## 2019 Update of the Regional Forecast

## 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



## 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

40 percent


## Aging of the population

| - Ages 65+ | Age 65+: <br> 11 percent <br> in 2010 | 469,000 | by 2030 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 661,000 |
|  | 307,000 |  | 1,752,000 |
| ■ Ages 25-64 |  |  |  |
| $\square$ Ages 15-24 | 1,578,000 | 1,703,000 |  |
| $\square$ Ages 0-14 | 383,000 | 386,000 | 418,000 |
|  | 581,000 | 610,000 | 620,000 |
|  | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 |

## 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


## Over two million jobs by 2040



## Population growth: +803,000 over 30 years



## 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 $2.51=\mathbf{a} \mathbf{2 \%}$ 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


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