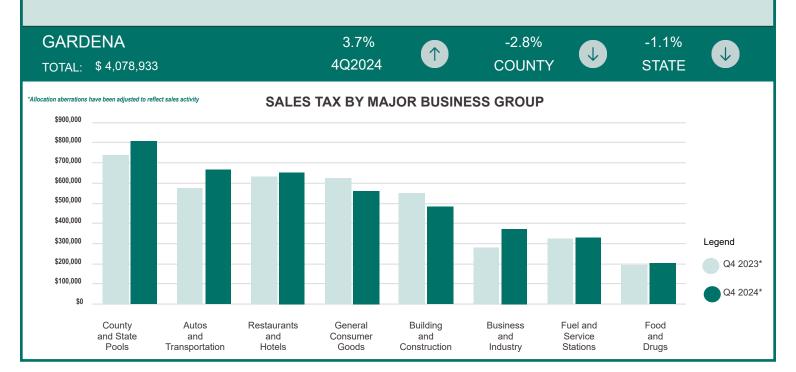
CITY OF GARDENA SALES TAX UPDATE 4Q 2024 (OCTOBER - DECEMBER)





Measure G TOTAL: \$3,282,568



CITY OF GARDENA HIGHLIGHTS

Gardena's receipts from October through December were 7.2% above the fourth sales period in 2023. Excluding reporting aberrations, actual sales were up 3.7%.

Constantly fluctuating tariff impositions and moving parts with national public policy leads to a slowing in capital investments. Our overall statewide forecast has weakened in the short term and reflects limited growth in Fiscal Year 2025-2026.

The City experienced the largest boost from its second largest sector, autos-transportation. Returns from light and heavy industrial/printers, transportation/rentals, casual dining, grocery stores, service stations, and the state and county pools were also up.

On the down side, receipts from automotive supply stores, drugs/chemicals, quick-service restaurants, drug stores, building materials, and home furnishings declined and combined to offset the overall net quarterly gain.

The City's Transaction and Use Tax Measure G generated 80.7% of the Bradley Burns amount, led by the strongest percentage ratio from the business-industry sector.

Net of aberrations, taxable sales for all of Los Angeles County declined 2.8% over the comparable time period; the Southern California region was down 1.2%.



TOP 25 PRODUCERS

1981 Publishing
76
A&A Chevron
Arco AM PM
Beacon Roofing Supply
Chick Fil A
Crenshaw Lumber Co
Crenshaw Wholesale
Electric Supply
dd's Discount
Enterprise Rent A Car
G & C Equipment
Finders Corp
Gardena Honda
Honda Lease Trust
In N Out Burger

Julien's Auctions
Lab Fabrication
Marukai Market
McDonald's
Nissan of Gardena
Raising Cane's
Sam's Club w/ Fuel
Smardan Hatcher Co.
Target
Vons Fuel
Wood Oil Company

HdL® Companies



STATEWIDE RESULTS

California's local one cent sales and use tax receipts during the months of October through December were 1.1% lower than the same quarter one year ago after adjusting for accounting anomalies. The fourth quarter is notably the highest sales tax generating period of the year but exhibited diminished year-over-year returns as consumers struggled with tariff concerns and pulling back on discretionary spending.

For the past eight quarters - two calendar years - statewide results have declined; led mostly by autos-transportation and building-construction suppressed activity due to the sustained high interest rate environment. Specifically, this quarter, as new and used car returns pulled back, only leasing activity improved likely representing buyers willingness to wait for more advantageous economic conditions before committing to long term obligations. Furthermore, building-construction drops spanned multiple categories including materials, plumbing/electrical and contractors as property owners delay repairs and improvements until they're more comfortable tapping available equity.

During this holiday shopping period, brick-and-mortar general retailers slumped 2.4%, further hindered by lower gas prices. Recent closures by merchants selling variety/low priced items and weaker returns from department stores were most impactful. As consumers appeared more interested in value/discounted items vs higher priced/luxury goods, overall statewide receipts revealed growth from online retailers by way of local returns through fulfillment centers and allocations via each county's use tax pool demonstrating a desire to spend, just more through different vendors which shifted local tax distributions.

Fuel and service stations experienced a drop of 14% largely due to the decreased price of global crude oil. While this dynamic hurt the sector results, it did allow for more disposable income to be spent in other areas and does not appear to be changing in the near term.

Revenue from restaurants sustained a modest gain of 1.3%, with only a waning from fine dining establishments – consistent with spending trends in other sectors. As eateries try and balance higher menu prices and demand, a 'return to office' call by businesses could inspire future increased foot traffic for many venues in metropolitan centers.

The fourth quarter also marks the end of the calendar year. As expected 2024 was 1.2% lower than 2023 with most sectors taking a hit. Only restaurants, business-industry and allocations via the county use tax pools improved.

With national tariff discussions happening at the federal level, consumers start 2025 wondering if higher priced goods and difficult decisions are on the horizon. Also, the Federal Reserve Board hasn't signified any relief by way of lower interest rates leaving only minimal growth expectations to come. The theme of the current economic outlook is uncertainty.

SALES TAX RATE BREAKDOWN	10.5%
State General Fund	3.9375%
City/County General Fund (Bradley-Burns)	1.0000%
Gardena Measure G (GARG)	0.7500%
County Public Safety (Prop 172)	0.5000%
County Realignment (Mental Health/Welfare/Public Safety)	1.5625%
Countywide Transportation Fund	0.2500%
Los Angeles County Housing Measure A (HOUS)	0.5000%
Los Angeles County Measure R (LAMT)	0.5000%
Los Angeles County Measure A (LACT)	0.5000%
Los Angeles County Measure C (LATC)	0.5000%
Los Angeles County Measure M (LAMA)	0.5000%
Tax Rate Effective April 01, 2025	10.5000%

TOP NON-CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS TYPES					
Gardena Business Type	Q4 '24*	Change	County Change	HdL State Change	
Building Materials	352.3	-16.1% 🕕	-1.7% 🕕	-3.4% 🕕	
Quick-Service Restaurants	293.6	-1.8% 🕕	1.1% 🚹	1.6%	
Service Stations	283.0	3.2%	-15.5% 🕕	-13.0% 🕕	
Casual Dining	271.6	10.7%	0.6%	1.9%	
Grocery Stores	136.8	13.8% 🚹	0.4%	-1.0% 🕕	
Light Industrial/Printers	102.1	103.4%	-4.9% 🕕	-1.9%	
Transportation/Rentals	79.0	28.5%	-4.3% 🕕	-6.0%	
Plumbing/Electrical Supplies	73.2	-0.4% 🕕	0.6% 🚹	-1.6%	
Fast-Casual Restaurants	70.2	1.3% 🚹	-1.1% 🕕	1.5%	
Heavy Industrial	68.6	78.7% 🚹	-8.2% 🕕	-2.8%	
*Allocation aberrations have been adjusted to reflect sales activity			*In thou	*In thousands of dollars	