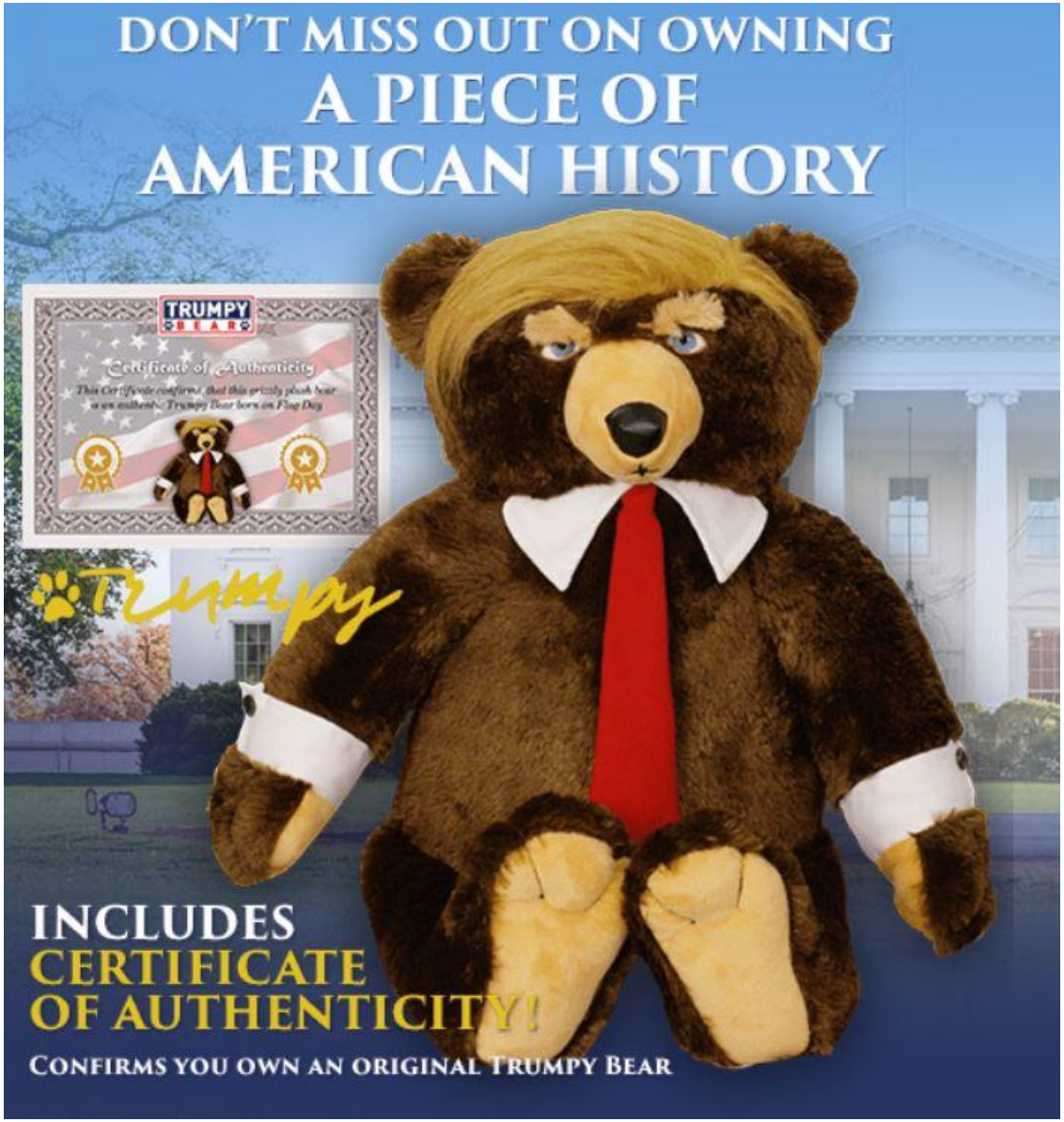
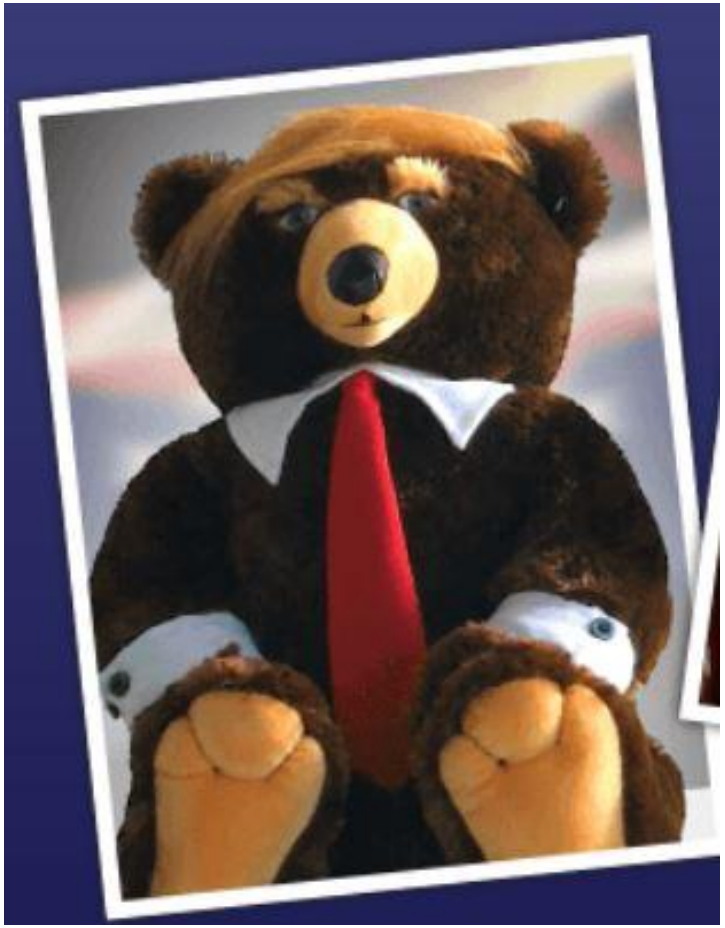
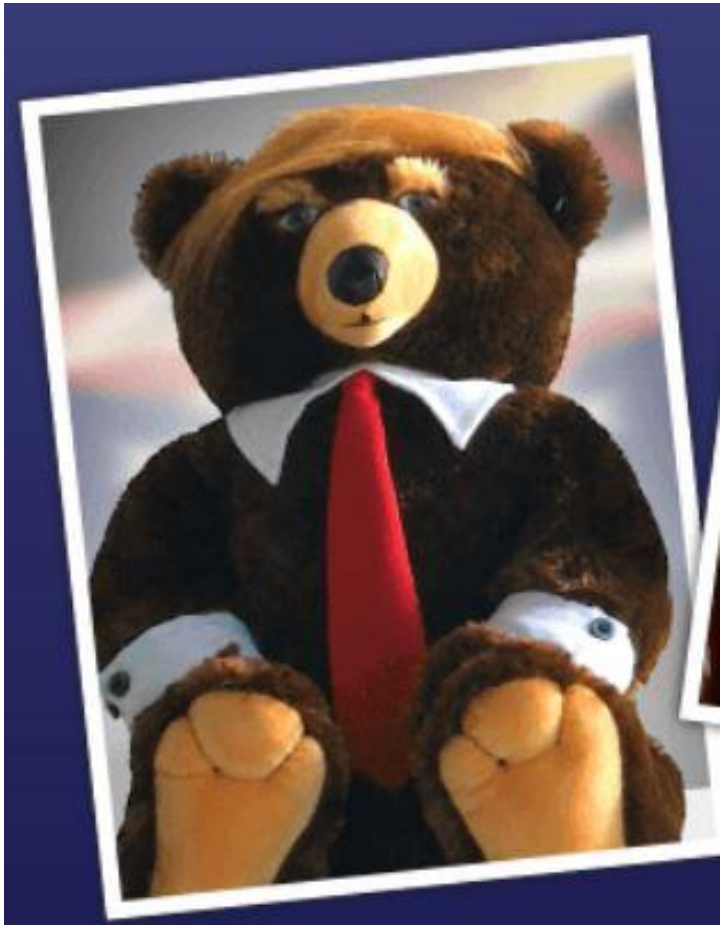

DON'T MISS OUT ON OWNING
A PIECE OF
AMERICAN HISTORY
TRUMPY BEAR
Certificate of Authenticity
Trumpy
INCLUDES
CERTIFICATE
OF AUTHENTICITY!
CONFIRMS YOU OWN AN ORIGINAL TRUMPY BEAR



Fire those S.O.B.S!



Fire those S.O.B.S!

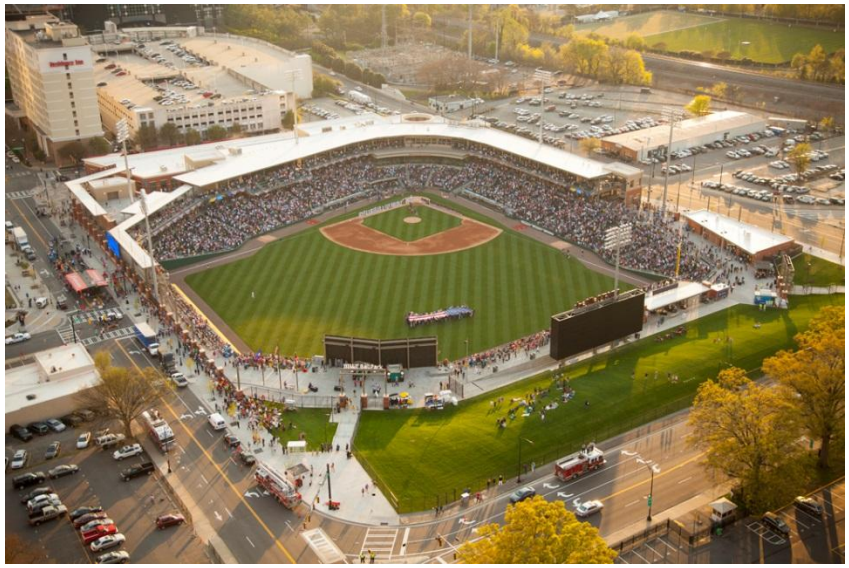
I doubt you'll hear this elsewhere in the media. Let's look at the numbers. The average public subsidy for an NFL stadium is $266 million taxpayer dollars. Since the year 2000 it is estimated $3.2 billion in federal taxpayer money has gone to help build private sports stadiums. And then you factor in local and state funding for stadiums. Well, that number grows to $5.9 billion and $6.7 billion, that is over just the last 20 years.

Mercedes-Benz Stadium

- Atlanta, GA
- Opened: August 26, 2017
- Capacity: 75,000
- Atlanta Falcons NFL & Atlanta United FC MLS
- Construction cost: $1.6 Billion
  - $850 million private funding
    - 33% loans from Bank of America & SunTrust
    - 66% from 18 institutional investors
  - $200 million in public funding
    - 39.3% of Atlanta's hotel-motel tax
    - Waterfall fund: hotel-motel tax in excess of $200 million funds bond fees, operation, and maintenance

http://mercedesbenzstadium.com/construction-photos/

BB&T Ballpark



http://www.rodgersbuilders.com

- Charlotte, NC
- Opened: March 22, 2014
- Capacity: 10,200
- Charlotte Knights MiLB International/AAA
- Construction cost: $54 million
  - $15.25 million public funding
    - Mecklenburg County paid $8 million
    - Charlotte, NC paid $7.25 million
  - $38.75 million private funding
    - Charlotte Knights paid $38 million
    - Charlotte Center City Partners paid $725,000

The Depot at Cleburne Station

https://www.cleburne.net/

- Cleburne, TX
- Opened: May 18, 2017
- Capacity: 5,000
- Cleburne Railroaders MiLB American Assoc./Independent
- Construction Cost: $20.7 million (not including land)
  - $25 million Cleburne, TX bonds
  - $2.8 million Type A sales tax
    - ½ cent sales tax

Spirit Communications Park

- Columbia, SC
- Opened: April 14, 2016
- Capacity: 9,077
- Columbia Fireflies MiLB South Atlantic/A
- Construction cost: $37 million
  - $30 million public funding
    - City of Columbia, SC
  - $7 million private funding
    - Hardball Capital ownership group

http://wellman3drealty.com/p837294544/h1FCC8DA#h1fcc8da

Savannah
MiLB stadium feasibility study

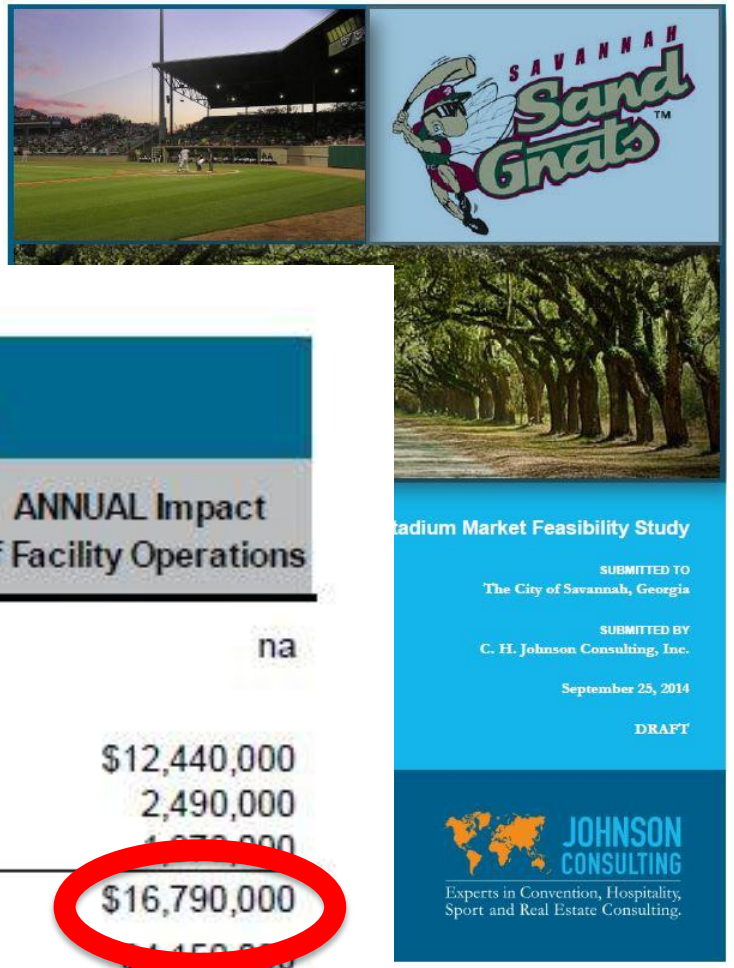


Table 8-9

Savannah Multi-Purpose Stadium
Summary of Economic and Fiscal Impact

	ONE-TIME Impact of Construction	ANNUAL Impact of Facility Operations
On-Site Construction Jobs (FTE)	640	na
Economic Impact		
Direct Spending	$12,600,000	$12,440,000
Indirect Spending	2,520,000	2,490,000
Induced Spending	1,890,000	
Total Spending	$17,010,000	$16,790,000
Increased Earnings	$4,200,000	
Fiscal Impact		
Sales Tax	$1,190,000	$1,175,000
Room Tax	na	90,000
Corporate Income Tax	25,000	
Total	$1,215,000	$1,366,000

Source: Johnson Consulting

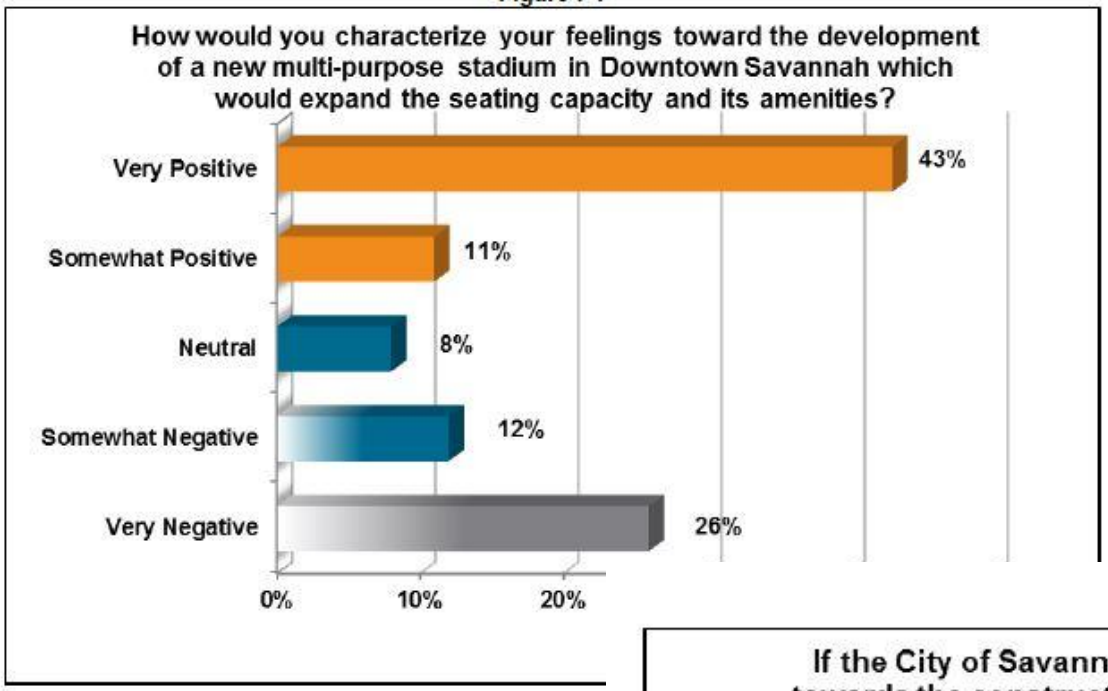


Figure 7-10

Build it?
Sure!

Pay for it?
Yep? …mmm
$15 million

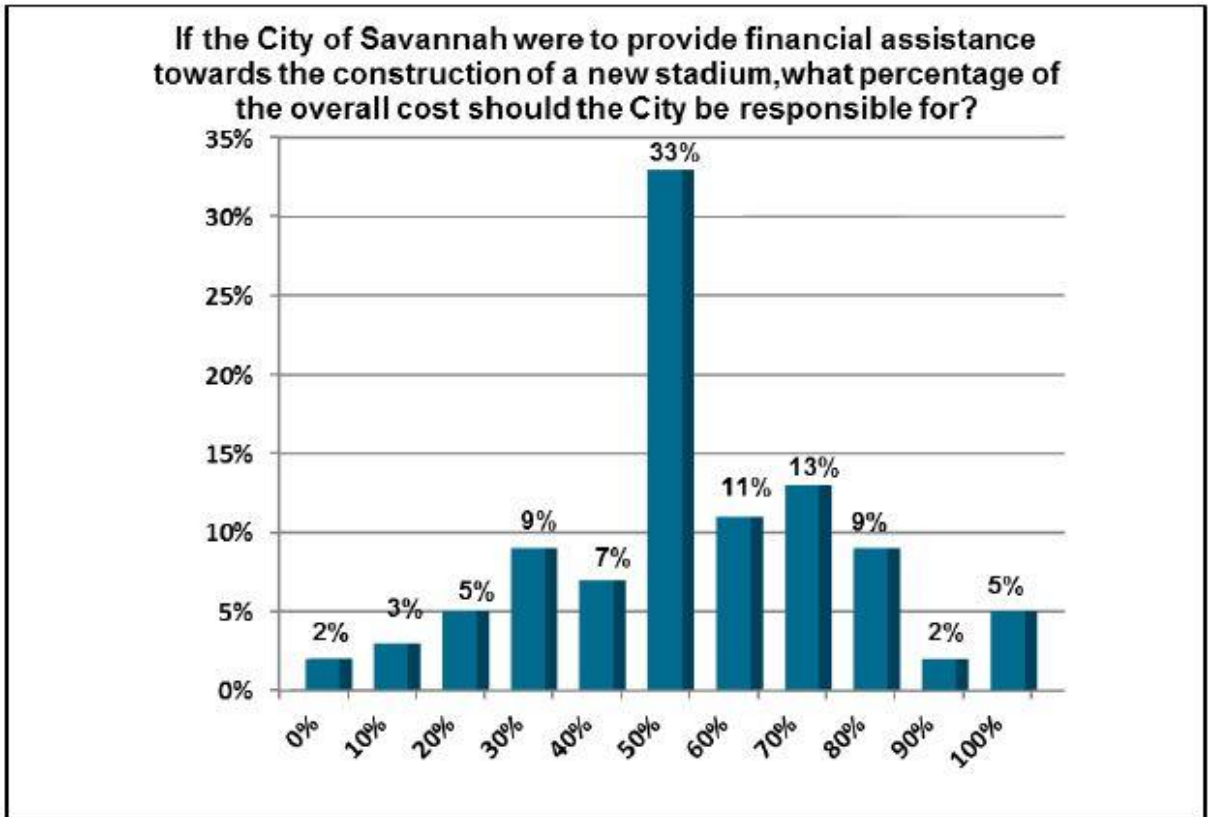
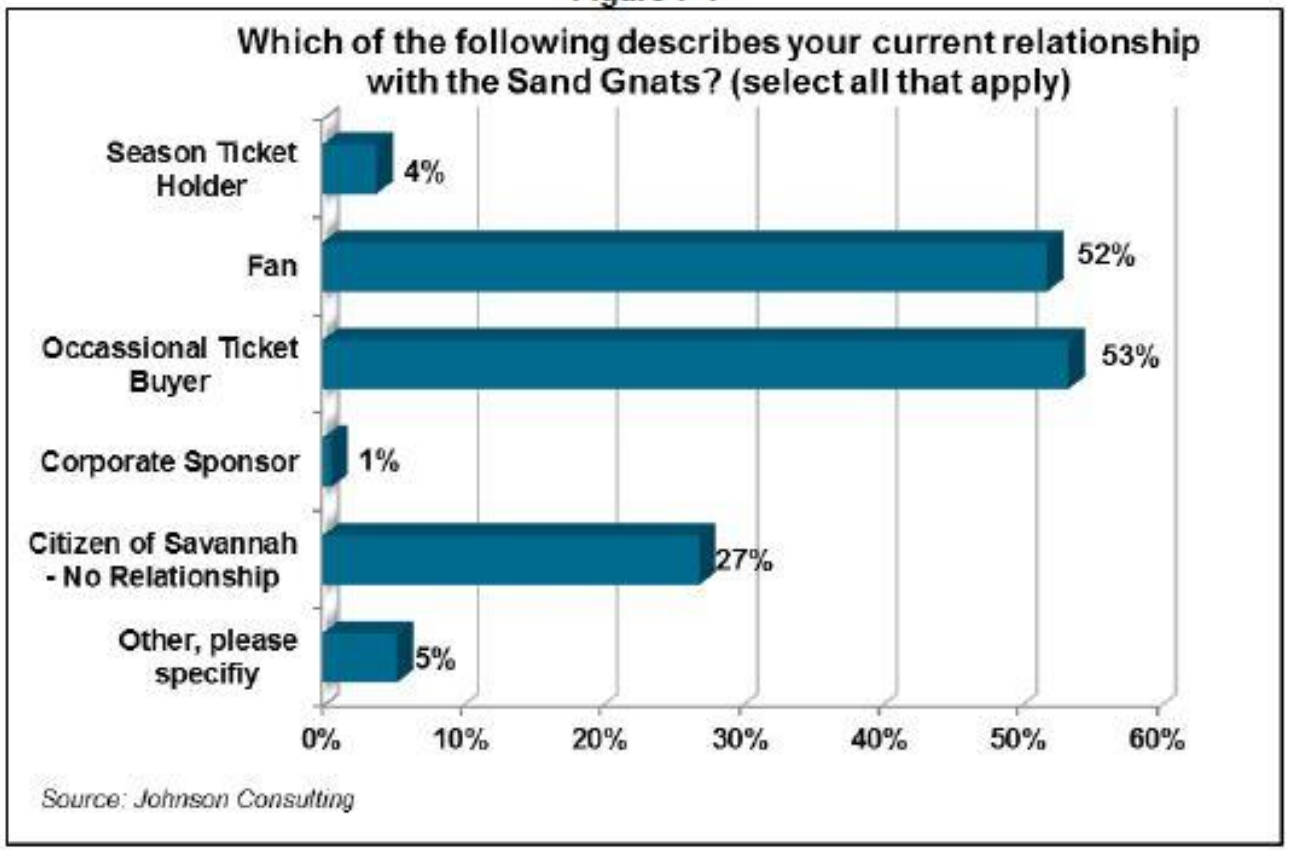


Figure 7-1



period of two weeks. The survey was open to all Savannah residents and anyone that visited their website making it difficult to determine the actual response rate. However, with nearly 3,000 responses our sample size is considered to be statistically sound.

Savannah City Council skeptical of new stadium recommendation

Published: Thursday, October 2nd 2014, 6:13 pm EDT
Updated: Saturday, November 1st 2014, 6:13 pm EDT

By WTOC Staff CONNECT

SAVANNAH, GA (WTOC) - If you build it, they will come.

That was the takeaway from Johnson Consulting's $55,000 taxpayer-funded study of whether Savannah needs a new baseball stadium downtown.

But the City Council isn't so sure.

On its website, Johnson Consulting has a long list of city and county governments that have hired them to do stadium studies.
In an interview he consulting firm's Sports Project Manager, Brandon Dowling, said the firm, to his knowledge, never has recommended a government decide not to build a minor-league baseball stadium.

"Not any that we've worked on," Dowling said.

Minor League Baseball Stadium and Localized Economic Effects

Dr. Michael Toma
Lainey Sapp
Elizabeth Davis
Armstrong State University

Past Research: MLB Stadium Subsidization

- Promise economic benefits
- $5.2 billion in public financing since 2000
  - (Gayer, Drukker, Gold, 2016)
- Most academic research finds no benefits
  - (Baade, 1996; Baade & Sanderson, 1997; Coates & Humphreys, 1998; Coates & Humphreys, 2001; Coates, 2015; Agha & Coates, 2015; Cocuzza, 2015; Jasina & Ruthoff, 2008)
- Possibility of Benefits
  - (Johnson, 1998; Santo, 2005)

Minor League Baseball

- 1990 Professional Baseball Agreement
  - Recent investment: 2/3 with public money
  - 70% have lease of < 5 years

- Some research finds effects at MiLB level
  - (Agha, 2013; Agha & Coates, 2015)
- Why?
  - (Johnson, 1998; Agha, 2013; Agha & Coates, 2015)
  - (Agha & Rascher, 2016; Johnson, 1998; Jasina & Ruthoff, 1998)
- Extension on Agha's work

Hypothesis

- Team presence and newly developed stadiums increase regional economic activity.
  - Seen in MiLB due to geographic isolation, fewer leakages, more entertainment options, and being a potential catalyst for development.

- Unit of observation: 340 counties with MiLB or independent teams present
- Time period tested: 1980-2007

Models and Variables

- $\Delta DEP_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TM\_LVL_{it} + \beta_2 STAD\_LVL_{it} + \beta_3 STAD\_CAP_{it} +$

$$\beta_4 \%POPCHG_{it} + \beta_5 \Delta EMP\_RATE_{it} + \beta_6(\Delta DEP_{it-1}) + U_{it}$$

**DEP= PCI, TOTAL_EMP, and RETAIL_EMP*

**TM_LVL and STAD_LVL (AAA, AA, A+, A, A-, rookie, independent)*

- Dependent variables (PCI, TOTAL_EMP and RETAIL_EMP)
  - Per capita income, Total employment , Retail employment share (% of total employment)
- Variables of interest (TM_LVL and STAD_LVL)
  - Team presence variables (by classification)
  - Stadium honeymoon effect variables (by classification)
- Control variables (STAD_CAP, %POPCHG, EMP_RATE, and LAGGED_DEP)
  - Stadium seating capacity
  - Percent change in the population
  - Employment rate
  - Lagged dependent variable

Compared to Agha

- Agha's model
  - MSA level
  - One dependent variable
    - Per capita income
- Our models
  - County level
  - Three dependent variables
    - Per capita income, total employment, and retail employment share

Descriptive Statistics

Variables	Mean	Standard Deviation	Maximum	Minimum	N
AAA	0.07	0.26	1.00	0.00	9513
AA	0.08	0.27	1.00	0.00	9513
A+	0.08	0.26	1.00	0.00	9513
A	0.08	0.27	1.00	0.00	9513
A-	0.06	0.23	1.00	0.00	9513
R	0.04	0.20	1.00	0.00	9513
IND	0.07	0.25	1.00	0.00	9513
AAA_STAD	0.05	0.058	1.00	0.00	9513
AA_STAD	0.008	0.07	1.00	0.00	9513
A+_STAD	0.004	0.05	1.00	0.00	9513
A_STAD	0.007	0.07	1.00	0.00	9513
A-_STAD	0.003	0.05	1.00	0.00	9513
R_STAD	0.003	0.04	1.00	0.00	9513
IND-STAD	0.007	0.07	1.00	0.00	9513

OLS Results

	Model 1 (ΔPCI)		Model 2 (ΔTotal_EMP)		Model 3 (ΔRETAIL_EMP)	
Variables	Coefficients	T-statistics	Coefficients	T-statistics	Coefficients	T-statistics
Coefficient	509.61***	14.17	-420.45	-1.05	-0.002	-11.89
AAA	48.03	0.71	-198.26	-0.24	0.0001	0.27
AA	-38.56	-1.13	-19.76	-0.07	-0.0004	-0.81
A+	-0.74	-0.01	490.13	0.37	-0.0005	-1.21
A	-33.68	-1.12	61.66	0.36	[illegible]	-0.10
A-	24.76	0.40	160.06	0.37	0.0009***	2.94
IND	8.48	0.19	142.37	0.54	0.0006***	2.86
R	-33.29	-0.40	356.07	1.09	[illegible]	1.10
STADCAP	-0.005*	-1.71	0.01	0.34	1.58E-08	0.61
%POPCHANGE	-6564	-1.50	132796***	4.89	-0.008	-0.96
EMP_RATE(-1)	31675***	11.12	240897***	11.50	-0.06***	-4.51
LAGPCI(-1)	0.07	0.04	-	-	-	-
LAGTOTAL_EMP(-1)	-	-	0.47***	5.98	-	
LAG_RET_EMP(-1)	-	-	-	-	0.03	1.01
R-squared	0.40		0.64		0.84	
Adjusted R-sq.	0.35		0.62		0.83	
F-statistic	7.71		39.31		114.25	

OLS Results

	Model 1 (ΔPCI)		Model 2 (ΔTotal_EMP)		Model 3 (ΔRETAIL_EMP)	
Variables	Coefficients	T-statistics	Coefficients	T-statistics	Coefficients	T-statistics
Coefficient	509.61***	14.17	-420.45	-1.05	-0.002	-11.89
AAA_STAD	44.34	0.49	-640.58	-0.65	0.0003	0.63
AA_STAD	-140.04	-0.92	483.52	0.88	-0.0006	-0.57
A+_STAD	-127.95	-0.55	2.96	0.001	[illegible]	0.002
A_STAD	70.15	0.98	218.27	0.73	-0.001*	-1.92
A-_STAD	-189.03	-1.41	101.55	0.18	[illegible]	-0.62
IND_STAD	[illegible]	1.13	[illegible]	-1.42	-0.0002	-0.36
R-STAD	333.62**	2.03	-1153***	-2.04	0.0004	0.36
STADCAP	[illegible]	-1.71	[illegible]	0.34	1.58E-08	0.61
%POPCHANGE	-6564.30	-1.50	132796***	4.89	-0.008	-0.96
EMP_RATE(-1)	31675.7***	11.12	240897***	11.50	-0.06***	-4.51
LAGPCI(-1)	0.07	0.04	-	-	-	-
LAGTOTAL_EMP(-1)	-	-	0.47***	5.98	-	
LAGRET_EMP(-1)	-	-	-	-	0.03	1.01
R-squared	0.40		0.64		0.84	
Adjusted R-sq.	0.35		0.62		0.83	
F-statistic	7.71		39.31		114.25	

Endogeneity?

	N	PCI	POP	TPI	STAD_CAP
AAA	695	31676	629066	20,087,229	14181
AA	742	31626	444983	14,180,671	7349
A+	715	31175	641261	21,775,203	5333
A	722	29727	207776	6,471,947	5044
A-	544	28836	254424	8,556,599	4164
R	405	25984	98147	2,590,029	3228
IND	609	34559	386967	15,602,150	4374

What's Next

- Account for potential endogeneity
- Adjacent county dummy
- Add control group county
- Expand to 2015: 1st step is NC & SC
- More dependent variables
  - Wages in various sectors
    - Accommodations, food services and drinking places, retail trade, and arts, entertainment, and recreation

Preliminary results: NC &SC

- NC & SC
- 1980 to 2015
- All counties
- 5225 nobs
- Preliminary results: mush
- Ch_retail employment
  - Affiliated (+) vs indep
  - Renovation: (-)
  - Stadium capacity (-)
  - Presence of pro franchise (---)
  - Adjacent county (x)