Wyoming Demographic Update

WAM CED & PSP COMMITTEE
Casper, Wyoming
April 22, 2010

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State of Wyoming
Economic Analysis Division

Overview

- Wyoming's population reached 544,270 in 2009.
  - Between 2008-2009, the State grew 2.1% (fastest in the nation) or 11,300 persons.
  - Increase since 2000: 10.2% or 50,487 persons. Population change: births, deaths, and migration.
- In-Migration: Driven by employment opportunities.
  - Employment growth since 2004, 12.1%.
  - 2006-2008: high annual employment growth rates, 1st in U.S. Employment growth driven by Mining sector.
  - Counties: Campbell, Sublette, and Sweetwater.
  - 2007-2008: Highest proportion of in-migrants were from MI, CA, SD, UT, and NV.
  - In-migration slows the aging of an area. Movers tend to be younger than non-movers.
  - Negative employment in 2009. Slower annual population growth in future (1%).

Overview continued…

- Race and Ethnicity – two separate concepts.   Ethnicity usually refers to Hispanic or Non-Hispanic.
    - Minority is any group that is not single race, Non-Hispanic White. Between 2000 and 2008 the Minority population increased by 30.8%.
    - Hispanic is largest minority group and growth between 2000-2008 was 30%. A person who is Hispanic may be of any race.
- Age:
    - Aging was slowing down in Wyoming due to employment opportunities in mining industry that brought younger workers.
    - Rural areas tend to have higher proportion of age 65 years and older.
    - Job opportunities help prevent youth from leaving the State.
    - Baby boomers grandchildren. Births in 2008 were 8,000, highest since 1986.
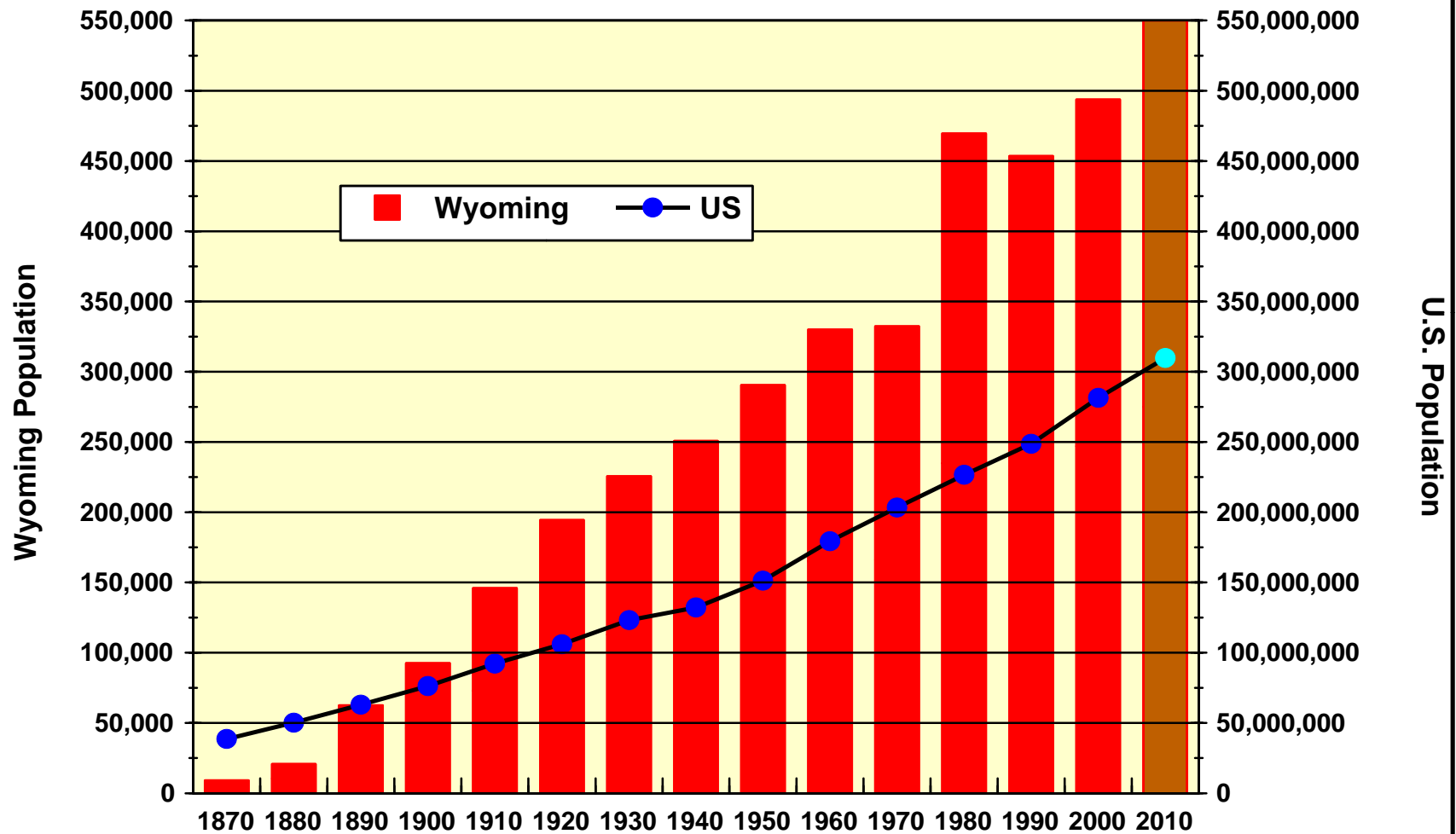   - Slowdown in employment may cause faster aging Wyoming.

Wyoming Population and Net Migration: 1970 to 2009
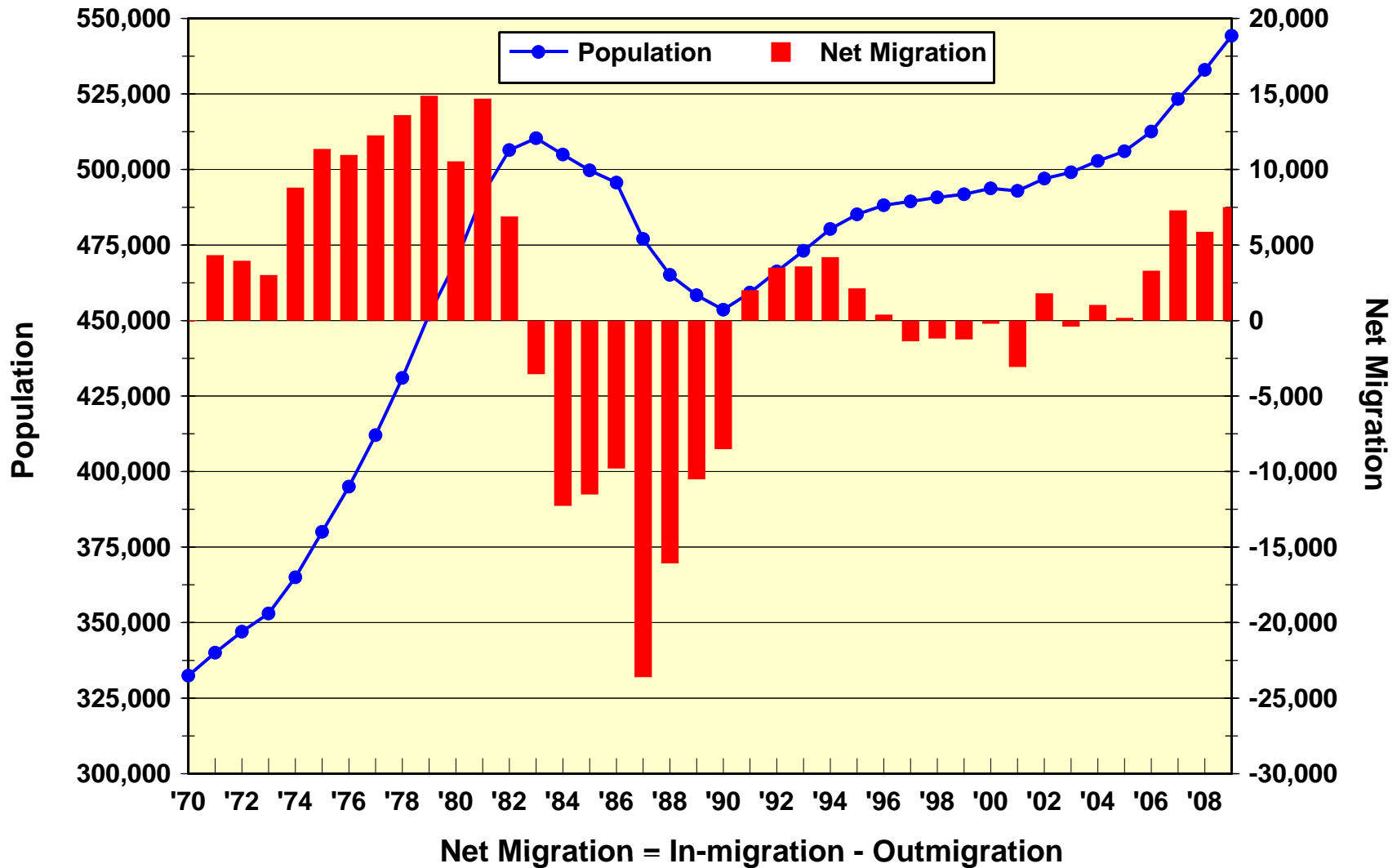
Net Migration = In-migration - Outmigration
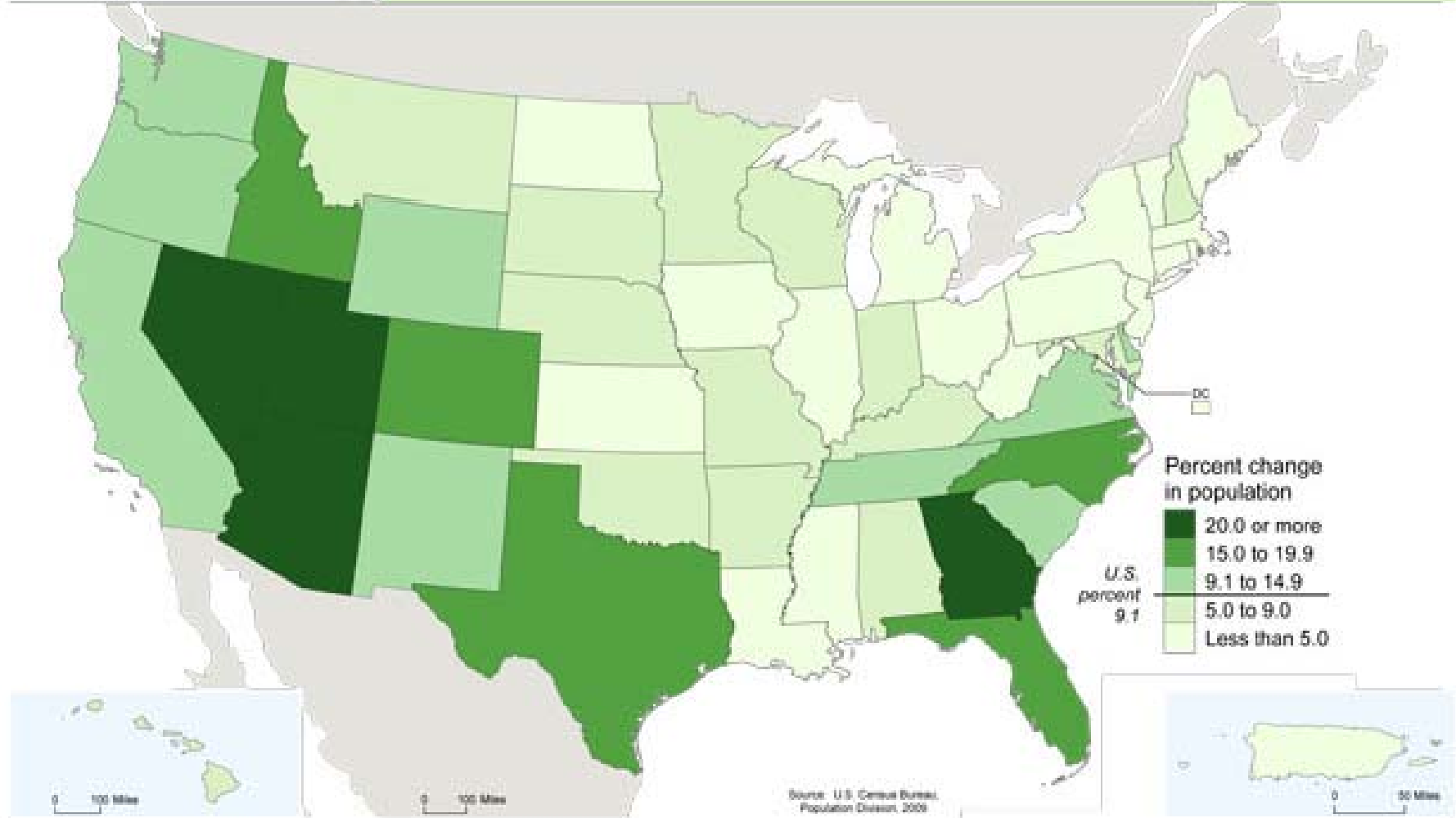
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Prepared by Wyoming Economic Analysis Division

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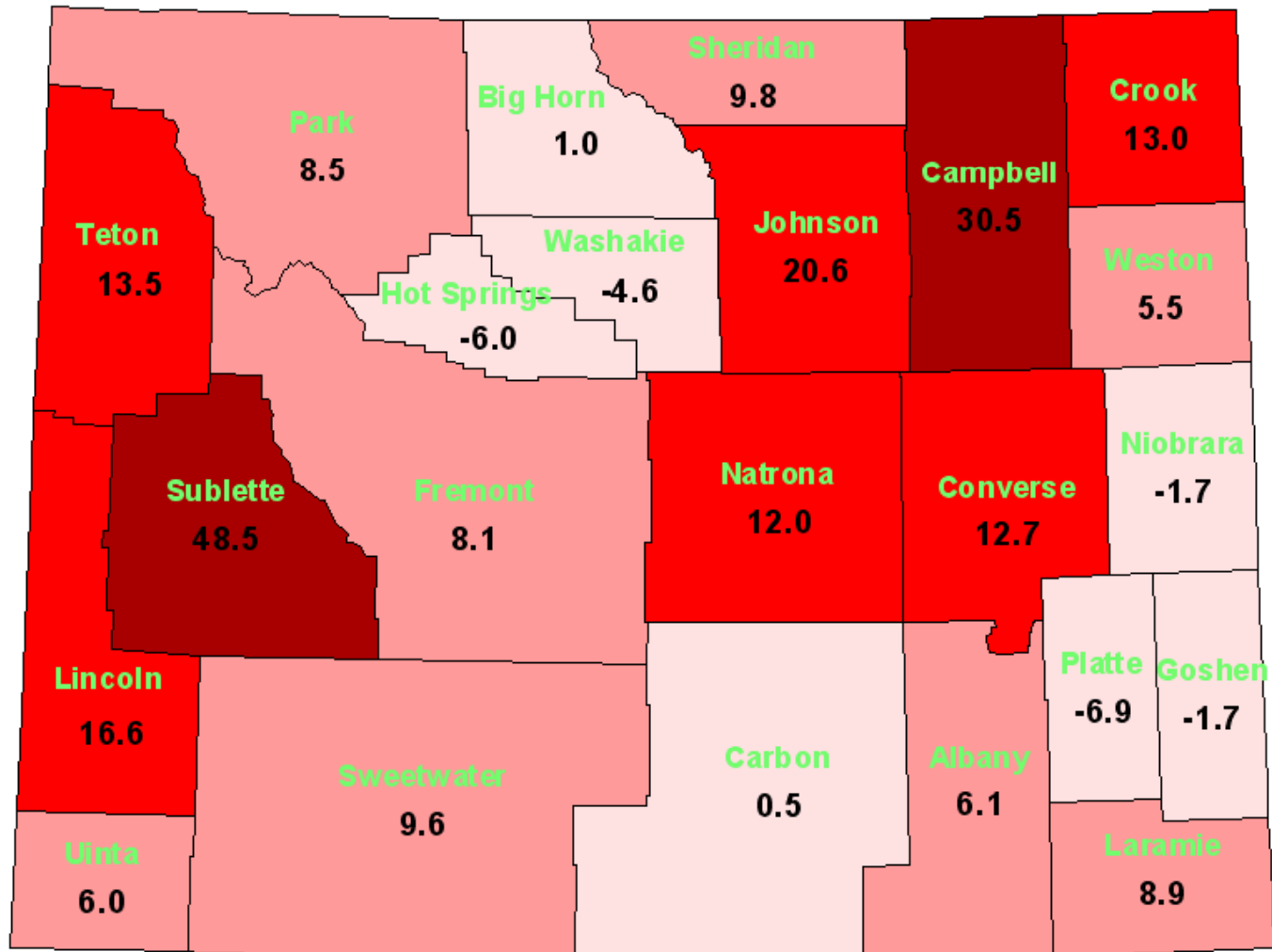Decennial Population for Wyoming and U.S.: 1870 - 2010

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Percent Change in Population for States and Puerto Rico:
April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009

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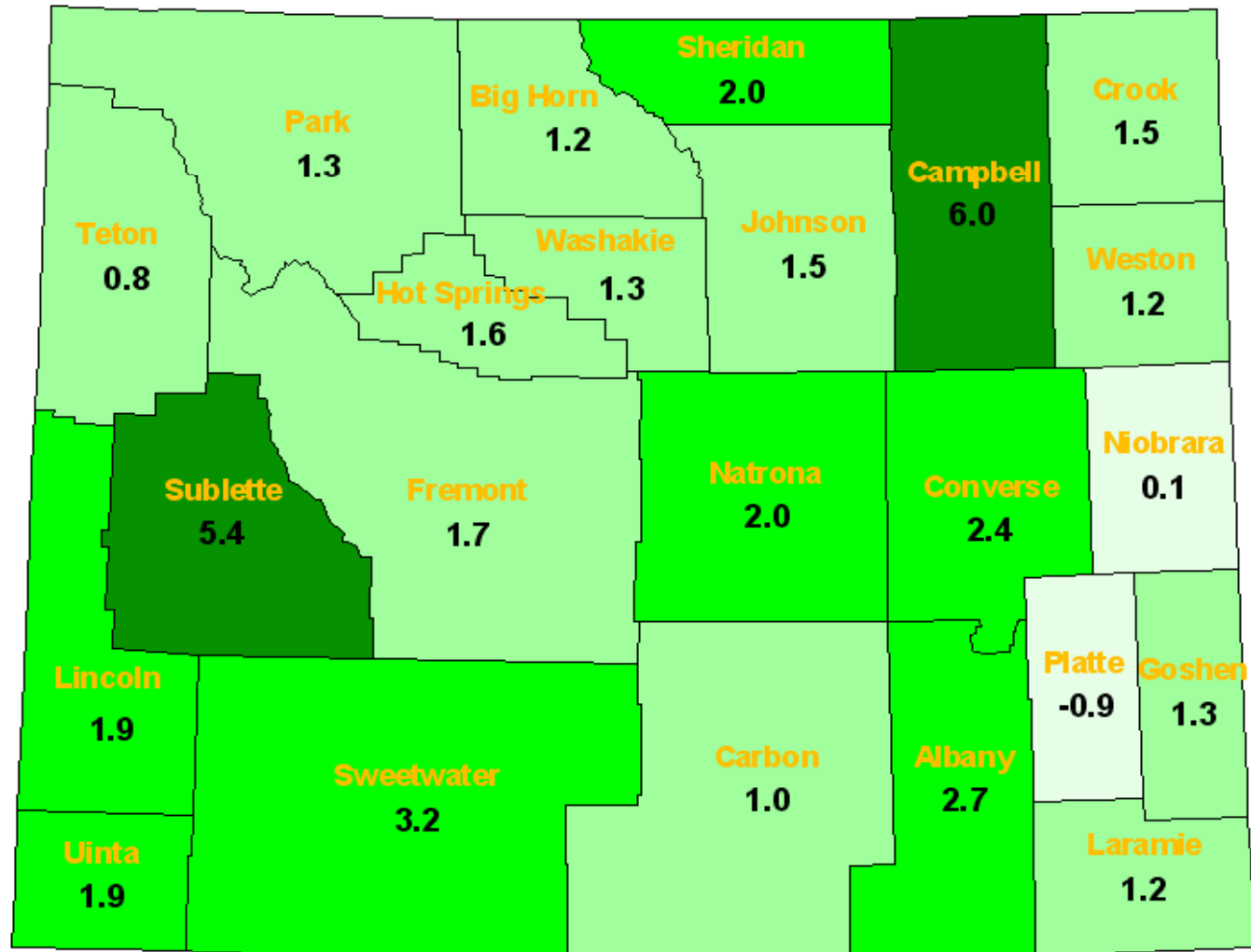Percent Change in Resident Population by County: 2000 - 2009

Wyoming = 10.2%

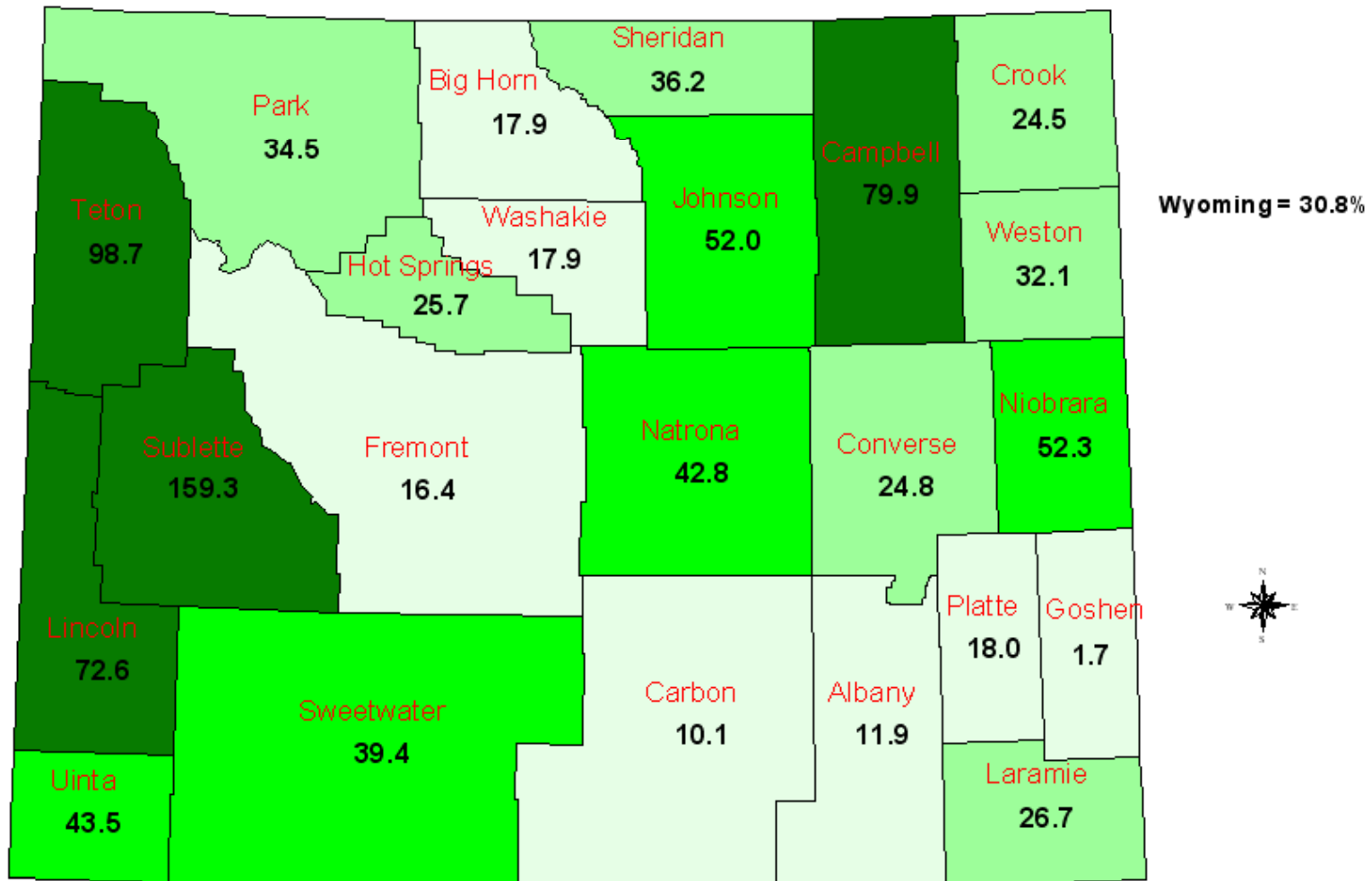Percent Change in Resident Population by County: 2008 - 2009

Wyoming = 2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Race and Ethnicity

- Race categories:
  - White
  - Black or African-American
  - American Indian and Alaska Native
  - Asian
  - Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
  - Two or more races
  - Some other race
- Ethnicity:
  - Hispanic
  - Non-Hispanic
- Example:
  - White, Non Hispanic – largest proportion of Wyoming's population
  - White alone – indicates person is white, but does not distinguish if they are Hispanic or Non-Hispanic.

Percent Change in Minority Population: 2000 to 2008

Sheridan 36.2

Big Horn 17.9

Park 34.5

Crook 24.5

Campbell 79.9

Teton 98.7

Johnson 52.0

Washakie 17.9

Weston 32.1

Hot Springs 25.7

Wyoming = 30.8%

Sublette 159.3

Fremont 16.4

Natrona 42.8

Converse 24.8

Niobrara 52.3

Lincoln 72.6

Platte 18.0

Goshen 1.7

Sweetwater 39.4

Carbon 10.1
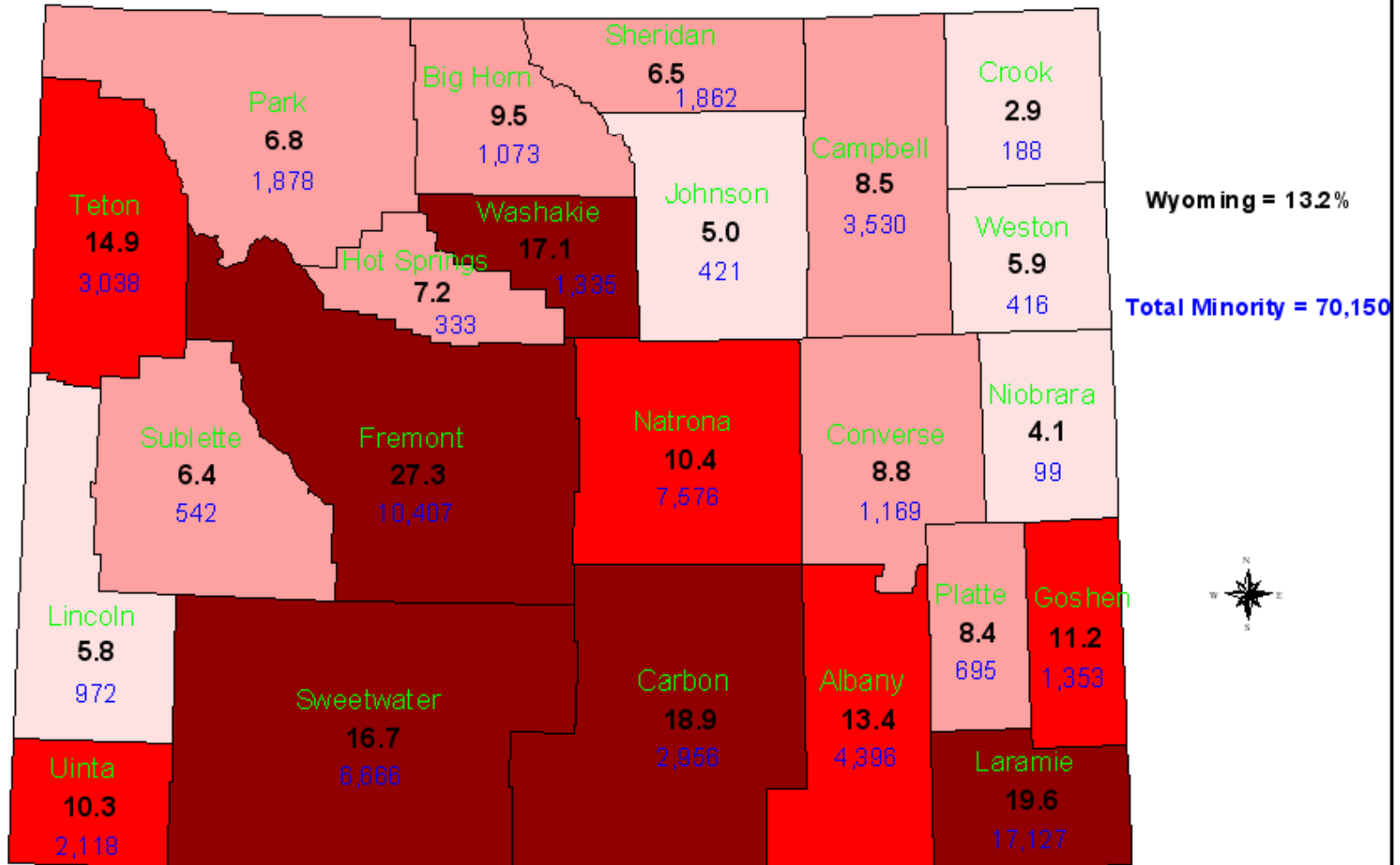
Albany 11.9

Uinta 43.5

Laramie 26.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Percent of Minority Population (Total less Non-Hispanic White Alone): 2008

(with number of minority in each county)

Sheridan
6.5
1,862

Park
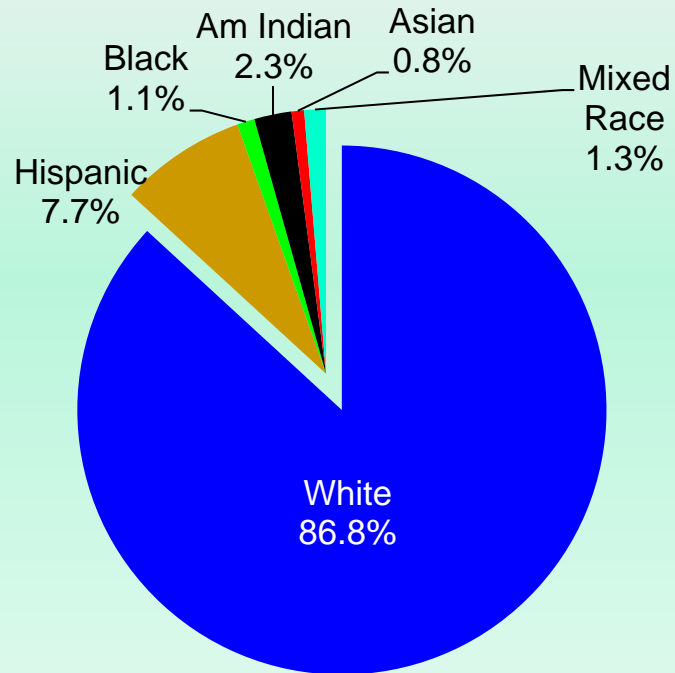6.8
1,878

Big Horn
9.5
1,073

Crook
2.9
188

Campbell
8.5
3,530

Johnson
5.0
421

Weston
5.9
416

Teton
14.9
3,038

Washakie
17.1
1,335

Hot Springs
7.2
333

Wyoming = 13.2%

Total Minority = 70,150

Sublette
6.4
542

Fremont
27.3
10,407

Natrona
10.4
7,576

Converse
8.8
1,169

Niobrara
4.1
99

Lincoln
5.8
972

Sweetwater
16.7
6,666

Carbon
18.9
2,858

Albany
13.4
4,396

Platte
8.4
695

Goshen
11.2
1,353

Uinta
10.3
2,118

Laramie
19.6
17,127

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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Minority Population, Proportion, and Changes

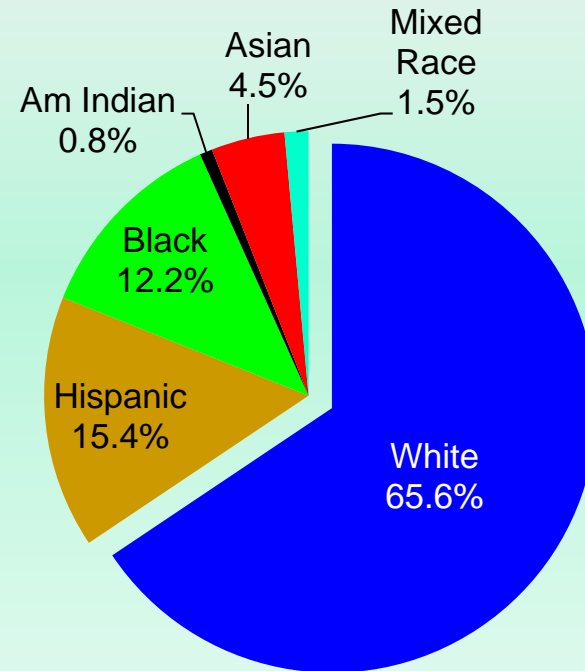|	Wyoming:	% of Total:	U. S. (000):	% of Total:
1980	37,622	(8.0%)	46,289	(20.4%)
1990	40,877	(9.0%)	60,582	(24.4%)
2000	54,983	(11.1%)	86,869	(30.9%)
2008	70,150	(13.2%)	104,568	(34.4%)
Population Change	Total:	Minority:	Total:	Minority:
% Ch 80-90	-3.4%	8.7%	9.8%	30.9%
% Ch 90-00	8.9%	34.5%	13.2%	43.4%
% Ch 00-08	7.9%	27.6%	8.0%	20.4%

Race and Hispanic Origin in 2008

Wyoming

Black 1.1%
Am Indian 2.3%
Asian 0.8%
Mixed Race 1.3%
Hispanic 7.7%
White 86.8%

United States

Am Indian 0.8%
Asian 4.5%
Mixed Race 1.5%
Black 12.2%
Hispanic 15.4%
White 65.6%

Rank by % of White:

Wyoming - 9th highest

Hawaii	24.9%
District of Col.	33.1%
New Mexico	41.7%
California	42.3%
Texas	47.4%

Maine	95.3%
Vermont	95.2%
West Virginia	93.5%
New Hampshire	93.1%
Iowa	90.3%

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Population Aging

Speed and pattern of aging are determined by 3 principal factors:

- Most important is the Secular decline in fertility rates
  - sustained increase in the ratio of old to young (<5 vs. 65 & +).
- Mortality rates declined substantially in many countries over the past century (rising life expectancy: Japan=82, US=78)
  - public health, medical tech, standards of living.
- Baby boom in developed countries
  - pronounced rise in post-WWII fertility rates.

Percent of Population 65 and over in 2008:

Japan = 21%; Germany = 19%; Western Europe = 17%. WORLD = 6%.

U.S. = 12.8% in 2008, 19.3% in 2030 (migration).

Wyoming = 12.3% in 2008, 20.8% in 2030.

General Fertility Rate for the United States: 1940 to 2008

(live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years)
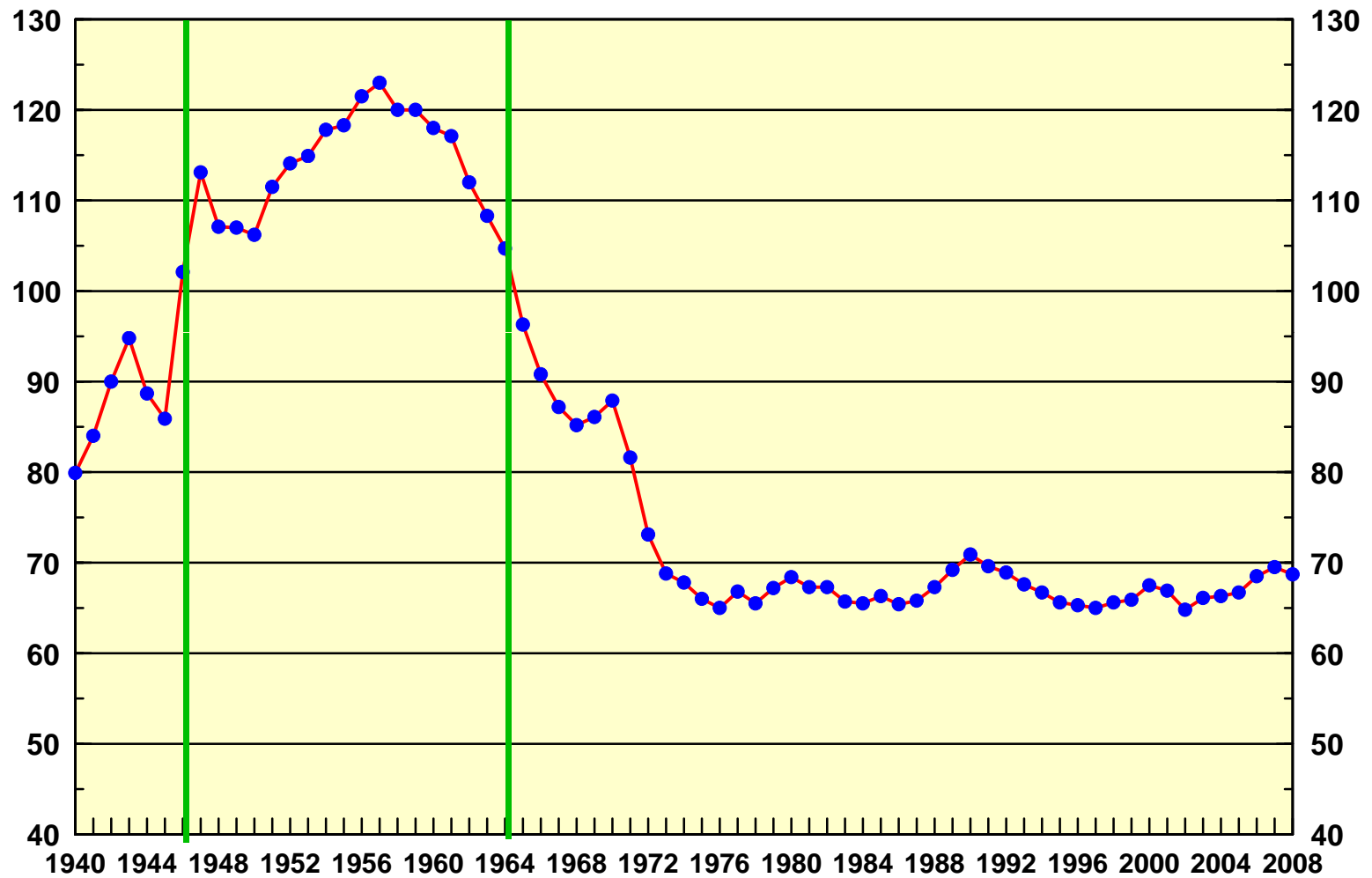
Source: National Center for Health Statistics   *Prepared by Wyoming Economic Analysis Division*
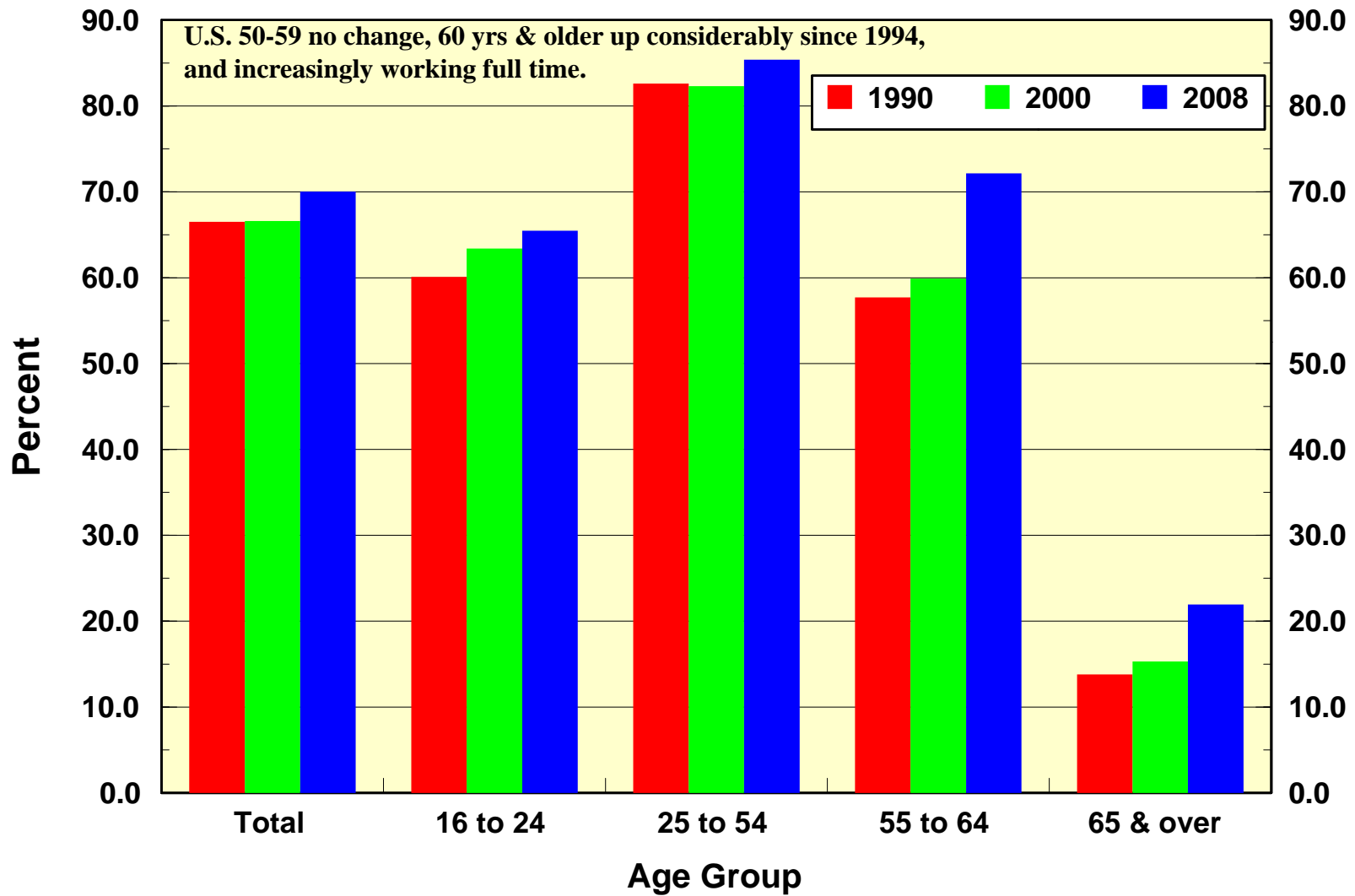
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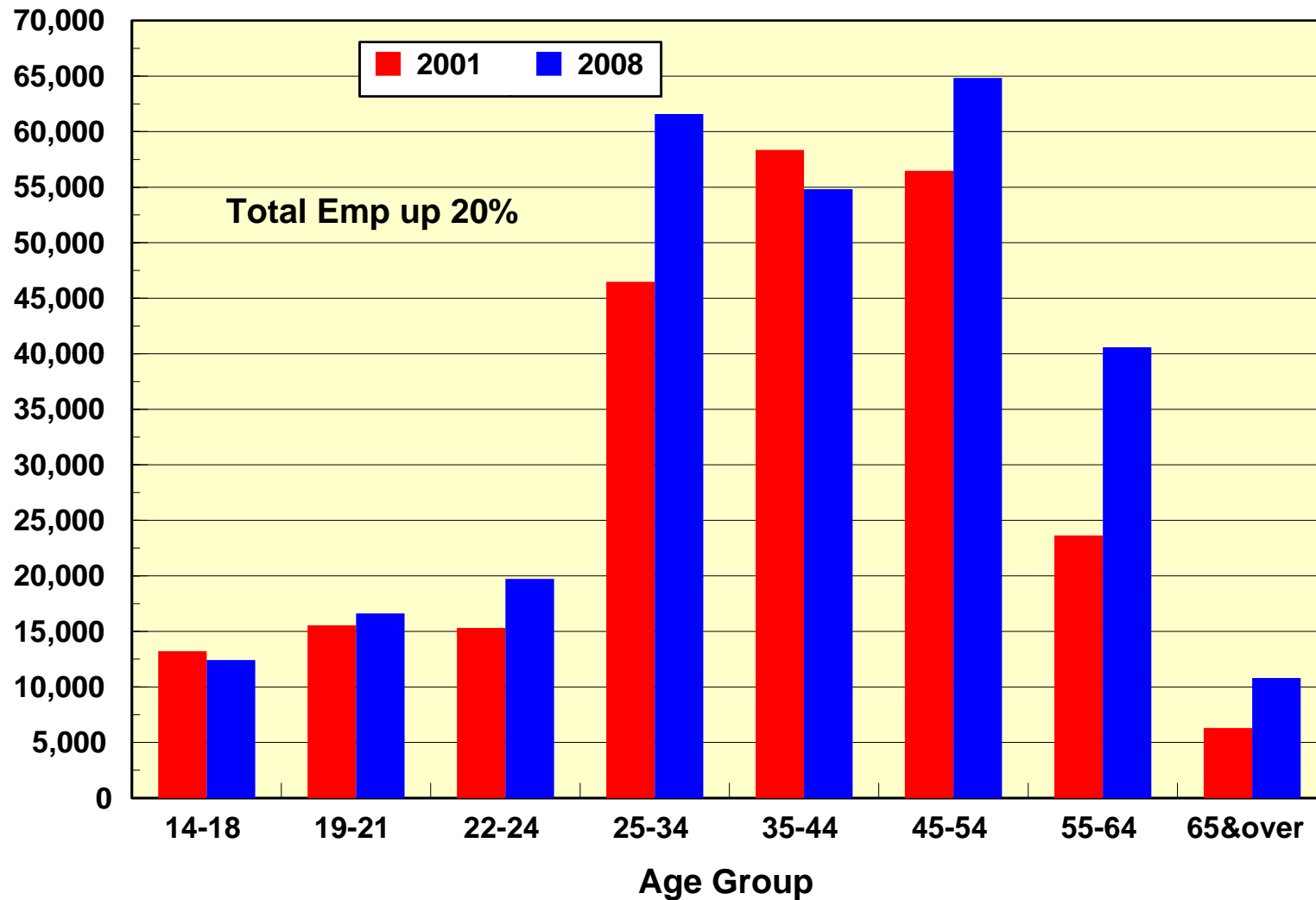Percent of Population by Age Group for U.S. and Wyoming: 2008

Baby boomers include people born between 1946 and 1964 (44 to 62 yrs in 2008). High proportion of early boomers in Wyoming
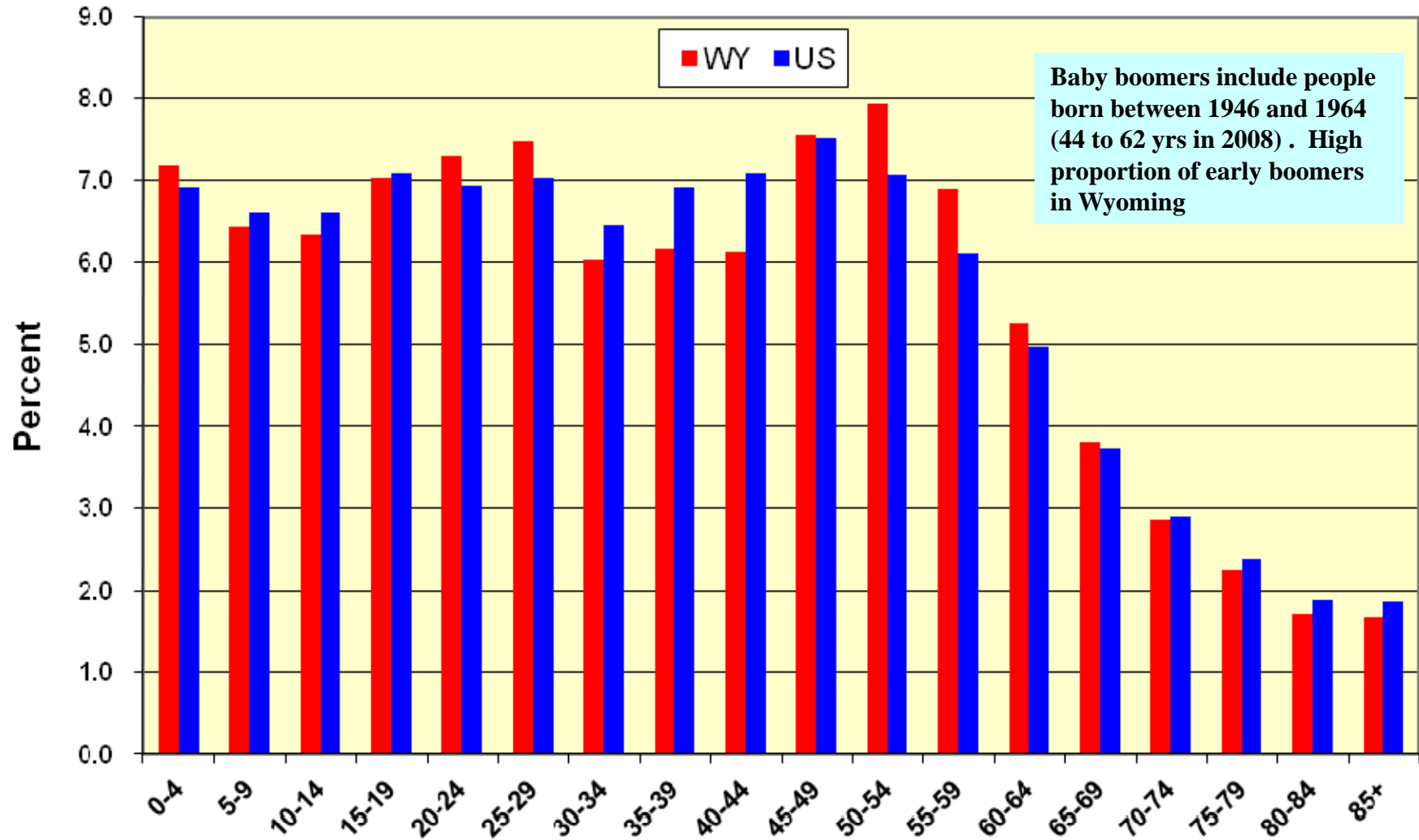
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Prepared by Wyoming Economic Analysis Division

% of Wyoming Population 16 Years and Over in Civilian Labor Force

U.S. 50-59 no change, 60 yrs & older up considerably since 1994, and increasingly working full time.

Legend: 1990, 2000, 2008

Y-axis: Percent

X-axis: Age Group — Total, 16 to 24, 25 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 & over

Source: ACS, U.S. Census Bureau

Number of Workers by Age for Wyoming

Source: QWI, U.S. Census Bureau

Median Age by County: 2008

Wyoming = 36.8   U.S. = 36.8
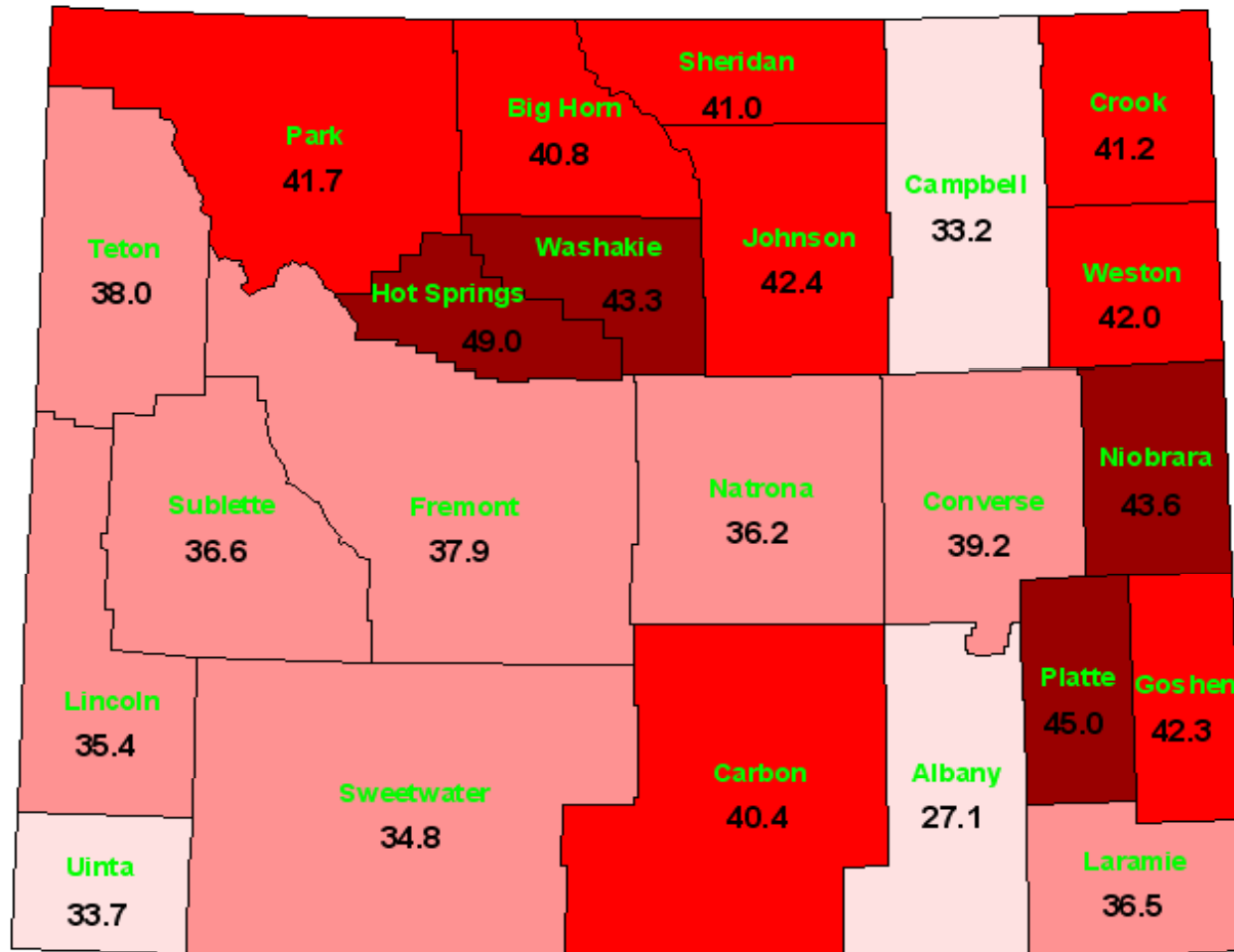
Source: U.S. Census Bureau   Prepared by Wyoming Economic Analysis Division

Wyoming Population by Age
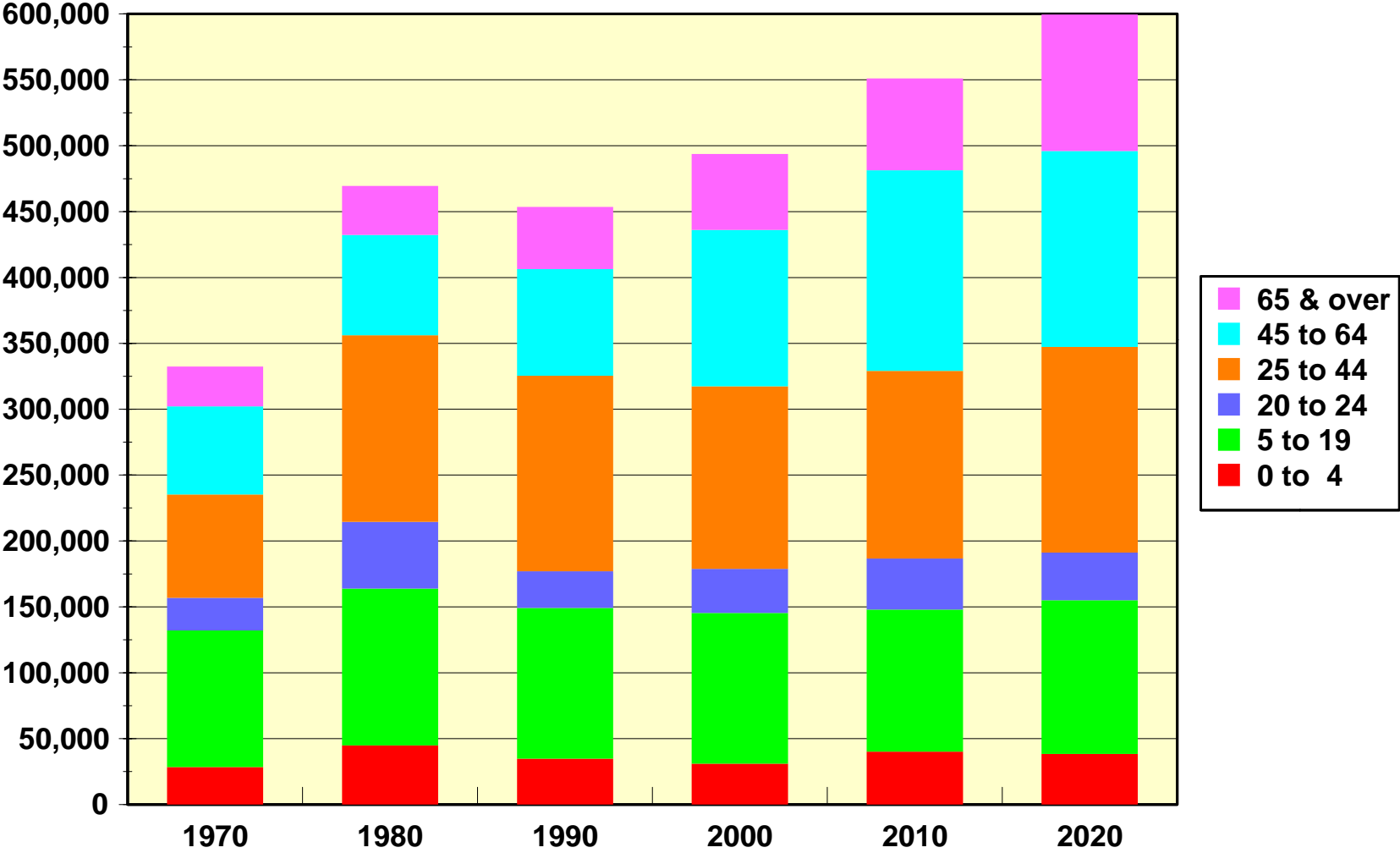
Population Pyramids of Wyoming
Percent of Total Population
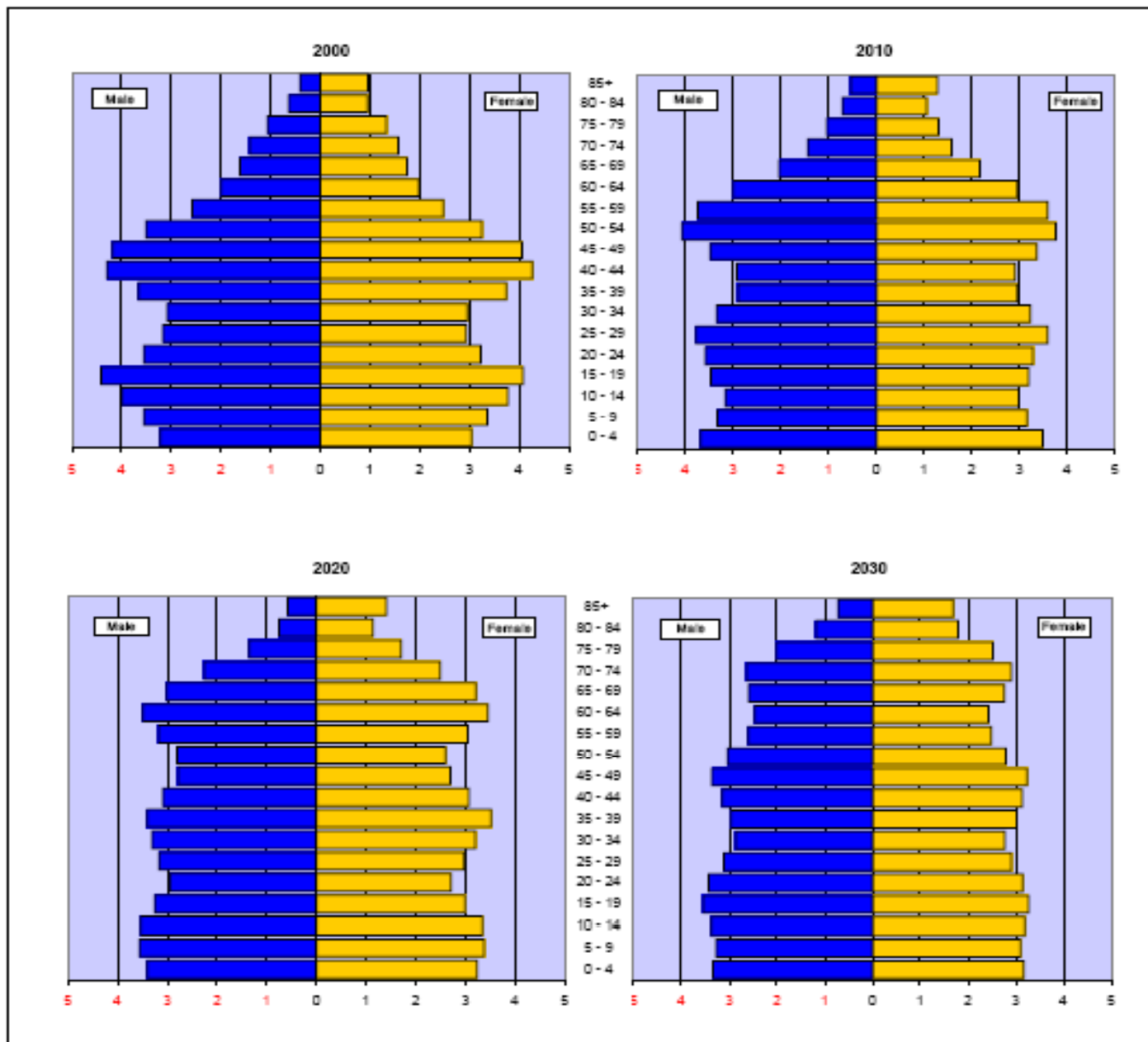
Why Population Aging Matters?

- The oldest old (80 & over) increases fastest (centenarians).
  -disability, pension & retirement income, health care costs.

- Increasing burden of chronic non-communicable diseases.
  -e.g. heart disease, cancer, diabetes vs. infectious and parasitic.

- Aging and population decline, e.g. Russia, Japan, Ukraine.
  -economic growth, international migration policy.

- Changing family structure, living arrangement (care change).

- Shifting pattern of work and retirement.
  -workforce vs. pensioner; 1950-80s, since early 90s, M vs. F

- Chronic deficit on Social Security & Medicare programs; State Medicaid, sustainability.

- Emerging economic challenge
  Financial expenditure, labor supply, total savings, productivity growth.
  Socioeconomic consequences (transportation, housing). Are they predictable?

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Questions?

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