



# Presentation to CMAP Committees

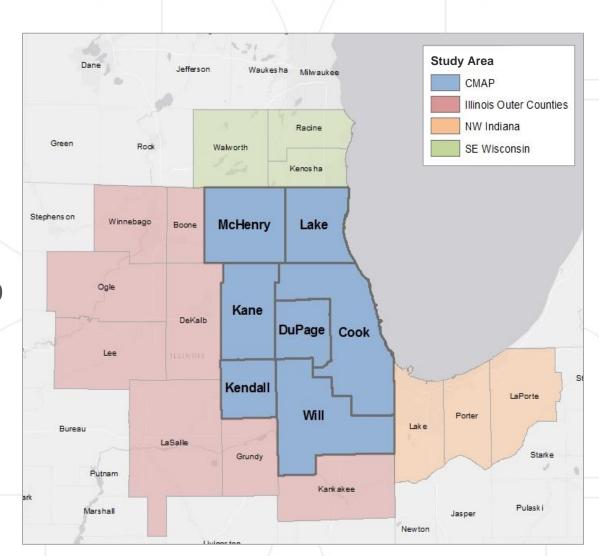






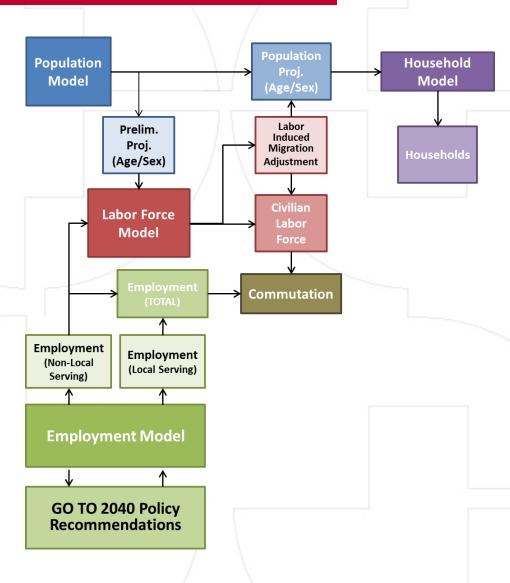
## **Background**

- Louis Berger is developing the regional forecast of population and employment to inform planning efforts
- Forecast estimates the region's population, households, and employment through 2050
- Regional control totals for the 7-County CMAP region will be allocated to subzones
  - Note: Outer county forecasts to inform travel demand model



## **Overview of Methodology**

- Economic-demographic model linking regional population and employment
- Population model uses disaggregated cohort component method to utilize age detail
- Employment model harmonizes variety of third-party forecasts to produce consensus outlook
- Labor induced migration adjustment balances labor supply (population) to labor demand (employment)
- Transportation & Education scenario employed from GO TO 2040 recommendations



# **Outputs**

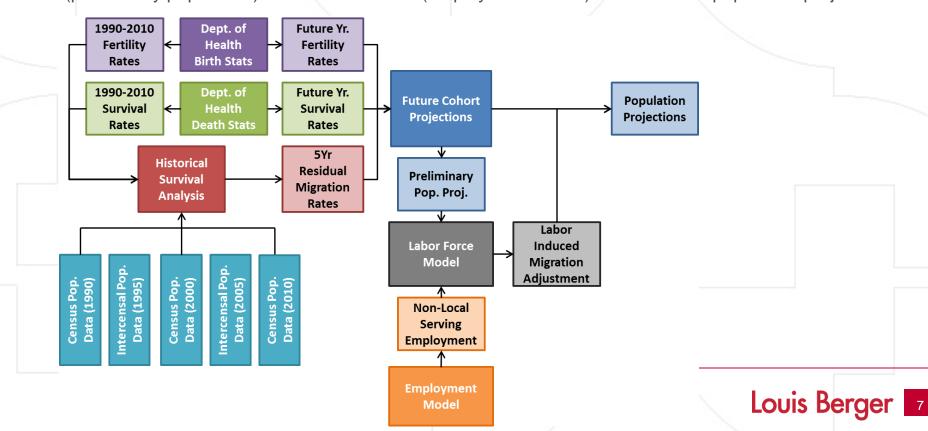
Variable Category	Variable	Model
Employment	All two-digit NAICS categories	Employment
Households	<ul> <li>Total households</li> <li>Workers in households</li> <li>Adults/Children in households</li> <li>Householder by age</li> <li>Number of households in income quantiles</li> <li>By sex and age range</li> </ul>	Population/Household
Non-Institutionalized Group Quarters Population	<ul><li>GQ type</li><li>By age and sex range</li></ul>	Population
Institutionalized Group Quarters Population	By age and sex range	Population
Total Population	By race/ethnicity	Population



*Goal:* Produce population projections for 5-year age cohorts out to 2050

#### Steps:

- Cohort component method
  - Projected Population (P<sub>1</sub>) = Base Population (P<sub>0</sub>) + Births Deaths + Net Migration
- 2. Fertility rates, mortality rates and historic migration rates determine preliminary population projections
- 3. Labor induced migration adjustment (discussed in subsequent slides) balances initial labor supply (preliminary population) with labor demand (employment model) to create final population projection



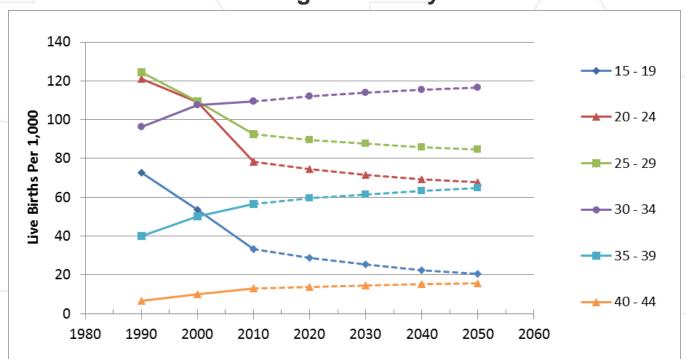
#### **Key Assumptions**

#### Births & Fertility Rates

Past trends for age-specific fertility rates to continue:

Declining rates in younger cohorts (15-29) and increasing rates in older cohorts (30-44)

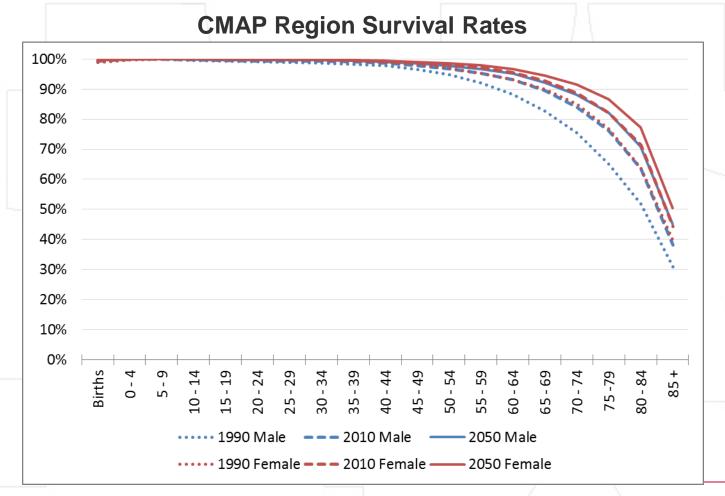
#### **CMAP Region Fertility Rates**



#### **Key Assumptions**

#### **Deaths and Survival Rates**

Survival rate improvements adjusted by Social Security Administration projections

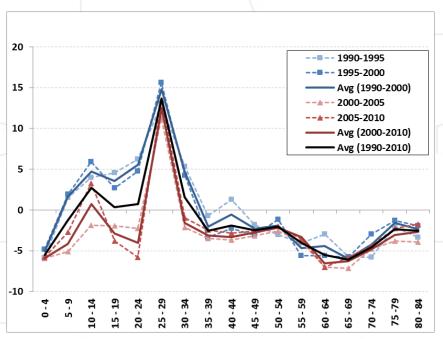


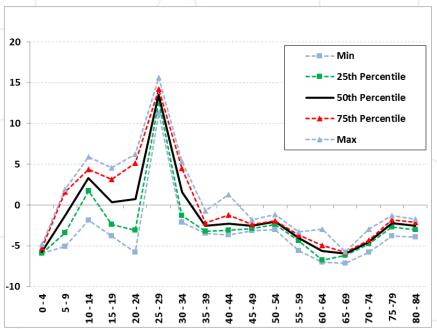
#### **Key Assumptions**

#### **Migration Rates**

Model applies range of historical rates (1990-2010)

#### **CMAP Region Net Migration Rates**



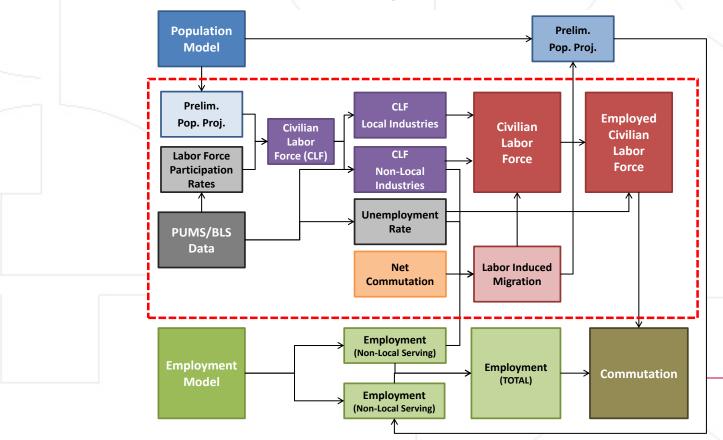


## **Labor Force Model Methodology**

Goal: Produce estimate of labor induced migrants

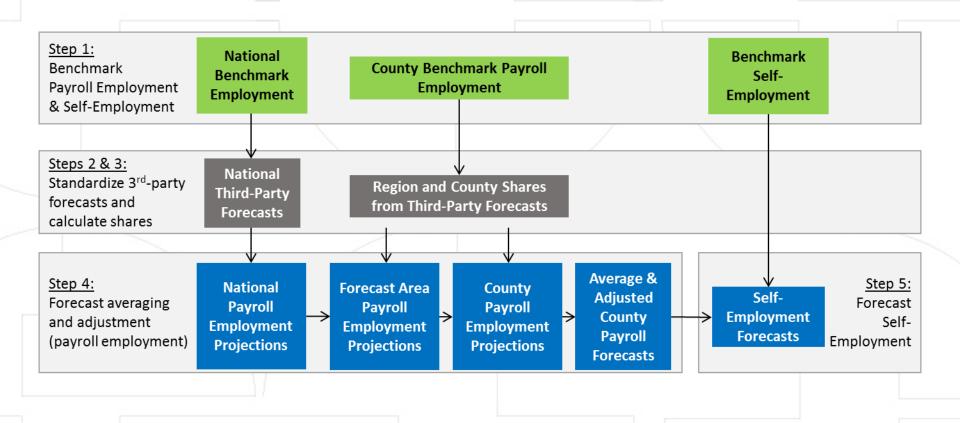
#### Steps:

- 1. Convert population projections into estimates of civilian labor force
- 2. Reconcile labor demand (from employment model) against labor supply (civilian labor force estimated from population model)
- 3. Estimate number of labor induced migrants to balance supply and demand



## **Employment Model Methodology**

#### **Methodology Overview**





### Results – Forecast Scenarios

CMAP and the Project Team worked together to create two forecast scenarios for the CMAP region and a shift-share-derived forecast. These scenarios are both consistent with recommendations outlined in GO TO 2040:

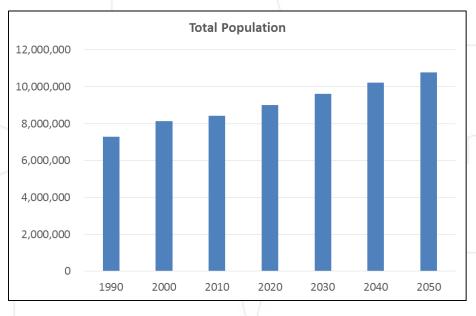
- 1. Transportation Scenario: Estimate future regional employment impacts resulting from implementation of GO TO 2040 Major Capital Projects and some arterial expansion.
- 2. Education Scenario: Estimate future regional employment impacts resulting from meeting GO TO 2040 educational attainment goals using regression elasticities found in the academic literature
- 3. Transportation + Education Scenario: Combine (1) and (2).
- 4. Shift-Share Scenario: Use national benchmark series to develop a shift-share-derived regional employment forecast (CMAP completed this step)

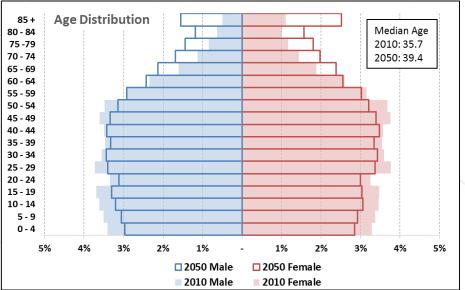
The following results reflect <u>Scenario #3, Transportation + Education</u> <u>Scenario</u>. CMAP has selected this as the most likely growth scenario for the region.

- Annual rate of population growth expected to be slower between 2010-2050 as compared to 1990-2010
- Population expected to age over forecast horizon

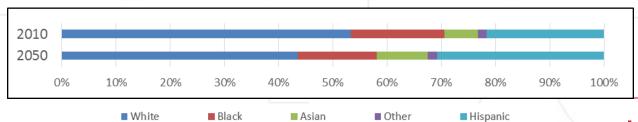
CMAP Total	2550			9,019,767			
	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050

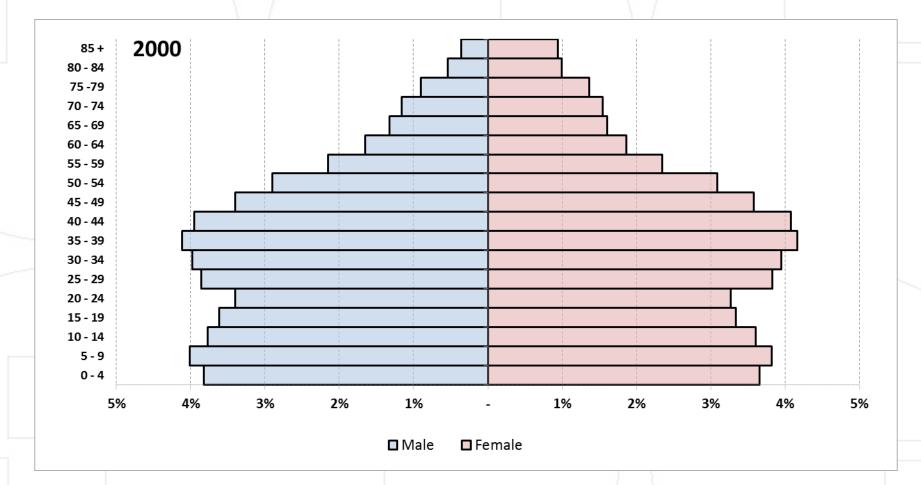
1990-2010	)	2010	-2050	
Difference	CAGR	Difference	e	CAGR
1,130,797 15%	0.72%	2,352,635	28%	0.62%

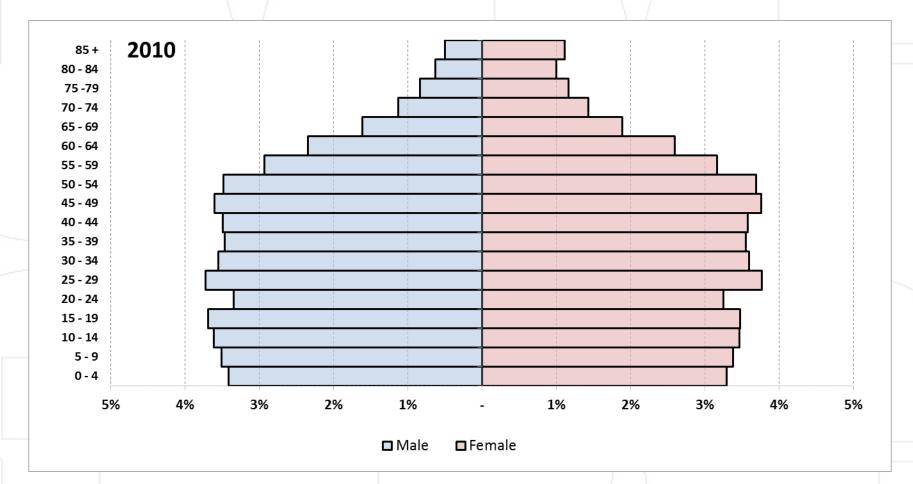


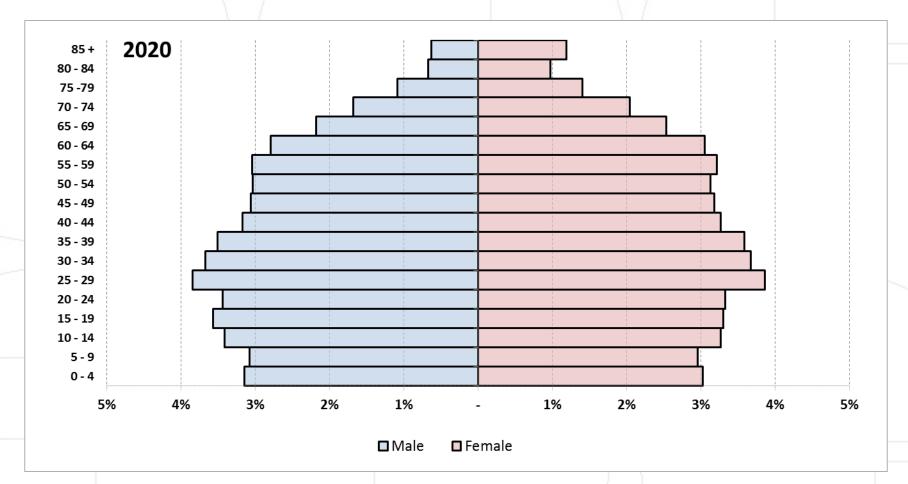


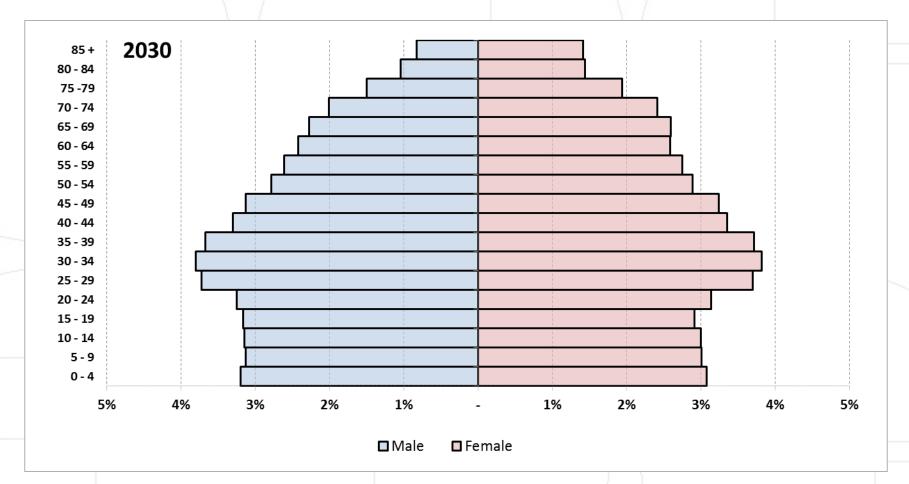


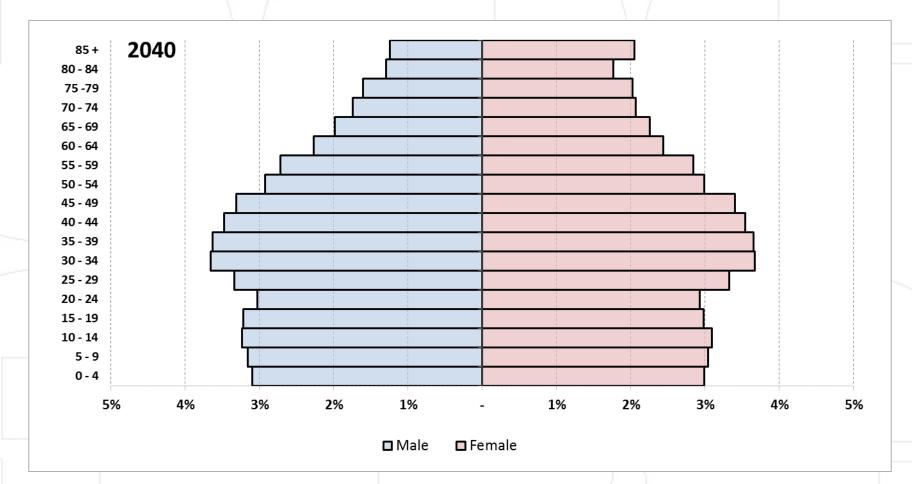


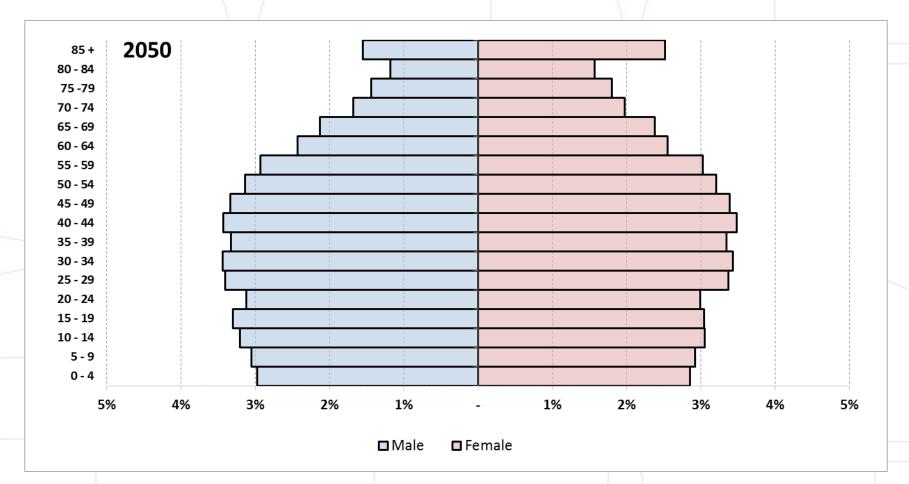












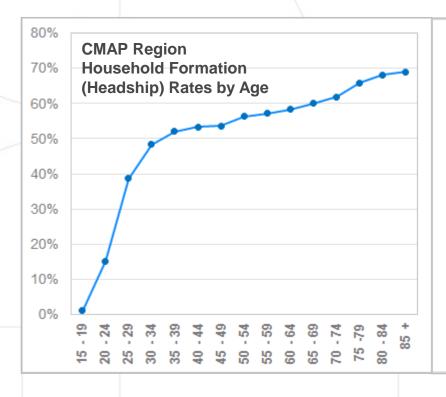
## Results – Households for CMAP Region

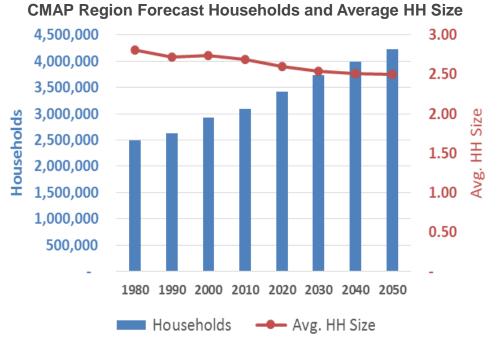
- Growth in households projected to rise at slightly higher rate than historical trends
- Declines in average household size expected to continue

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Households	2,498,766	2,633,148	2,925,723	3,088,156	3,412,829	3,727,764	3,987,248	4,223,827
Δνσ HH Size	2 81	2 72	2 73	2 68	2 60	2 53	2 51	2 50

100	20.201	0
198	30-201	U
Differer	rce	CAGR
589,390	24%	0.71%
,		
(0.12)	-4%	-0.15%

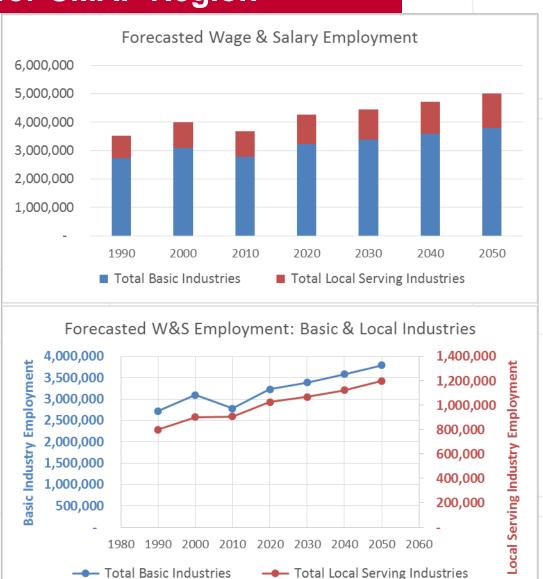
2010-2050							
Differen	ce	CAGR					
1,135,671	37%	0.79%					
(0.18)	-7%	-0.17%					





## Results – Employment for CMAP Region

- Total wage and salary employment forecasted to reach over 5 million by 2050
- While growth in basic industries fell during the Great Recession, employment growth in local serving industries held steady



## **Results – Employment for CMAP Region**

- Employment growth from 2010-2050 more robust as compared to 1990-2010
- Strongest growth between 2010-2050 expected in Construction; Professional/Technical Services; Administrative/Waste Services; and Accommodation/Food Services
- Declines projected in Manufacturing and Educational Services

										199	0-2010		2010	-2050	
			1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	Differen	ce	CAGR	Differenc	æ	CAGR
		Total Wage & Salary Employment	3,524,503	4,002,634	3,689,872	4,260,468	4,456,914	4,710,024	4,999,618	165,369	5%	0.23%	1,309,745	35%	0.76%
_		NAICS													
		11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	4,849	4,278	2,789	3,293	3,423	3,601	3,872	(2,061)	-42%	-2.73%	1,083	39%	0.82%
		21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	2,176	1,649	1,120	1,310	1,376	1,444	1,467	(1,056)	-49%	-3.27%	347	31%	0.68%
		22 Utilities	25,531	15,843	10,369	11,883	11,670	11,433	10,892	(15,162)	-59%	-4.41%	523	5%	0.12%
		23 Construction	156,233	179,821	119,852	158,045	174,559	204,460	253,451	(36,381)	-23%	-1.32%	133,599	111%	1.89%
		31-33 Manufacturing	610,164	561,902	355,690	356,208	323,977	302,637	284,879	(254,474)	-42%	-2.66%	(70,811)	-20%	-0.55%
		42 Wholesale Trade	230,159	233,111	194,978	212,068	215,545	217,721	213,170	(35,181)	-15%	-0.83%	18,193	9%	0.22%
	S	48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	150,860	187,434	162,776	179,461	174,412	169,496	163,645	11,916	8%	0.38%	869	1%	0.01%
,	ţ	51 Information	95,305	108,513	73,821	77,544	79,008	80,852	82,078	(21,484)	-23%	-1.27%	8,257	11%	0.27%
	anp	52 Finance and Insurance	224,085	238,757	215,274	225,396	240,776	261,198	276,601	(8,811)	-4%	-0.20%	61,328	28%	0.63%
	٥	53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	57,400	66,245	56,360	60,822	58,547	56,856	58,186	(1,040)	-2%	-0.09%	1,826	3%	0.08%
	Basic Industries	54 Professional and Technical Services	216,896	303,593	270,587	347,735	370,046	401,436	449,883	53,691	25%	1.11%	179,296	66%	1.28%
	<b>•</b>	55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	63,903	64,991	74,976	83,676	80,689	79,035	76,704	11,073	17%	0.80%	1,728	2%	0.06%
		56 Administrative and Waste Services	195,461	301,544	272,113	384,426	466,582	563,037	655,796	76,652	39%	1.67%	383,683	141%	2.22%
		61 Educational Services	70,441	85,706	120,533	131,618	127,580	124,881	116,740	50,091	71%	2.72%	(3,793)	-3%	-0.08%
		62 Health Care and Social Assistance	281,500	364,717	448,993	527,822	570,562	607,356	640,133	167,493	60%	2.36%	191,140	43%	0.89%
		92 Government	337,862	381,542	401,273	473,383	489,656	500,442	511,681	63,411	19%	0.86%	110,408	28%	0.61%
		Total Basic Industries	2,722,827	3,099,646	2,781,503	3,234,691	3,388,407	3,585,884	3,799,179	58,676	2%	0.11%	1,017,677	37%	0.78%
		Basic Share of Total Employment	77%	77%	75%	76%	76%	76%	76%						
		44-45 Retail Trade	404,221	419,057	386,519	411,778	415,471	425,685	445,876	(17,702)	-4%	-0.22%	59,357	15%	0.36%
١.	ايني	71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	35,226	53,486	56,273	65,705	66,543	66,439	65,502	21,047	60%	2.37%	9,229	16%	0.38%
	Local	72 Accommodation and Food Services	215,743	258,700	291,751	364,810	401,122	443,479	496,200	76,008	35%	1.52%	204,449	70%	1.34%
	_ <u>B</u>	81 Other Services, except Public Administration	146,487	171,745	173,827	183,484	185,371	188,537	192,860	27,340	19%	0.86%	19,033	11%	0.26%
		<b>Total Local Serving Industries</b>	801,677	902,988	908,370	1,025,777	1,068,507	1,124,140	1,200,438	106,693	13%	0.6%	292,069	32%	0.70%

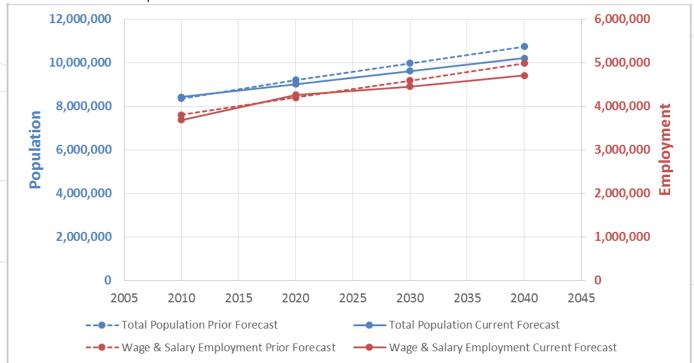
# **Comparison: Current to Prior CMAP Forecasts**

		2010	2020	2030	2040
	Prior Forecast*	8,363,468	9,202,474	9,973,562	10,744,650
Total Population	Current Forecast	8,431,386	9,019,767	9,617,193	10,215,298
	%Δ Prior/Current				5.2%
	Prior Forecast*	3,802,984	4,197,936	4,592,887	4,987,839
Wage & Salary	Current Forecast	3,689,872	4,260,468	4,456,914	4,710,024
Employment					
	%Δ Prior/Current				5.9%

2010-2040					
Differen	ce	CAGR			
2,381,182	28%	0.84%			
1,783,912	21%	0.64%			

1,184,855	31%	0.91%
1,020,152	28%	0.82%

\*2020 and 2030 are interpolated



## **Next Steps**

- Allocation to subzones based on land use, economic, and planning factors
- Committee discussion and review September-February
- Stakeholder workshops:
  - Policies and factors in the beta local allocation tool:
     November
  - Initial results: February

