0	200
2011	100	100	100	300
2012	200	200	0	400
2013	1,750	300	0	2,050
2014	1,300	400	0	1,700
2015	1,000	400	0	1,400
2016	1,800	400	0	2,200
2017	1,916	400	2	2,318

Source: CCDC/CPCDC Developments Database

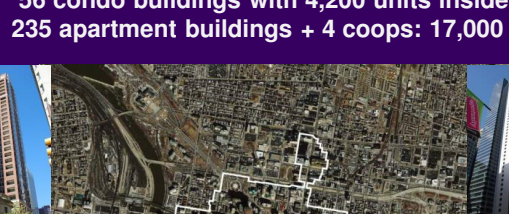
CCDC CENTER CITY DISTRICT



Source: CCB/CFOC Developments Database.


CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Central Business District is no longer just an office district
56 condo buildings with 4,200 units inside CCD
235 apartment buildings + 4 coops: 17,000 units



40,000

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

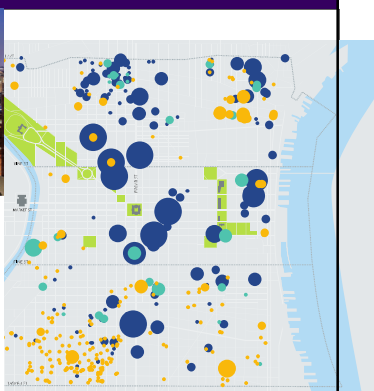


CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Housing development across all Greater Center City City

[illegible]

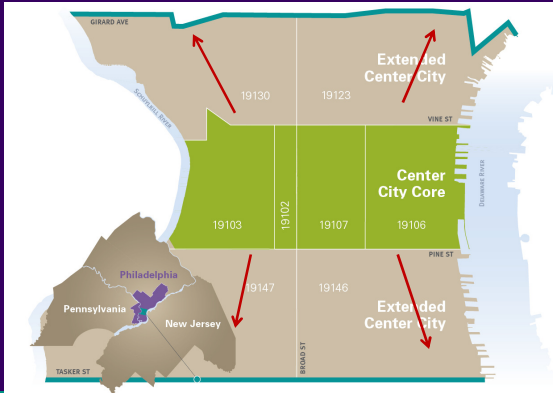
**A RECORD 2,506 NEW RESIDENTIAL
UNITS WERE COMPLETED IN
GREATER CENTER CITY IN 2016;
73% ARE APARTMENTS, 27%
ARE FOR-SALE TOWNHOUSES OR
CONDOMINIUM UNITS.**

 **CENTER CITY DISTRICT**

Significant volumes of returning empty nesters
& they have driven up housing prices

The image consists of three vertical photographs of modern high-rise apartment buildings. The left photo shows a tall, light-colored building with a grid-like window pattern, partially obscured by a darker, older building and lush green trees in the foreground. The middle photo is a full-height view of a modern, light-colored high-rise with many windows and balconies, standing prominently against a clear blue sky. The right photo shows a tall, reddish-brown high-rise building, also with many windows, partially framed by large green trees in the foreground. All three photos illustrate the type of new housing stock mentioned in the text. **CENTER CITY DISTRICT**

Younger home-buyers are moving outward



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Queen Village



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Northern Liberties

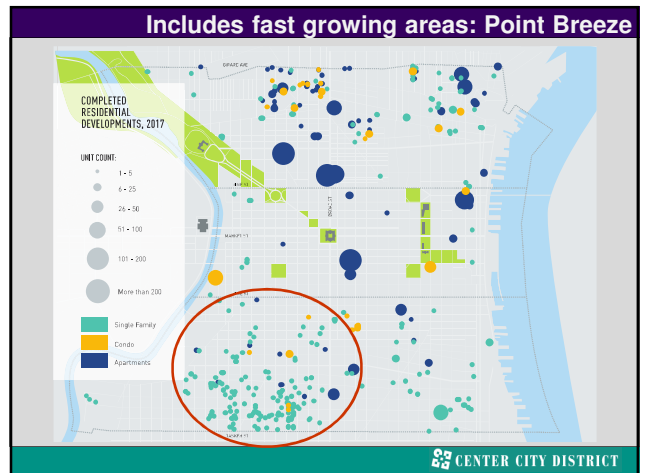
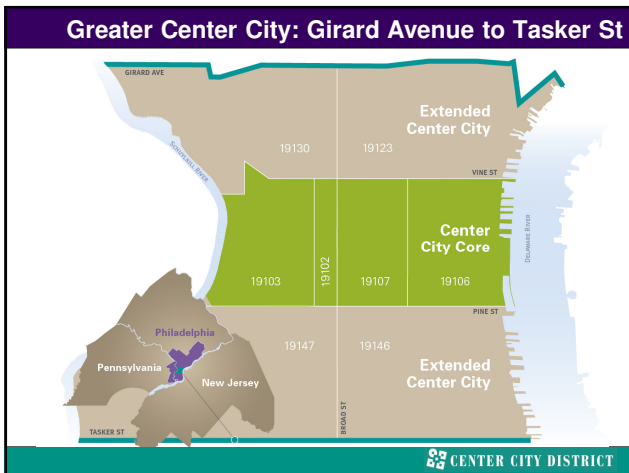
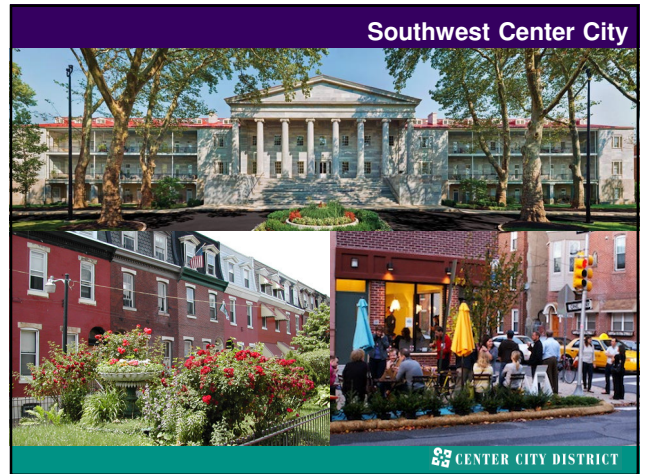


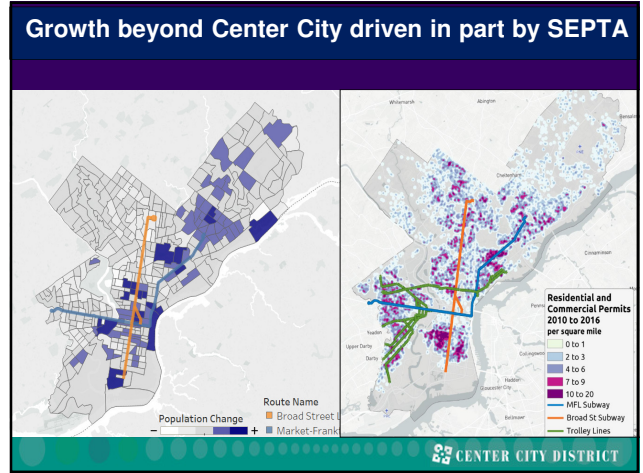
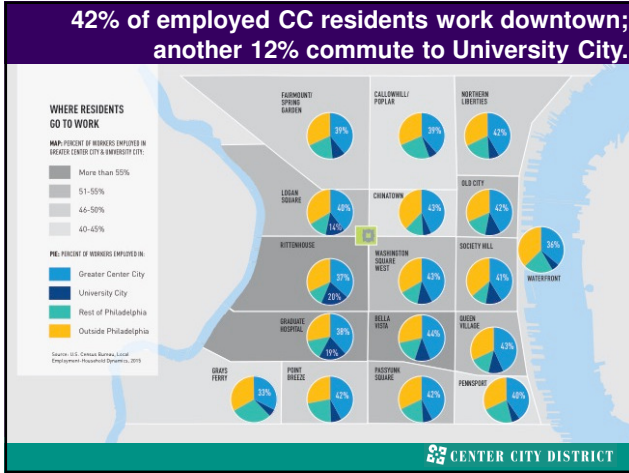
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Fairmount



CENTER CITY DISTRICT





Filled with young professionals & empty nesters
 46% of residents in core, ages 20-34
 75% in core have a BA degree; 50% in extended



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**The highest concentration of educated workers
 in city & region:**



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Demographics are a powerful lure
 to both retailers & employers**



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Knowledge workers drive the new economy



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

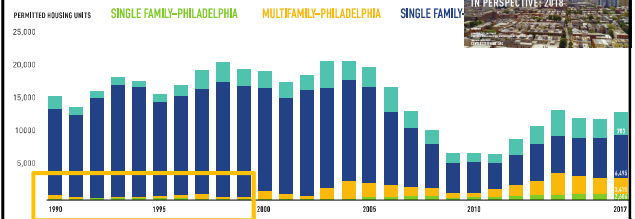
**Suburban firms are locating downtown
to be near talent & start-ups**



CC CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**How the world has changed
1990-1999, 5,072 housing units permitted in all Philadelphia
> 3% of 177,469 total permits issued in Philadelphia**

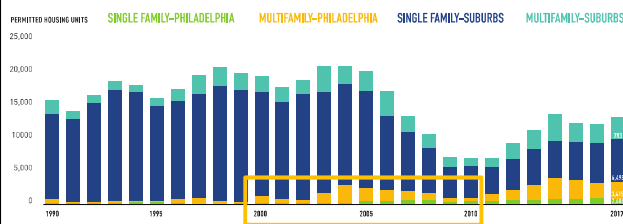
FIGURE 15: PERMITS BY TYPE, PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA (CITY V. SUBURBS)



CC CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**In 2000 abatement expands to all types of construction
Building permits increase to 10% of regional total.
Employment stabilizes, population growth for first time in decades**

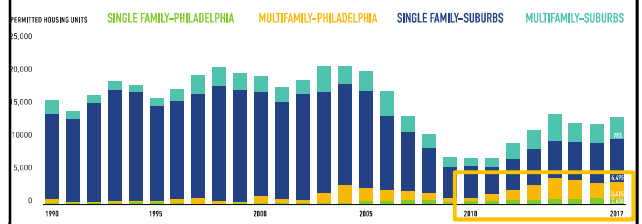
FIGURE 15: PERMITS BY TYPE, PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA (CITY V. SUBURBS)



CC CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Between 2010 and 2017,
Philadelphia's regional share of housing permits rises to 25%.
55% of units are in Greater Center City**

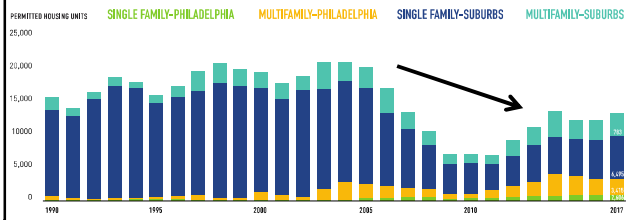
FIGURE 15: PERMITS BY TYPE, PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA (CITY V. SUBURBS)



CC CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Before we cheer; large portion of the percentage increase
Comes from dramatic slowing of suburban growth**

FIGURE 15: PERMITS BY TYPE, PHILADELPHIA METROPOLITAN AREA (CITY V. SUBURBS)



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Putting this in national perspective
62nd in housing production among 100 largest counties
Growth is strong, but pales in comparison with other cities**

FIGURE 16: TOP COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF UNITS PERMITTED, 2010 TO 2017



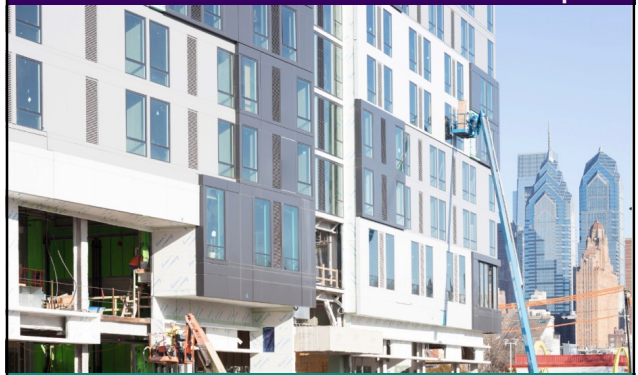
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Lots of concern about what's being "given away"
at front end of the development process**

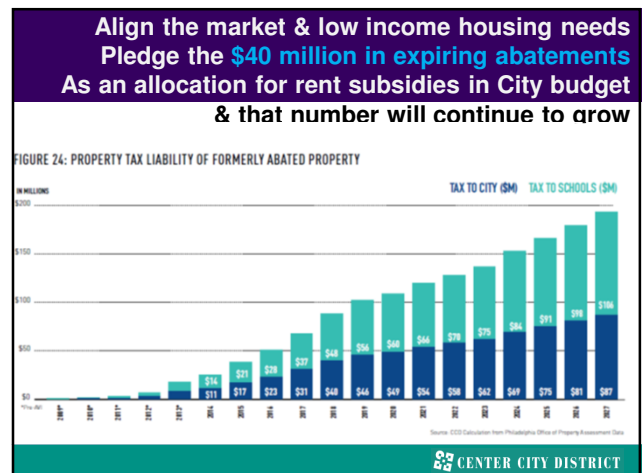
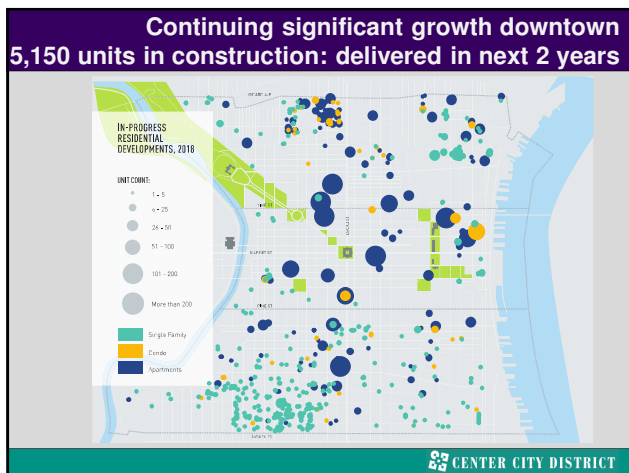
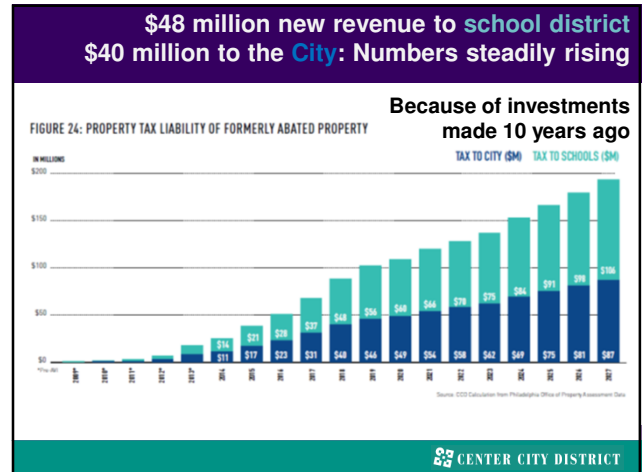
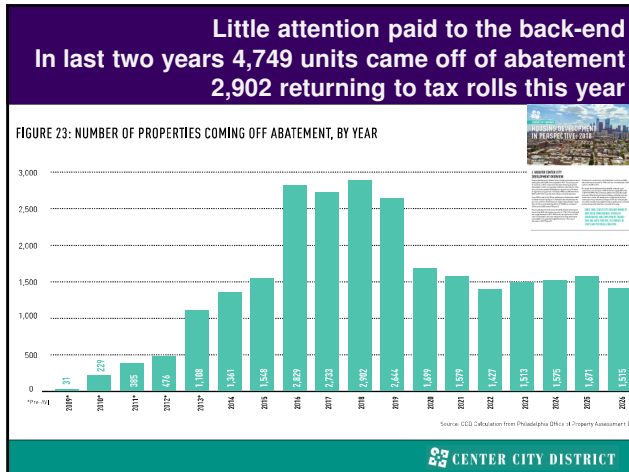


CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Not much look at the value of construction jobs
& related taxes & economic impacts**

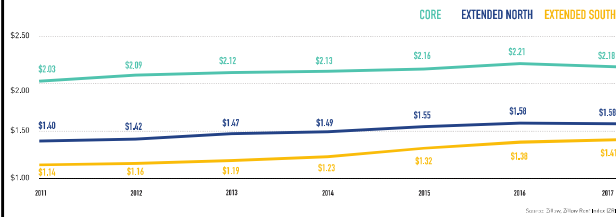


CENTER CITY DISTRICT



Some over-building causing rents to moderate

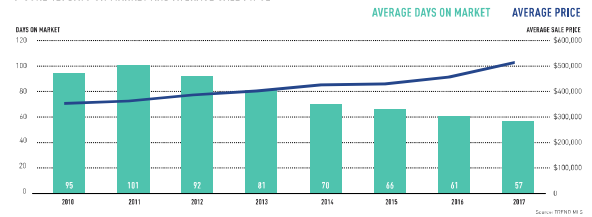
FIGURE 7: RENTS PER SQUARE FOOT, 2011-2017



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Ownership: prices rising; days on market falling

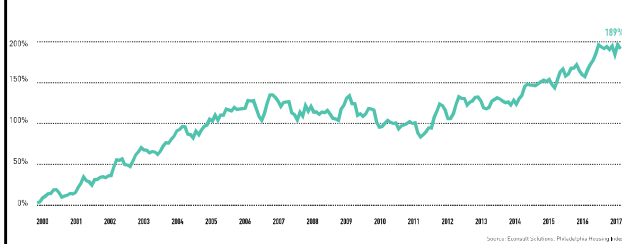
FIGURE 12: DAYS ON MARKET AND AVERAGE SALE PRICE



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Housing appreciating at 11%/year

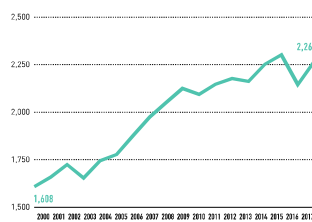
GREATER CENTER CITY PERCENT CHANGE IN HOUSE PRICES, 2000-2017



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

The other thing increasing is the number of babies

BIRTHS TO GREATER CENTER CITY PARENTS, 2000-2017

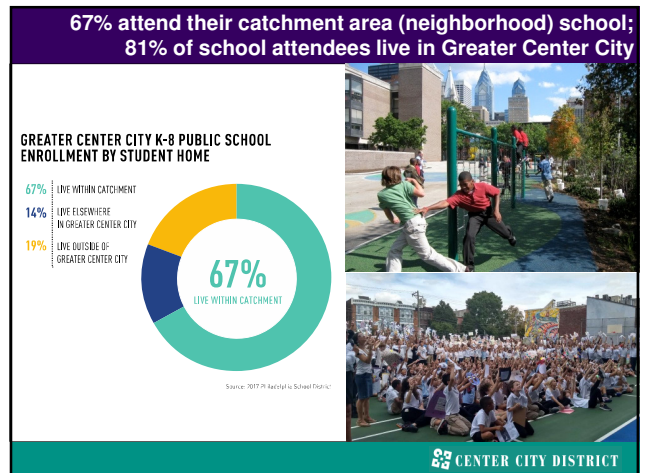
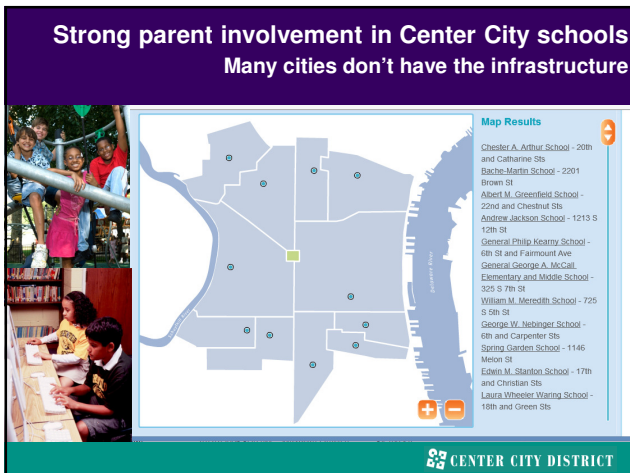
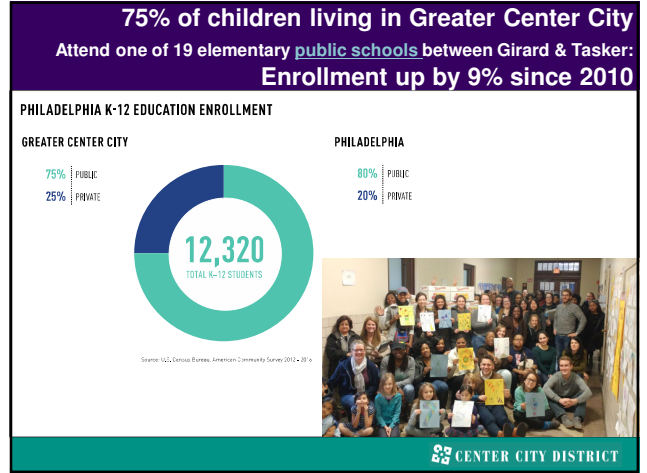


35,738

BABIES HAVE BEEN BORN TO GREATER CENTER CITY PARENTS SINCE 2000



CENTER CITY DISTRICT



Population growth driven our focus on parks
Children are filling up our parks



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

As quickly as we can build them



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

CCD 3.0: 2008; Park renovation & management



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Started with neglected empty space



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Create a thriving gateway to the Parkway



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Café revenue pledged to park maintenance



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Collins Park, 1700 block Chestnut Street



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Successful location for rental events



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

2012: Sister Cities Park



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Took a barren and forgotten space



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Created a place for families with children



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Attractive for all ages: amenity for office workers



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Part of an animation strategy for the Parkway



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Major improvements, including Barnes Foundation



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Completed \$60 million renovation in September 2014



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

1970's barren plaza



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Steps and barriers



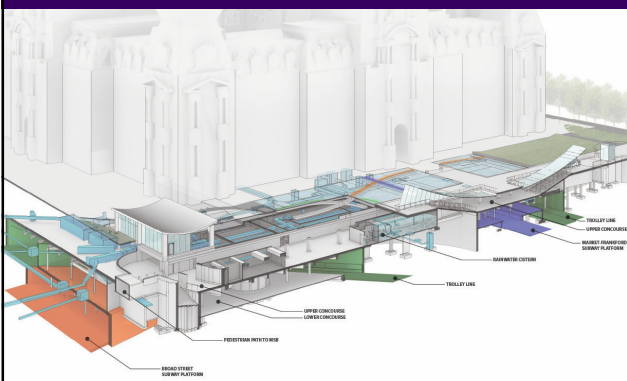
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Pedestrian obstacles, walls & changes in elevation



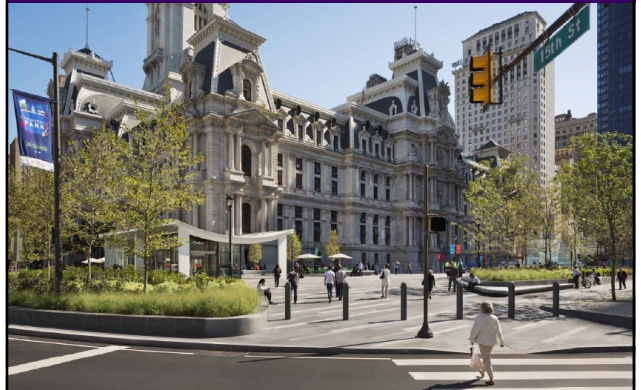
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Completely reconstructed two levels + accessibility



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Walk directly in from the street



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Goal: Create first-class gateway to transit



Cafe



Programmed with events



Attractive water feature



Flexible design portions turn off for events



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Parties & weddings



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Location becomes winter ice rink



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Holiday markets



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Lawn on southern end



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Program movies & bocce



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Added garden maze on lawn for 2016-2017



DILWORTH PARK | ROB CARDILLO

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

All will be returning this winter



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Return of
IBX Deck the Hall Light Show



Last night turned on Janet Echelman's PULSE

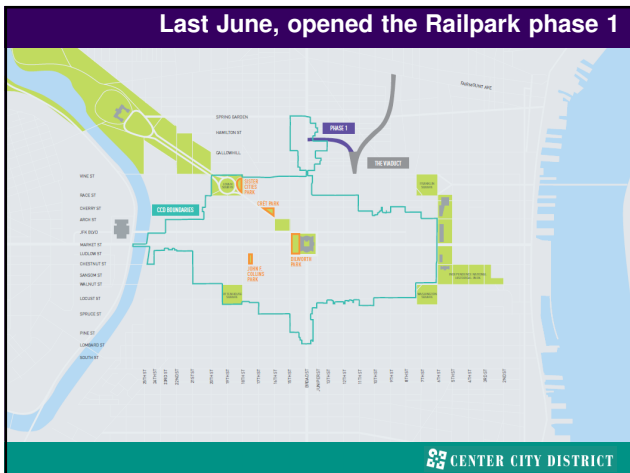


First phase of public art installation



Gone from this.....





A new amenity



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

For an emerging live-work neighborhood



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Enthusiastically embraced

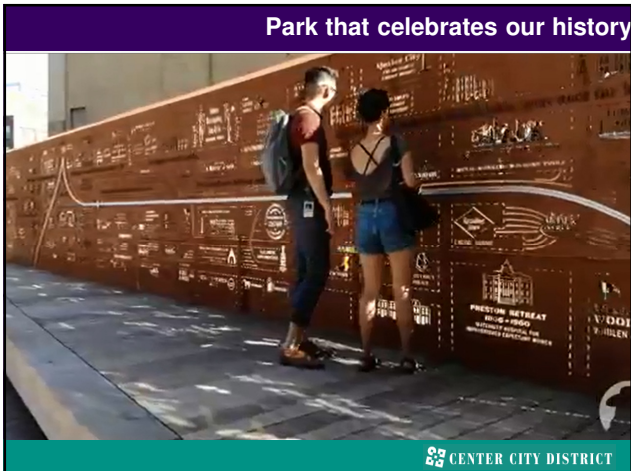


 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Appealing to a broad cross-section of the city



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

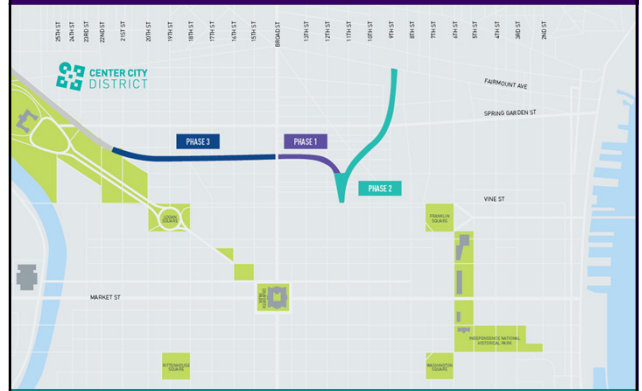


We are hard at work on phase 2



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Extends from Vine to Fairmount



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

As the anchor for a diverse live-work neighborhood



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

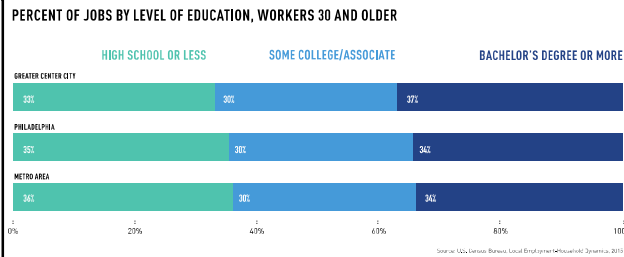
Thriving mixed use downtown:

40% jobs in office sector; 20% eds & meds; 11.6% leisure & hospitality



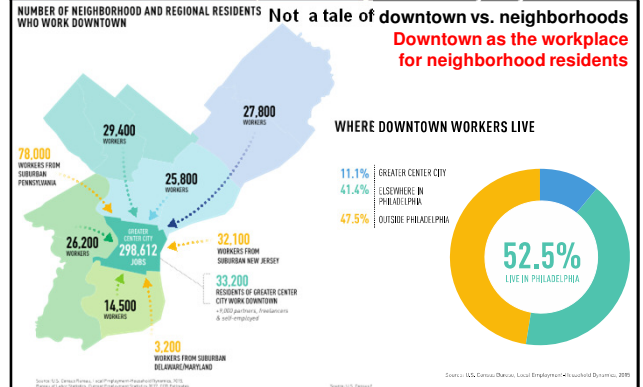
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**63% downtown jobs require less than college degree
33% require only a high school diploma
SEPTA makes them accessible to neighborhood residents**



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**25% of residents from every city neighborhood
Work downtown: 52.5 % of jobs held by city residents**
**Not a tale of downtown vs. neighborhoods
Downtown as the workplace
for neighborhood residents**



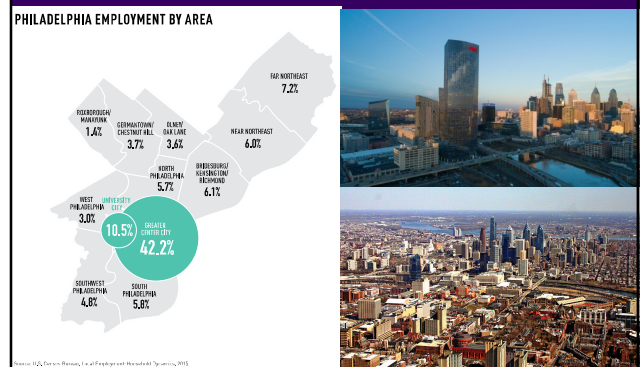
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**\$6.1 billion in new development just completed or underway
New Comcast & Aramark buildings
1,923 hotel rooms, 5,150 housing units + Market East development**



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Add University City (10.5%)
= 53% of all jobs in Philadelphia**



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Penn making major investments in innovation



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Brandywine making major investments along the Schuylkill River



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

As is Children's Hospital

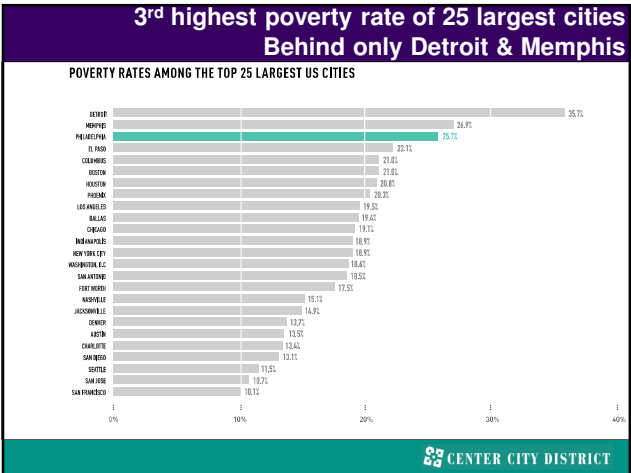
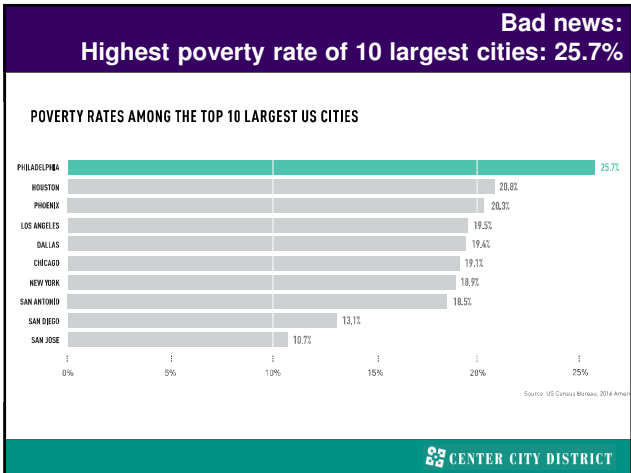


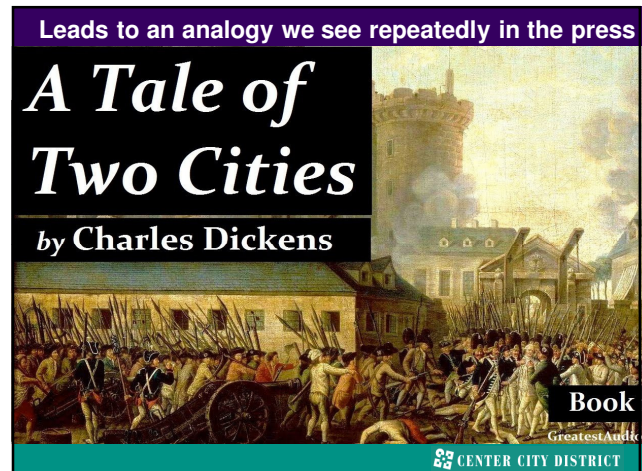
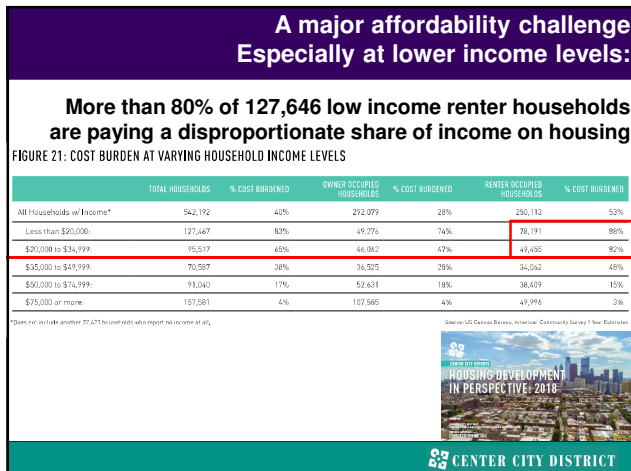
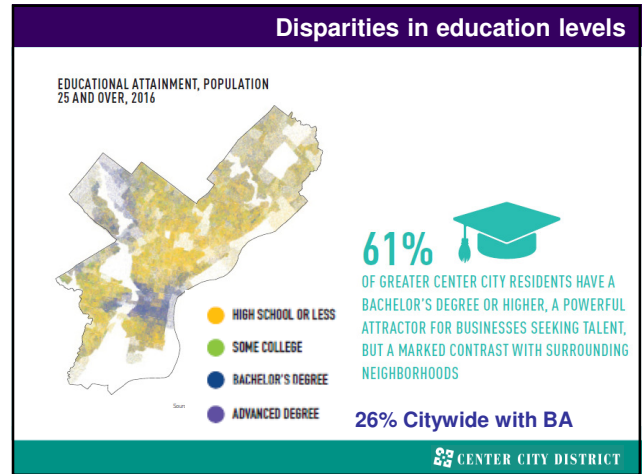
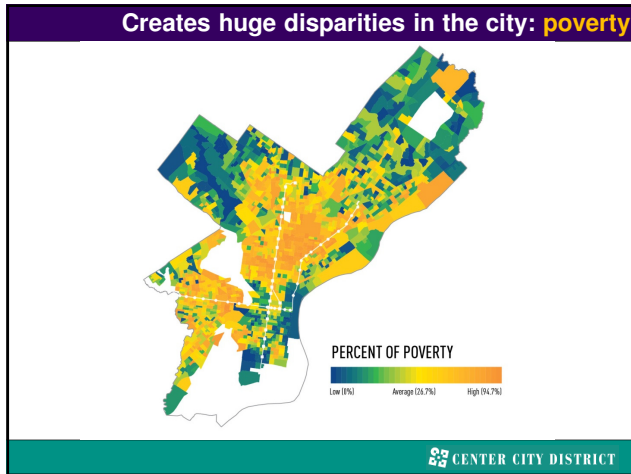
 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Drexel focusing on start-ups & new industries spawned by research & technological innovations
ambitious plans to come east**



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT





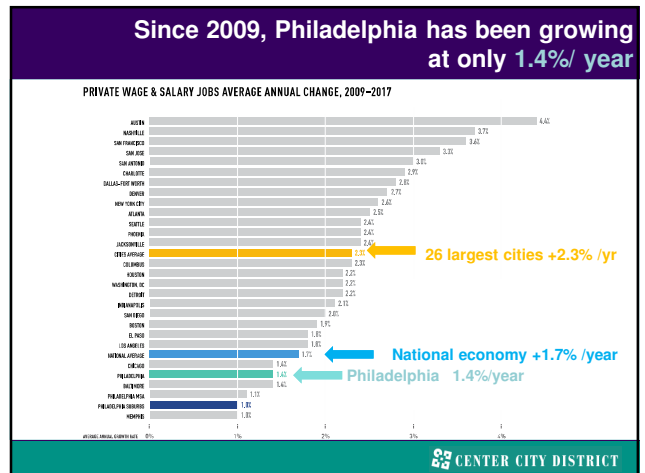
Analogy that we should reject as false & misleading

~~A Tale of Two Cities~~

by Charles Dickens

Book
GreatestAudiobook

CENTER CITY DISTRICT



Recent growth (2 years) lifted us out of basement Above Baltimore & Memphis: 24th out of 26

PRIVATE WAGE & SALARY JOBS AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE, 2009-2017

City	Average Annual Change (%)
MIAMI	3.42
HOUSTON, TX	3.37
SAN FRANCISCO	3.41
SAN JOSE	3.35
SAN ANTONIO	2.91
CHICAGO	2.90
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	2.81
NEW YORK	2.75
NEW YORK CITY	2.45
ALBANY	2.36
BOULDER	2.34
PHOENIX	2.43
PORTLAND, ME	2.34
JACKSONVILLE	2.34
LOS ANGELES	2.33
COLUMBUS	2.30
KANSAS CITY	2.25
MINNEAPOLIS	2.25
WASHINGTON, DC	2.23
DETROIT	2.21
INDIANAPOLIS	2.15
SAN DIEGO	2.15
BOSTON	1.91
EL PASO	1.85
LOS ANGELES	1.81
NATIONAL AVERAGE	1.71
PHILADELPHIA	1.41
PHILADELPHIA	1.41
PHILADELPHIA	1.31
PHILADELPHIA	1.31
PHILADELPHIA	1.01
PHILADELPHIA	1.01

25 largest cities +2.3% /yr

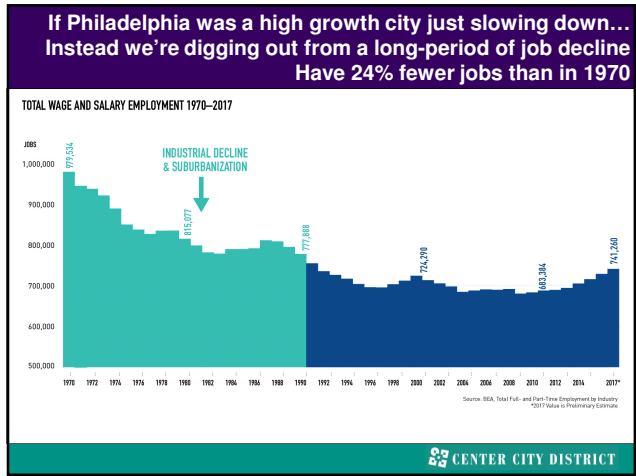
National economy +1.7% /year

Philadelphia 1.4%/year

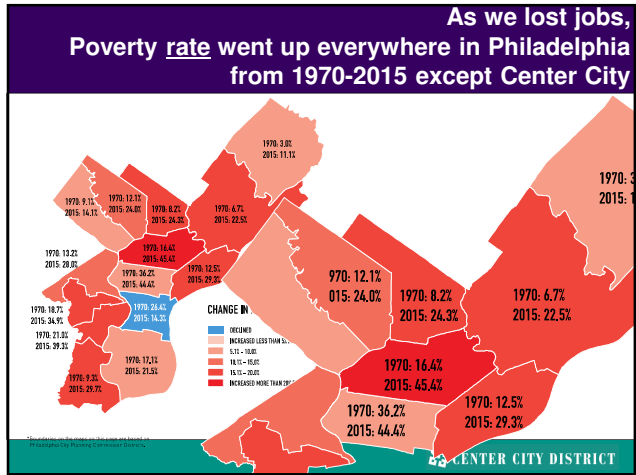
0% 1% 2% 3% 4%

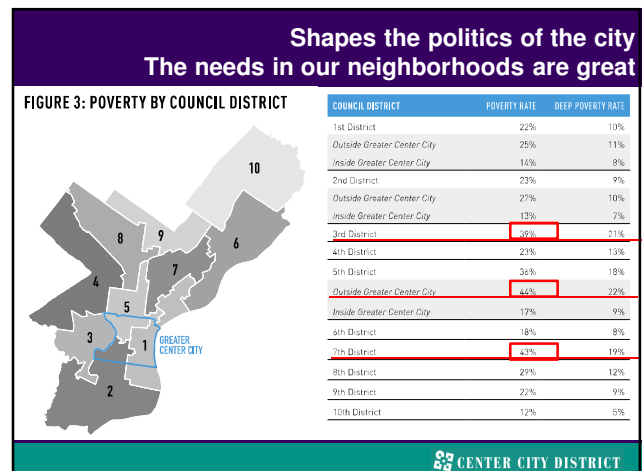
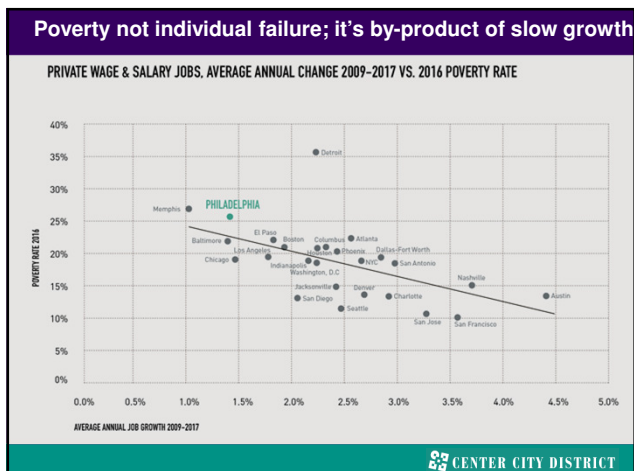
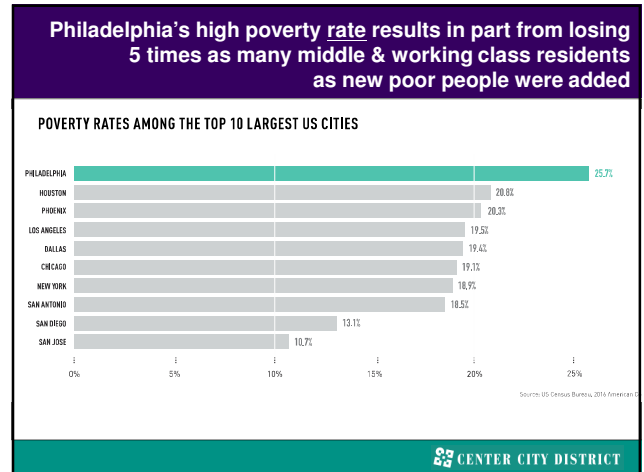
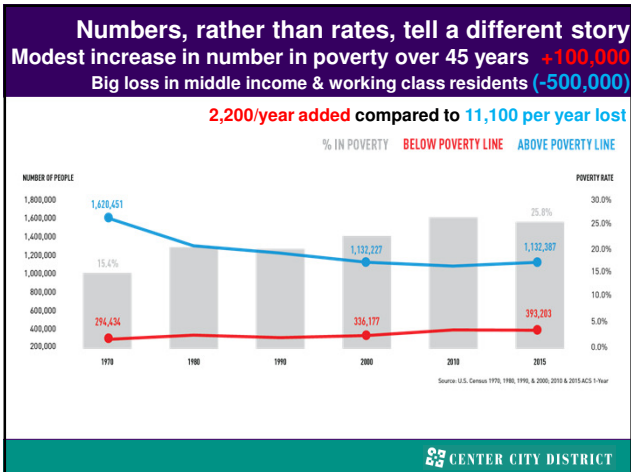
PHILADELPHIA REPORT DATE: 01/17

CC CENTER CITY DISTRICT



What are the implications?





**Deteriorated housing,
Playgrounds in need of substantial reinvestment**



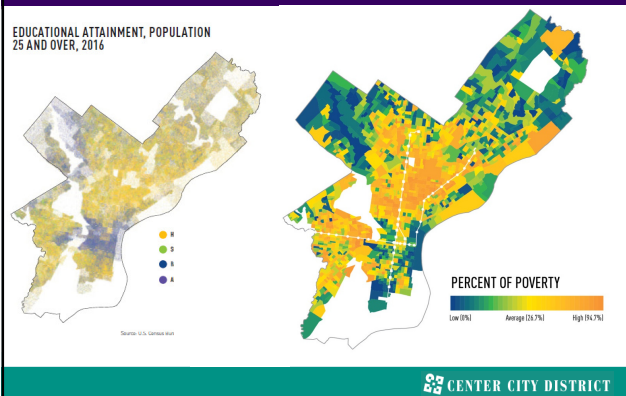
 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Opioid addiction & encampments in neighborhoods
Homelessness & panhandling in Center City**



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Huge disparities within the city
Can easily pull us apart**



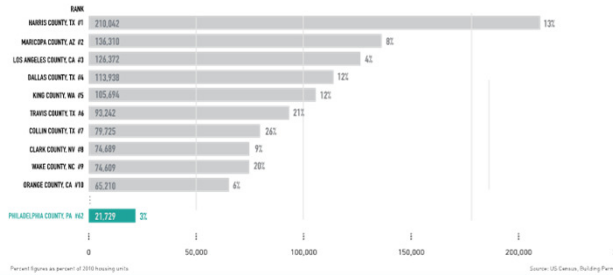
**Our national & state politics are highly polarized
Philadelphia needs to find practical middle ground**



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Because we can't look to higher levels of government
Because we rank 24th in job growth & 62nd in housing production
We need to focus on how we expand, not stifle growth
Avoid the politics of resentment

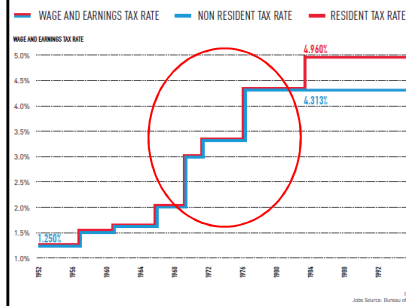
FIGURE 16: TOP COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF UNITS PERMITTED, 2010 TO 2017



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Philadelphia has a history of self-inflicted wounds
In 1970s, we lost 164,457 jobs & 260,399 residents

1970-1996 wage tax trend



Macro-trends:
De-industrialization,
suburbanization
& inner-city redlining.

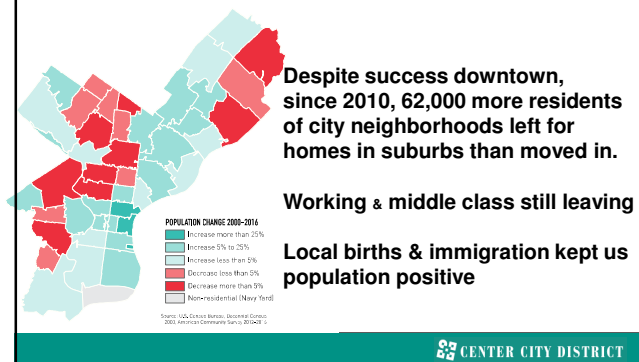
In same decade City more
than doubled the wage tax
from 2% to 4.3%; 4.96%.

People & jobs departed,
tax base shrunk, rates were
raised to keep revenues up
with no efficiencies achieved
in government, pushed more
employers & workers out of
Philadelphia

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Many portions North, West & Northeast Philadelphia
are still following old patterns of **population loss**

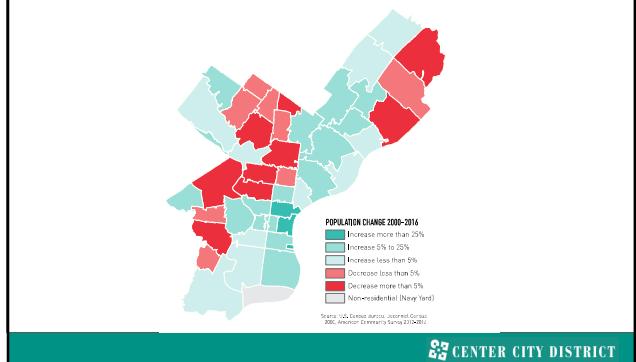
FIGURE 19: PHILADELPHIA POPULATION CHANGE, 2000-2016



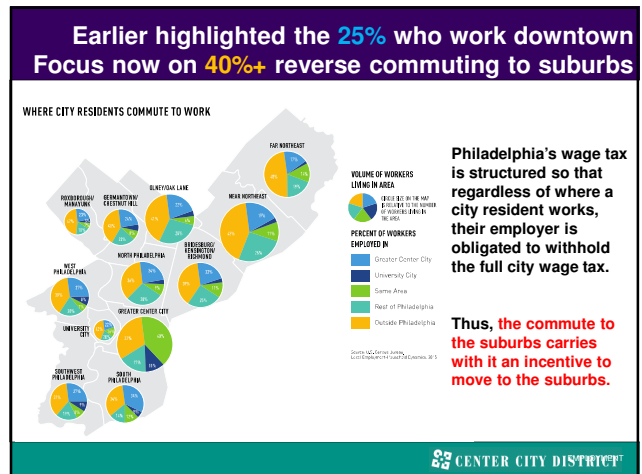
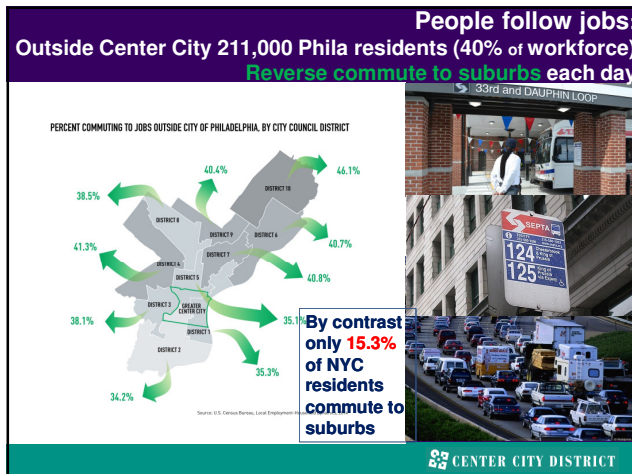
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

81% of households that left Philadelphia 2010-2016
do not have children

FIGURE 19: PHILADELPHIA POPULATION CHANGE, 2000-2016



CENTER CITY DISTRICT



Challenge of Incomplete Revival

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

PHILADELPHIA: AN INCOMPLETE REVIVAL

REPORT BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
FOUNDATION
CENTER CITY DISTRICT
AND
PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia has a long, colorful history. From the Revolutionary War to the founding of the University of Pennsylvania, the city has been a center of innovation and progress. In the 20th century, the city's skyline was transformed by the construction of skyscrapers, and the city became a major center of commerce and industry. Today, Philadelphia is a vibrant city with a rich cultural heritage and a growing economy. The Center City District is the heart of the city, and it is the focus of this report. This report highlights the challenges and opportunities facing the Center City District, and it offers recommendations for how the city can continue to grow and thrive.

Revolution alone has not solved the urban economic problems of the Center City District. The District's economy has been in decline since the 1970s, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country. The District's population has also declined, and the city has lost many young people. The District's infrastructure is also in poor condition, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country. The District's economy is still in decline, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country. The District's population has also declined, and the city has lost many young people. The District's infrastructure is also in poor condition, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country.

The Center City District is a vibrant city with a rich cultural heritage and a growing economy. The District's economy is still in decline, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country. The District's population has also declined, and the city has lost many young people. The District's infrastructure is also in poor condition, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country.

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income. A 2014 report by the Philadelphia Tax Center District (CTD) found that the city's economy is still in decline, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country. The CTD's population has also declined, and the city has lost many young people. The CTD's infrastructure is also in poor condition, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country.

Philadelphia has experienced significant economic and population growth in recent years, but the city's economy is still in decline, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country. The city's population has also declined, and the city has lost many young people. The city's infrastructure is also in poor condition, and the city has lost many jobs to other parts of the country.

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FIGURE 13. AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY, 2010 TO 2015

Neighborhood	Average Annual Growth (%)
CENTER CITY DISTRICT	1.7
UNIVERSITY CITY	1.6
CENTER CITY EAST	1.5
CORNBELT	1.4
CORNBELT NORTH	1.3
CORNBELT SOUTH	1.2
CORNBELT WEST	1.1
CORNBELT EAST	1.0
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	0.9
CORNBELT SOUTHWEST	0.8
CORNBELT NORTHEAST	0.7
CORNBELT SOUTHEAST	0.6
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	0.5
CORNBELT SOUTHWEST	0.4
CORNBELT NORTHEAST	0.3
CORNBELT SOUTHEAST	0.2
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	0.1
CORNBELT SOUTHWEST	0.0
CORNBELT NORTHEAST	-0.1
CORNBELT SOUTHEAST	-0.2
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	-0.3
CORNBELT SOUTHWEST	-0.4
CORNBELT NORTHEAST	-0.5
CORNBELT SOUTHEAST	-0.6
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	-0.7
CORNBELT SOUTHWEST	-0.8
CORNBELT NORTHEAST	-0.9
CORNBELT SOUTHEAST	-1.0
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	-1.1
CORNBELT SOUTHWEST	-1.2
CORNBELT NORTHEAST	-1.3
CORNBELT SOUTHEAST	-1.4
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	-1.5
CORNBELT SOUTHWEST	-1.6
CORNBELT NORTHEAST	-1.7
CORNBELT SOUTHEAST	-1.8
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	-1.9
CORNBELT SOUTHWEST	-2.0
CORNBELT NORTHEAST	-2.1
CORNBELT SOUTHEAST	-2.2
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	-2.3
CORNBELT SOUTHWEST	-2.4
CORNBELT NORTHEAST	-2.5
CORNBELT SOUTHEAST	-2.6
CORNBELT NORTHWEST	

Our peer cities: Boston & Washington DC
All lost 85%-90% of manufacturing jobs they held in 1970



 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

But they surpassed 1970 levels with new, post-industrial jobs while Philadelphia is down 24%; close to Detroit

MAJOR CITIES TOTAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT, 1970–2017

City	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2017
WASHINGTON, D.C.	0%	2%	4%	6%	12%	4%	8%	12%	15%	25%
BOSTON	0%	-2%	-8%	-10%	-12%	-10%	-8%	-6%	-5%	-24%
NEW YORK CITY	0%	-2%	-4%	-6%	-8%	-10%	-8%	-6%	-4%	14%
PHILADELPHIA	0%	-2%	-4%	-6%	-8%	-10%	-12%	-14%	-16%	-24%
DETROIT	0%	-2%	-4%	-6%	-8%	-10%	-12%	-14%	-16%	-31%

Source: BLS, Total Full- and Part-Time Employment by Industry

CCDC CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Since 1990: uneven job growth: Eds & Meds + 59% citywide Lower wage leisure & hospitality + 62%. But office industries down -15.4%

PERCENT CHANGE IN JOBS BY BROAD SECTOR, 1990-2017

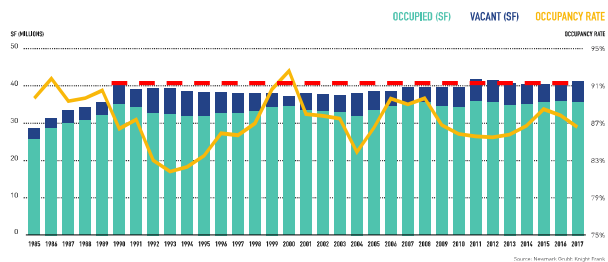
Sector	Percent Change in Jobs (1990-2017)
EDS AND MEDS	+59.2%
RETAIL	+41.8%
LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY	+25.2%
OFFICE	-15.4%
BLUE COLLAR	-47.8%
GOVERNMENT	-17.0%
OTHER/UNCLASSIFIED	-28.6%

Source: BLS, Total Nat. and Part-Time Employment by Industry

504 CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Since late 1980s boom; we haven't added new **supply**
keep converting older inventory to housing & hotels
Good for diversification; symptom of no growth

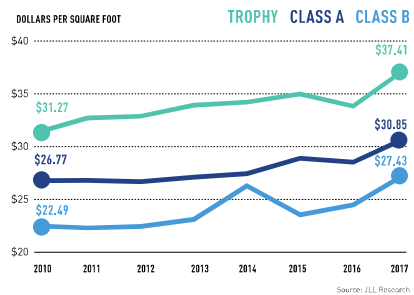
CENTER CITY PHILADELPHIA OFFICE MARKET, 1985-2017



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Rents growing slowly:
still way below replacement costs

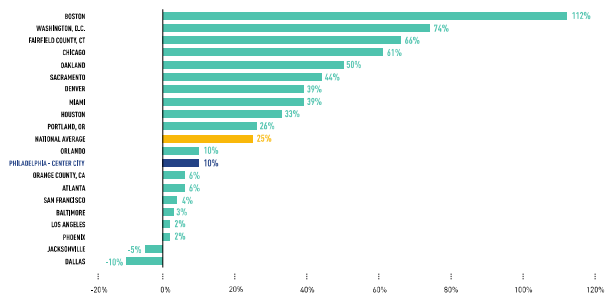
CENTER CITY AVERAGE ASKING RENT



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

There ought to be a rent-premium for locating
in the employee & amenity rich downtown
National CBD average = 25%; PHL rent premium= 10%

DOWNTOWN PREMIUM: CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT CLASS A RENTS
COMPARED TO REGIONAL RENTS, 2017



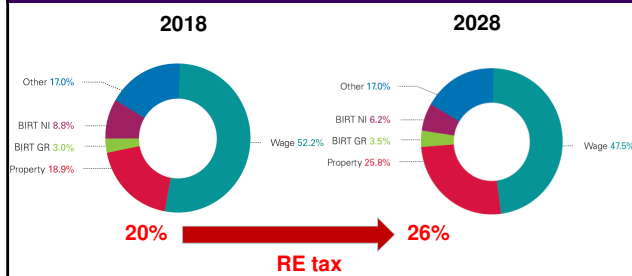
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

2003 & 2009 tax commissions both concluded:
Local tax policy is major contributor to slow growth
If you over-tax what can move (wages & business revenues),



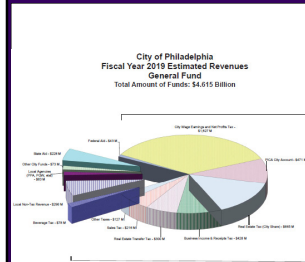
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Both 2003 & 2009 Tax Commissions:
 shift burden from taxing what moves (wages & business revenues)
 to taxing what is fixed & stable: *land & improvements*



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Tax Policy is not just about revenue generation
It is about creating a climate of competitiveness
that facilitates job growth

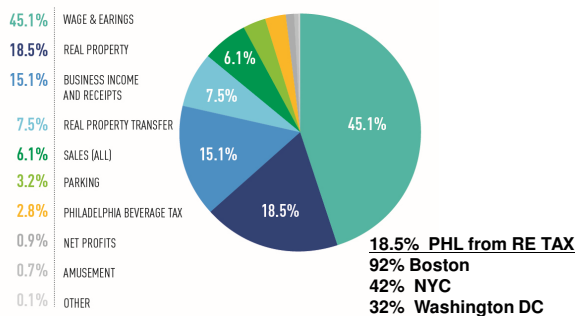


- Philadelphia wage tax is almost 4 x regional median.
- BIRT has no counterpart & adds 20% to 50% premium
- Property tax is 66% of suburban Pennsylvania median
- Real estate taxes should go up, only in the context of wage & business taxes falling

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

60.2% Municipal tax revenue from wage & business taxes
18.5% comes from Real Estate tax

FY18 GENERAL FUND: LOCAL TAX REVENUES



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Pew report on business taxes

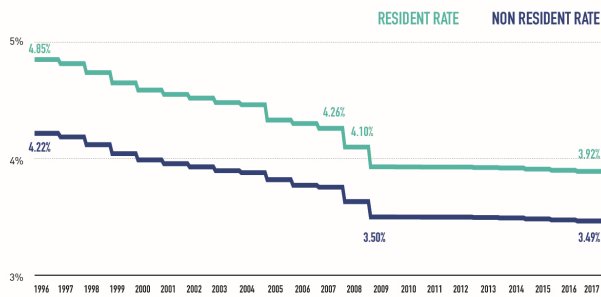


Among highest of all large cities
Only large city to tax both gross revenues & net income

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

1996: Philadelphia commenced tax reduction
Continued for 12 years until 2008: from 4.9% to 3.92%

SCHEDULE OF WAGE TAX REDUCTION SINCE 1996



1996: commenced steady reductions in gross income portion of BIRT but not Net Income; also flattened in the recession

FIGURE 5: BIRT RATES 1985-2016 (GROSS)

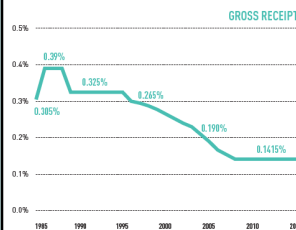
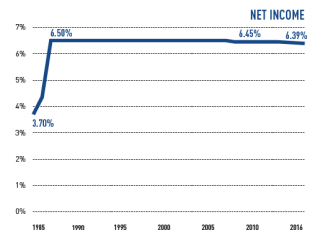
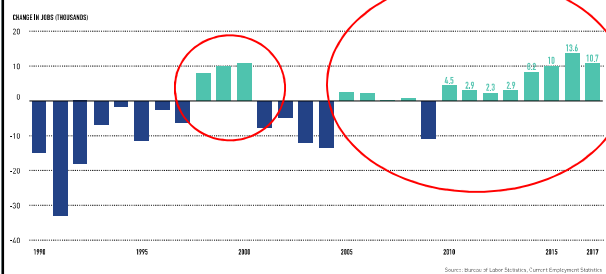


FIGURE 6: BIRT RATES 1985-2016 (NET)



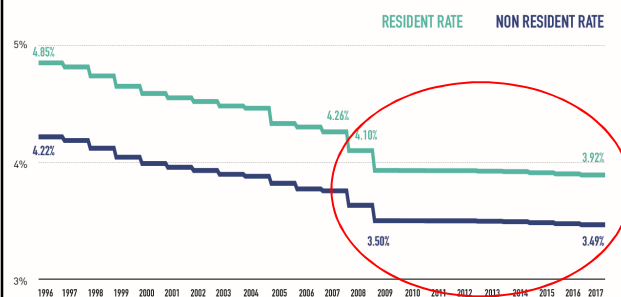
Job growth commenced almost immediately following tax reduction

PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CHANGE IN JOBS, 1990-2017



With the recession, City suspended tax reduction

SCHEDULE OF WAGE TAX REDUCTION SINCE 1996





Since recession ended: 5 years of tax increases



CHICAGO CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**This year: phase out tax abatement;
add a 1% construction tax; increase transfer tax
Raised real estate taxes & slowed wage tax cuts**



 **CENTER CITY DISTRICT**

**We ought to be cautious about undermining
the factors that drive our growth**

As slow growth city it's not something we can take for granted

 **CENTER CITY DISTRICT**

What economies of San Francisco, NYC & Seattle can support Is quite different from what Philadelphia can support

PRIVATE WAGE & SALARY JOBS AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE, 2009-2017

City	Average Annual Change (%)
SAN FRANCISCO	4.4%
SAN JOSE	3.7%
SEATTLE	3.6%
NEW YORK CITY	3.2%
SAN ANTONIO	3.0%
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	2.9%
DENVER	2.9%
SAN DIEGO	2.8%
PHOENIX	2.6%
LOS ANGELES	2.0%
CHICAGO	1.9%
WASHINGTON DC	1.9%
DENVER	1.9%
INDIANAPOLIS	1.9%
SAN FRANCISCO	1.8%
BOSTON	1.8%
EL PASO	1.8%
LOS ANGELES	1.8%
WASHINGTON DC	1.8%
CHICAGO	1.8%
PHILADELPHIA	1.8%
PHILADELPHIA MSA	1.8%
PHILADELPHIA MSA	1.8%
HOUSTON	1.8%

PHOTO: ANTHONY D'AMICO / GETTY IMAGES

CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Slow growth = rents are far below comparable cities

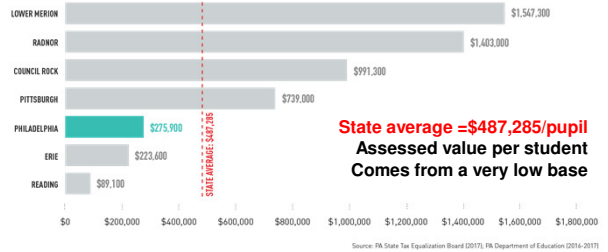
COMPARATIVE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT ASKING RENTS, 2017



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Low rents = low assessed values = Philadelphia has inadequate funding for schools

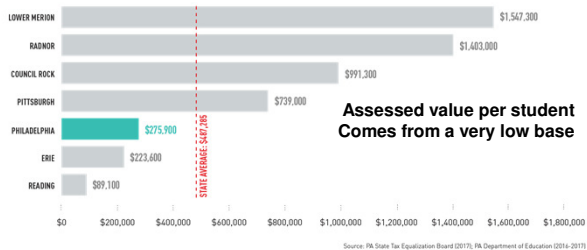
TAX BASE PER PUPIL: 2016-17 PUBLIC SCHOOL & CHARTER ENROLLMENT/ 2017 STEB MARKET VALUE



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Only 33% Philadelphia's local revenue contribution comes from property taxes, Compared to 51% in Chicago & 64% in Boston

TAX BASE PER PUPIL: 2016-17 PUBLIC SCHOOL & CHARTER ENROLLMENT/ 2017 STEB MARKET VALUE



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Quality schools are essential to prepare students for 21st century economy We need to improve & invest in them



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**But best way to fund them isn't to increase tax rates,
but to grow the base: more jobs, more residents
Especially since only 27% of households have kids**



CC CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**Philadelphia has an affordability challenge
Especially at lower income levels: 127,646 renter households**

**More than 80% cost-burdened, paying disproportionate
share of income on housing**

FIGURE 21: COST BURDEN AT VARYING HOUSEHOLD INCOME LEVELS

	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	% COST BURDENED	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	% COST BURDENED	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	% COST BURDENED
All Households w/ Income*	542,192	40%	292,079	28%	250,113	53%
Less than \$20,000	127,467	83%	49,276	74%	78,191	89%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	95,517	69%	46,062	47%	49,455	92%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	70,587	38%	36,525	28%	34,062	68%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	91,040	17%	52,631	18%	38,409	15%
\$75,000 or more	157,581	6%	107,585	6%	49,996	3%

*Does not include another 37,673 households who report no income at all.

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5 Year Estimates



CC CENTER CITY DISTRICT

**But it is a challenge of low incomes,
not high housing costs.....**

	ENTIRE CITY	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT*	CBD % PREMIUM
New York	\$1.90	\$5.32	181%
Boston	\$2.55	\$3.69	45%
Washington DC	\$2.27	\$3.07	35%
Philadelphia	\$0.98	\$2.18	123%
Baltimore	\$1.13	\$1.20	6%

*CBD definitions: New York – Midtown Manhattan, Boston – Central, Washington DC – Downtown, Philadelphia – Core Center City, Baltimore – City Center

Source: Zillow

We need to raise incomes

CC CENTER CITY DISTRICT

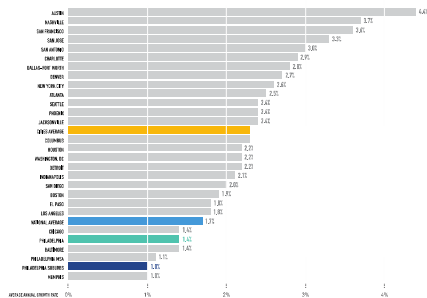
**Raising income means growing jobs
If we set our sights on just getting to be average
If we attained same rate of growth of 26 city average
Going from 1.4% - 2.3%**



CC CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Philadelphia would have added 45,400 more jobs (one Amazon) in the last 8 years on top of existing 55,100 = 100,500 new job opportunities.

PRIVATE WAGE & SALARY JOBS AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE, 2009-2017



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Fastest way to reduce unemployment & poverty
Create a competitive setting
that increases income & grows jobs faster

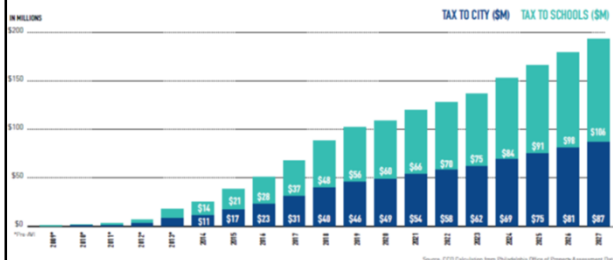
That should be primary goal that unifies everyone!



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Don't limit growth, harness it
Pledge the \$40 million in expiring abatements
As an allocation for rent subsidies in City budget
& that number will continue to grow

FIGURE 24: PROPERTY TAX LIABILITY OF FORMERLY ABATED PROPERTY



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

We have a highly successful, walkable downtown
With a diversity of uses



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Thriving with day & nighttime activities Mixed-use, walkable places excel in growth



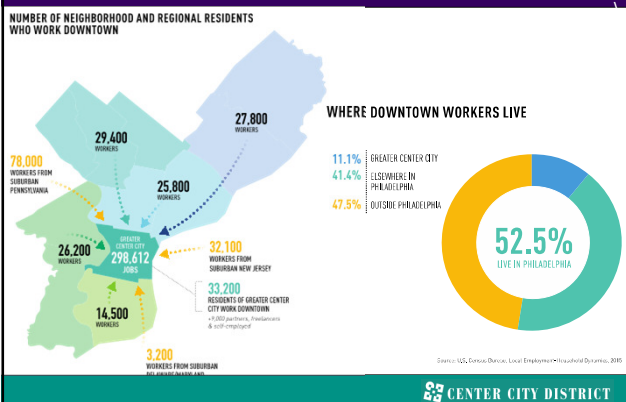
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

A growing realm of high-quality public spaces



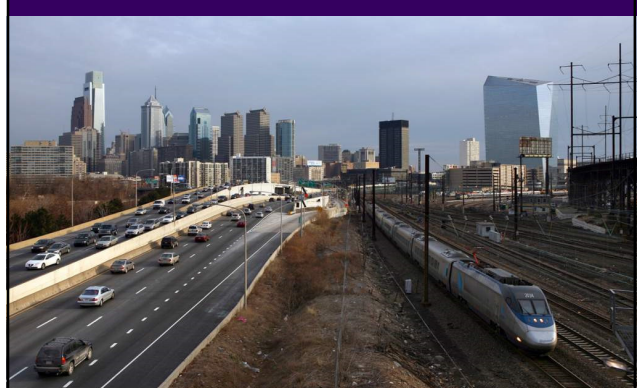
CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Downtown & University City are the major employment centers for neighborhood residents



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

Well-linked to the region with highway & rail



CENTER CITY DISTRICT

With more competitive tax policies; better funds schools
Well-positioned for inclusive growth
& creating opportunity for the entire city & region
www.centercityphila.org



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