and How They Will Change (Almost) Everything

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## Themes

- The rise of Megapolitan America
- Sweeping Demographic Changes

Emerging Preferences for Something Different

- Disinvestment in the Future
- Implications


## Reshaping

 Metropolitan AmericaDevelopment Trends and Opportunities to 2030


Arthur C. Nelson

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## Megapolitan Area

Constituting multiple metropolitan areas and their immediate hinterlands as a single economic unit connected through culture, politics, climate, terrain anchored by at least one metropolitan area of more than 2 million people economically networked to at least 2 metropolitan areas of more than 250,000 people within 180 miles and together comprising at least 4 million people by 2040.

## Megapolitan Region

Constituting multiple megapolitan areas as an extended single network connected through culture, politics, climate, terrain.

## Megapolitan America/48 States




## Megapolitan Region Population 2010-2040

|  |  |  |  | Change |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Megapolitan Cluster | 2010 | 2040 | Percenf <br> Change <br> 2010-2040 | $2010-2040$ |

## Megapolitan Ethnicity Change 2010-2040

|  | White Non- <br> Hispanic <br> Population <br> Change <br> Changen | New Majority <br> Population <br> Change | New <br> Majority <br> Share of <br> Growth, |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Megapolitan Cluster | $2010-2040$ | $2010-2040$ | $2010-2040$ | $2010-2040$ |

## Agricultural Land Lost, 1997-2007



## New Housing Market Realities

Sub-prime mortgages are history.
$20 \%$ down-payments are the new normal.
Meaning
Smaller homes $\rightarrow$ maybe more people per home

- Smaller lots
- More attached units
- More renters $\rightarrow$ including doubled-up renters


## Population Change 2010-2040



| United |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| States | Arizona | Tucson | Phoenix |
| 309,350 | 6,414 | 982 | 4,211 |
| 406,417 | 10,227 | 1,512 | 6,928 |
| 97,067 | 3,813 | 530 | 2,717 |
| $31 \%$ | $59 \%$ | $54 \%$ | $65 \%$ |

## Population 65+ Change 2010-2040

|  | United <br> States | Arizona | Tucson | Phoenix |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Metric | 40,331 | 885 | 152 | 517 |
| Populaton 2010 | 81,250 | 2,038 | 353 | 1,253 |
| Population 2040 | 40,919 | 1,153 | 202 | 736 |
| Population Change, 2010-2040 | $101 \%$ | $130 \%$ | $133 \%$ | $142 \%$ |
| Percent Population Change | $42 \%$ | $30 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $27 \%$ |

## Population Race/Ethnicity Change 2010-2040

|  | United <br> States | Arizona | Tucson | Phoenix |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Metric |  |  |  |  |
| Baseline | 97,067 | 3,813 | 530 | 2,717 |
| Population Change, 2010-2040 |  |  |  |  |
| White Non-Hispanic | 201,912 | 3,810 | 559 | 2,541 |
| Population 2010 | 210,932 | 4,701 | 670 | 3,180 |
| Population 2040 | 9,020 | 891 | 111 | 639 |
| Population Change, 2010-2040 | $9 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $21 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| Percent Population Change, 2010-2040 |  |  |  |  |
| New Majority | 107,438 | 2,604 | 423 | 1,670 |
| Population 2010 | 195,485 | 5,526 | 842 | 3,748 |
| Population 2040 | 88,047 | 2,922 | 419 | 2,078 |
| Population Change, 2010-2040 | $91 \%$ | $77 \%$ | $79 \%$ | $76 \%$ |
| Percent Population Change, 2010-2040 |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Adapted by Arthur C. Nelson from Woods \& Poole |  |  |  |  |

## Net Change in Households by Type, 2010-2040

## Metric

Baseline, 2010
Households with Children
2+ Person HHs Without Children
Single-Person Households
Household Growth by Type, 2010-2040
Households 2040
Household Growth
HHs with Children
HHs with Children Growth
HHs with Children Share of Growth
2+ Person HHs Without Children
HHs Without Children Growth
HHs W/out Children Share of Growth
Single-Person HHs
Single-Person HHs Growth
Single-Person HHs Share of Growth

Nation
116,945
34,814

Arizona Tucson
Phoenix
2,389 $389 \quad 1,544$

709102 487
1,057 173 664
$623 \quad 114 \quad 393$

| 152,171 | 3,790 | 599 | 2,535 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 35,226 | 1,401 | 209 | 991 |
| 41,568 | 1,046 | 140 | 752 |
| 6,754 | 337 | 38 | 265 |
| $19 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| 63,701 | 1,632 | 260 | 1,065 |
| 12,834 | 575 | 87 | 401 |
| $36 \%$ | $41 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $40 \%$ |
| 46,902 | 1,112 | 199 | 718 |
| 15,638 | 489 | 85 | 325 |
| $44 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $41 \%$ | $33 \%$ |

## Net Change in Households by Age, 2010-2040

|  | United <br> States | Arizona | Tucson | Phoenix |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Metric | 24,951 | 1,017 | 127 | 696 |
| Change in Household Growth by Age, 1990-2010 |  |  |  |  |

## The US Mass Market for Sprawl is Over



Distribution of Units Bunt, United States,1989-2009

Type
New Units
Detached
0.5-10 ac

Volume 24.5
20.7
8.7

Total Share

85\%
35\%

Detached Share

Source: American Housing Survey

## Home Ownership Rates US 1965-2012



Source: Adapted from Census

## Median Real Household Incomes By Age Bracket

— 15 to 24 Years -25 to 34 Years -35 to 44 Years -45 to 54 Years -55 to 64 Years -65 Years and Over



## FRED - Real Median Household Income in the United States



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce: Census Bureau
Shaded areas indicate US recessions - 2014 research.stlouisfed.org

## Conservative Ownership Change, 2010-2040

|  | United <br> States | Arizona | Tucson | Phoenix |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Metric |  |  |  |  |
| Baseline, 2010 | 76,133 | 1,577 | 249 | 1,010 |
| Owners | 40,812 | 812 | 140 | 534 |
| Renters | $65.1 \%$ | $66.0 \%$ | $64.1 \%$ | $65.4 \%$ |
| Ownership Rate | $34.9 \%$ | $34.0 \%$ | $35.9 \%$ | $34.6 \%$ |
| Renter Rate |  |  |  |  |
| Tenure Analysis 2010-2040 | 94,013 | 2,391 | 369 | 1,565 |
| Homeowners | 58,158 | 1,399 | 230 | 970 |
| Renters | $61.8 \%$ | $63.1 \%$ | $61.6 \%$ | $61.8 \%$ |
| Ownership Rate | $38.2 \%$ | $36.9 \%$ | $38.4 \%$ | $38.2 \%$ |
| Renter Rate | 17,880 | 814 | 119 | 555 |
| Change in Homeowners | 17,346 | 587 | 90 | 436 |
| Change in Renters | $51 \%$ | $58 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $56 \%$ |
| Owner Share of Change | $49 \%$ | $42 \%$ | $43 \%$ | $44 \%$ |
| Renter Share of Change |  |  |  |  |
| Source Arthur C. Nelson |  |  |  |  |

## US Preference Demand vs. Supply

| House Type | Nelson | RCLCo** | NAR | AHS |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Attached* | $38 \%$ | $33 \%$ | $38 \%$ | $28 \%$ |
| Small Lot | $37 \%$ | $35 \%$ | $37 \%$ | $29 \%$ |
| Conv. Lot | $25 \%$ | $32 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $43 \%$ |

*Assumes walkable communities, nearby stores/restaurants; potential for some to walk to work
**Gen-Y only, no trade off options
Source: Nelson (2006), RCLCo (2008), NAR (2011), American Housing Survey (2013)

## Housing Type Preference by Age



Attached
Small Lot
Conventional

Source: National Association of Realtors (2011)

## Education, Income and Unemployment

## 2013 Earnings \& Unemployment Rates by Educational Attainment



Source: http://www.55by25.org/ffbtf-content/uploads/2014/03/us_census_data-3.jpg

States Have Cut Higher Education Funding Deeplyin Recent Years
Percent change in state spending per student, inflation adjusted, FY08 - FY13


Source: CBPP calculations using data from IIlinois State University's annual Grapevine Report. Illinois data is provided by the Fiscal Policy Center at Voices for Illinois Children. Because enrollment data is only available through the 2012 school year, the enrollment data for 2013 used in these calculations is estimated based on enrollment tiends from past years.

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities |cbpporg

Percent change in average tuition at public, four-year colleges, inflation adjusted, FY08-FY13


Source: College Board

## Class of 2014

Average debt per borrower in each year's graduating class.


Source: Mark Kantrowitz analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data | WSJ.com

# Graduation Rates of High-Scoring Students from Low-Income Families 



High-scoring college students are more likely to graduate if they're from well-off families - and the gap is even greater for lower-scoring students.

Source: http://www.nytimes.com/2014/05/18/magazine/who-gets-to-graduate.html?action=click\&pgtype=Homepage\&module=c-column-middle-span-region\&region=c-column-middle-span-region\&WT.nav=c-column-middle-span-region\&_r=0

## Higher Education is Key to the Nation's Future Economy

Median annual earnings among full-time workers ages 25 to 32, in 2012 dollars


Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2013, 1995, 1986, 1979 and 1965 March Current Population Survey (CPS) IPUMS

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## Who Calls the Voting Shots?



Source: IIS. Consus Bureat Current Pophlation Survey. 2012.

## Aging Boomers will keep Social Security but Vote "No" for Schools

U.S. Poll: Where is it most important for the U.S. government to spend your tax dollars?


## Share of Voters by Age Group

 1974-2022

Source: Public Perspective, May/June 2003

OECD countries are rapidly catching up to the U.S. in college degree attainment

Percentage degree attainment in OECD countries and the U.S. by age group, 2010


## Scenario?

- Unwilling to vastly increase spending to expand the supply of collegeeducated workers
- Increasing demand for collegeeducated workers can be offset by cherry-picking world supply H-1B capped at 65k $\rightarrow$ Microsoft's dilemma
Increase H-1B up to ~500k
Immigration: $1.0 \mathrm{M} / \mathrm{yr} \rightarrow 2.5 \mathrm{M} / \mathrm{yr}$


