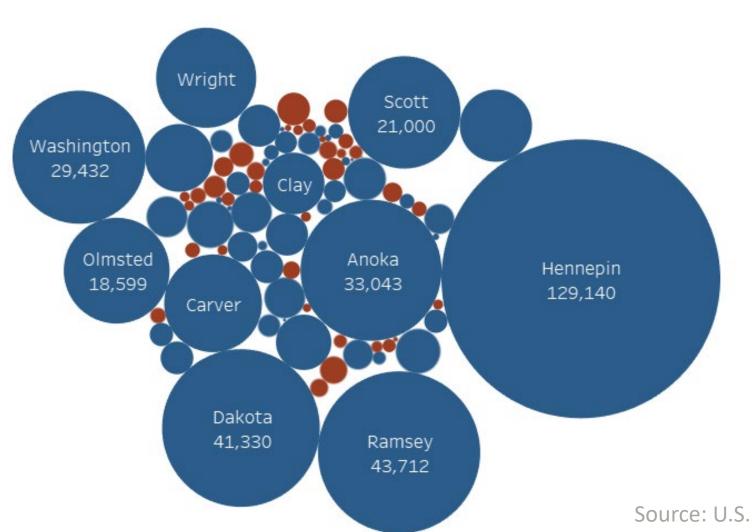


#### **Association of Metropolitan Cities**

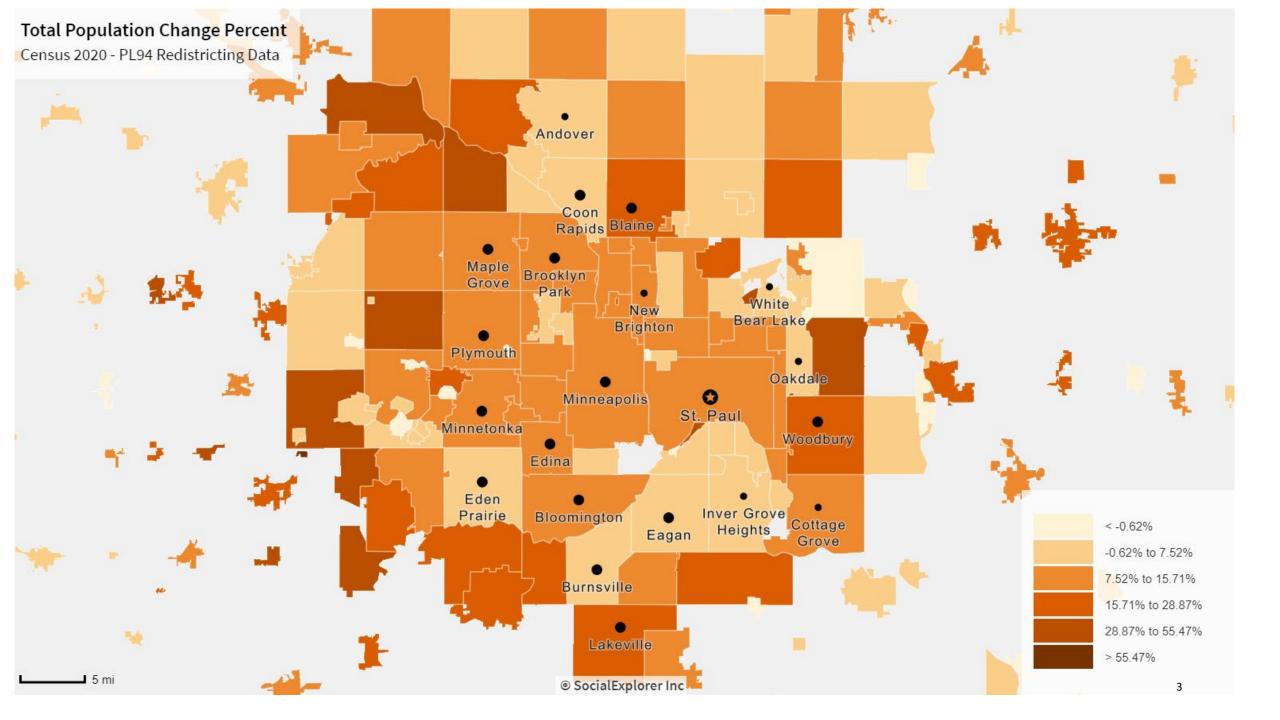
Susan Brower, Minnesota State Demographer April 19, 2023

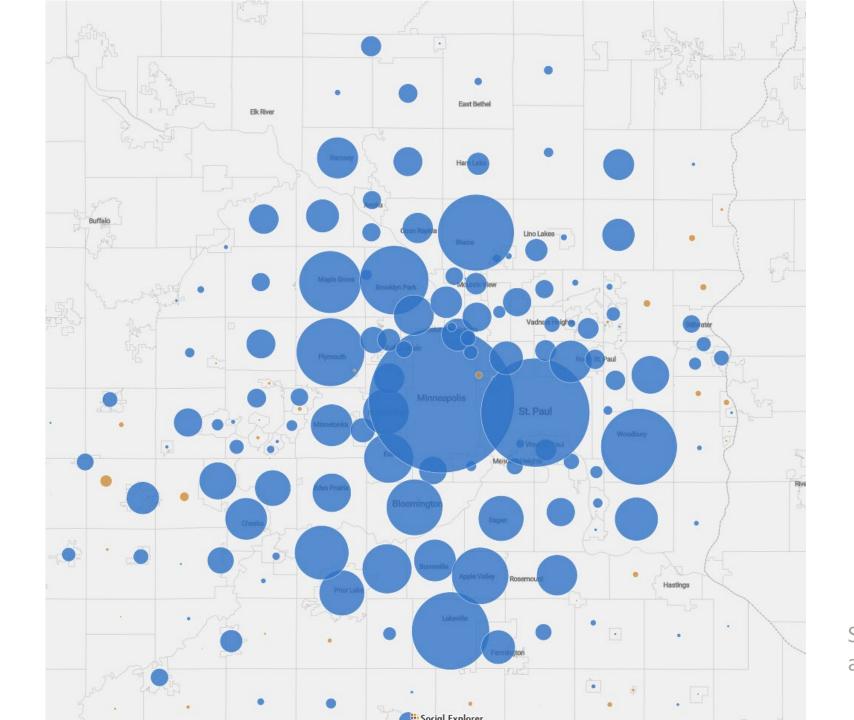
### Numeric population change by county, 2010-2020



- 51 counties gained population.
- 36 counties lost population.
- The 7-county Twin Cities metro added 313,537 people, 78% of the state's growth.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Censuses



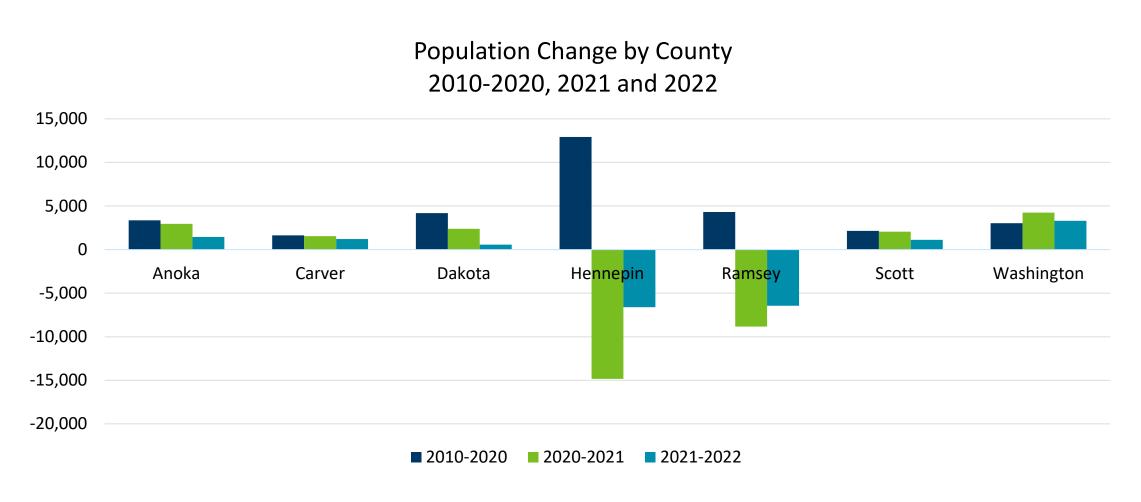


## Change in City Population 2010-2020

- Minneapolis +47,000
- St. Paul +26,000
- Blaine, Lakeville & Woodbury ~+13,000
- Plymouth & Brooklyn Park +10,000

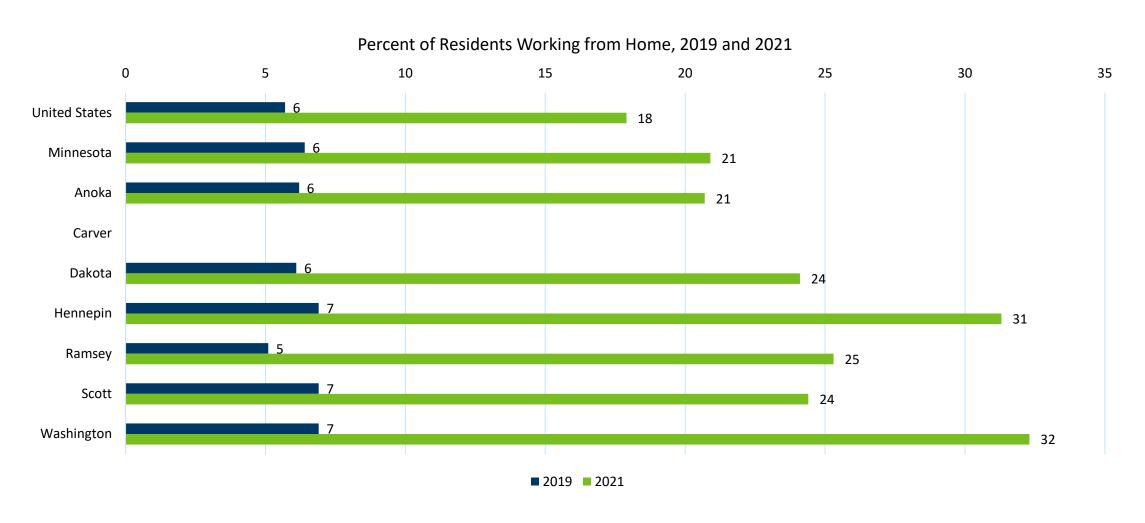
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Censuses

#### Population growth has slowed since 2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2020 Censuses

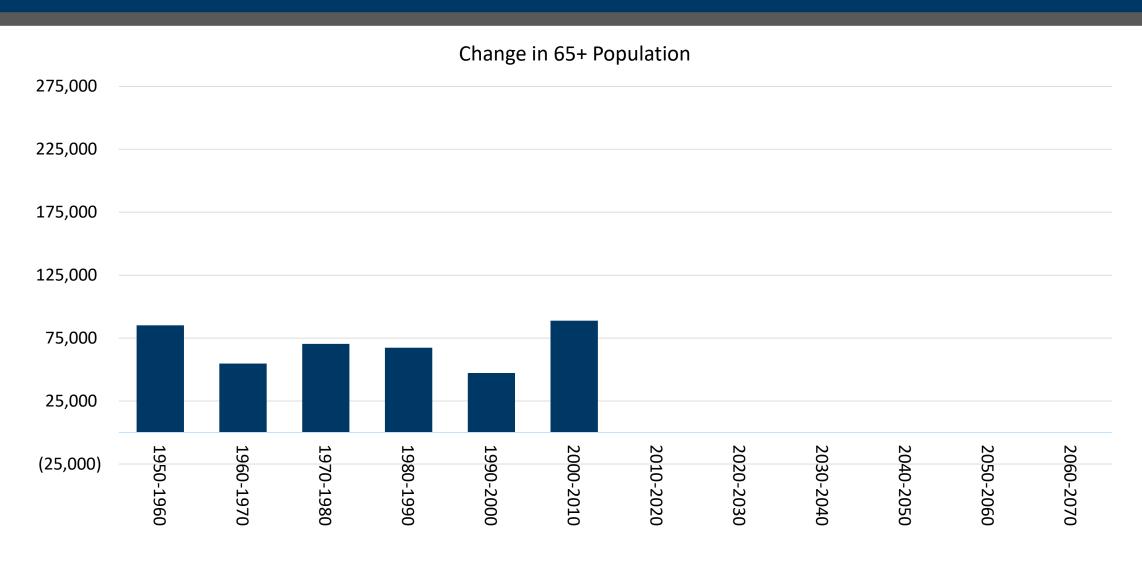
#### Working from home has increased by a factor of 4-5



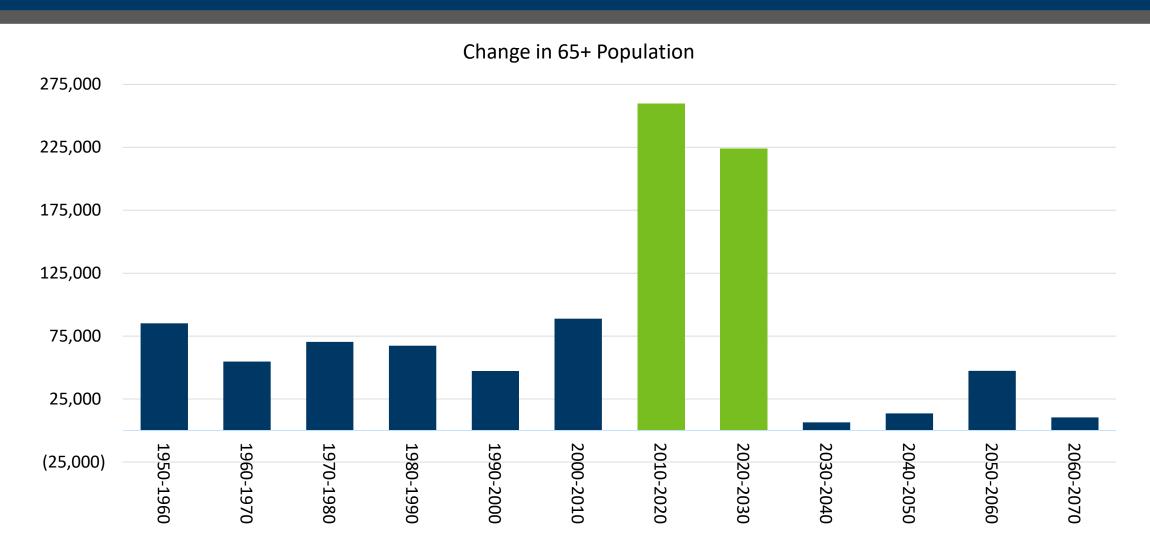


Aging and Labor Force Outlook

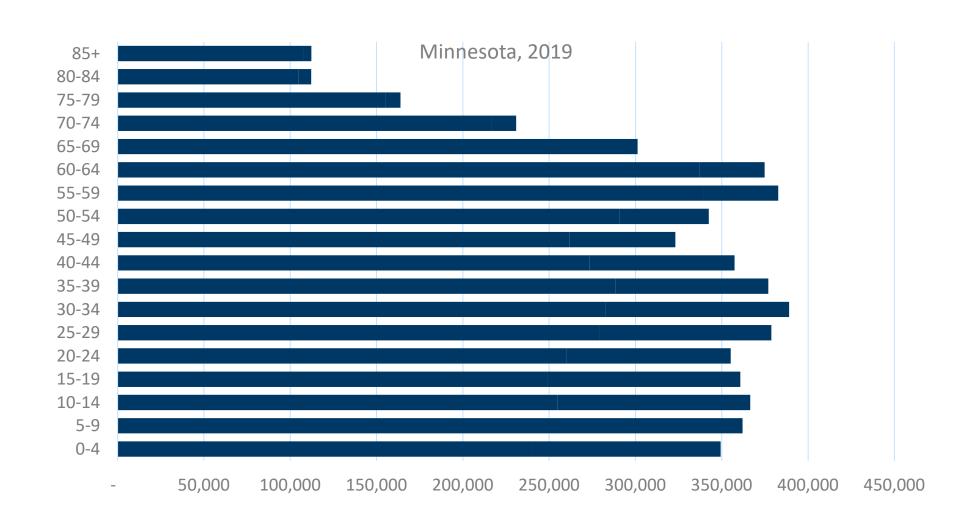
#### Unprecedented increase in Minnesota's older adult population



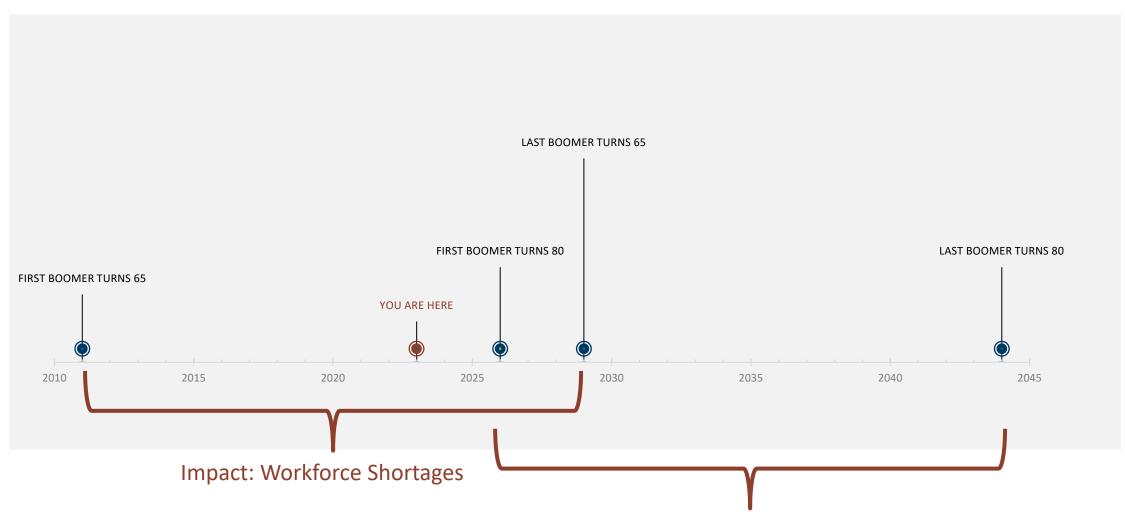
#### Unprecedented increase in Minnesota's older adult population



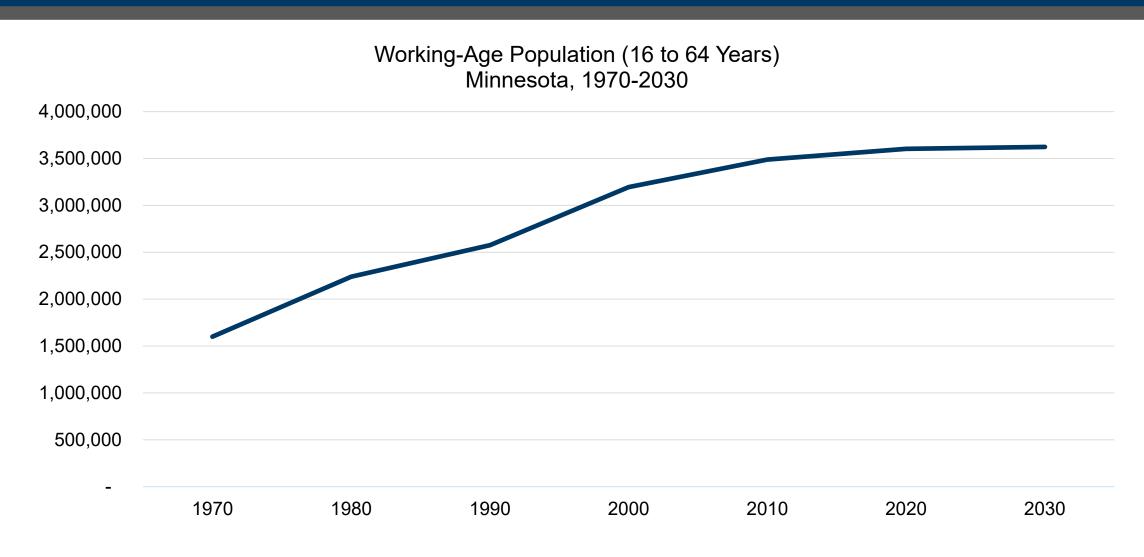
#### Minnesota's Age Structure Gives Us a Glimpse of What is to Come



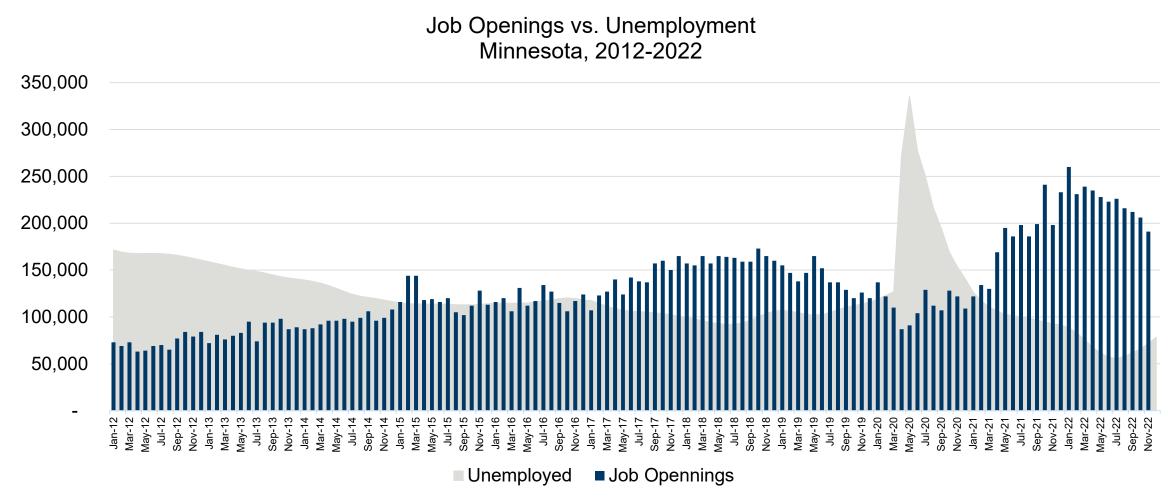
### When will we feel the impact of our aging population?



#### Working-Age Population: Next-to-no growth over the next decade

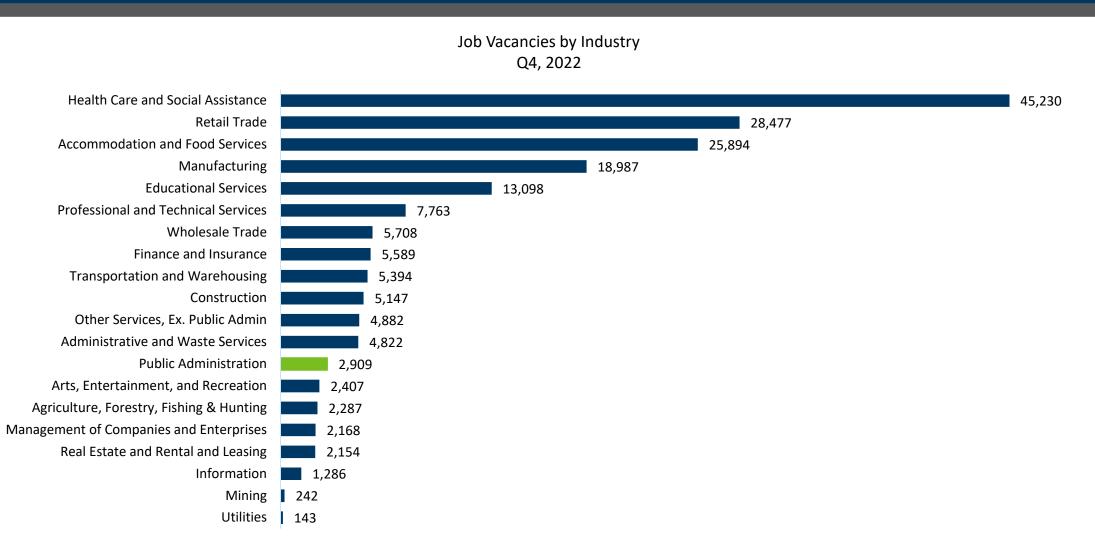


# Average monthly job openings in 2022\*: 224,000 Average number of unemployed: 68,000

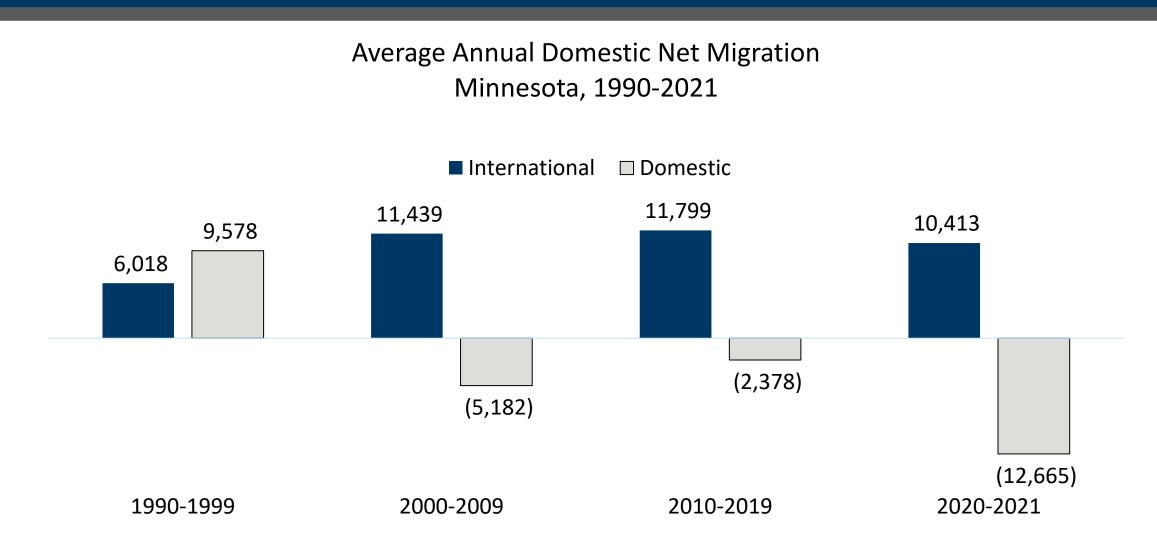


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey and Local Area and Employment Statistics \*Openings Estimates are monthly through November 2022. Unemployment is through Dec 2022.

#### Job openings in health care and retail top the list



# Losses from domestic migration persist; gains from international migration remain steady



#### Considerations for slow- and no-growth labor force scenarios

- Reduce barriers to work force entry (housing, training, childcare)
- Support flexible policies (smaller increments of time, non-standard shifts, contract work, remote work)
- Support higher educational attainment/increased skills of the workers we already have
- Support policies that impact more in-migration and less out-migration

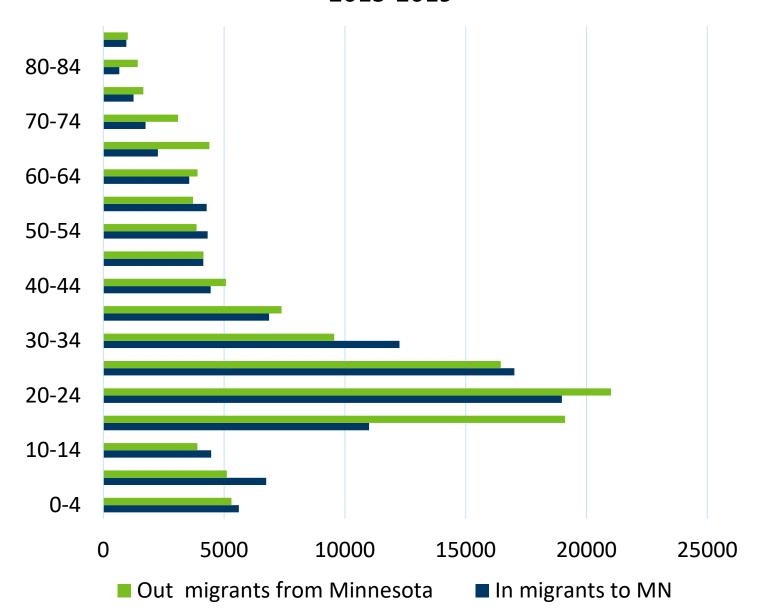


## Thank you

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## Migration to and from Minnesota by Age 2015-2019



Residents in their late teens and early 20s are most likely to move to another state.

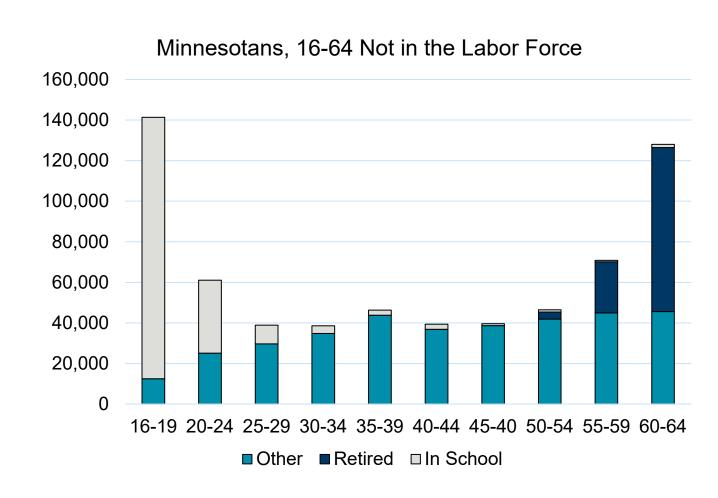
Source: ipums.org from U.S. Census Bureau data

#### Who is not in the labor force?

In 2021, there were about 650,000 Minnesotans ages 16-64 who were not in the labor force.

- 187,000 were in high school or postsecondary school
- 104,00 were retired
- 21,000 were in institutions
- 12,000 were in other group quarters

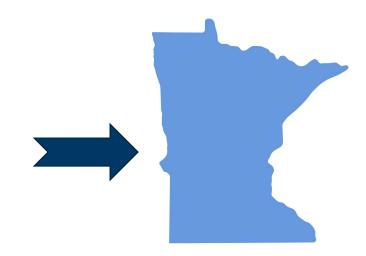
The remaining 326,000 people include parents of young children; other caregivers; people with disabilities; and people with mental, chemical, and physical health issues.



#### Domestic In-Migrants (Under Age 65)

#### To Minnesota, Avg. Annual 2015-2019

Rank	Sending state	Avg. annual in- migrants to MN
1	Wisconsin	17,395
2	North Dakota	8,306
3	Illinois	8,167
4	Texas	5,885
5	California	5,361
6	Washington	5,060
7	lowa	5,029
8	South Dakota	3,973
9	Colorado	3,422
10	Florida	3,369



- In total, 104,000 people under age 65 years moved to MN.
- 1/3 of all movers (35,000) came from states that directly border MN.
- About 30,000 in-migrants to MN were collegemigrants

Source: 2015-2019 American Community Survey, ipums.org

#### Domestic Out-Migrants (Under Age 65)

#### From Minnesota, Avg. Annual 2015-2019

Rank	Receiving state	Avg. annual in- migrants to MN
1	Wisconsin	18,190
2	North Dakota	12,205
3	California	7,083
4	Texas	6,001
5	Iowa	5,908
6	Florida	4,815
7	South Dakota	4,454
8	Colorado	4,365
9	Illinois	4,080
10	Arizona	4,035



- In total, 108,000 people (under age 65) moved away from MN to other states.
- 38% of out-migrants (41,000) moved to a state that borders MN.
- 19,000 out-migrants were college migrants.