3

Population

POPULATION PROFILE

Understanding past and existing populations; while applying these to the future is critical. Victoria, including the decision-makers, should understand where the City has been, where it is, and where it appears to be going. Population impacts all of the major components making up the community including housing, local employment, economics, and fiscal stability.

Developing an understanding of the historic population helps identify where the population is going in the future and aids in determining potential impacts on future housing, retail, medical, employment, and educational needs within Victoria.

Projections provide an estimate for the City to base future land use and development decisions. However, population projections are only estimates and unforeseen factors may affect projections significantly.

TABLE 3.1: POPULATION TRENDS AND ANALYSIS VICTORIA AND ELLIS COUNTY 1920 TO 2017

	City of Victoria	Change	% Change	Ellis County	Change	% Change
1920	600			12,170		
1930	637	37	6.17%	14,138	1,968	16.17%
1940	884	247	38.78%	15,907	1,769	12.51%
1950	988	104	11.76%	17,508	1,601	10.06%
1960	1,170	182	18.42%	19,043	1,535	8.77%
1970	1,246	76	6.50%	21,270	2,227	11.69%
1980	1,328	82	6.58%	26,098	4,828	22.70%
1990	1,248	(80)	-6.02%	26,004	(94)	-0.36%
2000	1,208	(40)	-3.21%	27,507	1,503	5.78%
2010	1,214	6	0.50%	28,452	945	3.44%
2017	1,191	(23)	-1.89%	28,689	237	0.83%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1920 - 1990, 2000, 2010, ACS 2017

POPULATION TRENDS AND ANALYSIS

Table 3.1 contains the historic population between 1920 and 2017 for Victoria and Ellis County. The data provide a look at where the community has been and allows for the eventual projection of populations in the community.

Due to the fact this is a end of Census comprehensive plan, the numbers are going to be dated; however, these numbers are the best a community has at the time. It is critical to

understand, these numbers can be and have been underestimated for the period.

Overall, Ellis County has seen a 133.8% (16,282 people) increase in population from 1920 to 2010 and Victoria saw an increase of 102.3% (614 people) during the same period; however, the majority of this increase occurred between 1920 and 1980; however, comparing 1980 to the rest of the populations, 1980 may have been a small overcount. The peak population in Victoria occurred in 1980 with 1,328 people. The community has steady growth since its founding

AGE STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

Age structure is an important component of population analysis. By analyzing age structure, one can determine a key dynamic affecting the population of Victoria.

Each age group affects the population in a number of different ways. For example, the existence of large younger age groups (20-44 years) means there is a greater ability to sustain future population growth compared to large older age groups. Understanding what is happening within the age groups of the county's population is necessary to effectively plan for the future.

TABLE 3.2: AGE CHARACTERISTICS VICTORIA 2000 TO 2010

| Age in 2000 | Male and Female Populations | | | 2000-2010 | |
	2000 population	Age in 2010	2010 population	Cohort Change	% Change
		0-4	73	73	
		5-9	83	83	
0-4	69	10-14	97	28	40.6%
5-9	59	15-19	38	-21	-35.6%
10-14	73	20-24	66	-7	-9.2%
15-19	84	25-29	72	-12	-13.8%
20-24	83	30-34	58	-25	-30.5%
25-29	83	35-39	77	-6	-6.9%
30-34	66	40-44	86	20	30.1%
35-44	186	45-54	174	-12	-6.5%
45-54	138	55-64	125	-13	-9.4%
55-64	125	65-74	98	-27	-21.6%
65-74	114	75-84	95	-19	-16.7%
75 & older	178	85 and over	85	-93	-52.2%
Total	1,258		1,227	-31	-2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 and 2010

Table 3.2 contains the age group structure for Victoria in 2000 and 2010. The examination of age structure provides an understanding of where some of the population shifts are occurring. These data allow for a better understanding of what could occur in the future.

Reviewing population in this manner permits a detailed analysis of which specific groups are moving in and out of the City. Negative changes in a group indicate out-migration or a combination of out-migration and deaths.

Victoria saw growth in four age groups. The 0-4 and 5-9 groups are always an increase, since these individuals were not alive for the 2000 Census. Outside of the 2010 age groups of 0-4 and 5-9 years, the other increases were in the 10-14 and 40-44 age groups. When you eliminate the first two younger populations, 207 people moved away from Victoria during this period. Adding the new births into the mix the total population loss was only 31 people.

There were 10 age groups from 2000 having declines by 2010. The group with the greatest loss was the 85 and over (2010) group, which lost 93 persons, or -52.2%, over the period. The age group which lost the second most was the 65-74 (2010,
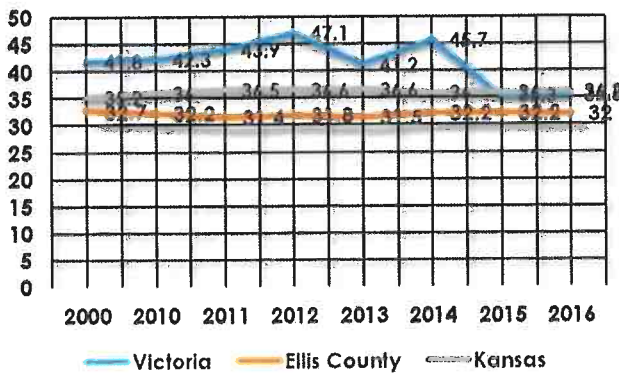
losing 27 people or 21.6%.

Overall, Victoria had a negative population pattern occur during the ten year period; primarily driven by decreases in 10 different age groups. In total, Victoria lost 31 persons, or 2.5% of its population from 2000-2010.

MEDIAN AGE

Between 2000 and 2016, the median age in Victoria actually decreased from 41.8 years to 36.2 years. This decrease equaled 5.6 years over the period. Nationally, the country saw only a 2.0 year increase in median age, from 35.3 in 2000 to 37.2 in 2010. The Victoria median age is in line with the rest of the state of Kansas and slightly higher than Ellis County.

FIGURE 3.1: MEDIAN AGE
VICTORIA 2000 THROUGH 2016

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000-2010

DEPENDENCY RATIO

The dependency ratio examines the portion of Victoria's supporting age groups historically dependent upon others for survival (those under 18 years and those 65 years and older). See the box in the next column for details on calculating the ratio. The importance of this ratio focuses on number of dependent persons and is there enough employed persons in the community to support these populations as well as themselves.

Figure 3.2 and 3.3 indicates the dependency ratios for 2000 and 2010 in Victoria. The portion of persons less than 18 years of age increased by 0.5 percentage points between 2000 and 2010; while
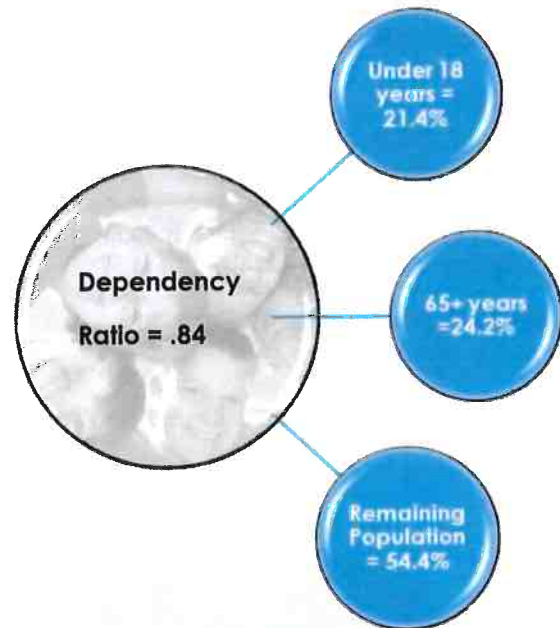
Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio examines the portion of a community's earnings that is spent supporting age groups typically and historically dependent on the incomes of others.

< 1:   1 independent resident is able to support more than 1 Dependent resident

=1:   1 Independent resident able to support 1 Dependent resident

>1:   1 Independent resident able to support less than 1 Dependent resident

$$\frac{(\%18 \text{ years and younger} + \%65 \text{ years and older})}{\% \text{ of remaining population}}$$

those aged 65 years and older decreased by 1.5 percentage points overall.
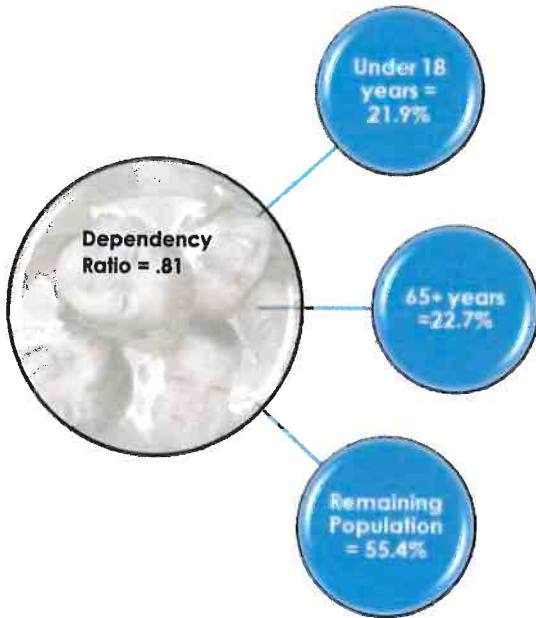
FIGURE 3.2: DEPENDENCY RATIO - 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000

FIGURE 3.3: DEPENDENCY RATIO - 2010

Dependency Ratio = .81

Under 18 years = 21.9%
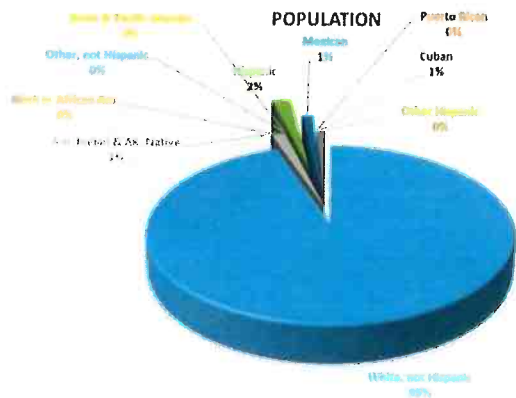
65+ years = 22.7%

Remaining Population = 55.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010

In 2000, Victoria had a Dependency Ratio of 0.84 (45.6%/54.4%); however, by 2010 the Ratio had decreased to 0.81 (44.6%/55.4%).

ETHNICITY

Victoria in 2010 was predominately a white population base with 95% of the population being identified as white, non-Hispanic. The next largest ethnic group was the Hispanic population with 2% (1% Mexican and 1% Cuban)

FIGURE 3.4: POPULATION BY ETHNICITY VICTORIA 2010

POPULATION

Source: U.S. Census 2010

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections are estimates based upon past and present circumstances. The use of population projections allows Victoria to estimate the potential population in future years by looking at past trends. By scrutinizing population changes in this manner, the City will be able to develop a baseline of change from which future scenarios can be generated. A number of factors (demographics, economics, social, etc.) may affect projections positively or negatively.

At the present time, these projections are the best tool for predicting future population changes. There are many methods to project the future population trends; the one projection technique used is intended to provide Victoria a broad overview of possible population changes in the future.

TREND LINE ANALYSIS

Trend Line Analysis is a process of projecting future populations based upon changes during a specified period of time. In the analysis of Victoria, four different trend lines were reviewed: 2000 to 2010, 1980 to 2010, 1990 to 2010, and 1960 to 2010. A review of these trend lines indicates Victoria will see varied levels of population changes between now and 2040. The following projections summarize the decennial population for Victoria through 2040.

Victoria Trend Analysis

Year	1960 to 2010
2010	1,214 persons
2020	1,223 persons
2030	1,232 persons
2040	1,241 persons

Year	1980 to 2010
2010	1,214 persons
2020	1,178 persons
2030	1,143 persons
2040	1,110 persons

Year	1990 to 2010
2010	1,214 persons
2020	1,197 persons
2030	1,181 persons
2040	1,165 persons

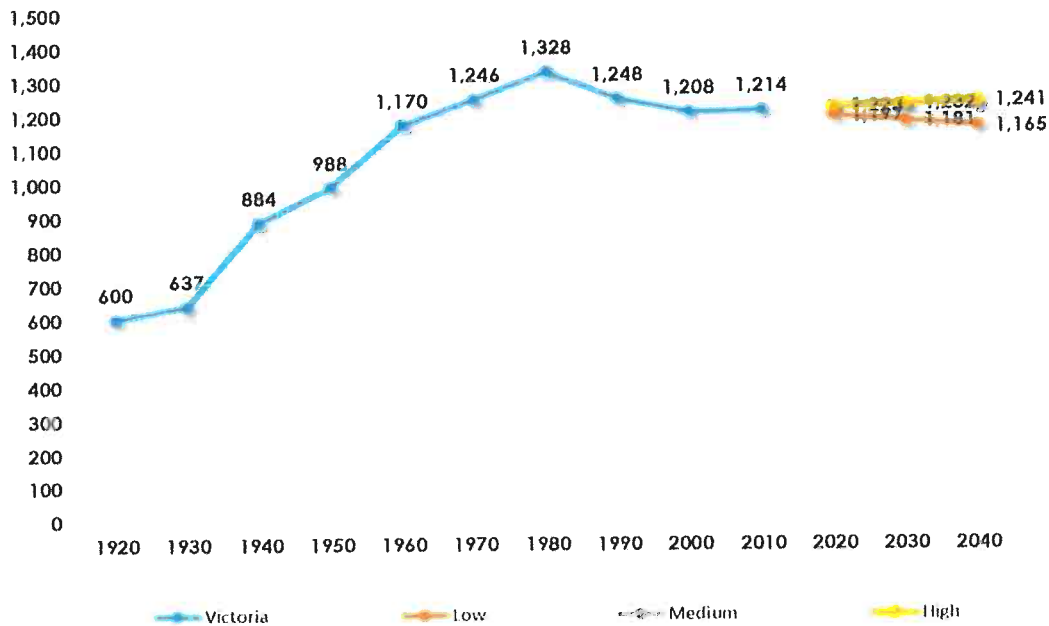| Year	2000 to 2010
2010	1,214 persons
2020	1,220 persons
2030	1,226 persons
2040	1,232 persons

SUMMARY OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Using the modeling techniques discussed in the previous paragraphs, a summary of the population projections for Victoria through the year 2040 is shown in Figure 3.5. Three population projection scenarios were selected and include (1) a Low Series; (2) a Medium Series; and, (3) a High Series.

Low = 1990 to 2010
2020	1,197 persons
2030	1,181 persons
2040	1,165 persons

Medium = 2000 to 2010
2020	1,220 persons
2030	1,226 persons
2040	1,232 persons

High = 1960 to 2010
2020	1,223 persons
2030	1,232 persons
2040	1,241 persons

Figure 3.5 reviews the population history of Victoria between 1920 and 2010, and identifies the three population projection scenarios into the years 2020, 2030, and 2040.

FIGURE 3.5: POPULATION AND PROJECTIONS VICTORIA, KS 1920 TO 2040

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Marvin Planning Consultants

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