Presentation to Rice County staff and officials
August 1, 2017

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mn.gov/demography
@MN_StateData
What is the role of the MN State Demographic Center?

- Office of 4 FTEs including the MN State Demographer, Susan Brower. Located in the MN Department of Administration.
- Serve as a liaison to the Census Bureau and assist with the decennial census counts
- Create MN population estimates and projections
- Analyze, interpret and distribute data primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau
- Offer data and technical assistance to legislators, all levels of government, organizations and residents across the state
- Conduct custom analyses, issue reports, give presentations, maintain a robust website, and other activities to help MN to make data-informed decisions
Report released in January 2017

Aim: A better understanding of non-urban areas of Minnesota

Online at: bit.ly/2jssXXe
MN by 4 “RUCA” geography types

- **Urban areas**: in and around Duluth, East Grand Forks, Mankato, Moorhead, Rochester, St. Cloud, Twin Cities, as well as areas that border Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

- **Large town areas**: in and around the communities of Albert Lea, Alexandria, Austin, Bemidji, Brainerd, Cloquet, Detroit Lakes, Fergus Falls, Hibbing, Hutchinson, Marshall, Northfield, Owatonna, Virginia, Willmar, and Worthington (not an exhaustive list). Many large town areas are home to community and technical colleges or universities.

- **Small town areas**: in and around the communities of Caledonia, Cannon Falls, Chisholm, Detroit Lakes, Ely, Grand Rapids, International Falls, Litchfield, Little Falls, Milaca, Morris, Montevideo, Park Rapids, Pine City, Pipestone, Princeton, Roseau, Sauk Centre, Staples, Thief River Falls, and Windom, for example (not an exhaustive list).
Northfield/Dundas, Faribault areas: “large town” designation
Examined characteristics of residents of urban, large town, small town and (remote) rural Minnesota.
MN by 4 county groups

- **Entirely rural (14)**:
- **Town/rural mix (35)**
- **Urban/town/rural mix (25)**
- **Entirely Urban (13)**
Population growth from natural change is slowing

- The contribution of natural change is tapering this decade in the three groups that are growing from it.
- Continued low birth rates, more people entering later years of life results in this picture.
Negative natural change expected by 2040

Natural change (births-deaths), Minnesota, 2015 (actual) and 2020-2040 (projected)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Natural Change</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>30,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>22,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>17,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>12,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2035</td>
<td>4,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>-1,600</td>
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</tbody>
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Minnesotans not as fond of making babies as they were in the past

Figure 3: Births Per 1,000 Minnesotans, 1950-2013

1950 to 2050 – Three major age groups in MN (millions of people)

“Entirely urban” county group is the only one growing from migration since 2010

Average population change due to net migration each year, by county types, 2000-2010, and 2010-2015

- Entirely rural
  - 2000-2010: -350
  - 2010-2015: -450

- Town/rural mix
  - 2000-2010: -400
  - 2010-2015: -1,750

- Urban/town/rural mix
  - 2000-2010: -1,700

- Entirely urban
  - 2000-2010: 1,800
  - 2010-2015: 11,000

Legend:
- Blue: 2000-2010
- Green: 2010-2015
Domestic migration net negative for all groups

Average annual population change due to migration each year, by domestic and international components, and by county types, 2010-2015

- Town/rural mix: 800, Domestic net: -2,550
- Urban/town/rural mix: 1,050, Domestic net: -2,700
- Entirely urban: 12,600, Domestic net: -1,600
This decade: No growth in 2 non-urban county groups. More growth shifted to “entirely urban” counties.

- Minnesota grew slightly faster the 1st half of this decade as last.

- But much more of that growth happened in the counties that were “Entirely urban” compared to “Urban/town/rural mix” counties.

- Population loss in the 2 non-urban county groups.
This decade: “Entirely urban” group adding 35,000+ people/year. Non-urban groups: losing 400 or more people/year.
RICE COUNTY:

Natural change during last decade (2000s) and half of this decade (2010-2015)

330 people added per year

3,300 added in 10 years

270 people added per year

1,350 added in 5 years
RICE COUNTY:

Migration change during last decade (2000s) and half of this decade (2010-2015)

4,200 added in 10 years
420 people added per year (average)

200 lost in 5 years
40 people (net) moved away per year (average)

+700 international migrants
-900 domestic migrants = -200
Foreign-born in Rice County

- About 4,600 people, or 7% of the county’s population

- Largest groups from:
  - China (300-400 people)
  - Korea (100-200 people)
  - Vietnam (100-300 people)
  - Eastern Africa, including Somalia, Kenya (500-1,100 people)
  - Mexico (1,800-2,300 people)

- Rice County settled 102 refugees in the past 5 years
  - All but 2 settled were from Somalia
**RICE COUNTY:**

Total population change during last decade (2000s) and half of this decade (2010-2015)

- **Total population change during 2000-2010,** Urban/Town/Rural Mix counties
  - Wright: 34,700
  - Stearns: 17,450
  - Rice: 7,500
  - Isanti: 6,550
  - Benton: 4,200
  - Mille Lacs: 3,800
  - Carlton: 3,700
  - Pine: 3,500
  - Nicollet: 2,900
  - Becker: 2,500
  - Le Sueur: 2,300
  - Goodhue: 2,060
  - McLeod: 1,750
  - Winona: 1,450
  - Kanabec: 1,220
  - Mower: 550
  - Polk: 50
  - Wabasha: 50
  - Rock: -50
  - Sibley: -150
  - Fillmore: -250
  - St. Louis: -350
  - Waseca: -400
  - Houston: -700
  - Marshall: -700

**Note:** Data have been rounded to the closest 50 people.

- **7,500 added in 10 years**
- **750 people added per year**

- **Total population change during 2010-2015,** Urban/Town/Rural Mix counties
  - Wright: 6,500
  - Stearns: 4,200
  - Rice: 1,280
  - Becker: 1,200
  - Nicollet: 600
  - St. Louis: 600
  - Isanti: 550
  - Carlton: 150
  - Goodhue: 150
  - Le Sueur: 0
  - Marshall: 0
  - Mower: -50
  - Fillmore: -50
  - Polk: -50
  - Rock: -100
  - Waseca: -250
  - Houston: -250
  - Mille Lacs: -350
  - Sibley: -350
  - Kanabec: -350
  - Wabasha: -400
  - Winona: -500
  - Pine: -600
  - McLeod: -800

**Note:** Data have been rounded to the closest 50 people.

- **1,200 added in 5 years**
- **240 people added per year**
Rice County: Currently 14th largest county in the state

- Similarly sized counties include Blue Earth (home to Mankato), Crow Wing (home to Brainerd), and Clay (home to Moorhead)
Rice County Population, Historic & Projected to 2050

- **Outlook:**
  Stable population through 2025, then very gradual decline through 2050 (falling under 63,000 people by then)
Projections: Components of Change for Rice County

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center County Projections, 2017
Rice County, 2020 Projection

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center County Projections, 2017
Rice County 2030 Projection

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center County Projections, 2017
Rice County 2040 Projection

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center County Projections, 2017
Rice County 2050 Projection

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center County Projections, 2017
How will the size of age groups shift in the next 3 decades?

Projected change over the next 30 years in Rice County

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Projected change over the next 30 years in Rice County

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center County Projections, 2017
Who’s in and out of MN’s labor force, by age groups, 2015

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey
Ratio of available jobs and workers now roughly 1-to-1

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED)
Increasing reports of labor shortages

Minneapolis Star Tribune (September 30, 2016)

**Minnesota's home care workers demand action on staff shortages, low wages**

Two years after a contentious battle to form a union, they are starting contract negotiations.

By Chris Serres Star Tribune | September 30, 2016 — 10:38PM

Home care aide Jasmine Laducer-Kitto went through physical therapy with Scott Semo on Thursday. Laducer-Kitto has cared for Semo for 11 years but said she is looking for other work because her wages ($12.65 per hour) aren't enough to
Rice County labor force expected to decline by about 1,550 workers, 2015-2030 with age shifts as well

Changing age composition of labor force in Rice County

Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center County Labor Force Projections, 2017
How can we respond to this very tight labor market?

• Retain and, when necessary, retrain workers

• Improved alignment of skills to openings

• Maximum participation in labor force:
  • What does that require of employers? Of policymakers?

• Change the pipeline
  • Grow your own and create better outcomes, especially for groups with less historical success in the labor market
  • Improve our migration equation—more foreign-born workers will be needed

• Look to productivity, automation
Take-away thoughts

• All areas of the state will feel the effects of an aging population. **Health care and long-term care** will become cost-drivers of public budgets. How will we balance this with other public needs?

• However, older adults will **positively shape our communities** with volunteerism, mentoring and advancing their own solutions to the challenges of aging.

• A **tightening labor force** will create new opportunities for workers, but will strain employers. The search for skilled hands and minds will intensify (here and across much of the globe). **Developing, retaining, and attracting skilled workers** will be essential to fuel economic growth.

• Minnesota’s **communities, workplaces, and markets for business will grow more diverse** in the decades to come. The success of populations of Color is essential for our state’s overall success.
Thank you!

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