



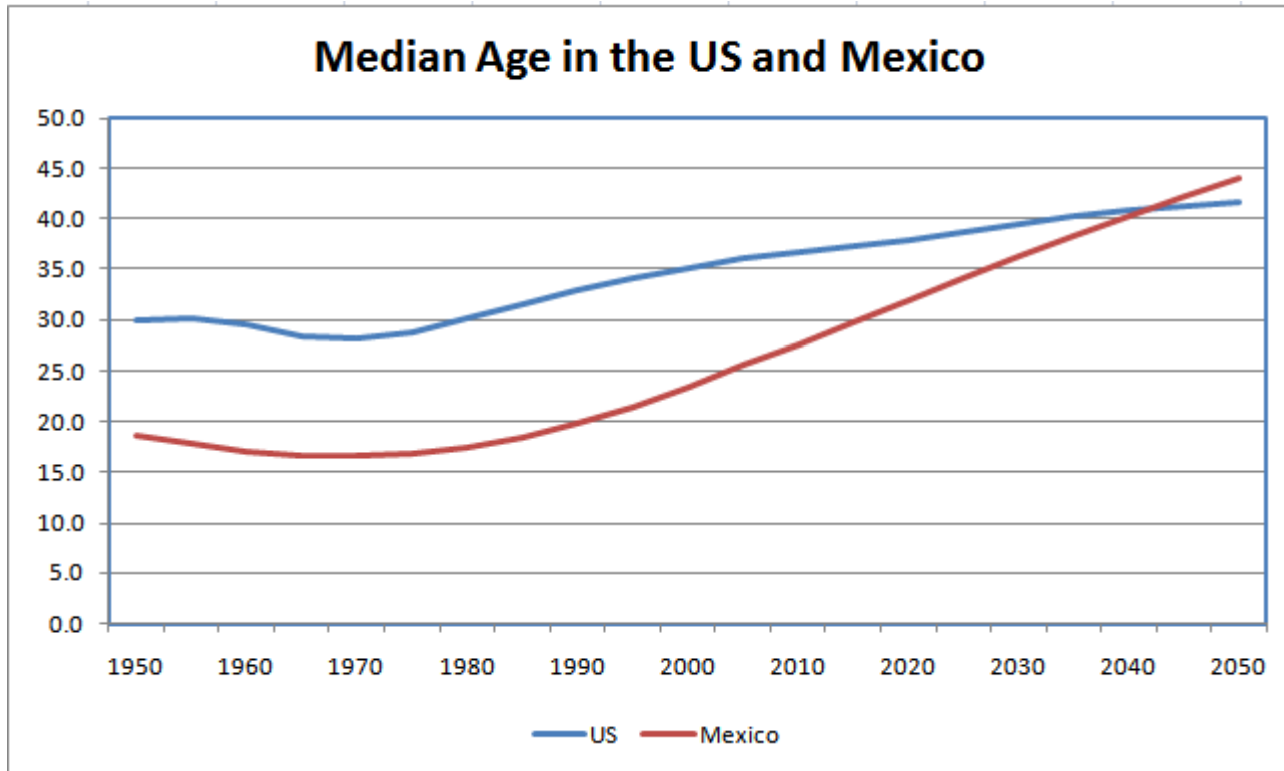
The Aging of the Border Population  
Rio Rico, AZ  
March 2010

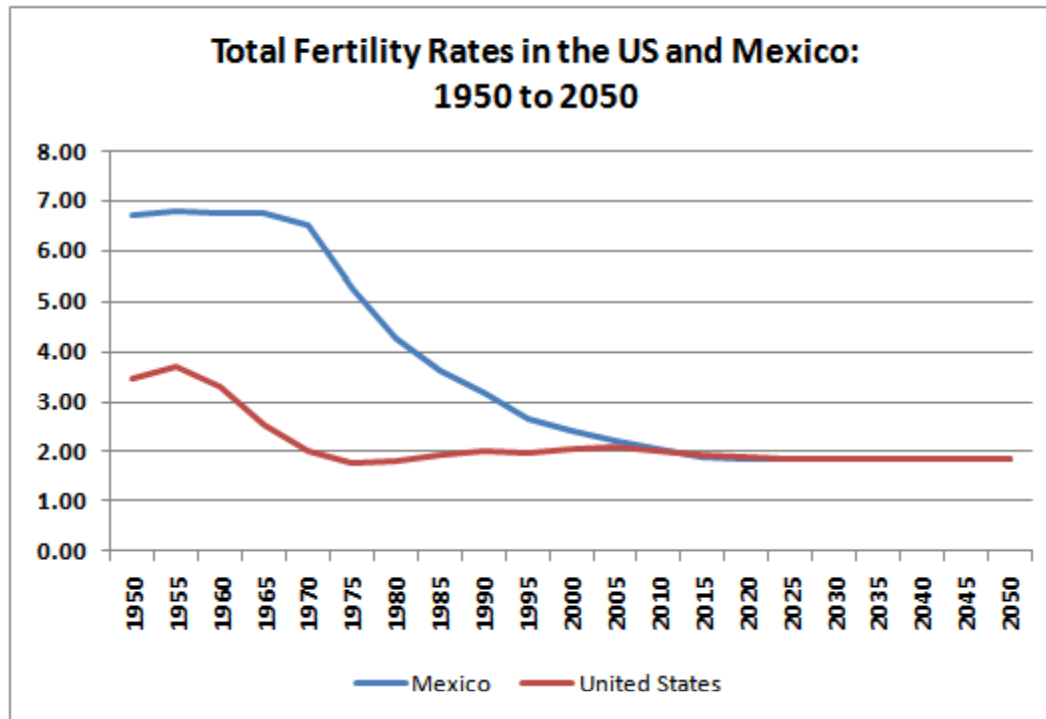
Jim Peach  
Arrowhead Center  
and

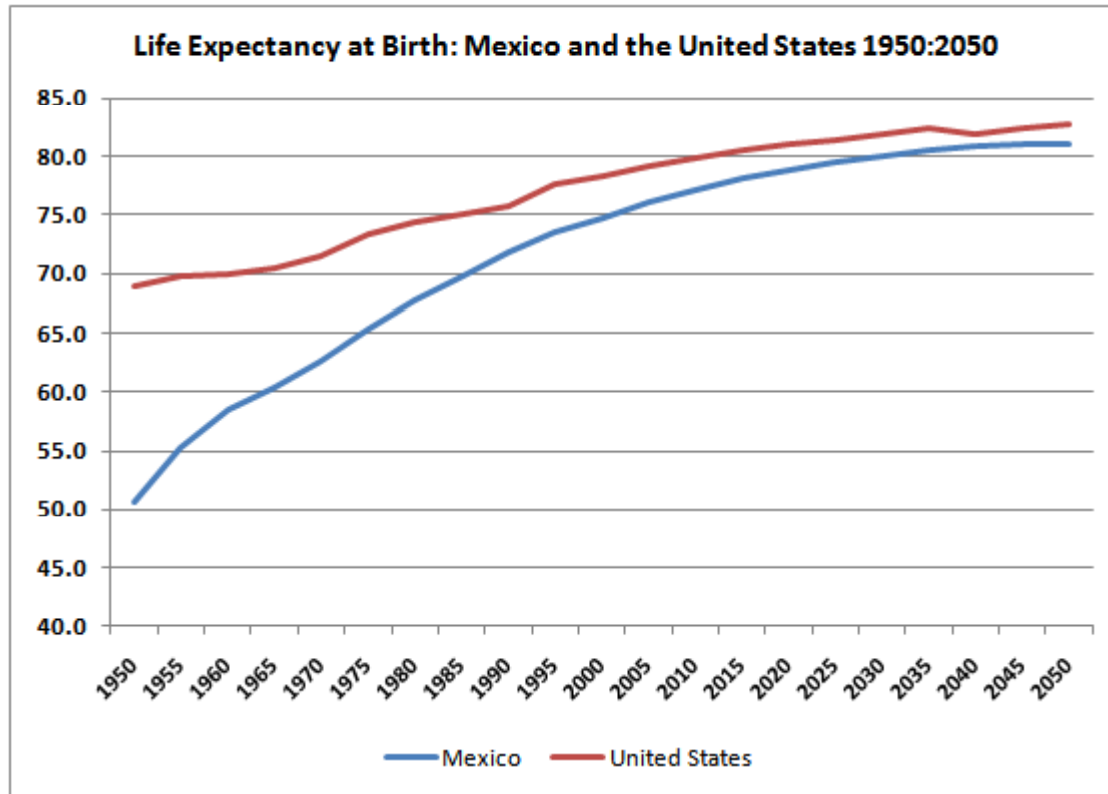
Department of Economics and International Business  
New Mexico State University

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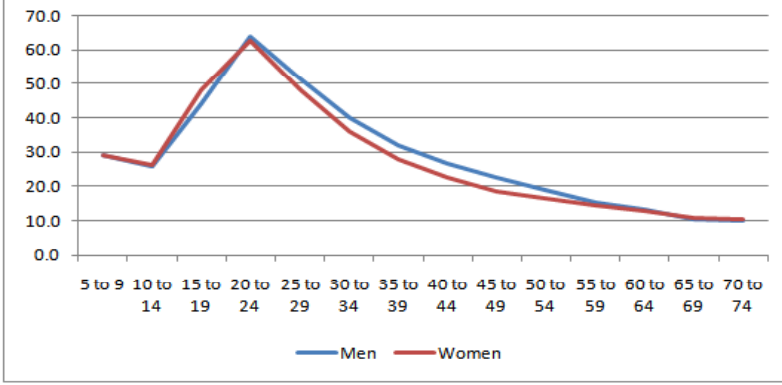




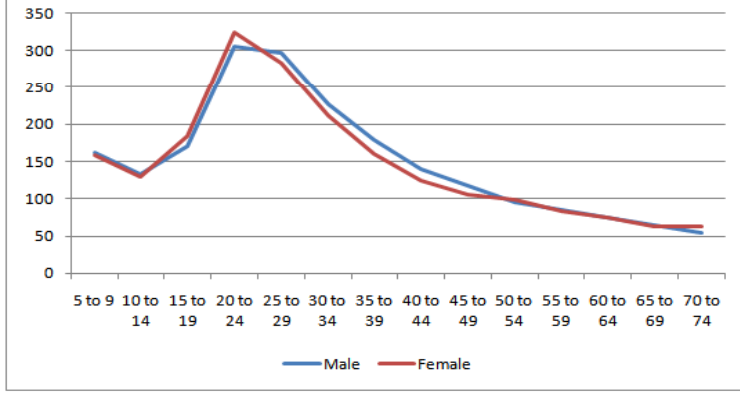


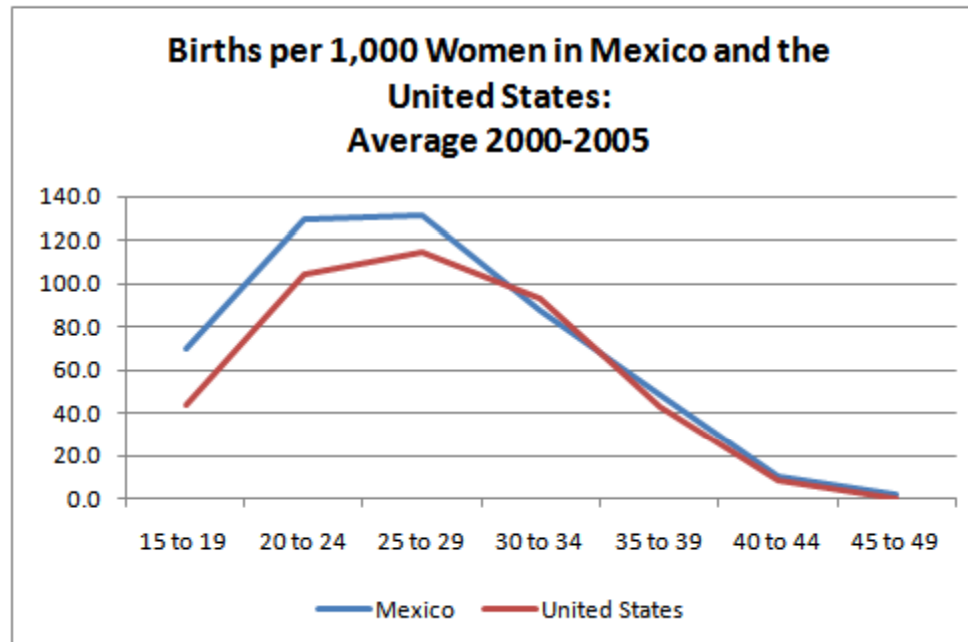


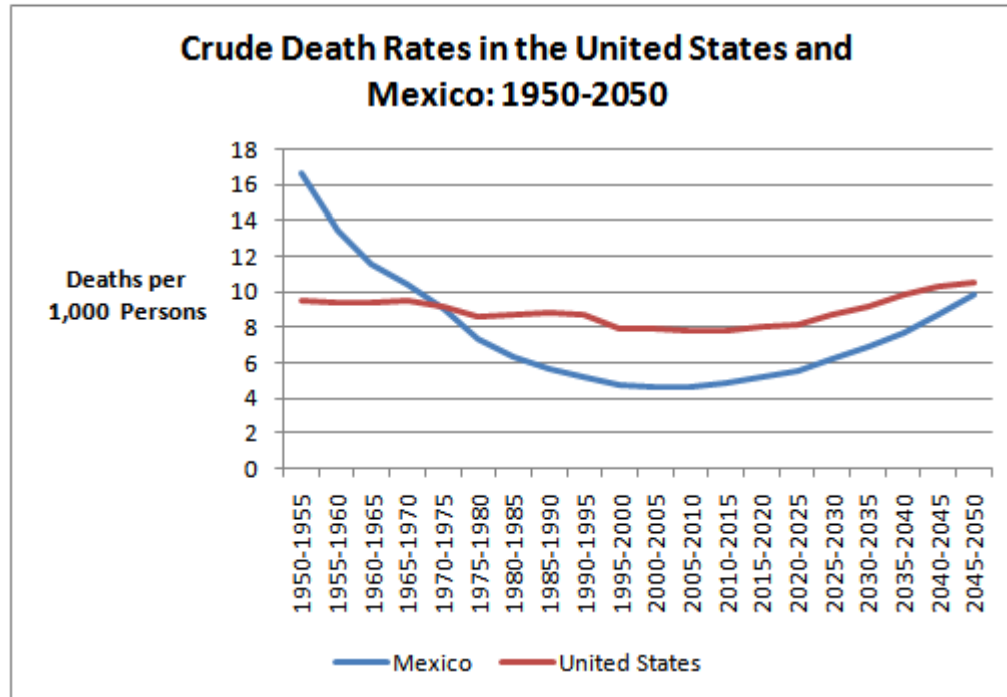
**Migration Rates by Age:  
Mexican Border States 2005  
(Migrants per 1,000 persons)**

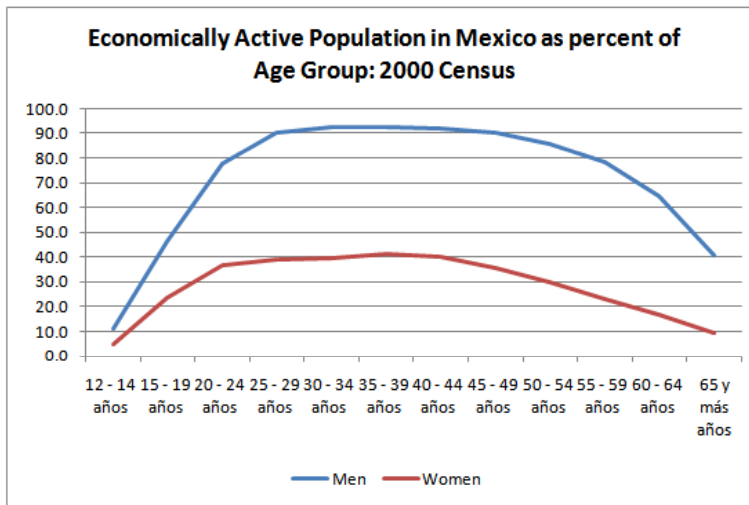
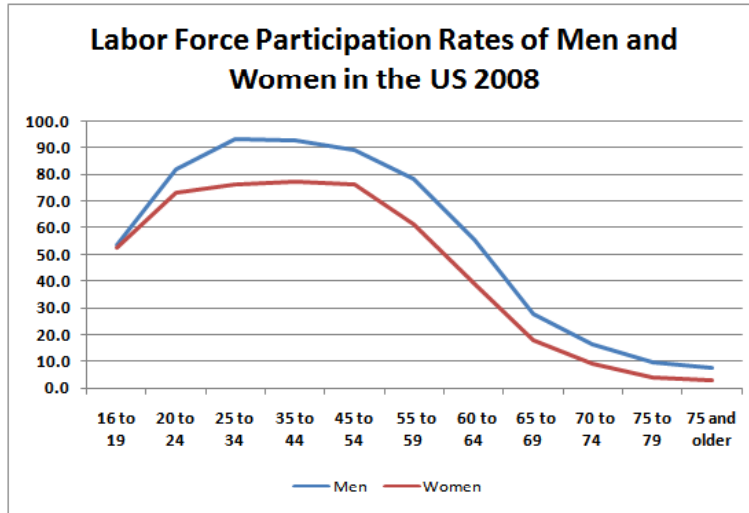


**Migration Rates by Age:  
U.S. Border States: 2008  
(migrants per 1,000 persons)**

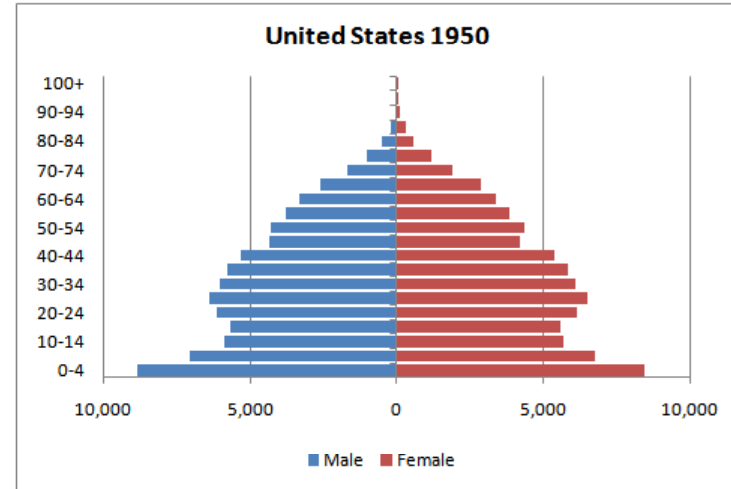
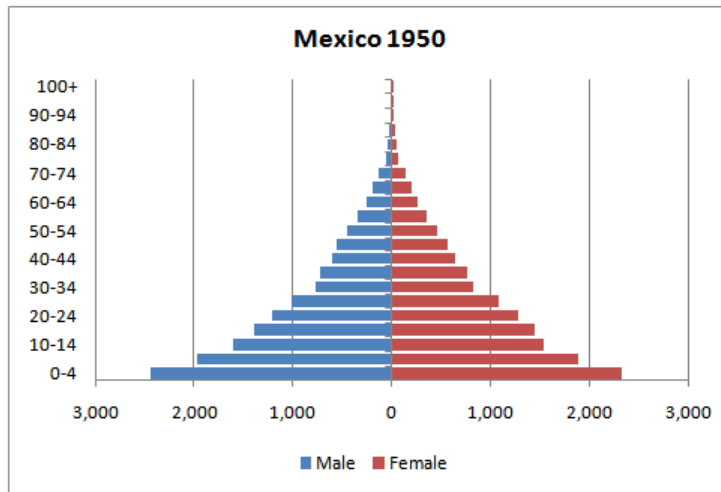




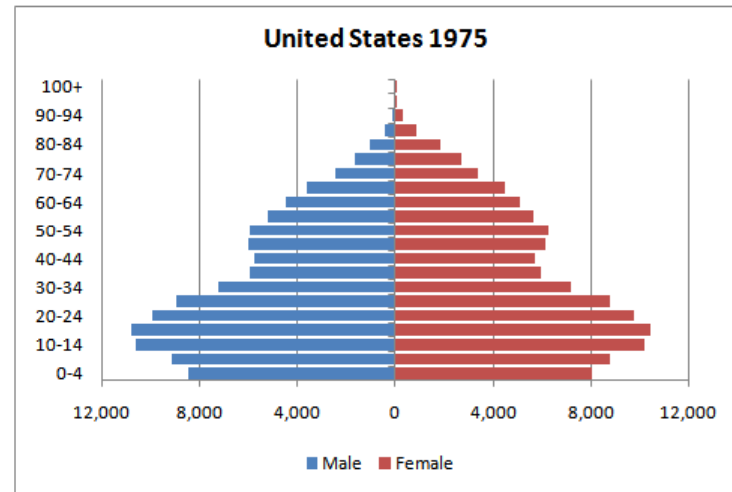
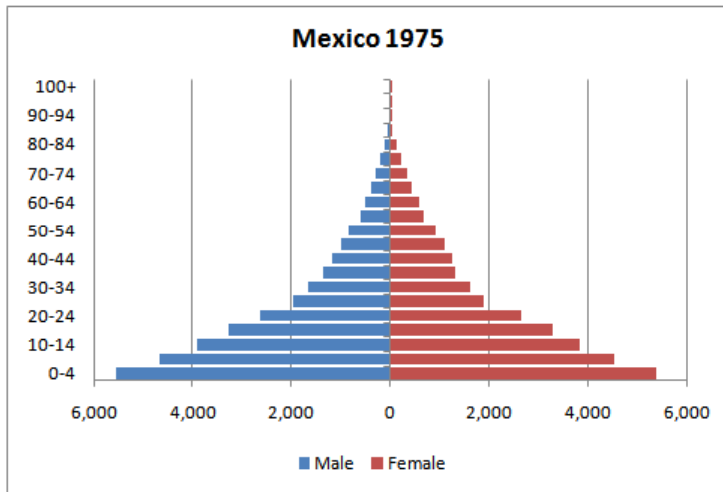




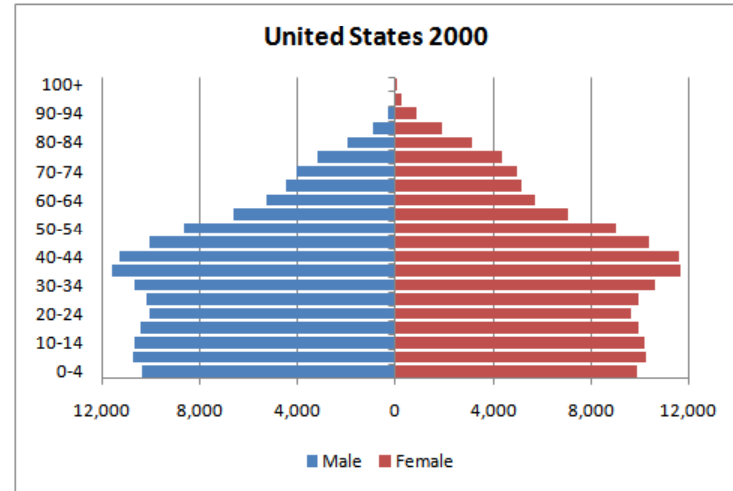
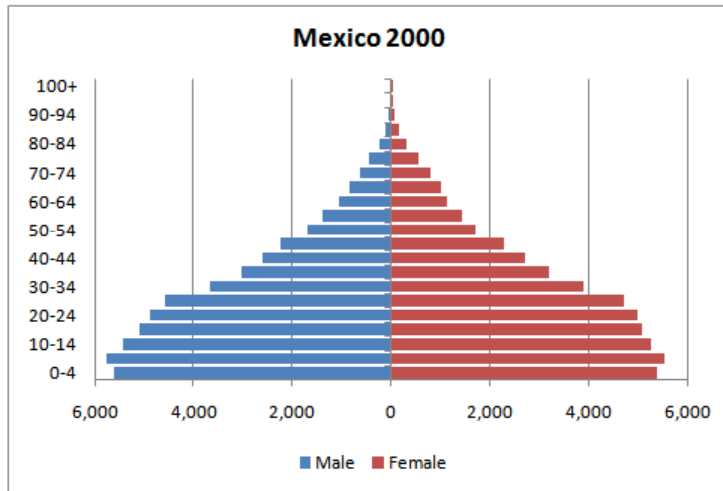
# Pyramids 1950



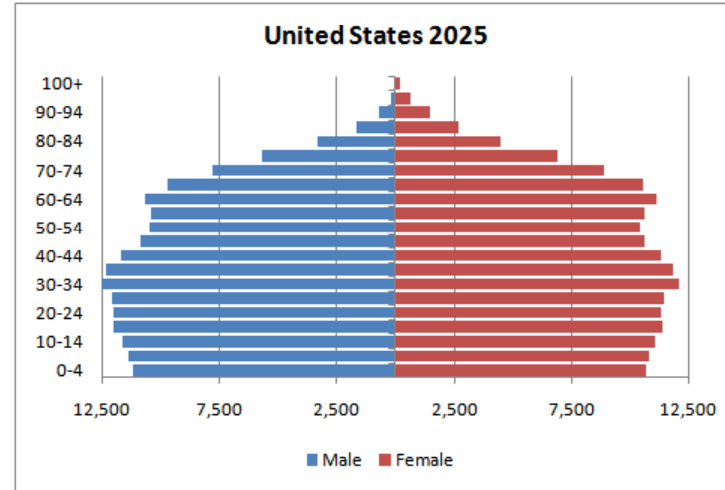
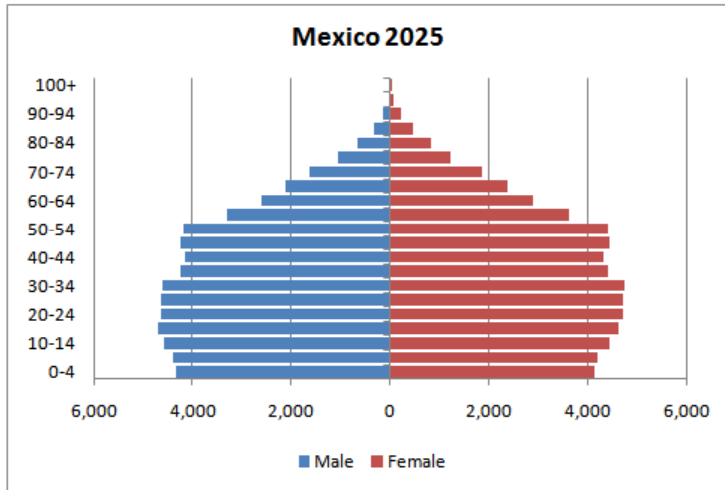
# Pyramids 1975



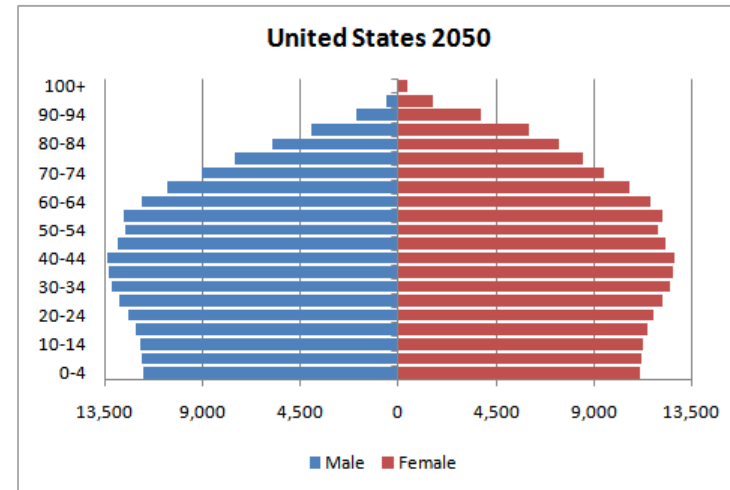
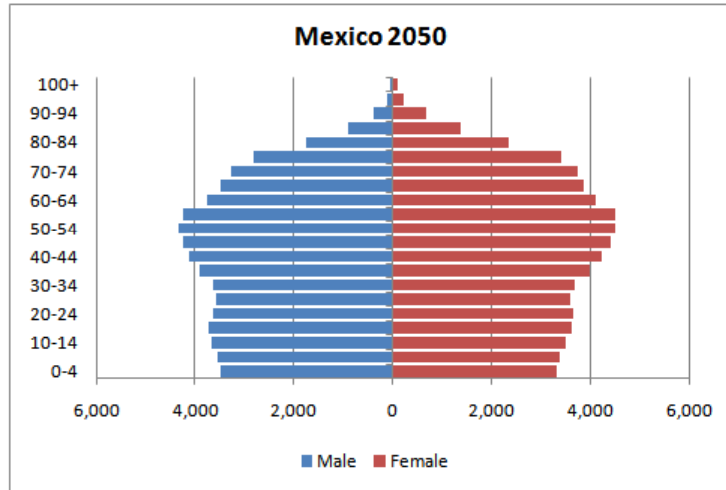
# Pyramids 2000

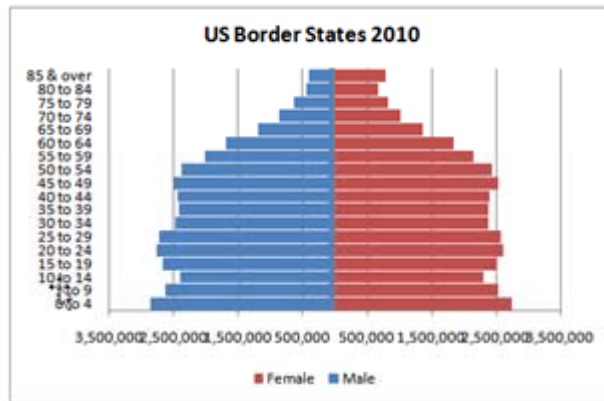
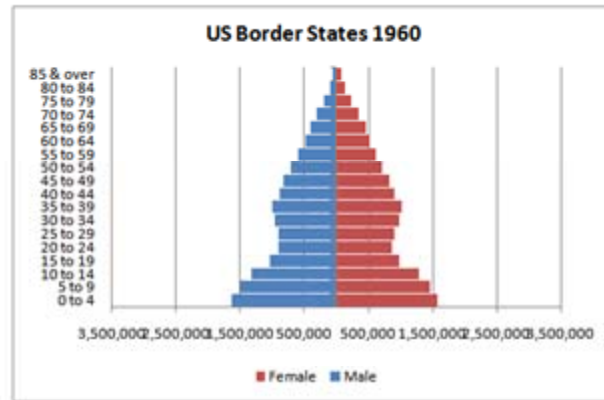


# Pyramids 2025



# Pyramids 2050





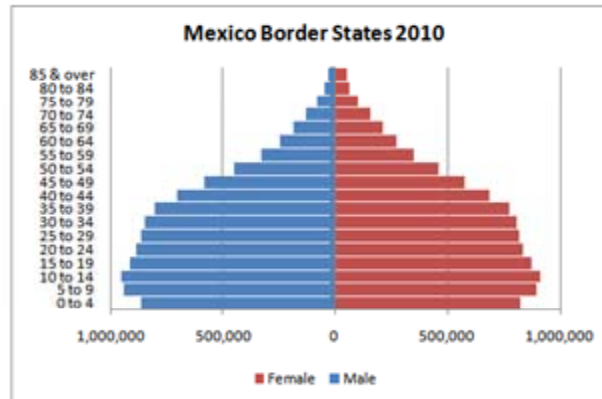
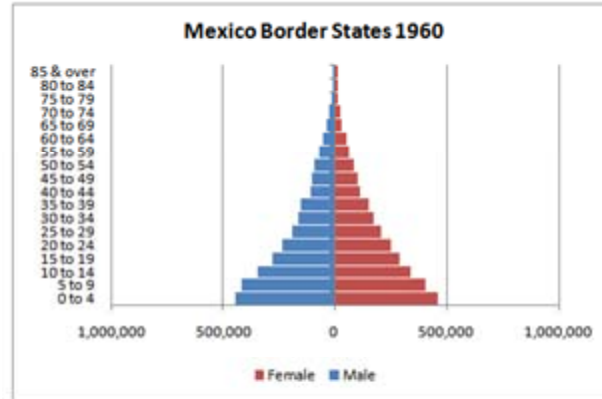




Figure 38

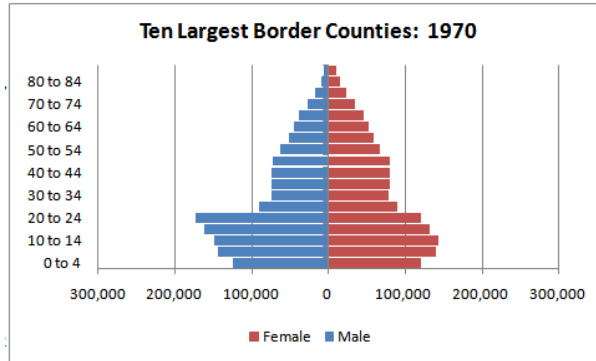


Figure 39

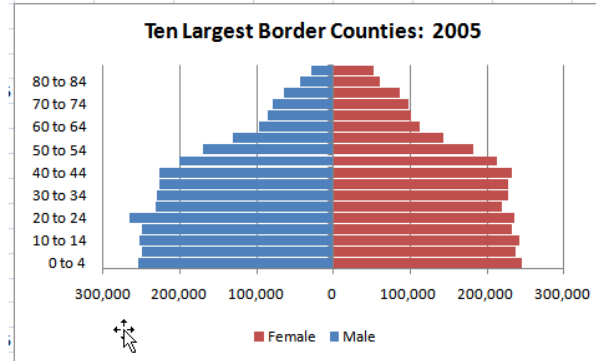


Figure 40

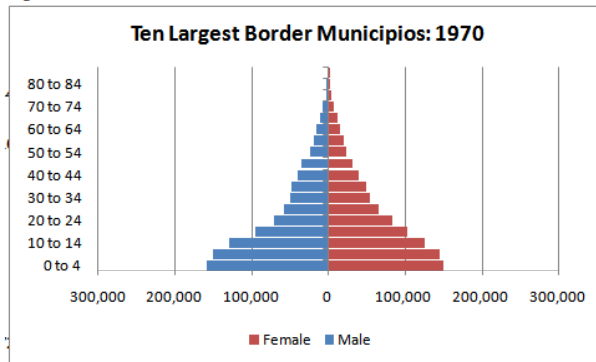
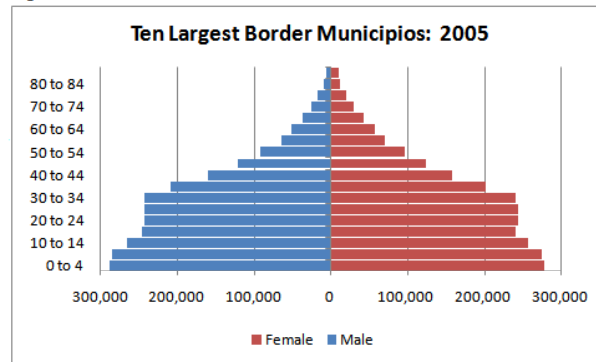
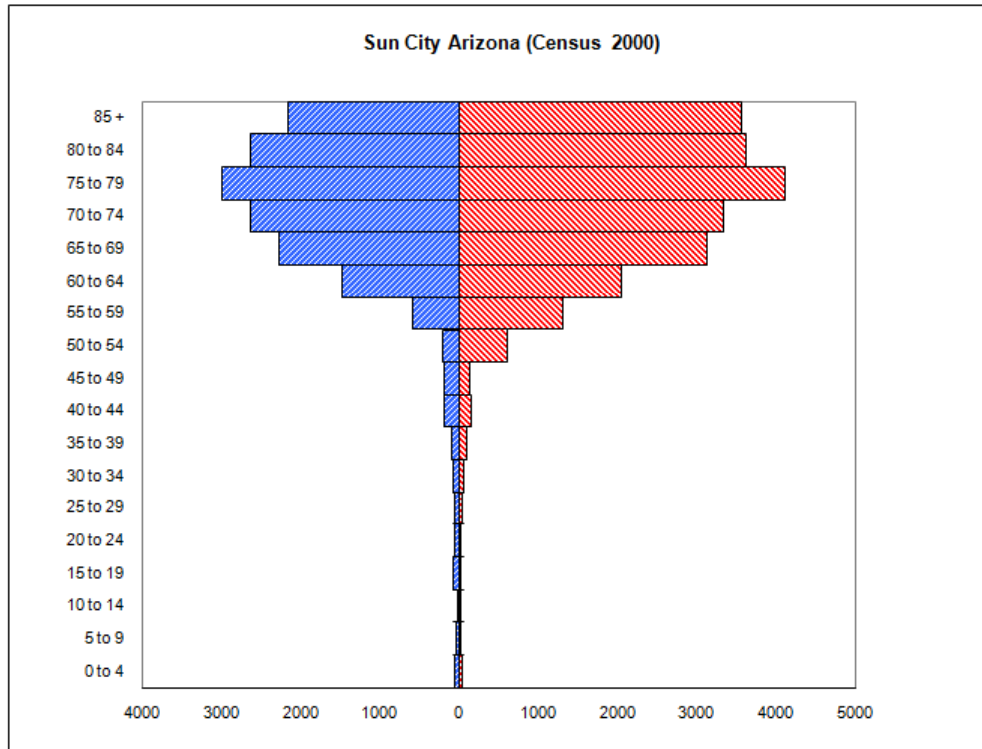


Figure 41





# Why Aging Matters



- Border population growth traditionally fueled by a young population
  - Migration, demographic momentum, low crude death rates
  - Aging implies that this will no longer be the case
- Age is an important determinant of
  - Migration patterns, fertility rates, death rates
  - Labor force participation
  - The distribution of income and wealth
  - Crime rates
  - Consumption patterns –including imports and exports
    - Housing, for example
  - Demand for public services
    - Schools or nursing homes
  - The structure of industry
  - Political participation and voting patterns
- Age and environmental issues
  - Demand for water?
  - Transportation services –given that age affects travel patterns
  - Structure of industry
  - The environmental consequences of population growth