NEW MEXICO DEMOGRAPHICS:

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

FOR-UNM

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Albuquerque, NM

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Geospatial and Population Studies
University of New Mexico
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

• The Historical Demography of New Mexico

• Current Population Dynamics: The recession and its effects on New Mexico population trends

• 2012 GPS Population Projections: Will current economic trends impact them?
THE HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY OF NEW MEXICO
UNIQUE FACTS ABOUT THE NEW MEXICO POPULATION

• 22 Tribes and Pueblos
• As many as 154 or more Community Land Grants (GAO, 2001)
• Colonias/Border State
• Historically undercounted in the Census—which costs us Federal Funds every year.
New Mexico Median Age: 1900-2010

- 1900: 21.2
- 1910: 21.7
- 1920: 21.8
- 1930: 21.7
- 1940: 23.0
- 1950: 24.0
- 1960: 22.8
- 1970: 23.9
- 1980: 27.3
- 1990: 31.2
- 2000: 34.6
- 2010: 36.7
Dependency Ratios: 1900-2010

- Under 18
- Over 65
NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL POPULATION SUMMARY

• New Mexico, except for a bump in the 1960s, has showed steady long-term growth.

• That growth has slowed since 1980 overall.

• New Mexico has aged, especially since 1960, resulting in:
  • Increased retirement-age dependency
  • Decreased juvenile dependency
  • Flattening age-structure
  • Overall flattening growth since 1980 (more deaths)
Jobs, Migration, and Population Dynamics in New Mexico
2001-2013


Jobs loss did not equal immediate population loss.
But a lack of jobs growth surely seems to!
POPULATION DYNAMICS AND MIGRATION

Births

Natural Increase

Deaths

In-Migration

Net-Migration

Out-Migration

Population: Time 0

Population: Time 1
POPULATION DYNAMICS AND MIGRATION

Population: Time 0

- Births
- Natural Increase
- Deaths

In-Migration

Net-Migration

Out-Migration

Population: Time 1
OUT-MIGRATION BEHAVIOR: A DECISION-BASED PERSPECTIVE
Decisions and behavior make these trends.

But data to directly evaluate what behaviors are producing these trends does not exist—so we should exercise some caution.
SO WHAT CAN WE KNOW ABOUT THE DECISION-MAKING AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE LEAVING NEW MEXICO?
NEW MEXICO OUT-MIGRATION: 2007-2009 (ACS)
## Estimate of the Professional Characteristics of Out-Migrants from New Mexico (2011-2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Proportion of Out-of State Migrants</th>
<th>Estimated Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural, forestry, fishing, and hunting</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>7.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wholesale and retail trade</td>
<td>17.41</td>
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<td>Transportation and utilities</td>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Information</td>
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<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>5.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>18.56</td>
<td>920</td>
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<td>Educational and health services</td>
<td>18.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>13.96</td>
<td>691</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other services</td>
<td>2.73</td>
<td>135</td>
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<td>Public administration</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>157</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>Proportion of Out-of State Migrants</th>
<th>Estimated Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without income</td>
<td>21.06</td>
<td>1043</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under $5,000 or loss</td>
<td>9.84</td>
<td>488</td>
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<tr>
<td>$5,000 to $9,999</td>
<td>9.22</td>
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<td>$10,000 to $14,999</td>
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<td>382</td>
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<tr>
<td>$15,000 to $19,999</td>
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</tr>
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<td>$20,000 to $24,999</td>
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<td>$25,000 to $29,999</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>252</td>
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<tr>
<td>$30,000 to $34,999</td>
<td>5.02</td>
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<td>$35,000 to $39,999</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>211</td>
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<td>$40,000 to $44,999</td>
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<td>$45,000 to $49,999</td>
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<td>$50,000 to $59,999</td>
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<td>$60,000 to $74,999</td>
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<td>$75,000 to $99,999</td>
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<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000 and over</td>
<td>6.95</td>
<td>344</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Western Region

- Without income
- Under $5,000 or loss
- $5,000 to $9,999
- $10,000 to $14,999
- $15,000 to $19,999
- $20,000 to $24,999
- $25,000 to $29,999
- $30,000 to $34,999
- $35,000 to $39,999
- $40,000 to $44,999
- $45,000 to $49,999
- $50,000 to $59,999
- $60,000 to $74,999
- $75,000 to $99,999
- $100,000 and over
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Proportion of Out-of State Migrants</th>
<th>Estimated Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management, business, and financial</td>
<td>20.55</td>
<td>1810</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional</td>
<td>26.34</td>
<td>2320</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>17.51</td>
<td>1543</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office and administrative support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farming, fishing, and forestry</td>
<td>0.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction and extraction</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation, maintenance, and repair</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>127</td>
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<tr>
<td>Production</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and material moving</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Proportion of Out-of-State Migrants</th>
<th>Estimated Count for New Mexico</th>
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<tr>
<td>Without income</td>
<td>15.16</td>
<td>1336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Under $5,000 or loss</td>
<td>10.60</td>
<td>934</td>
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<tr>
<td>$5,000 to $9,999</td>
<td>9.35</td>
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<td>$10,000 to $14,999</td>
<td>6.36</td>
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<td>$15,000 to $19,999</td>
<td>7.54</td>
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<td>$25,000 to $29,999</td>
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<td>$30,000 to $34,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $59,999</td>
<td>4.48</td>
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<td>$60,000 to $74,999</td>
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<td>$75,000 to $99,999</td>
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<td>270</td>
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<tr>
<td>$100,000 and over</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>561</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY OF RECENT MIGRATION DYNAMICS

• New Mexico is experiencing strong domestic out-migration, which is dampening growth.

• Note: Births are approximately constant and deaths increase proportionally with an older population since 1970.

• Most of this is domestic out-migration to other Western States.

• Is this movement economically related? Perhaps:
  • The Current Population Survey suggests that movers within the Western Region tend to be of:
    • Lower Income for 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 (especially those without income)
THE FUTURE DEMOGRAPHY OF NEW MEXICO

FIGURE 12
Historical Supply and Use and Projected Future Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand

1 Water use and demand include Mexico’s allotment and losses such as those due to reservoir evaporation, native vegetation, and operational inefficiencies.
SO WHAT DOES THE RECENT RECESSION-RELATED MIGRATION MEAN FOR THE LONG-TERM FUTURE OF NEW MEXICO?
New Mexico Projected Population: 2010-2040

The probable effect of the recession on long-term demographic futures.

Source: 2012 30 Year Population Projections by Geospatial and Population Studies, University of New Mexico. Available at http://bber.unm.edu
Projected Five-Year Growth Rates for New Mexico: 2015-2040

Source: 2012 30 Year Population Projections by Geospatial and Population Studies, University of New Mexico. Available at http://bber.unm.edu
The effect of the last strong out-migration trend in New Mexico (1960s)

Source: 2012 30 Year Population Projections by Geospatial and Population Studies, University of New Mexico. Available at http://bber.unm.edu
New Mexico Population Dynamics 1960-1970

Source: Various Reports, Population Division, US Census Bureau.
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

- Will the current recession dampen New Mexico Population Growth in the Long-Term?
  - In the long run—this dampened growth is unlikely to alter current projection scenarios: Demography is Destiny.
  - Long-term growth is slowing because an aging population means more persons die each year (births have been amazingly constant since the 1960s).
- How long will this short to medium-term trend continue?
  - **Unknown—but a safe bet is that throughout the decade growth will slow.**
- What are the potential game-changers with respect to these trends?
  - Up-tick in retirement in-migration.
  - New jobs in Health, Professional, or Mining Sectors (more in-migration)
  - Real Reductions in Unemployment (less out-migration)
DEMOGRAPHY AS DESTINY

- Demography will be destiny in New Mexico: long-term trends are likely to hold.
- Recent domestic out-migration is most likely to do exploration of economic opportunity elsewhere—especially among the unemployed and underemployed.
- We can alter this trend through policy and planning by:
  - Working to minimize the economic opportunity costs associated with leaving.
- We should also focus on attracting new in-migrants by playing to our strengths:
  - Low cost of living.
  - Clean air!
  - Relative pay (and substitution effects—maybe it isn’t all about $$)
  - Lifestyle (Sunshine, outdoor activities, green chili)
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