2019 Update of the Regional Forecast



Metropolitan Council



Overview of today's presentation

Background: the Council's role in forecasting

Updated regional forecast: Jobs, population, households

The main demographic trends

Why forecasts change



The Council's role in forecasting

- Long-term forecasts of population, households, jobs
- Provide a shared foundation for coordinated regional and local planning, systems and services
- Authorized by Minnesota Statutes 473.146 and 473.859
- Updated regularly to inform planning



Why a forecast update now?

- Past experience: A decade ago, the Great Recession upended our economy, development dynamics, and everyone's expectations
 - Lesson learned: Keep the regional forecast fresh, and aligned with related forecasts
- Updating regional forecasts regularly is a best practice
 - Council staff have presented updates in 2015, 2017, and 2019



How we develop the regional forecast

- Use REMI-PI, a regional economic model
- Key relationships:
 - The regional economic and population forecast recognize the region as situated inside of a larger national economic and population forecast
 - Integrated relationships between jobs, workforce and population and an integrated forecast



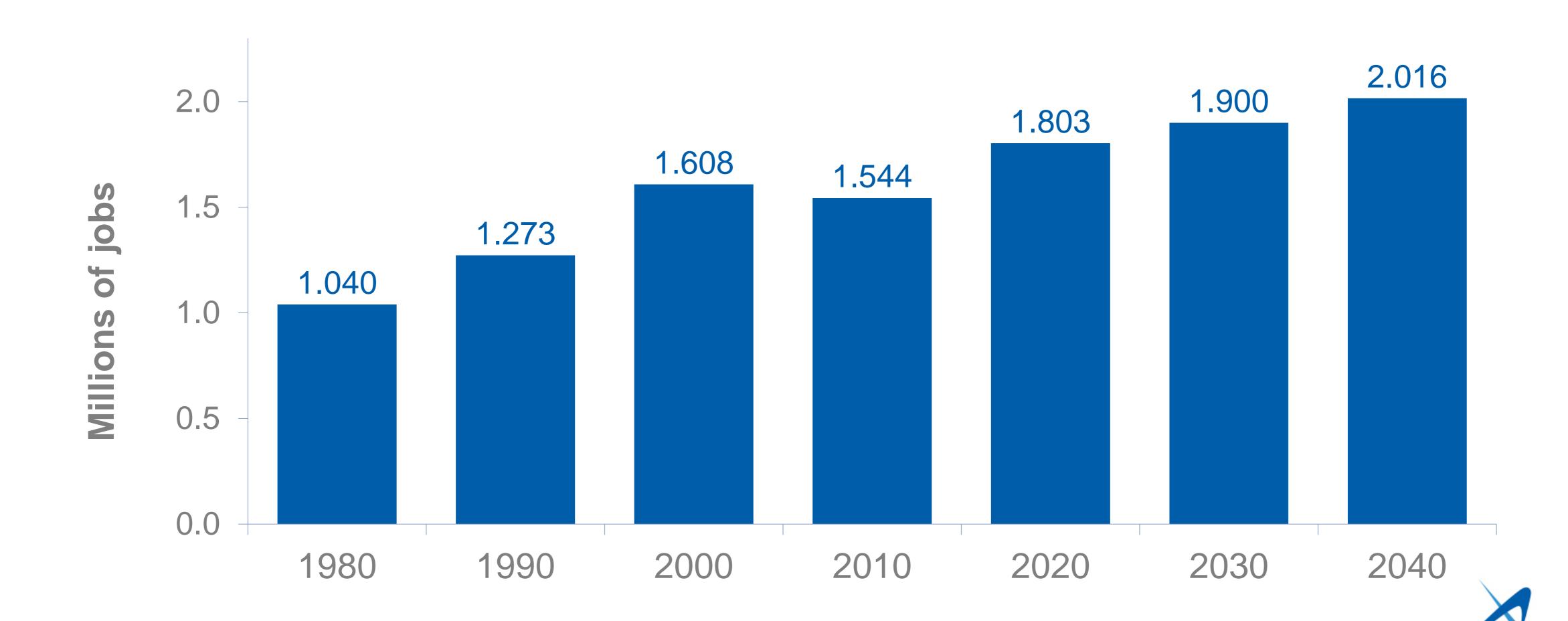
Updated regional forecast to 2040

	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040
Population	2,642,000	2,850,000	3,168,000	3,451,000	3,653,000
Households	1,021,000	1,118,000	1,237,000	1,351,000	1,447,000
Employment	1,608,000	1,544,000	1,803,000	1,900,000	2,016,000



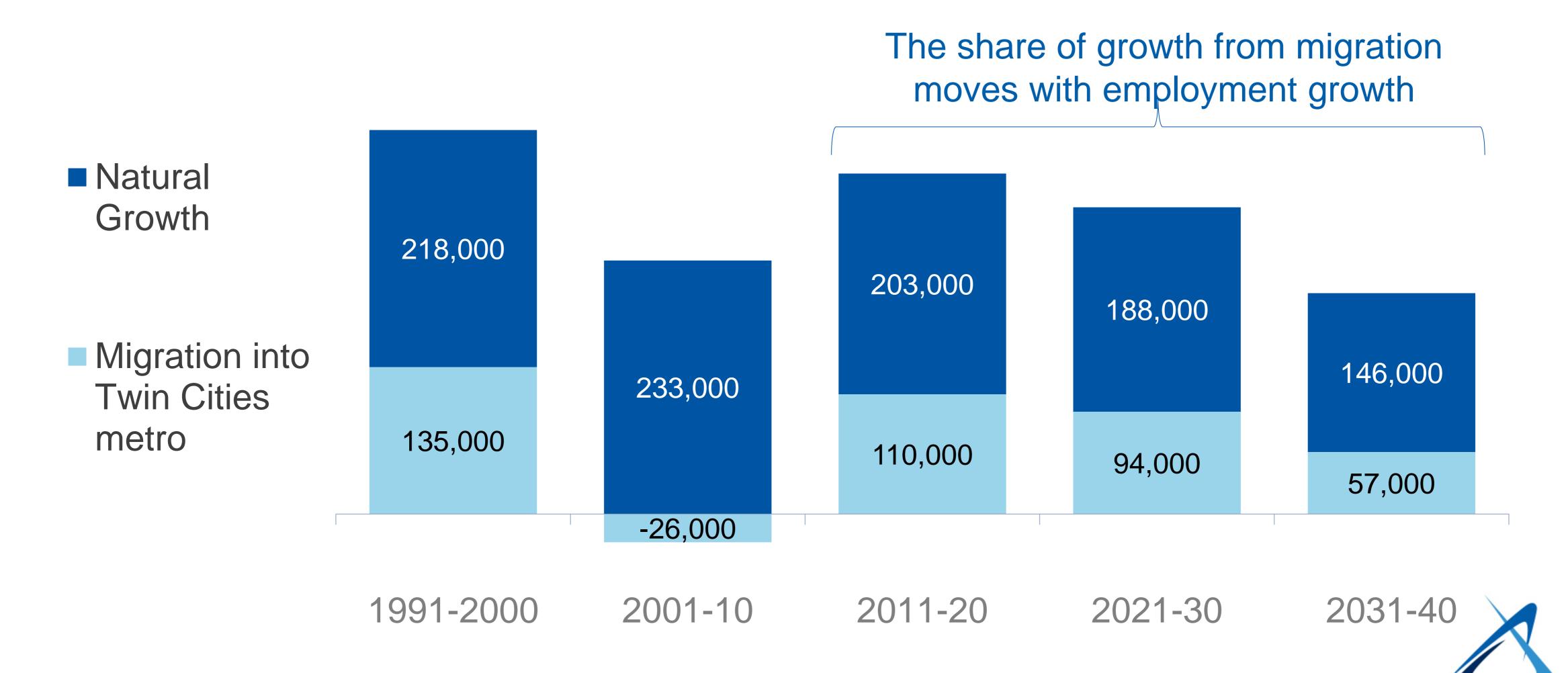


Over two million jobs by 2040

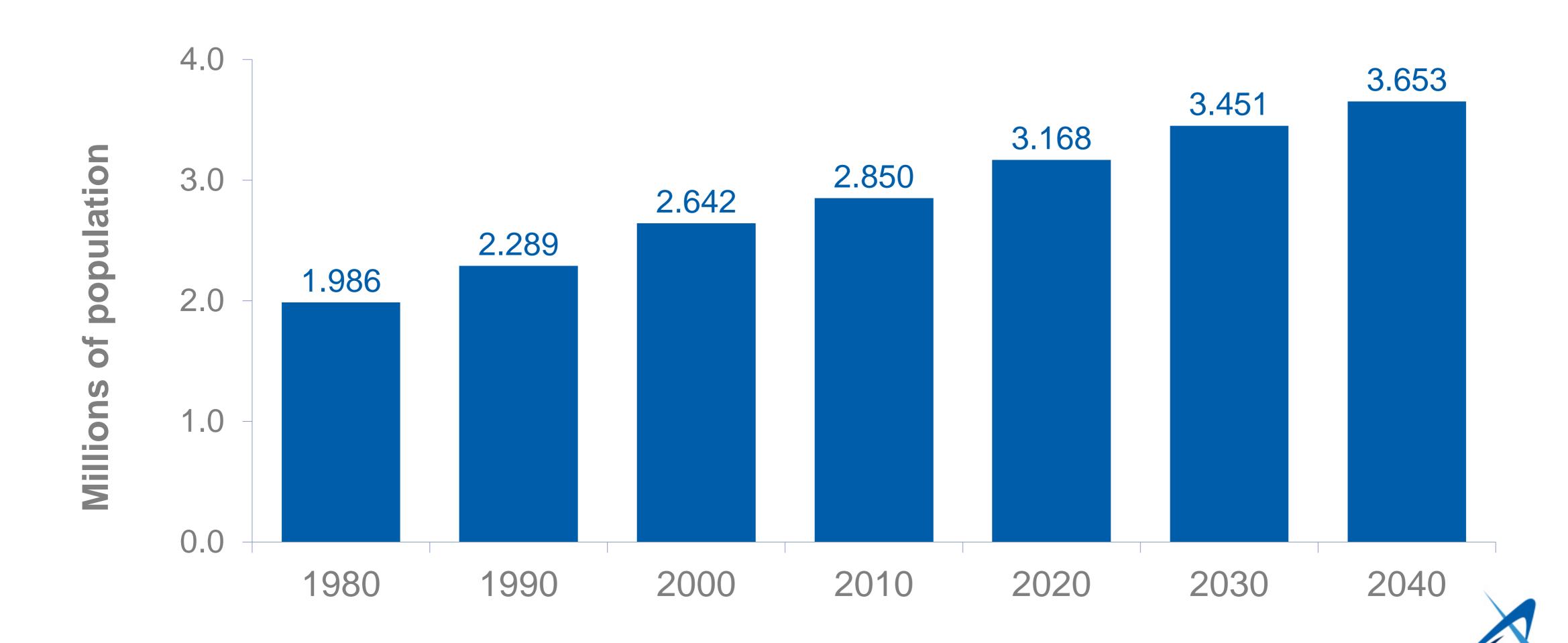


Source: 2010 data from Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development; 2020-2040 forecasts from Metropolitan Council (2019)

Twin Cities population growth components



Population growth: +803,000 over 30 years

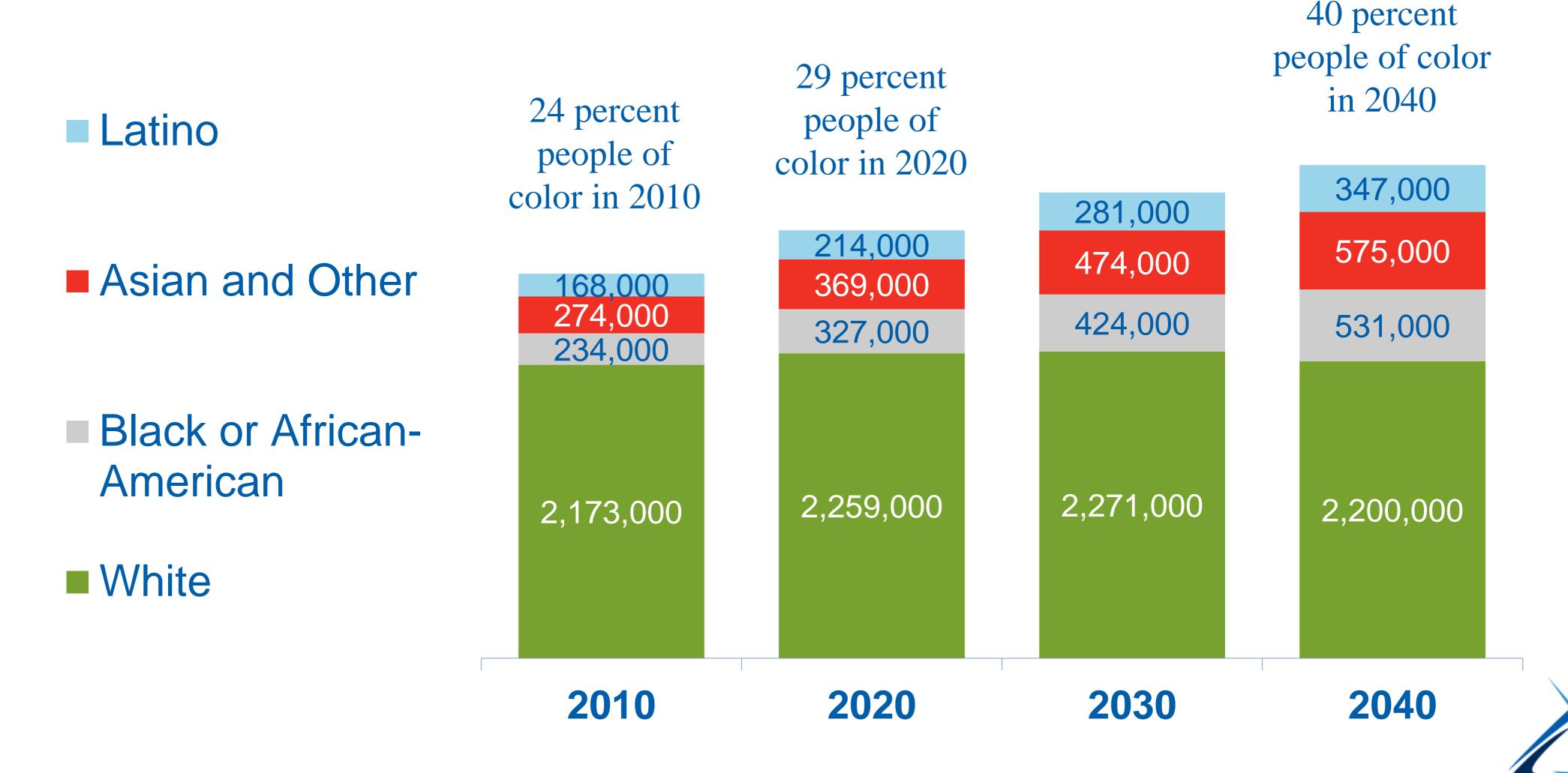


The forecast model highlights the main demographic trends

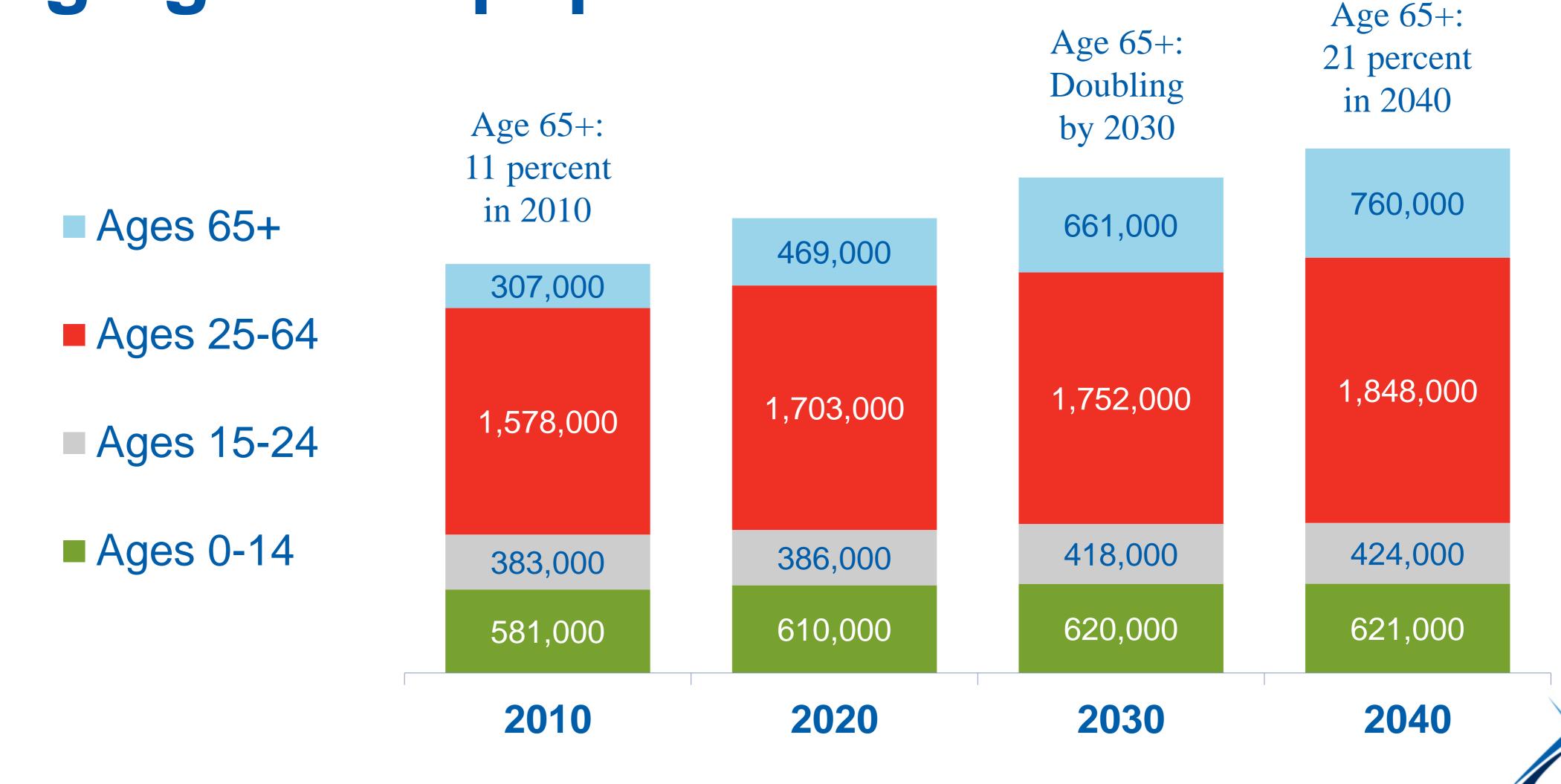
- Growing racial and ethnic diversity
- Aging of the population
- Changing mix of households
- All these will drive change in housing demand changing where and what new housing are needed
- A workforce supply challenge that could last 20 years



Growing racial and ethnic diversity

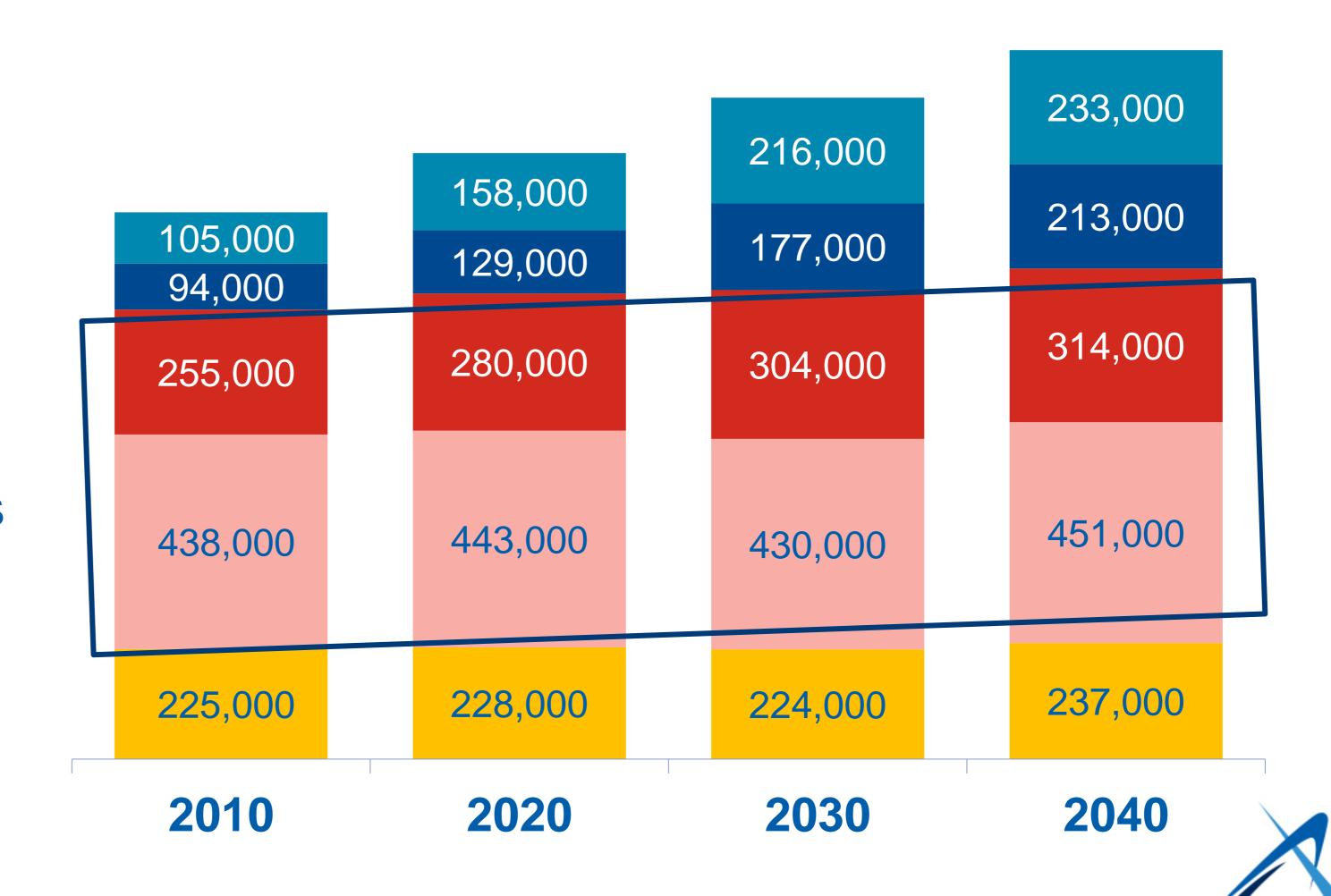


Aging of the population

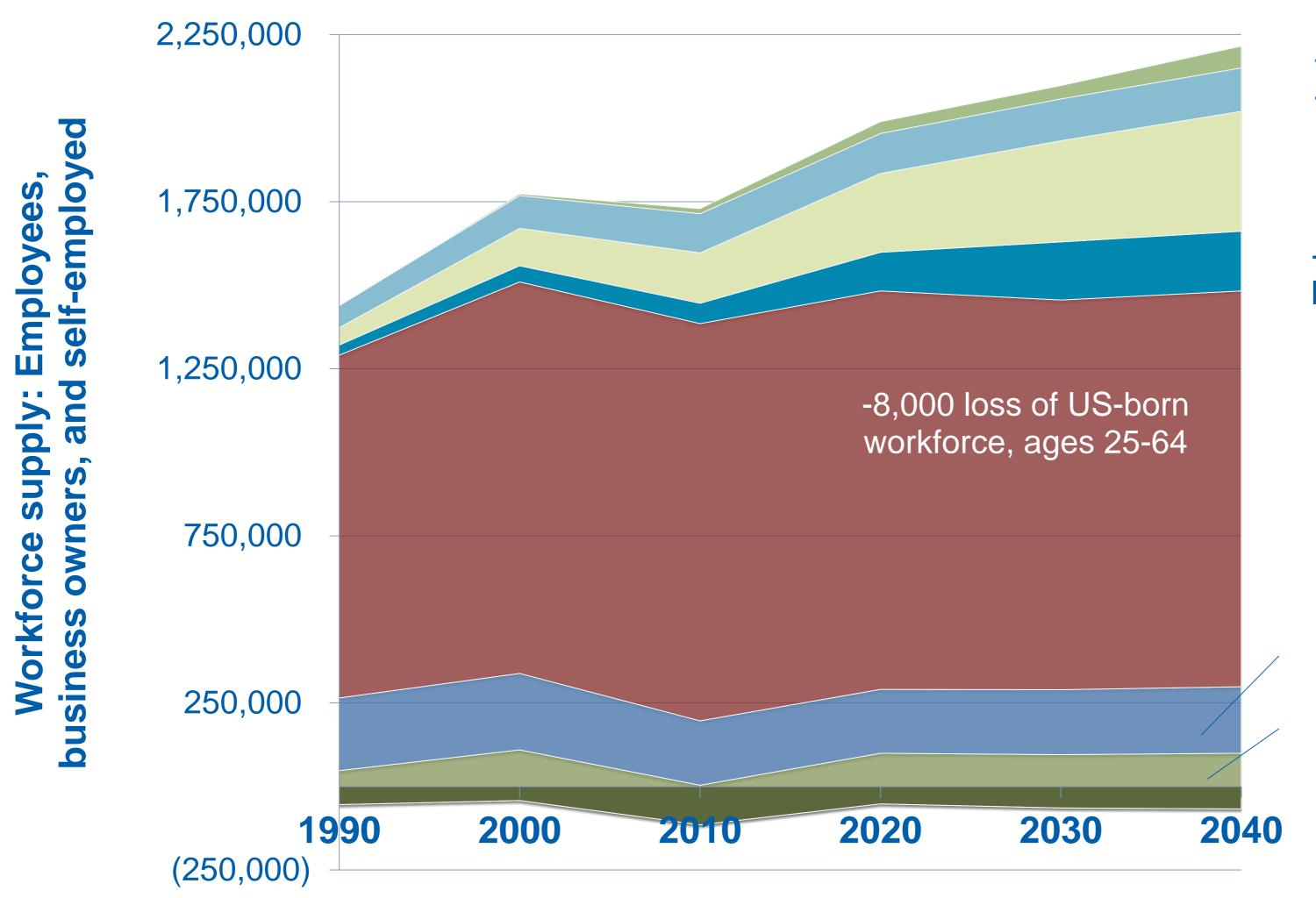


Smaller households, older households on rise

- Age 65+: 2+ persons
- Age 65+: 1 person household
- Under 65: 4+ persons
- Under 65: 2-3 persons
- Under 65: 1 person household



Where will the next 200,000 workers come from? MSP Region, 2020-2040



- +30,0000 from remote workers +10,000 long-distance commutes
- +123,000 gain from foreign-born workforce
- +63,000 gain from older workers, later retirements

+8,000 gain of US-born young adults, ages 16-24

Lower unemployment and rebound in multiple job-holding: 0 change after 2020

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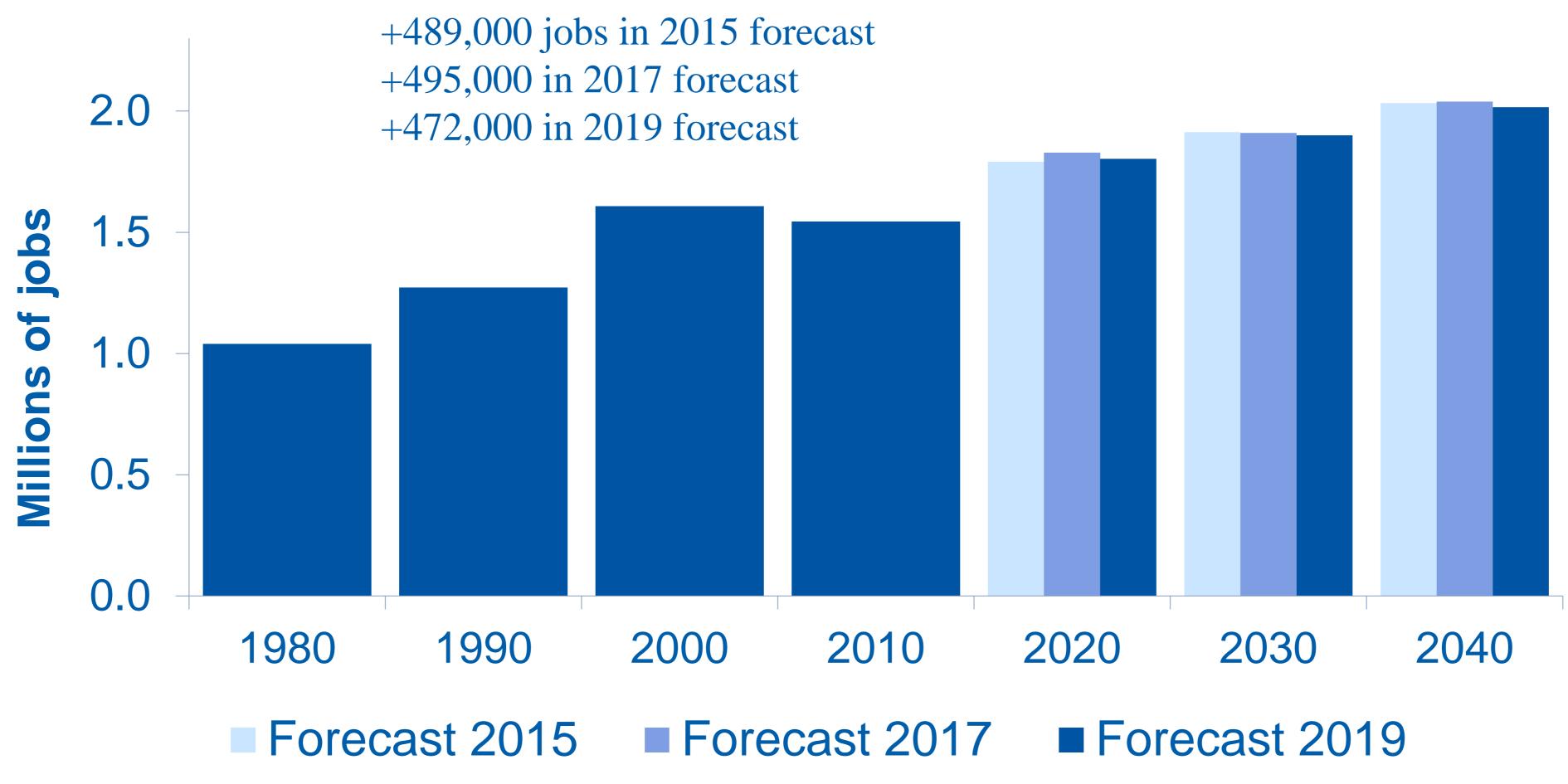


Why forecasts change

- Annual updating of time-series on demographic and economic conditions – we're filling in timepoints
- Programming refinements from the forecast model vendor
- Changing data inputs and assumptions
- Regional forecast is aligned with national forecasts as national numbers change, so do the region's



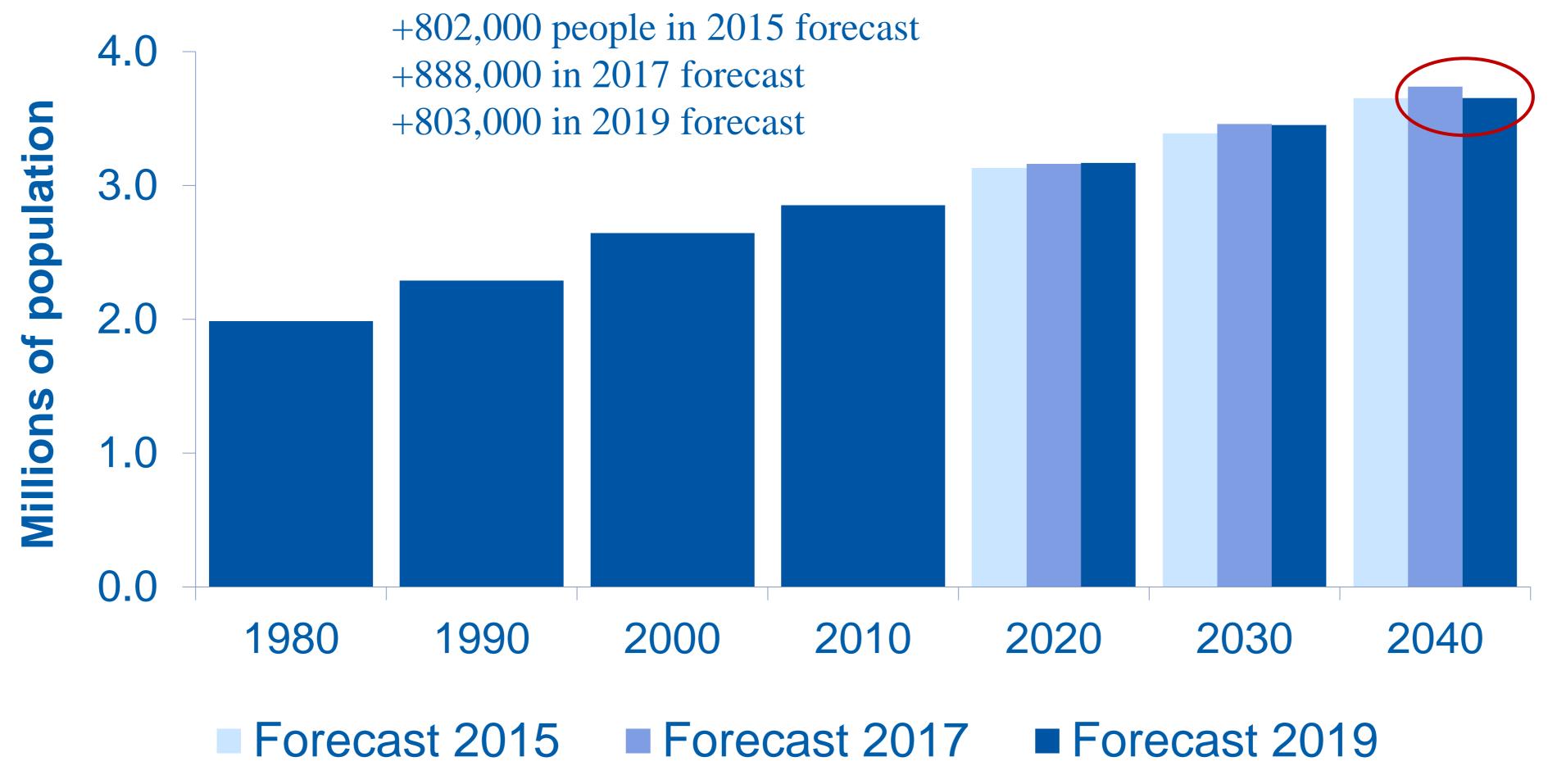
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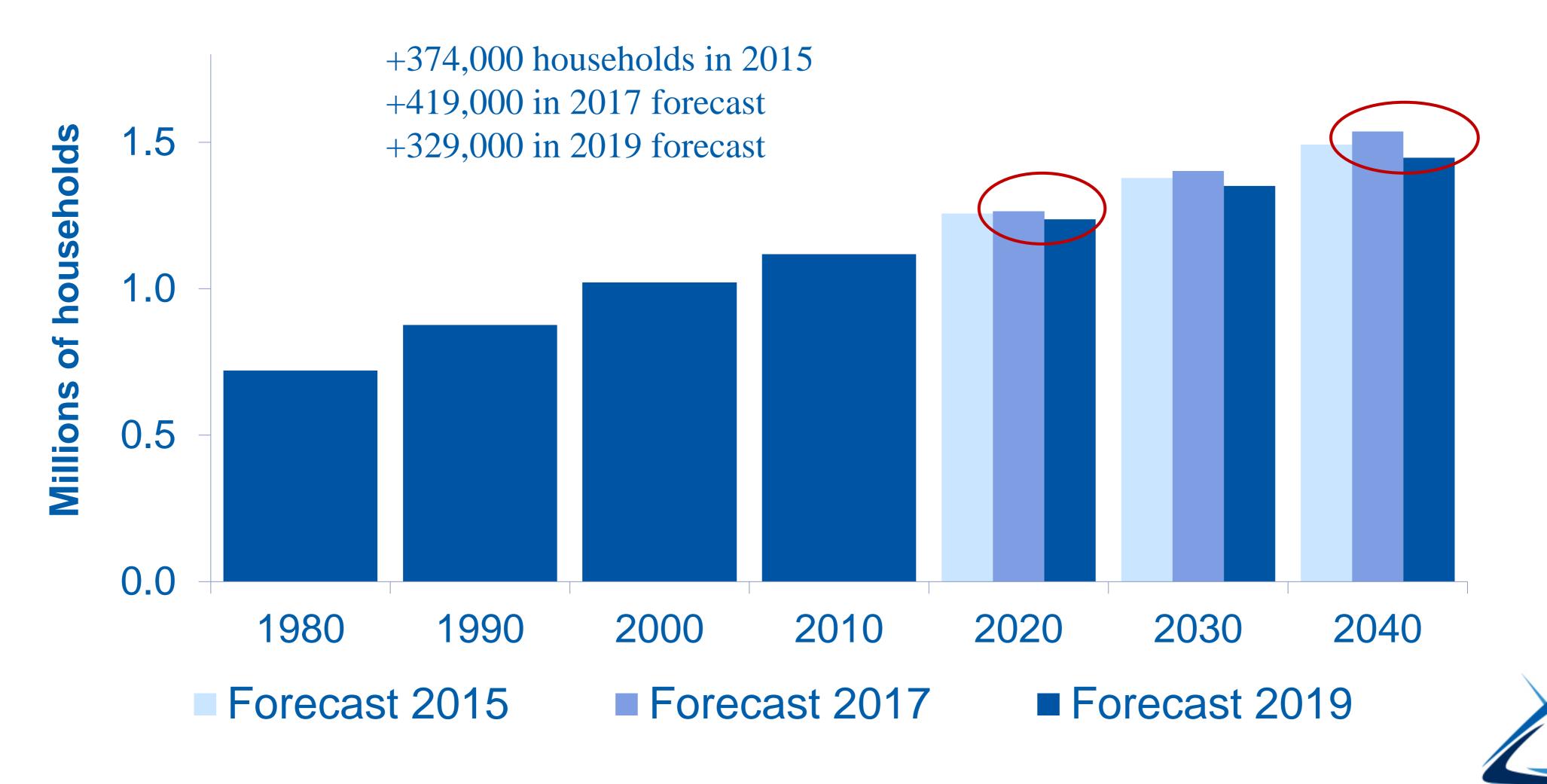


Why forecasts change: 2019 update

- Population growth in the future clawed back due to changes in national projections
- 2040 national population from US Census Bureau is reduced -5 million, entirely due to reduced immigration assumptions
- Lower national numbers mean lower numbers in immigration gateway regions, like Twin Cities
 - Instead of 3,738,000, we now forecast 3,653,000 people in 2040



Households growth: +329,000 over 30 years





A rethinking of how we convert forecasted population into households

- Past practice: unchanging age-specific household rates
- If age-specific household rates had remained unchanged, average household size would have declined to 2.46
- But households composition has changed
 - We have observed "doubling up," more extended family situations, delays in adult children leave parents' households
 - The average household size did not decline to 2.46, but instead has leveled off at 2.51 = a 2% shift

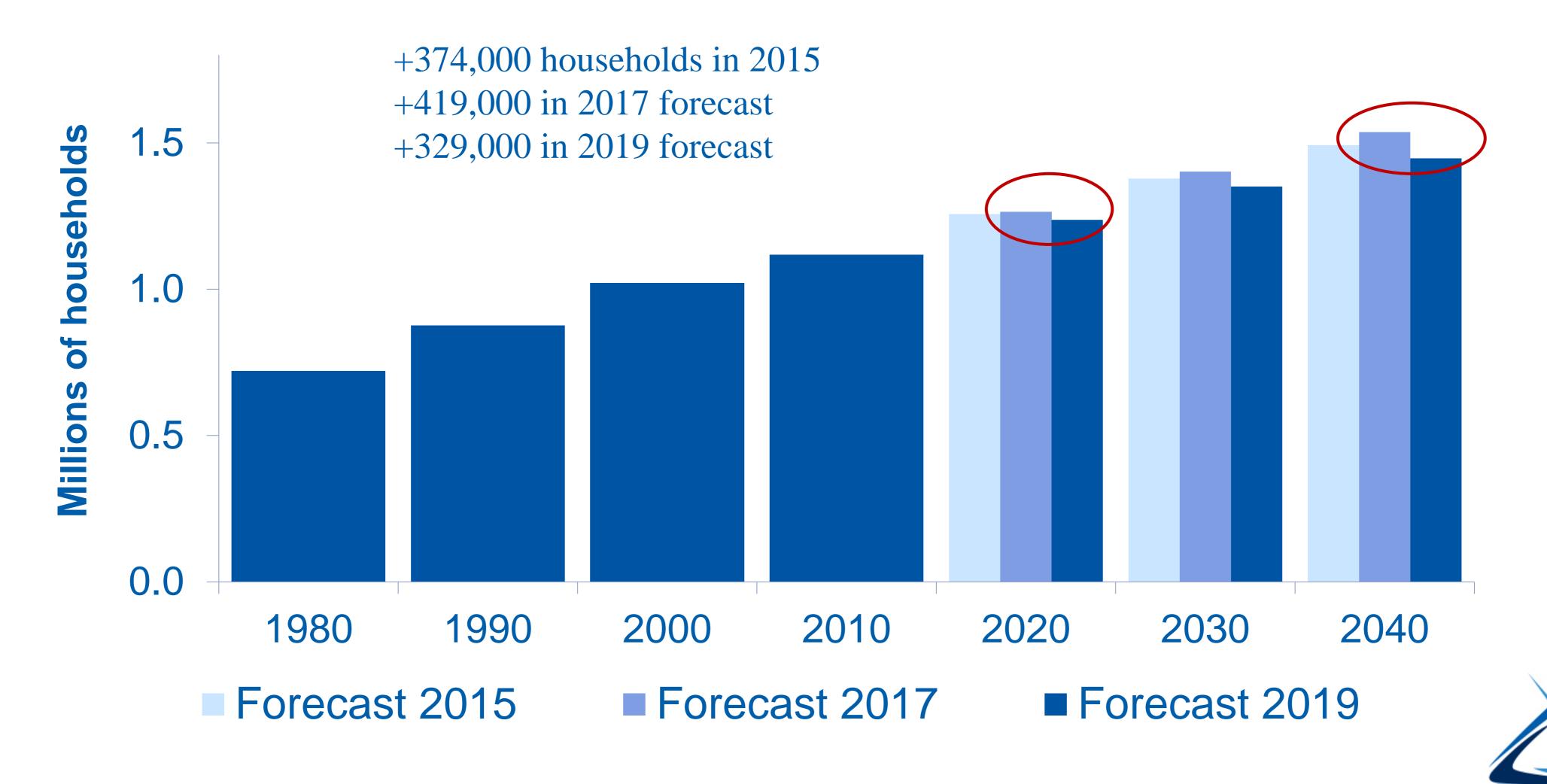


Reduced households formation and depressed housing production

- A household economics problem
 - Household income growth has lagged far behind the run-up in housing prices
 - And housing production has suffered because of slack demand
- What we see already, 2010 to 2018:
 - Builders added only 76,000 housing units (supply) during 2010-18
 - Twin Cities metro added 96,000 households (observed demand)
 - Short of the 2015-vintage forecast: 112,000 new households, 2010-18
 - Short of the result if household formation rates returned to 2010 levels:
 120,000 households



Households growth: +329,000 over 30 years





No local forecast changes at this time

- Last complete update of local forecasts was in 2015, prior to System Statements issuance
- Next complete update of local forecasts, in 2023, will inform the next Metro Development Guide
- In the interim, adjust local forecasts one-at-a-time, in response to local requests
 - January-October 2019, we've adjusted 2040 forecasts for 16 cities and townships. Still more have changes pending.



For more information

Online at metrocouncil.org/forecasts

- Regional Forecast highlights report
- Metropolitan Council's Forecasts Methodology report
- Excel workbook of Regional Forecast time-series data



2019 Update of the Regional Forecast

Todd Graham, Principal Forecaster

Todd.Graham@metc.state.mn.us

