

Investing in Tourism October 18, 2022



GEDA's Board of Directors





Pandemic Relief Programs



Small Business Pandemic Relief

- The average amount of funds allotted in direct small business grants was about \$293,612,000 in the United States.
- Guam allotted \$123,750,500 in direct small business grants which is almost half of the average U.S. state's allotment
- Guam ranks highest allotted funds per capita (\$742.70) followed by South Dakota (\$452.15) and New Hampshire (\$294.18).
- Guam offered the highest maximum number of employees (250) for businesses allowed to apply for small business assistance





COVID19 Small Business Grant Programs

Grant Program	Applied	Awarded	Total Amount	Employees
Pandemic Assistance Grant 2020	2796	2352	\$17 Million	18,500
Pandemic Assistance Grant 2021	1928	1519	\$20 Million	11,942
Local Employers Assistance Program	1259	938	\$62 Million	6,828
Other*		750	\$26.6 Million	N/A

*Commercial Rent Relief, Healthcare Assistance Grant, Commercial Farmers Grant, Childcare Assistance Program









Global and National Economic Indicators

- Inflation
- Interest Rates
- Stock Market Volatility
- Oil Prices
- Exchange Rate Stability





Local Economic Indicators

- Federal and Local Construction
 - Local and U.S. contracting (+82% & +165%)
 - Permit fees \$2.6 million YTD (Last 3 year average is \$349K)
- Consumer Demand
 - Professional fees (+11%)
 - Wholesaling (+87%)
 - Retailing (-11%)
 - Services (-11%)
 - Lending (-16%)
 - Rental (non real property) (-37%)
- Unemployment
 - Unemployment Rate declined from 7.2% to 5.1%
 - Increase of jobs since Dec 2021 + 2,200





Ongoing Recovery Efforts





- Small Business Incubator Funding through GUMA
- TEAM Loan Program
- SSBCI Lending & Venture Capital Fund
- Special Projects: Childcare, Economic Diversification, QCCC





- Requested last six months' BPT filings from companies with 2+ employees. (Population = 455)
- Sample size n=201
- Periods Analyzed:
 - Pre-Pandemic Period April 2019 March 2020
 - Pandemic Period April 2020 March 2021
 - Post-Pandemic Period April 2021-March 2022
 - Post-Post Pandemic Period February 2022 July 2022 Annualized



Total Number of Businesses with Business Interruption ≥50% Post-Pandemic to Pre-Pandemic	99
Sectors	
Business & Information	3
Car Rental	2
Construction	5
Food & Beverage (14 Tumon based, 2 in the airport	19
Health Services	2
Hotel/Motel	9
Laundry	1
Marketing/Advertising	2
Personal Care Services	2
Recreational	13
Retail (8 Tumon based)	16
Taxi Services	1
Tourism	13
Travel Agency	1
Water Sports	5
Wholesale	5



Total # of Businesses with Business Interruption ≥50%

Pandemic Period vs Pre-Pandemic	174
Post-Pandemic vs Pre-Pandemic	111
Post-Pandemic vs Pandemic	11
Post-Post Pandemic vs Post-Pandemic	8
Post-Post Pandemic vs Pre-Pandemic	99

Total # of Businesses with Business Interruption ≥25%

Pandemic Period vs Pre-Pandemic	197
Post-Pandemic vs Pre-Pandemic	148
Post-Pandemic vs Pandemic	23
Post-Post Pandemic vs Post-Pandemic	17
Post-Post Pandemic vs Pre-Pandemic	132



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- Industries remained consistent in the sample.
- BPT Improved from period to period, but some businesses remain depressed.
- Less than twelve (n<12)
 businesses experienced
 worsening conditions during the
 pandemic.



- If LEAP were launched today:
 - 450 may qualify with 50% interruption.
 - 337 have 4 or fewer employees and would take up 30% of funding.
 - 113 have more than 4 employees and would take up 70% of funding.
 - 2009 employees impacted
 - Only 15% have sought forgiveness and would be ineligible until evidence of the use of loan proceeds is presented.
 - \$36 million
 - 337 businesses = \$11 Million
 - 113 businesses = \$25 Million







Conclusions



Conclusions

- Worldwide factors are contributing to the cost of doing business.
 - Oil prices
 - Interest Rates
 - Exchange Rates
 - Supply chain issues
- Federal spending has insulated the impact of tourism and helped unemployment decrease.
- Declining unemployment indicates people are getting back to work, but leaves the tourism rebuild in a precarious staffing position. (e.g. cost of training)
- 5% of businesses with more than 4 employees continue to be severely affected by the tourism downturn. 10% with 2 or more.



Conclusions

- LEAP was meant to preserve employment.
- One-third of businesses were one or two person operations.
 Individual relief programs are numerous.
- Businesses are reporting a host of challenges outside of payroll obligations.
- Many affected businesses would not qualify for LEAP if they raised prices to keep up with COGs or maintained prices despite eroding profitability.
- Applications for forgiveness are few indicating either 1) recipients are still using their money or 2) recipients used money, but outside of payroll and are needing more time.
- Payroll is no longer the priority.



Conclusion

- Inconclusive as to whether LEAP is relevant to solve the economic challenges our island is facing.
- Stakeholders need to come together to discuss where to go from here:
 - Extension of loan forgiveness
 - Programs to support cost of goods, utilities, or other areas.
 - Demonstrating interruption outside of BPT in a way that can be audited.
- Long term employment strategy.





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