

Welcome to the “New Normal”: The Challenge of Change

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Springfield-Sangamon County Regional Planning Commission

IRWA Illinois Chapter Fall Meeting

November 3, 2016

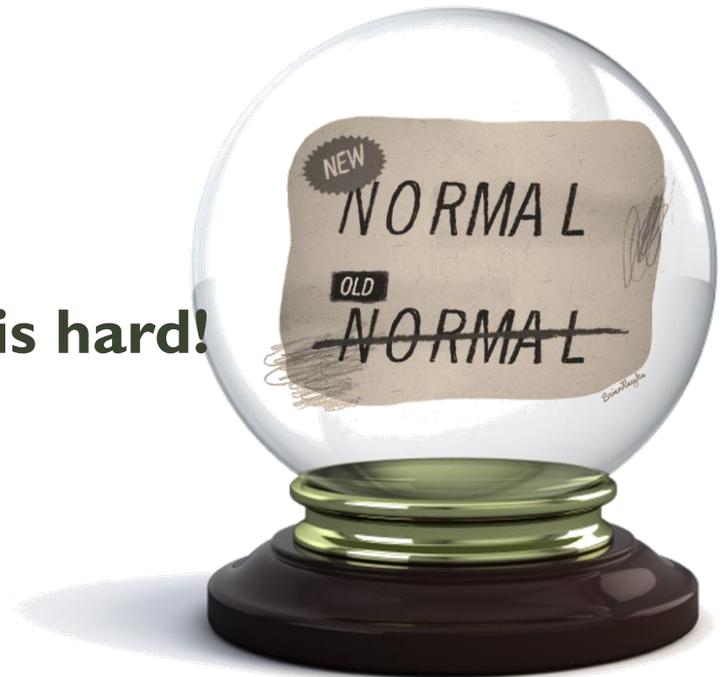


What we think important

- **Forces are at work making our world different from what we've been used to:**
 - Demographic, social, technological, economic, political
- **These new ways will become commonplace and become the “new normal”, changing our world**

Demographics are destiny...

... but predicting the future is hard!



A bit about us



Organizationally:

- Not the only one.
- Not County Dept.: **Multi-jurisdictional**
- Objective/Non-Partisan

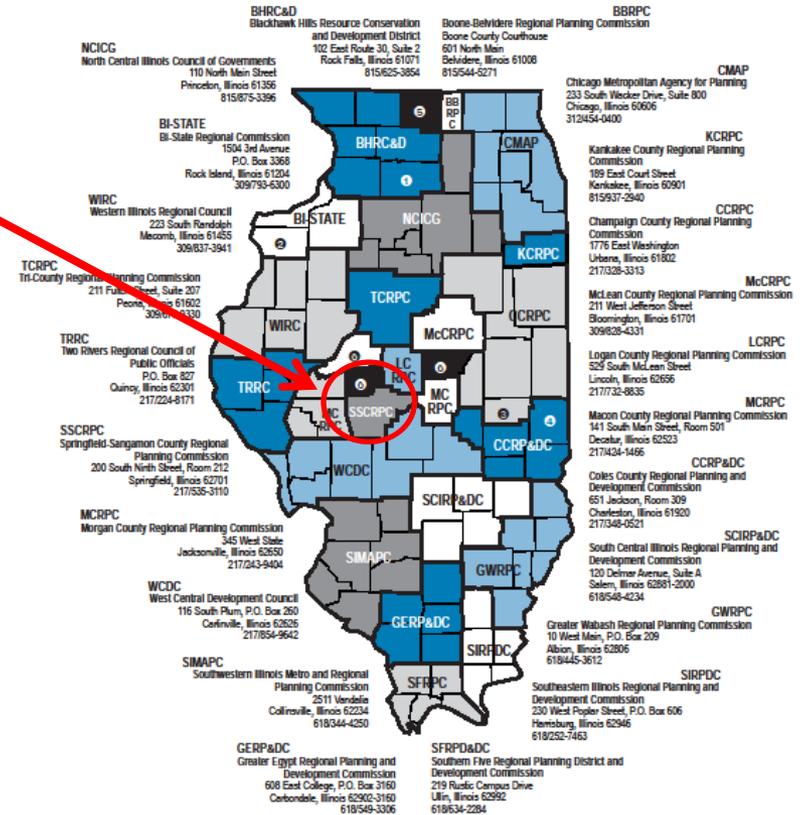
Practices:

- Strategic & Comprehensive Planning
- Land Use & Environmental Planning
- Land Development Planning
- Transportation Planning
- Economic Analysis & Planning

Purposes:

- ADVISE
- PLAN
- EVALUATE
- LEAD

Illinois Regional Planning Agencies



Ⓞ North Central Illinois Council of Governments (NCICG) provides contractual services to Lee County within BHRC&D.
 Ⓞ Majority of services to Menard County provided by Bi-State Regional Commission. Solid waste planning and secondary services provided by WIRC.
 Ⓞ Coles County Regional Planning and Development Commission (CCRPC&DC) provides secondary contractual services to Douglas County within CCRPC.
 Ⓞ Champaign County Regional Planning Commission (CCRPC) provides secondary contractual services to Edgar County within CCRPC&DC.
 Ⓞ Winnebago County has a Planning and Economic Development Department.
 Ⓞ Mason County, Menard County and DeWitt County have no designated regional planning commission.

Analytical

A large, light blue circular collage containing various analytical reports and documents. The reports include:

- Information Brief**: A small document with a blue header.
- Planning for Growth**: A report with a bar chart showing growth trends.
- Thinking Beyond Transit**: A report featuring an aerial view of a transit-oriented development project.
- TrendLines**: A report with a red cone graphic.
- The Millennials: What Local Leaders Should Know about America's Newest Generation**: A report with a group photo of young people.
- SANGAMON COUNTY REGIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN**: A report with a map of Sangamon County.
- How Resilient is Our Regional Economy?**: A report with a green header and text.
- Promise & Potential**: A report with a street-level view of a commercial development.
- 2010 Census Analysis**: A report with a blue header and a graphic of people silhouettes.

The logo for 'The Neighborhood Survey' conducted by the UIS Survey Research Office. It features a stylized map of Sangamon County in green and white, with the text 'SSC RPC' in large green letters and 'The Neighborhood Survey' in bold black text. Below it, it says 'Conducted by UIS Survey Research Office'.



The “New Normal”

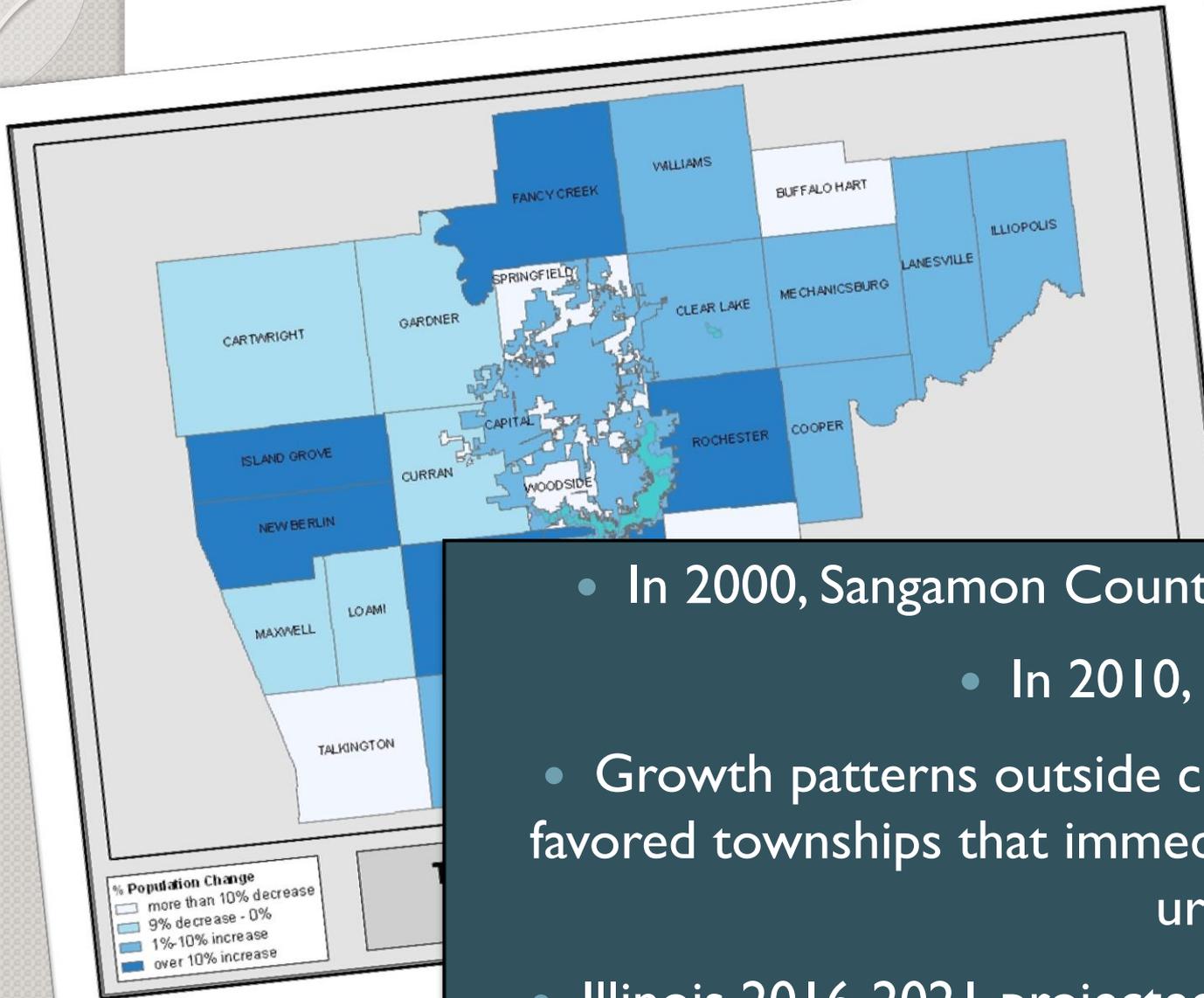
- Six forces are at work that will affect our localities, state and nation...and maybe even your jobs and enterprises
- The world in which you do your work will:
 - Be more **urban** than ever before
 - Be more **southern**, at the national level
 - Be **browner**
 - Be progressively **older**
 - Be **socially** different
 - Be **economically** different



AN EVEN MORE URBAN NORMAL

- **This isn't a new trend**
 - Over 80% of the US population lives in urban areas of over 500,000.
 - In the last decade, 80-90% of population growth occurred in urban areas.
- **And it doesn't just affect metros**
 - Half of rural counties in the U.S. lost population between 2008-2012.
 - In 2012 Bureau of Census claimed that one in three counties were "dying".





- In 2000, Sangamon County grew by 6%
 - In 2010, it grew by 4%
- Growth patterns outside cities generally favored townships that immediately border urbanized areas
- Illinois 2016-2021 projected growth rate: 0.22%

Impact of urbanization

- **Access** to services and amenities proves difficult for non-metro residents; and even urban residents.
- **Economic growth** and population growth are linked.
 - 40% of GNP growth is said to occur because of population growth
 - Wealth and health are linked
- **Public financial resources** may be harder for non-urban areas to access as large metro influence continues to increase.



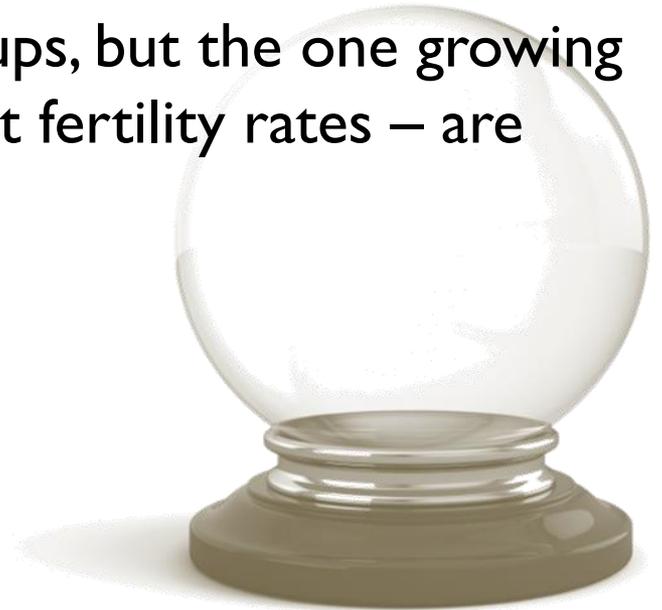
A MORE SOUTHERN NORMAL

- **The south has risen!**
 - Population continues to move away from the traditional American heartland and toward the South
 - Half of population growth in the last decade occurred in southern states
- **Some of this is economically motivated, but also now associated with a third major trend.**



A MORE ETHNIC NORMAL

- **We were never the homogeneous nation some believe us to be**
- **Immigration is different than in the past**
 - It is following different pathways
 - Predominately in rural, southern counties
 - Many new demographic groups, but the one growing fastest – and with the highest fertility rates – are Hispanics



A “BROWNER” NORMAL

- Hispanic population in the U.S. more than doubled between 2000 and 2010
- It accounted for 56% of population growth in metro areas in last census
- 1/3 of population growth in 2010 Census due to net immigration
 - In 30% of U.S. counties, the Hispanic population increased by 100% or more
 - In the last three censuses, major cities would have seen a population decline but for immigration; largely Hispanic



And it is likely to continue

TABLE 4: MEDIAN AGE OF SPRINGFIELD'S MAJOR RACIAL AND ETHNIC POPULATION GROUPS: 2016 Estimate

Group	Median Age	Males	Females
White Alone	44.5	42.2	46.7
Black Alone	28.1	26.8	29.3
Multiple Race	14.3	13.4	15.1
Asian	33.3	32.7	34.1
Hispanic Origin (Any Race)	26.7	27.5	25.7

Potentially creating conflicts

This is not limited to the U.S.

- Differential birthrates among population of European descent.

	1950	2020
Europe and Russia's populations as a percentage of world population	22%	8%
Number of developed nations in ten most populous nations	6	2

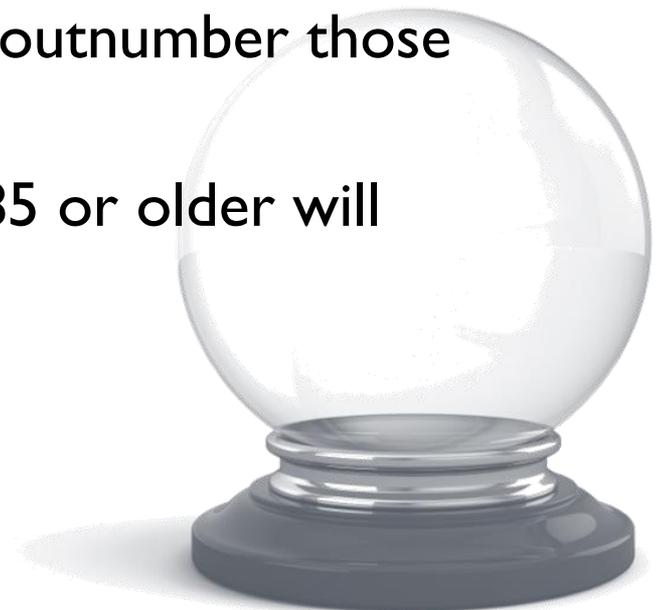
AN OLDER NORMAL

- **Two trends leading to aging population:**
 - Birth Control
 - Baby Boomers
- **“Carrying Capacity” and the “Zero Population Growth” movement**
 - Average family size in 2010: 3.12 persons
 - Springfield’s in 2021: 2.94
 - Family household growth: - 0.09%
- **Average age of our population has increased.**



The Baby Boomers

- **Typically those born from 1946 to 1964.**
- **Within 10 years, Boomers will comprise ¼ of the US population:**
 - 1 in 5 people in America will be over 65 by 2029
- **Life spans are also increasing:**
 - By 2049, people over 65 will outnumber those under age 15
 - Number of Americans aged 85 or older will increase by 113%



Implications of an aging population

- **The elderly will place extreme pressure on public resources.**
 - The Boomer “Housing Legacy”
 - Public policy and local resources
- **The nature of public investment will change:**
 - Less demand for training, education, and work-related infrastructure
 - Service delivery concerns: Over 90% of those over 70 currently continue to live in their own homes
- **Potential conflict with Millennials.**

A NORMAL WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL STRUCTURES

- The definitions of “family” and “household” are changing.
- Households of un-related individuals are increasing in population share:
 - Female-headed households
 - Un-married couples
 - Singles
- “Married couples with children” have declined annually since 1970.



The changing household

- Singleness is on the rise:
 - More children are born outside of wedlock (40% of children born to unmarried women in 2014: CDC)
- Grandparent-headed households:
 - Children living with grandparents increased by 25% between 2001 and 2010

Average Family Size	
1940s	3.8
1980s	3.2
2010	3.1
2020s	?

A more dependent population

- Populations that by their nature may be at risk and require additional public services are increasing.
- Use of dependency ratios provides helpful snapshot for age data comparisons:
 - Springfield 2010: 38.4%/61.6%
 - Springfield 2016: 39.7%/60.3%
 - Springfield 2021: 41.6%/58.4%

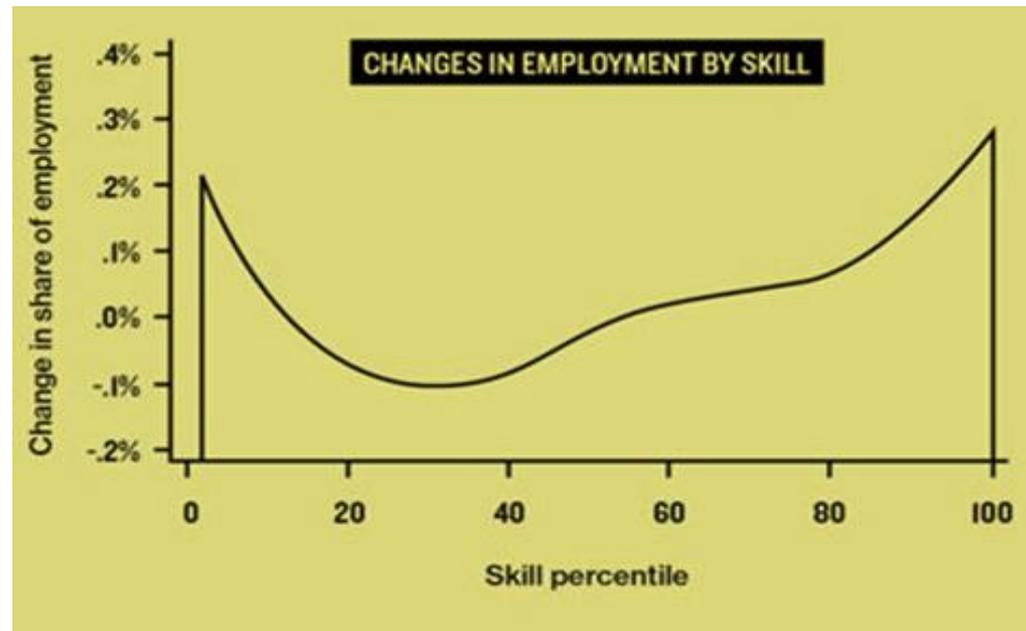


Population dependency effects

- Working age populations are required to support higher proportions of non-working populations:
 - Demands on healthcare, social services, and education
- Workforce is too small to support service needs in many areas:
 - Problems exacerbated by poverty rates, particularly in more urban areas
- Population conflicts.

A NEW ECONOMIC NORMAL

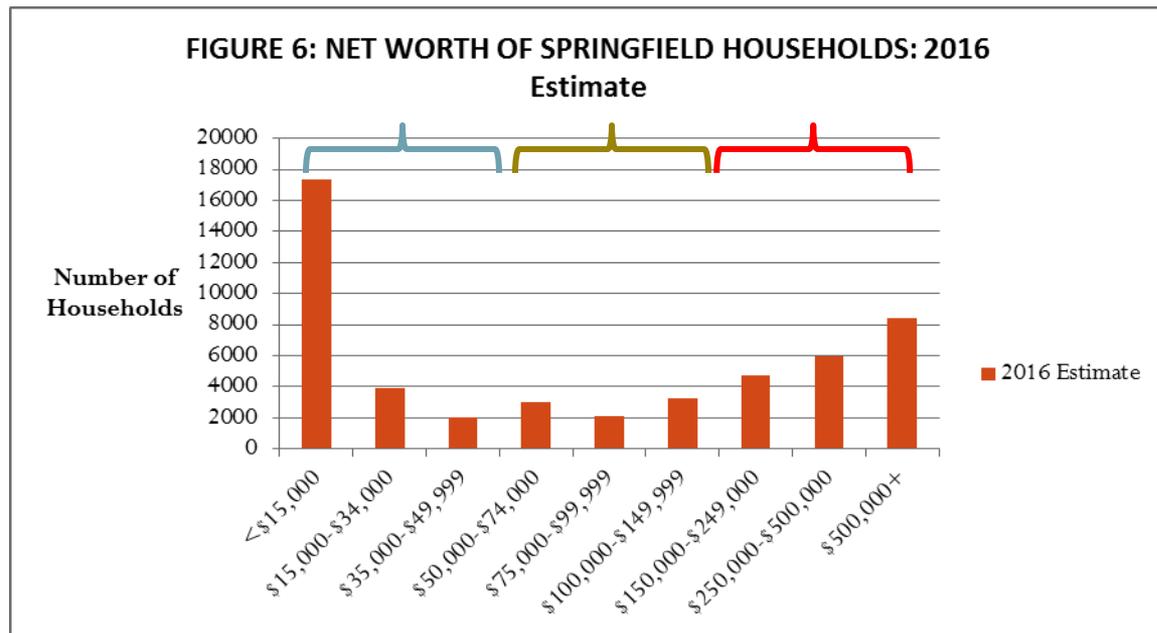
- Where did all the manufacturing go?
 - The 'Old' Normal: What about those '50s and 60s!
 - Changes in the skills required: "deciders" vs. "doers".



- Changes in where people want to live.

An economically bi-modal world

- Deciders vs. Doers affects the middle-class.
 - A mayonnaise sandwich world
 - Different organizational structures
 - Because of this, an economically bi-modal world



DEALING WITH THE “NEW NORMAL”

Suggested Strategy:

- Understand the forces at work.
- Create cooperative solutions.
- Know the difference between “problems” and “difficulties”.
- Make mid-course corrections: be flexible.
- Plan.

The best way to predict the future is to create it.
Abraham Lincoln



UNDERSTANDING THE NEW NORMAL

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE



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