

Aging in Wisconsin

- ❑ Wisconsin is the 20th oldest state in U.S. as of Census 2000
- ❑ In 2007, the median age of the Wisconsin population was 39.1 years, up from 37.1 years in 2000.
- ❑ Between 1980 and 2000 the population age 65 and over in the state of Wisconsin increased from 12.0% to 13.1%
- ❑ Between 2000 and 2020, the population age 65 and over is projected to increase to 17.1%
- ❑ In rural areas of the state, the population tends to be older
- ❑ Non-Hispanic white residents are aging more dramatically, while minority residents tend to have much younger populations



States Ranked by Percent of Population Age 65 or Older, 2000

Rank	State	Total resident population (thousands)	Population age 65+ (thousands)	Percent of population age 65+
1	Florida	15,982	2,808	17.6
2	Pennsylvania	12,281	1,919	15.6
3	West Virginia	1,808	277	15.3
4	Iowa	2,926	436	14.9
5	North Dakota	642	94	14.7
6	Rhode Island	1,048	152	14.5
7	Maine	1,275	183	14.4
8	South Dakota	755	108	14.3
9	Arkansas	2,673	374	14.0
10	Connecticut	3,406	470	13.8
11	Nebraska	1,711	232	13.6
12	Massachusetts	6,349	860	13.5
13	Missouri	5,595	755	13.5
14	Montana	902	121	13.4
15	Ohio	11,353	1,508	13.3
16	Hawaii	1,212	161	13.3
17	Kansas	2,688	356	13.3
18	New Jersey	8,414	1,113	13.2
19	Oklahoma	3,451	456	13.2
20	Wisconsin	5,364	703	13.1

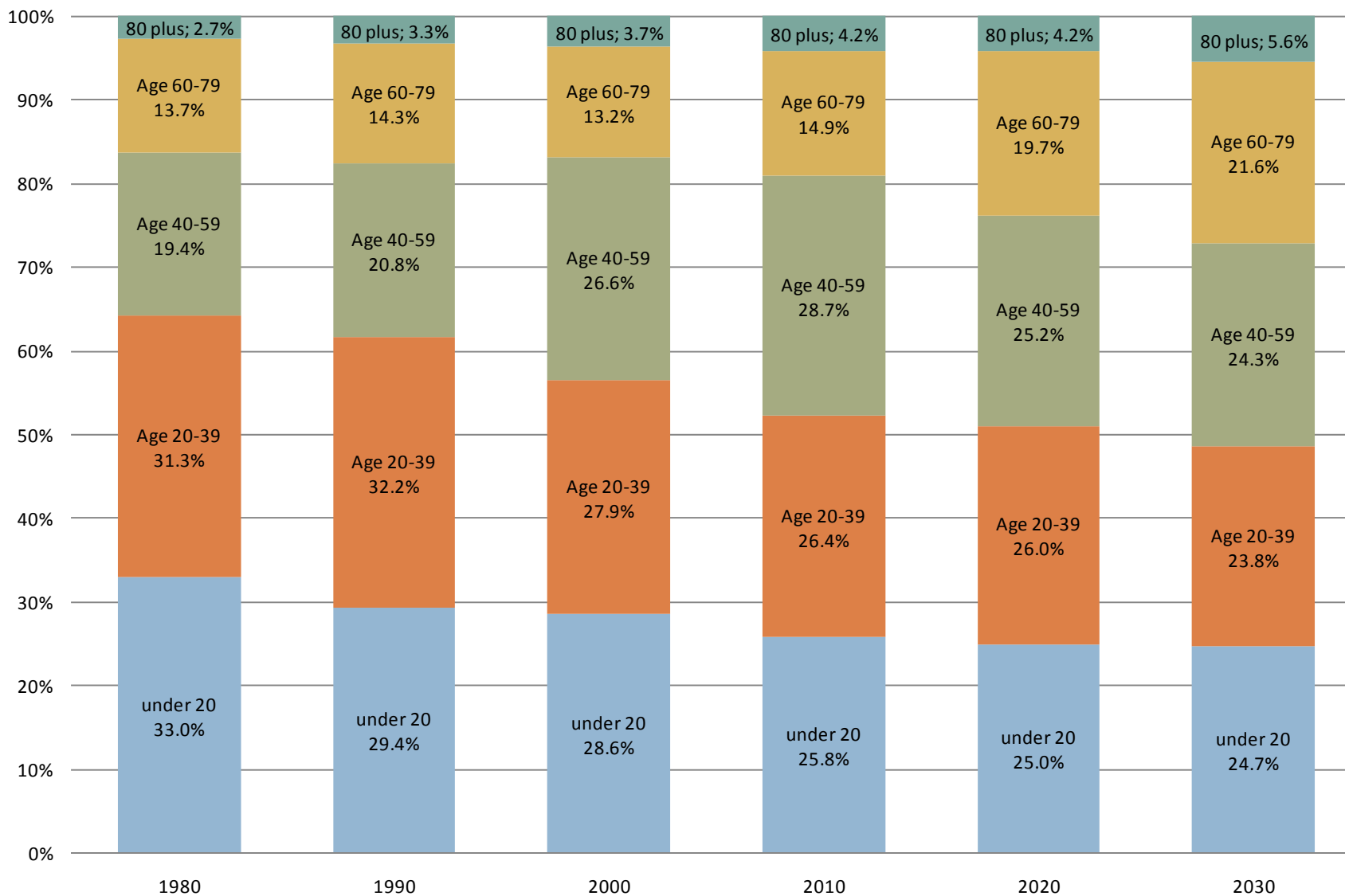
Source: Population Reference Bureau (April 2003) drawing data from Census 2000



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Percent of Wisconsin Population by Age: 1980-2030

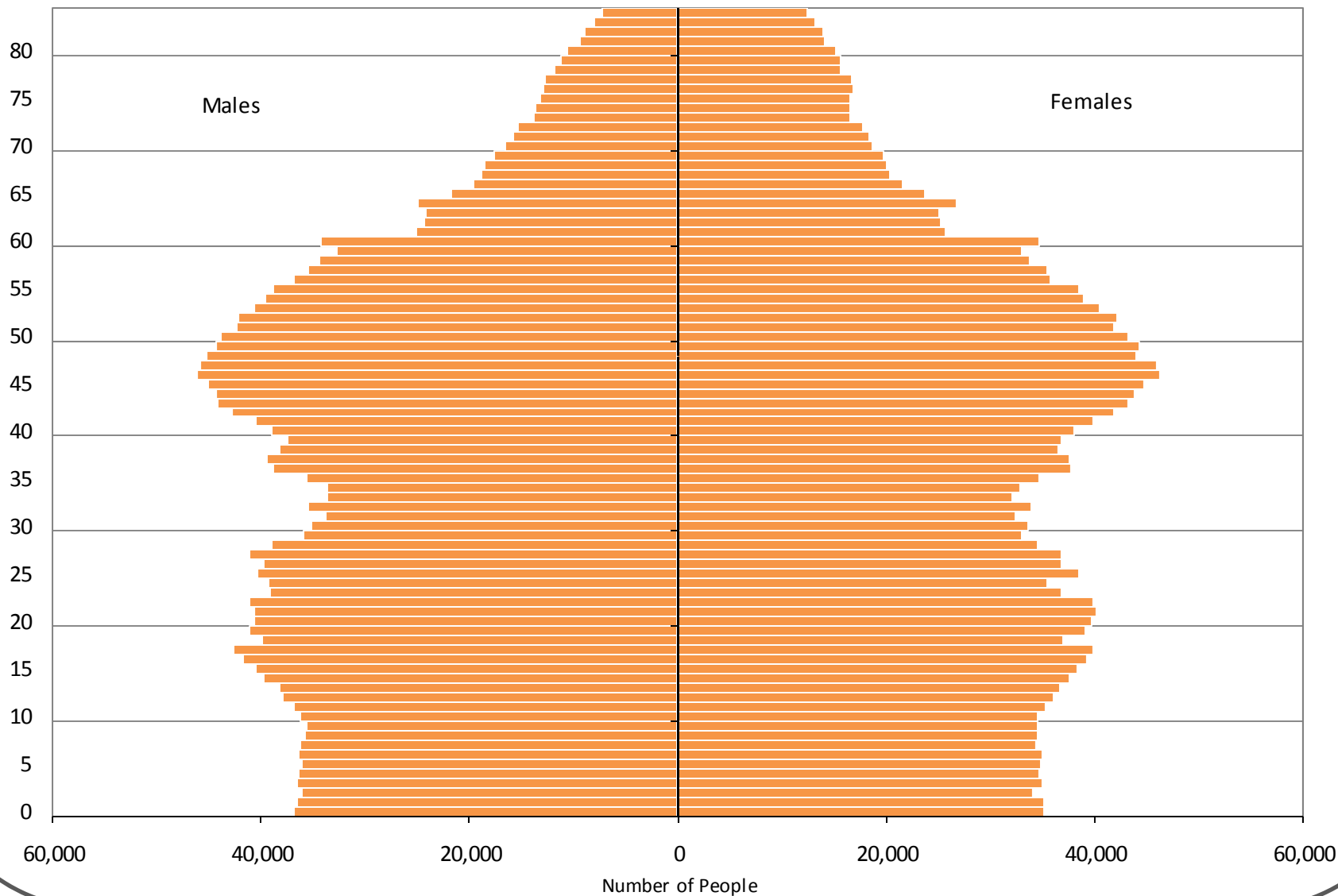


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State of Wisconsin Age Structure, 2007

2007 US Census Estimate

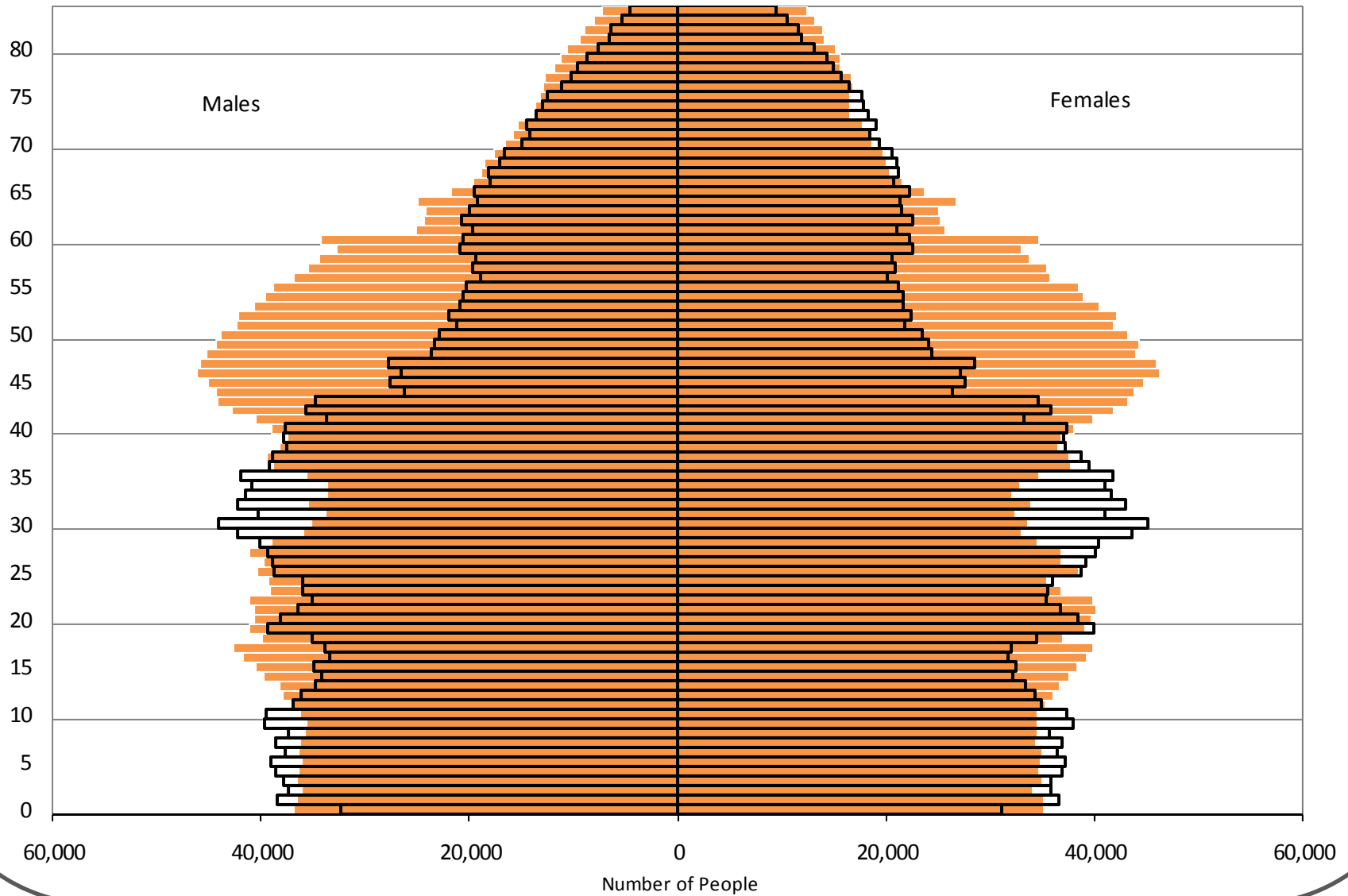


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State of Wisconsin Age Structure, 1990 & 2007

□ 1990 Census Count ■ 2007 US Census Estimate

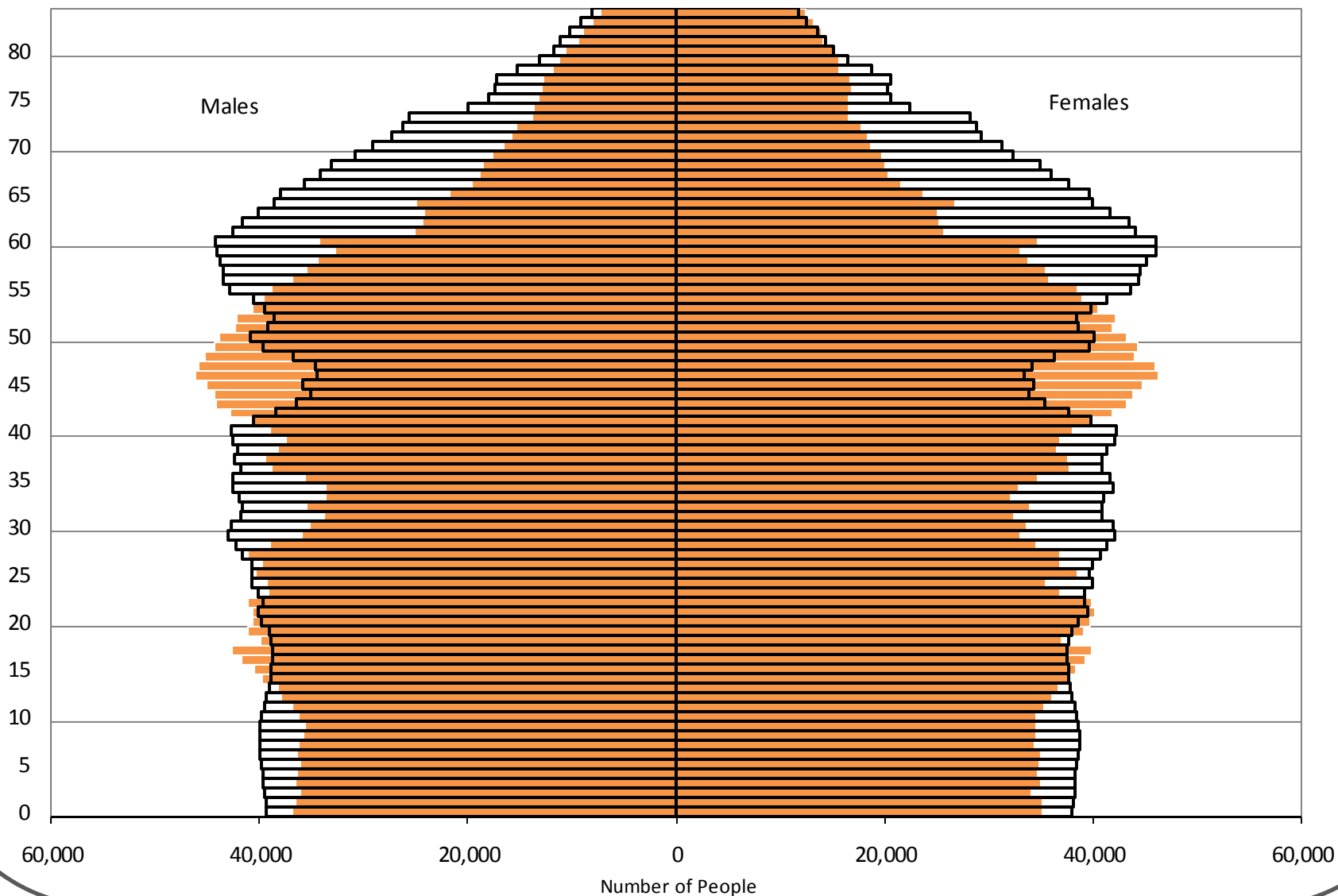


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State of Wisconsin Age Structure, 2007 & 2020

□ 2020 Projection ■ 2007 US Census Estimate



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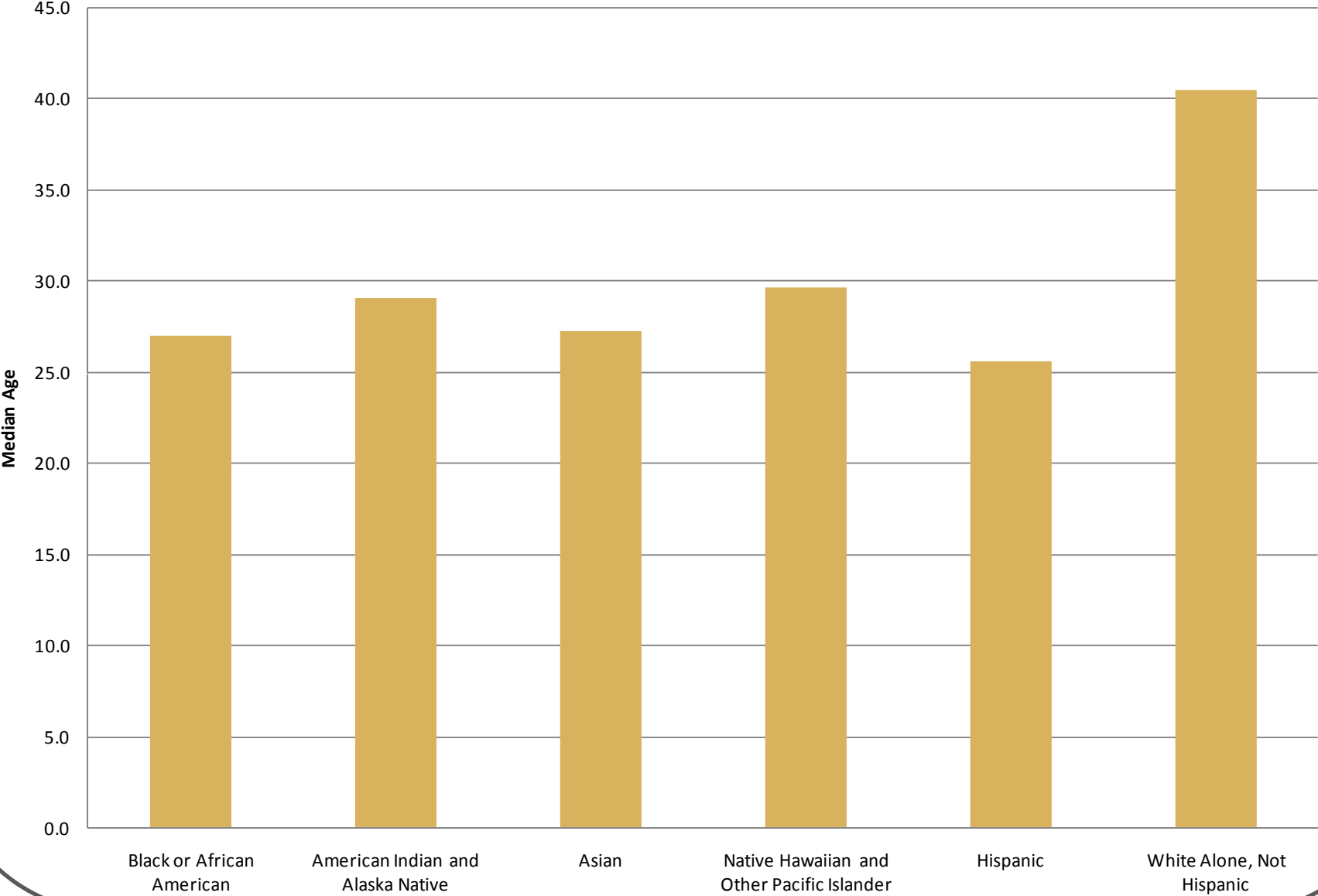


Extent of Aging Varies by Population Group

- The non-Hispanic white population is aging dramatically, while minority populations tend to be quite young.
 - ▣ Hispanic population is youngest of any race/ethnic group
- Rural populations tend to be older than urban populations
- The northern part of the state (and particularly the northeast) is older than the southern part of the state.
- There are significant differences across counties
 - ▣ Median ages for counties range from a low of 28.0 years in Menominee County to a high of 47.6 years in Iron County.

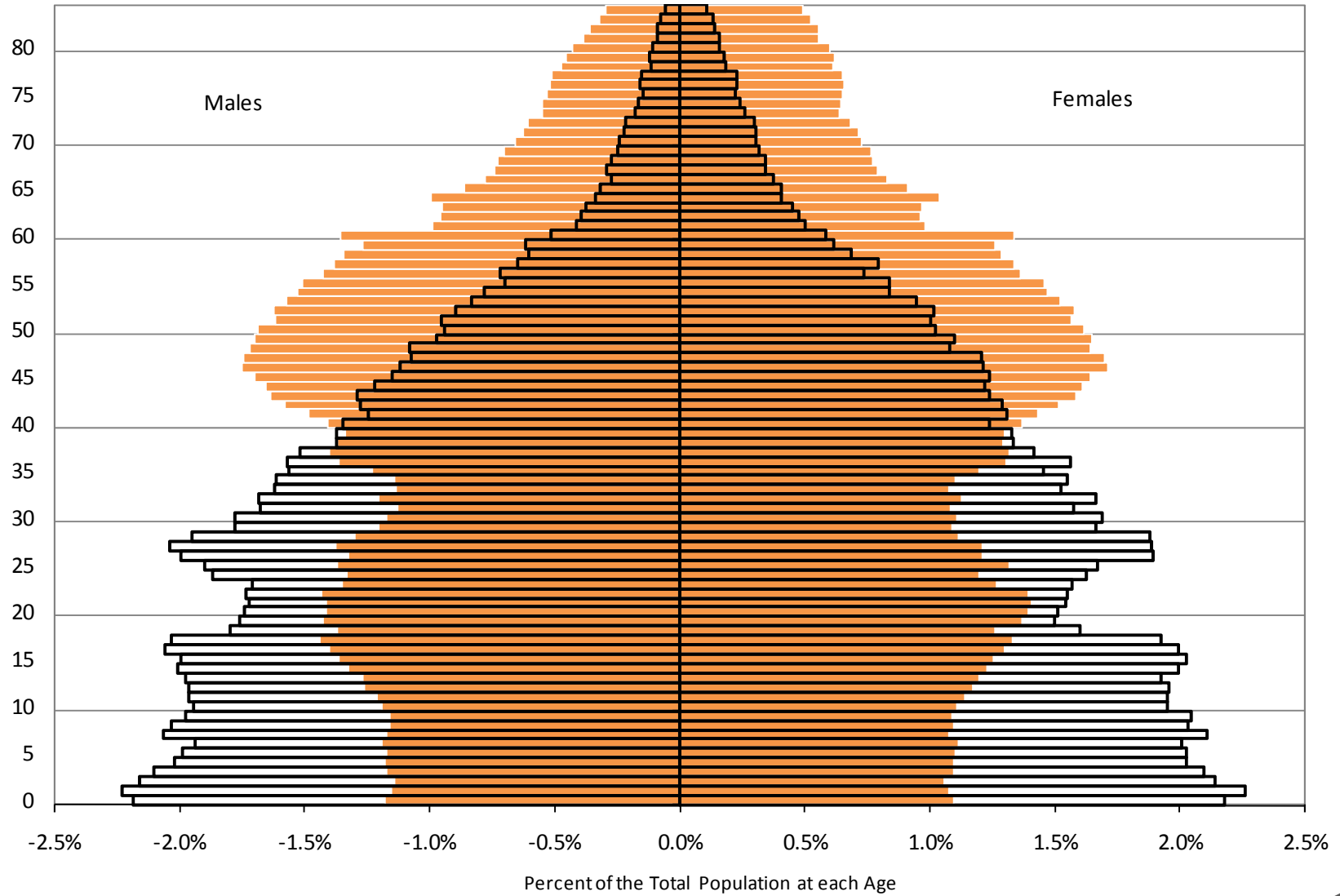


Wisconsin Median Age by Race/Ethnicity, 2007



State of Wisconsin Age Structure by Race/Ethnicity, 2007

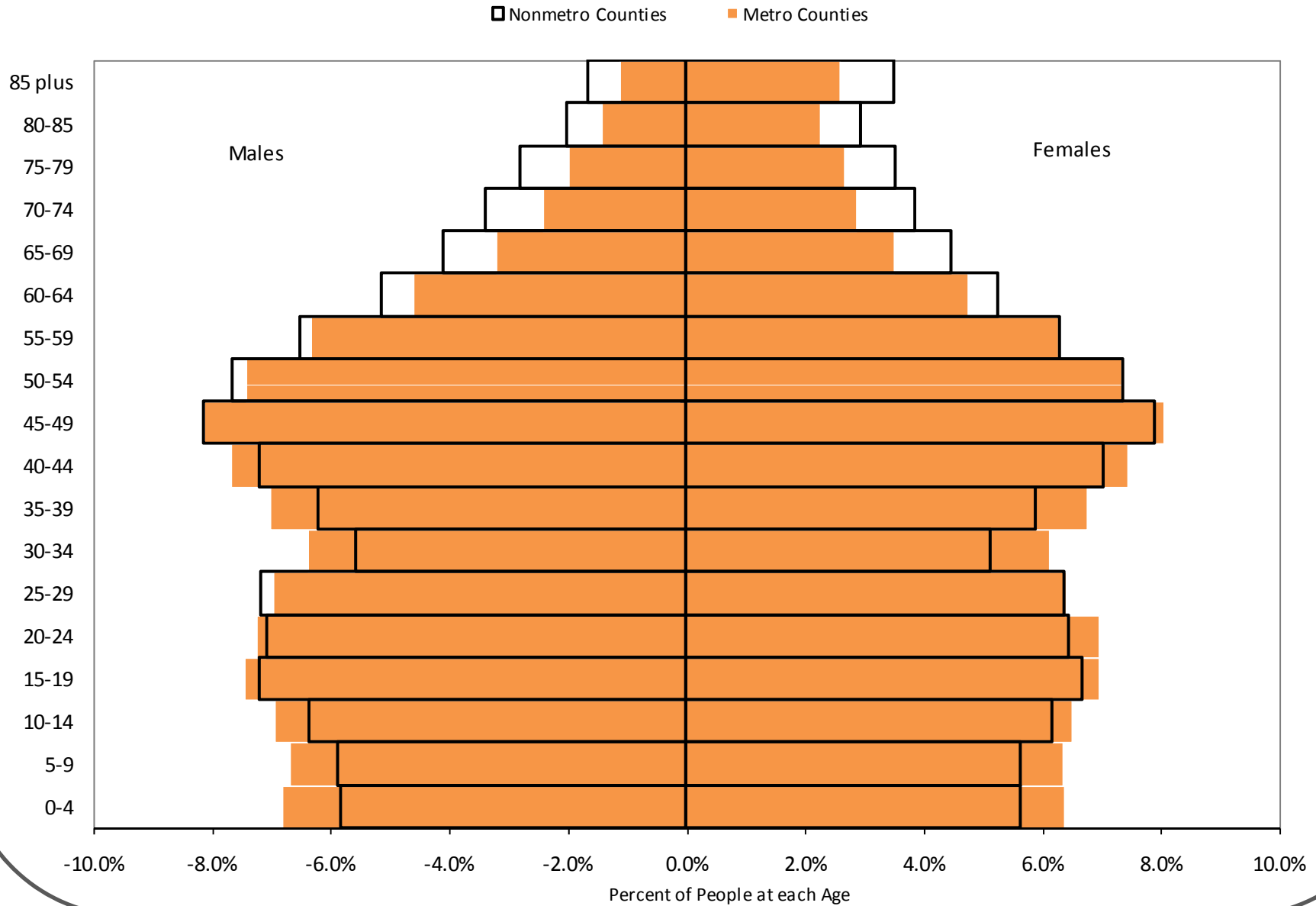
□ Minority Population ■ Non-Hispanic White Population



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State of Wisconsin Age Structure by Metro/Nonmetro, 2007



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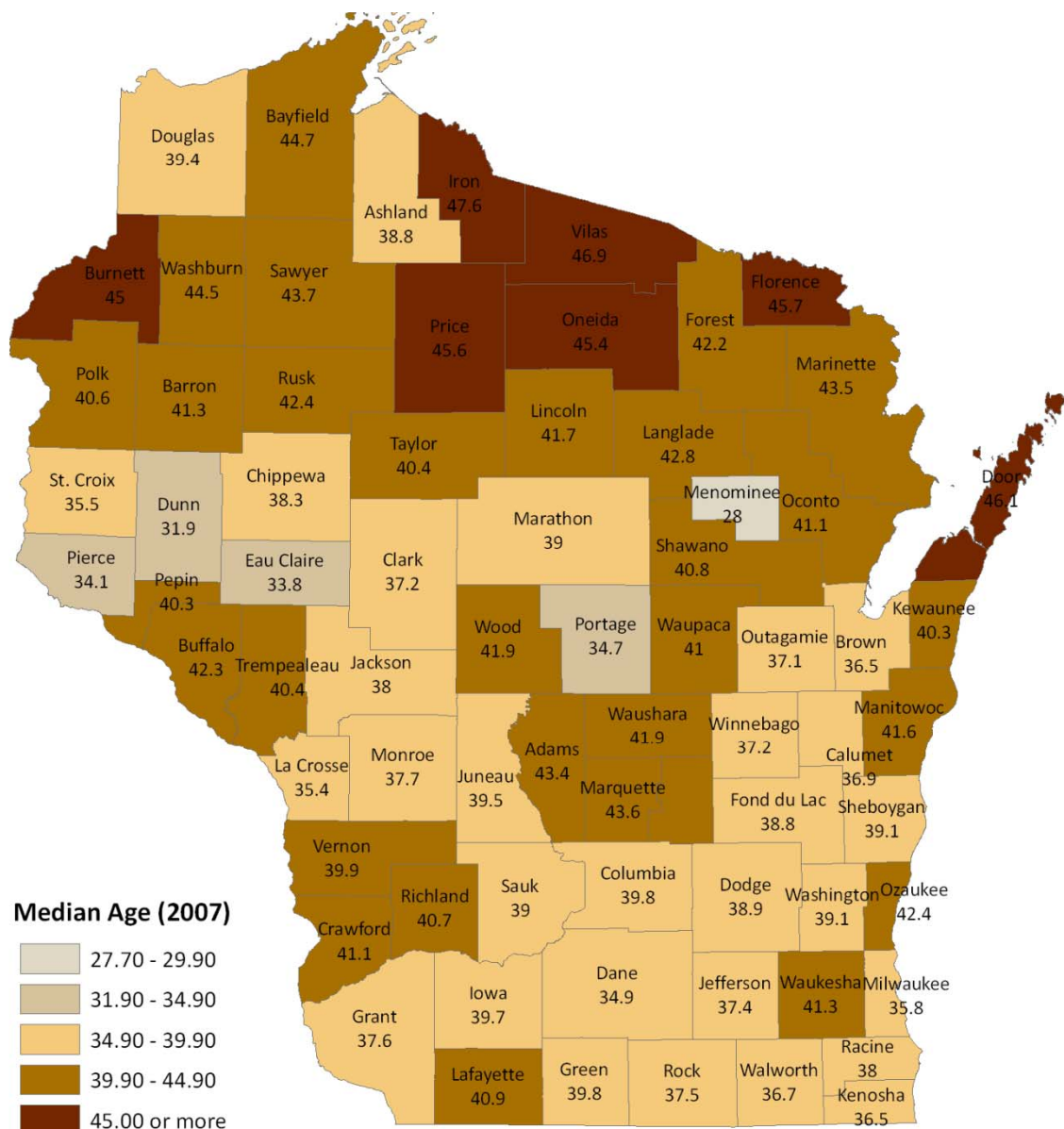
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Oldest Counties:

- Iron County-- 47.6 years
- Vilas County-- 46.9 years
- Door County-- 46.1 years
- Florence County-- 45.7 years
- Price County-- 45.6 years

Youngest Counties:

- Menominee County-- 28.0 years
- Dunn County-- 31.9 years
- Eau Claire County-- 33.8 years
- Pierce County-- 34.1 years
- Portage County-- 34.7 years

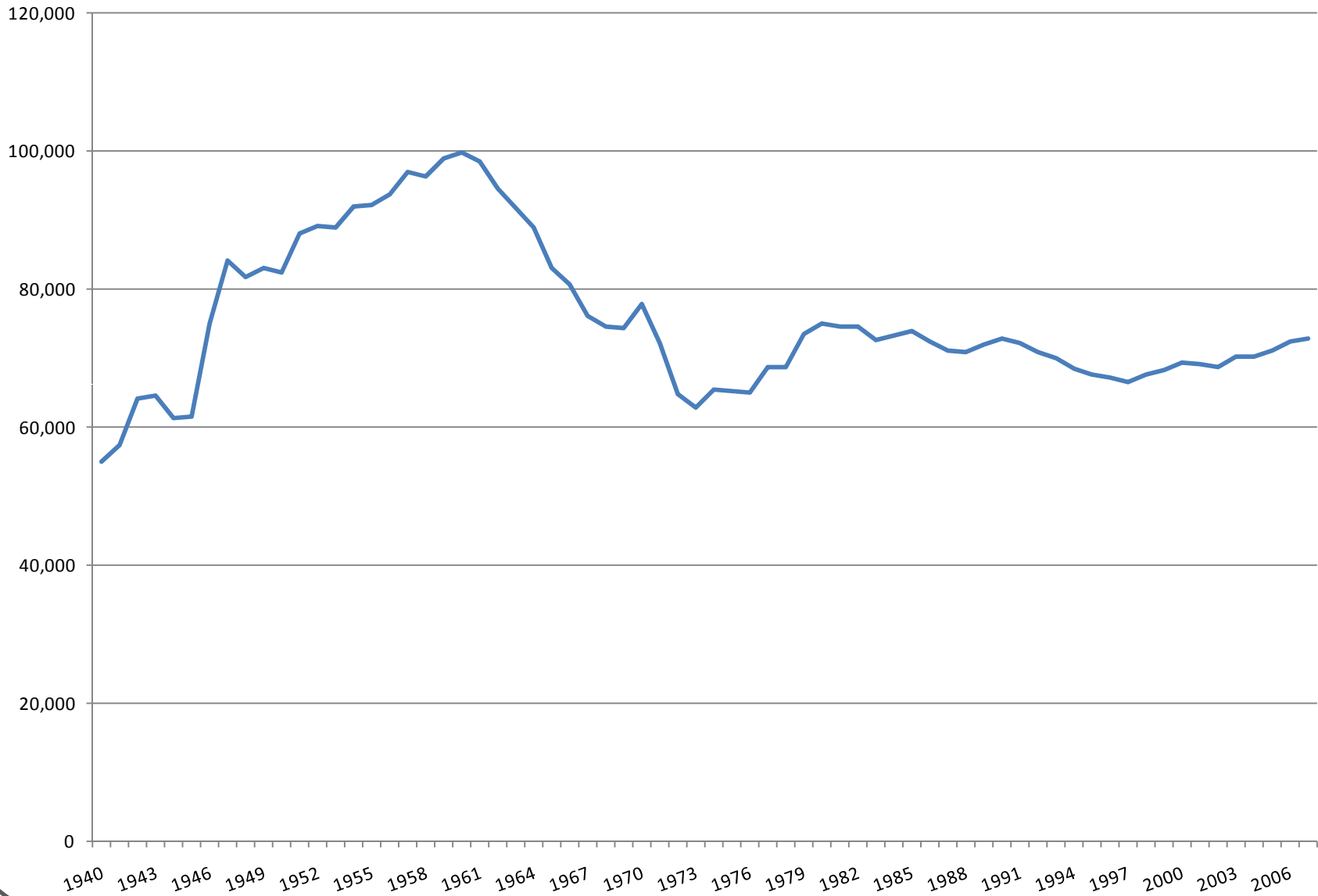


How Can Aging be Explained?

- Populations change in 3 ways: birth, death, and migration
- Total Wisconsin population is aging because...
 - Birth numbers and rates declined dramatically after 1965
 - Death rates have also been declining with medical and public health improvements (i.e. People live longer today than ever before)
 - Migration does not play much of a role in changing the age structure of the total state population, because net migration numbers are quite small
 - If anything migration in the 1990s led to a younger Wisconsin population
 - Migration is important for race/ethnic changes and in some geographic areas



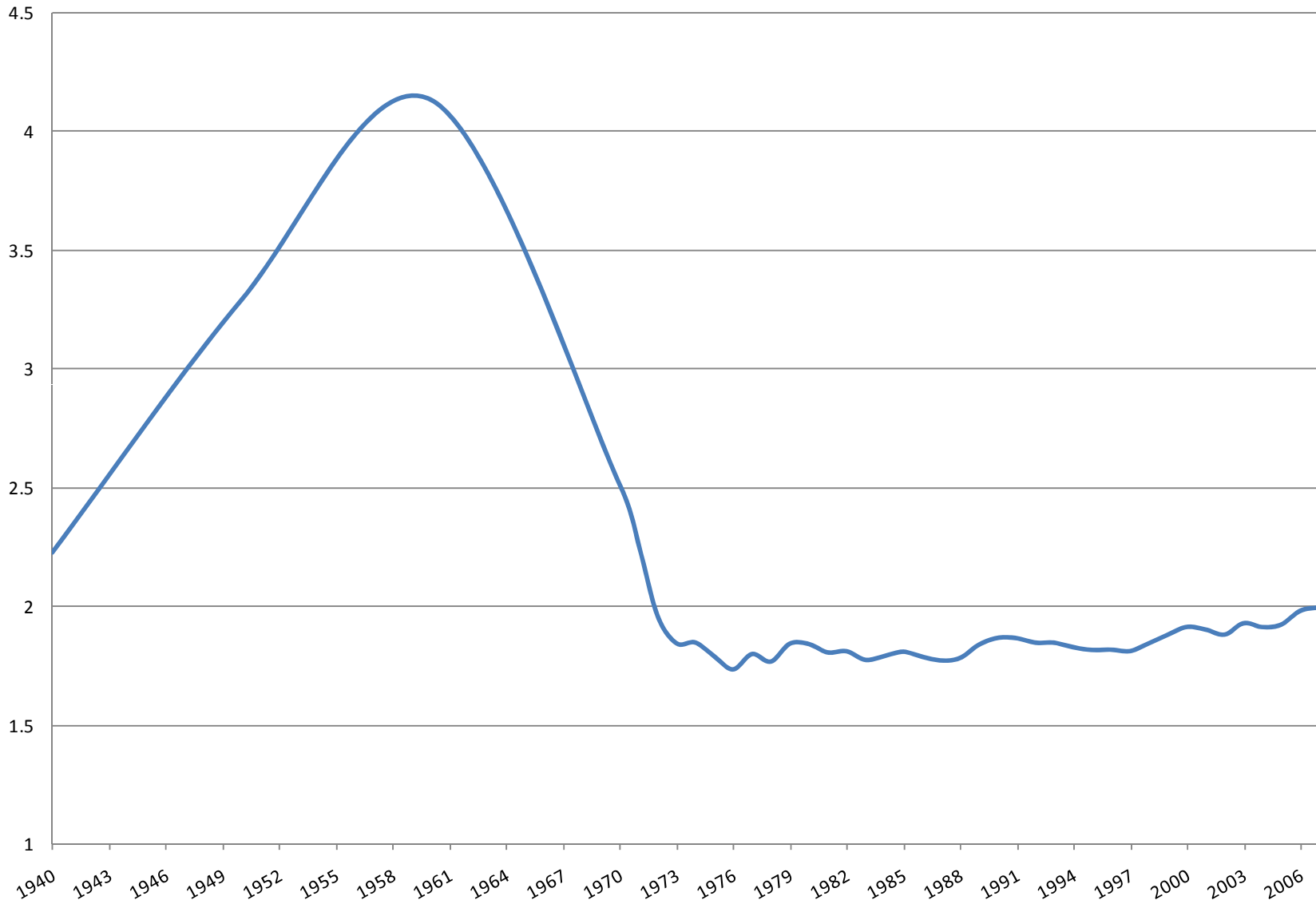
Total Wisconsin Births, 1940-2007



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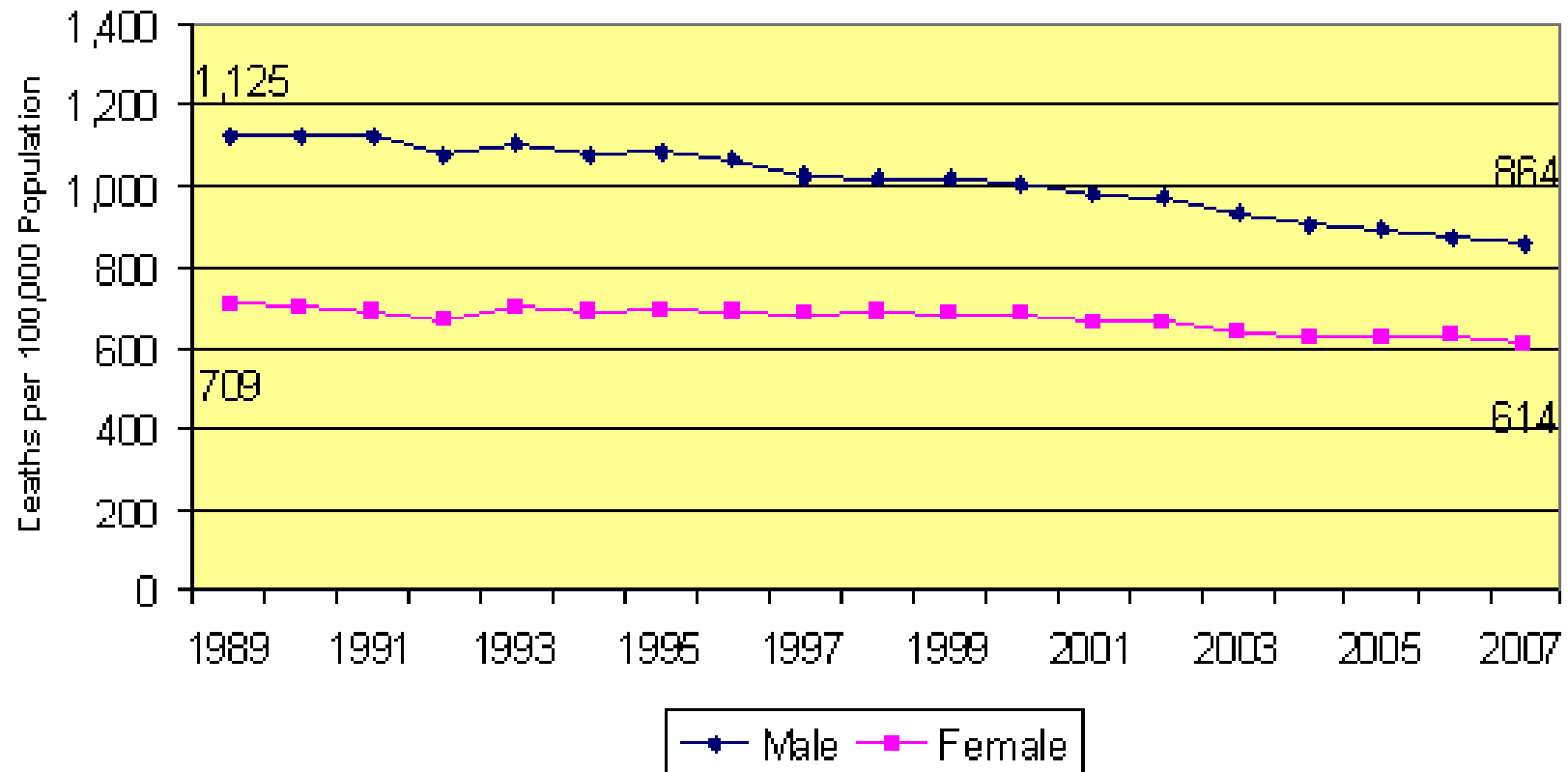
Wisconsin Total Fertility Rate, 1940-2007



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Wisconsin Age-adjusted Death Rates, by Sex



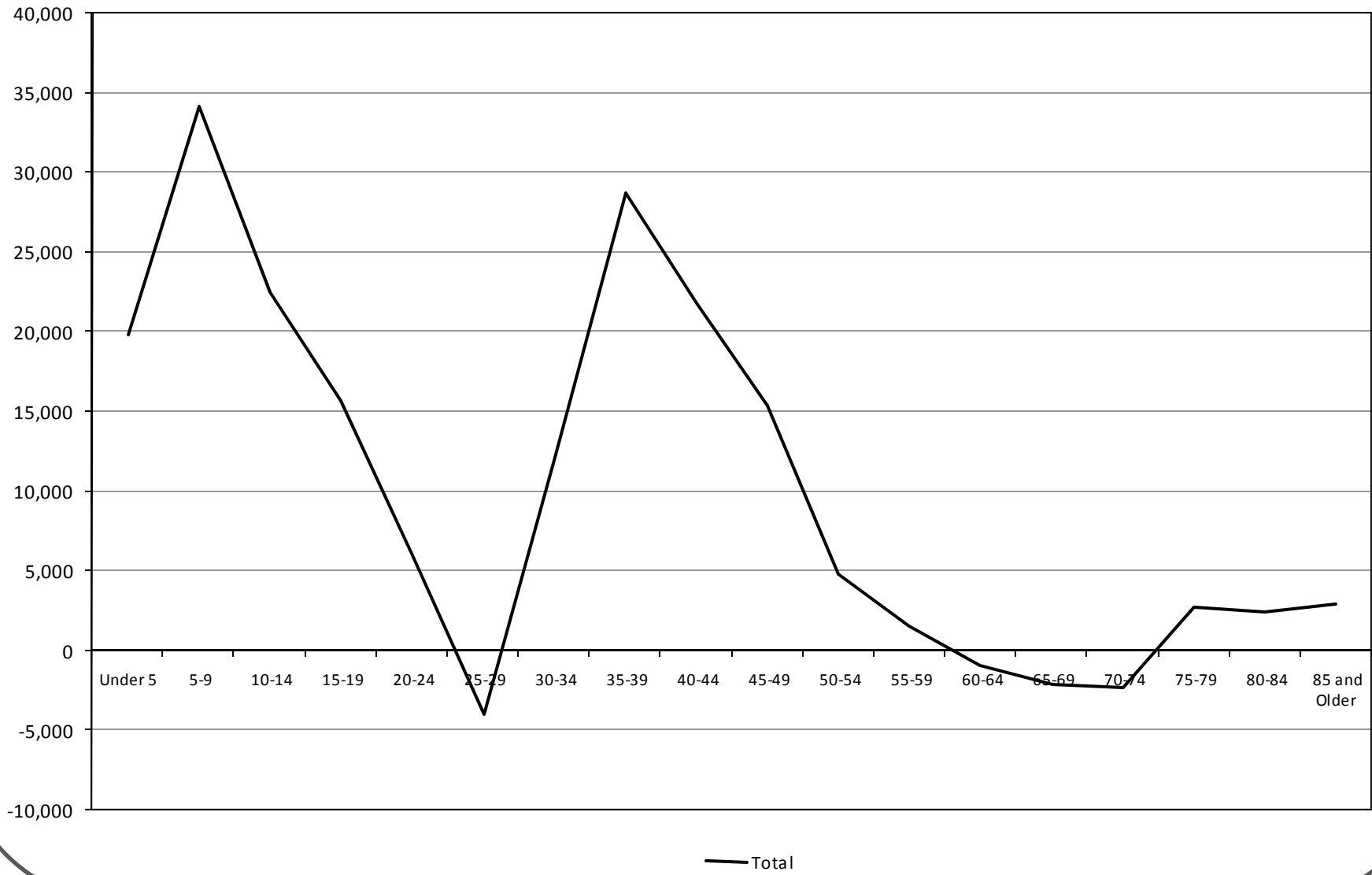
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services



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Wisconsin Net Migration by Age, 1990-2000

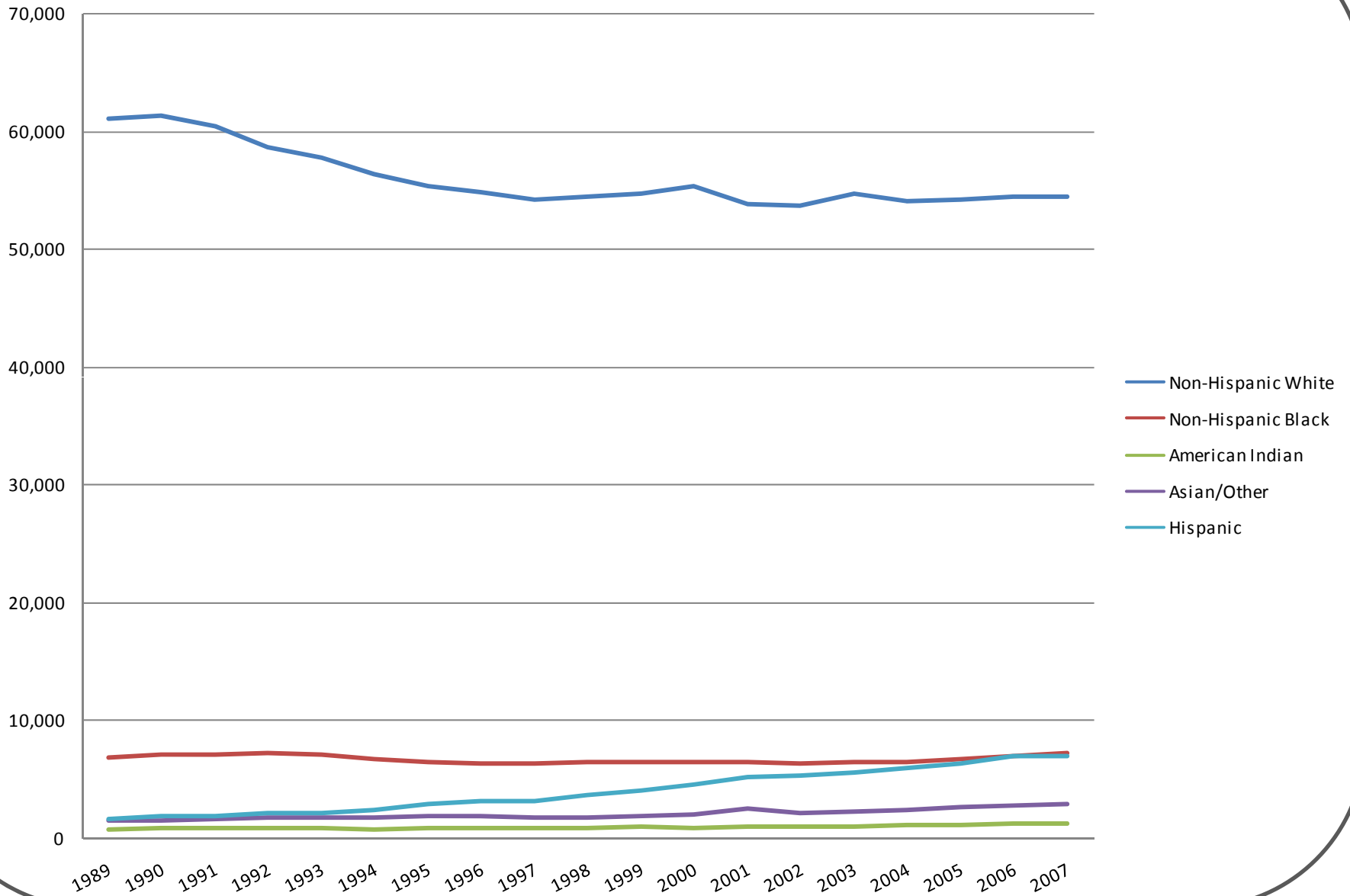


How Can Race/Ethnic Differences be Explained?

- Non-Hispanic white population differs from minority population because...
 - NH white birth rates are lower than minority birth rates
 - Minority death rates also tend to be higher than NH whites
 - Impacts of migration vary by race/ethnicity



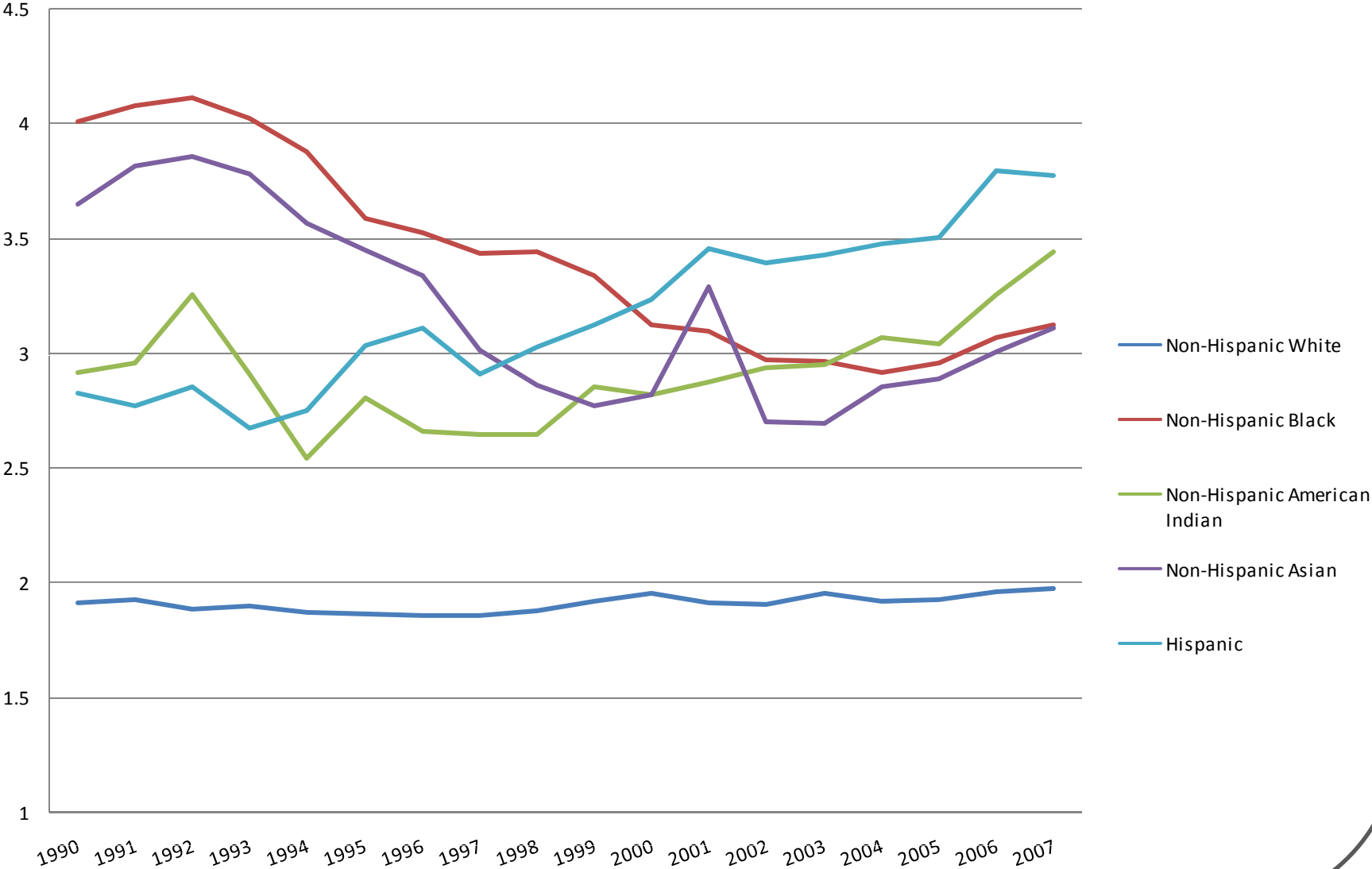
Wisconsin Births by Race/Ethnicity



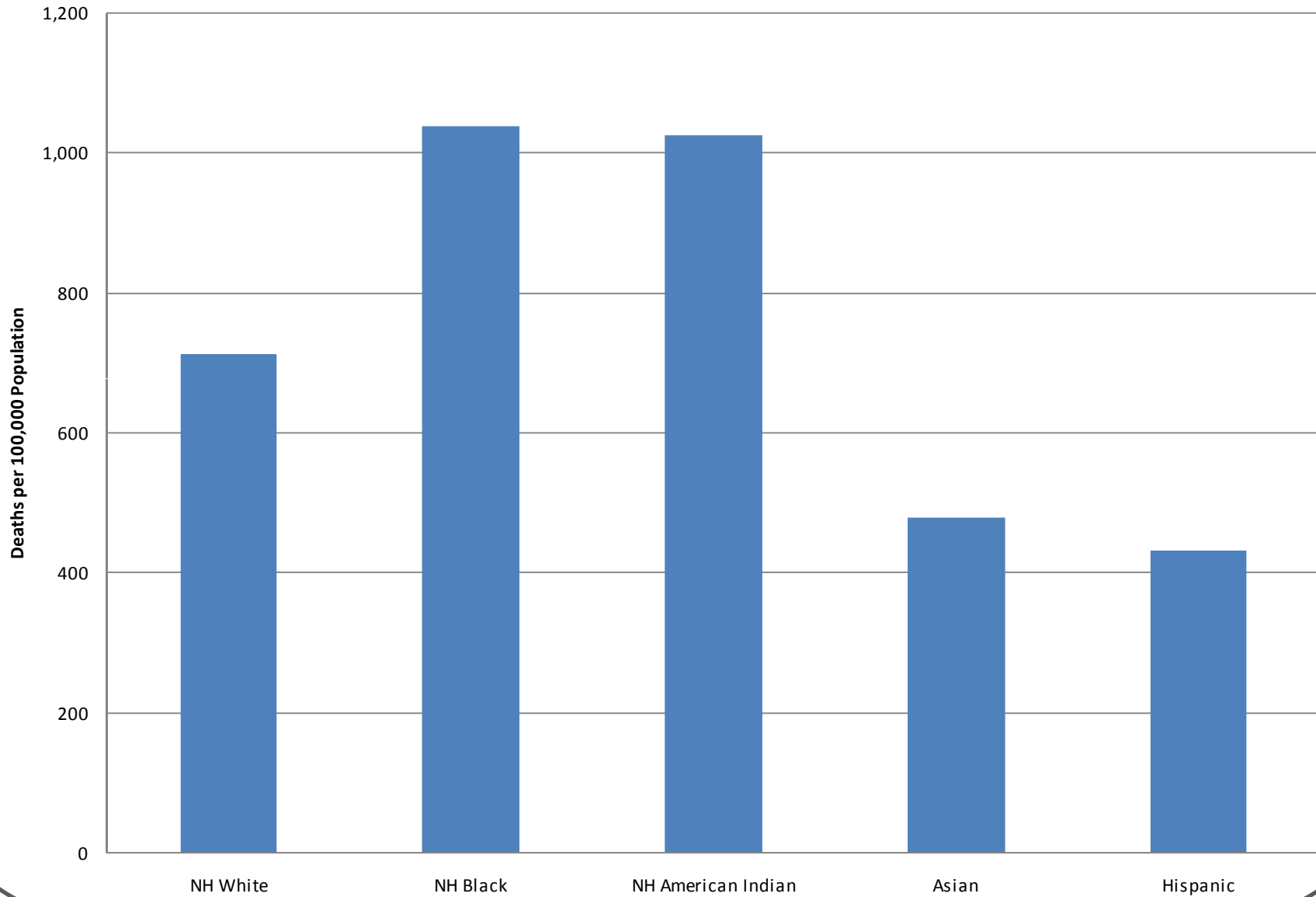
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Total Fertility Rate by Race/Ethnicity



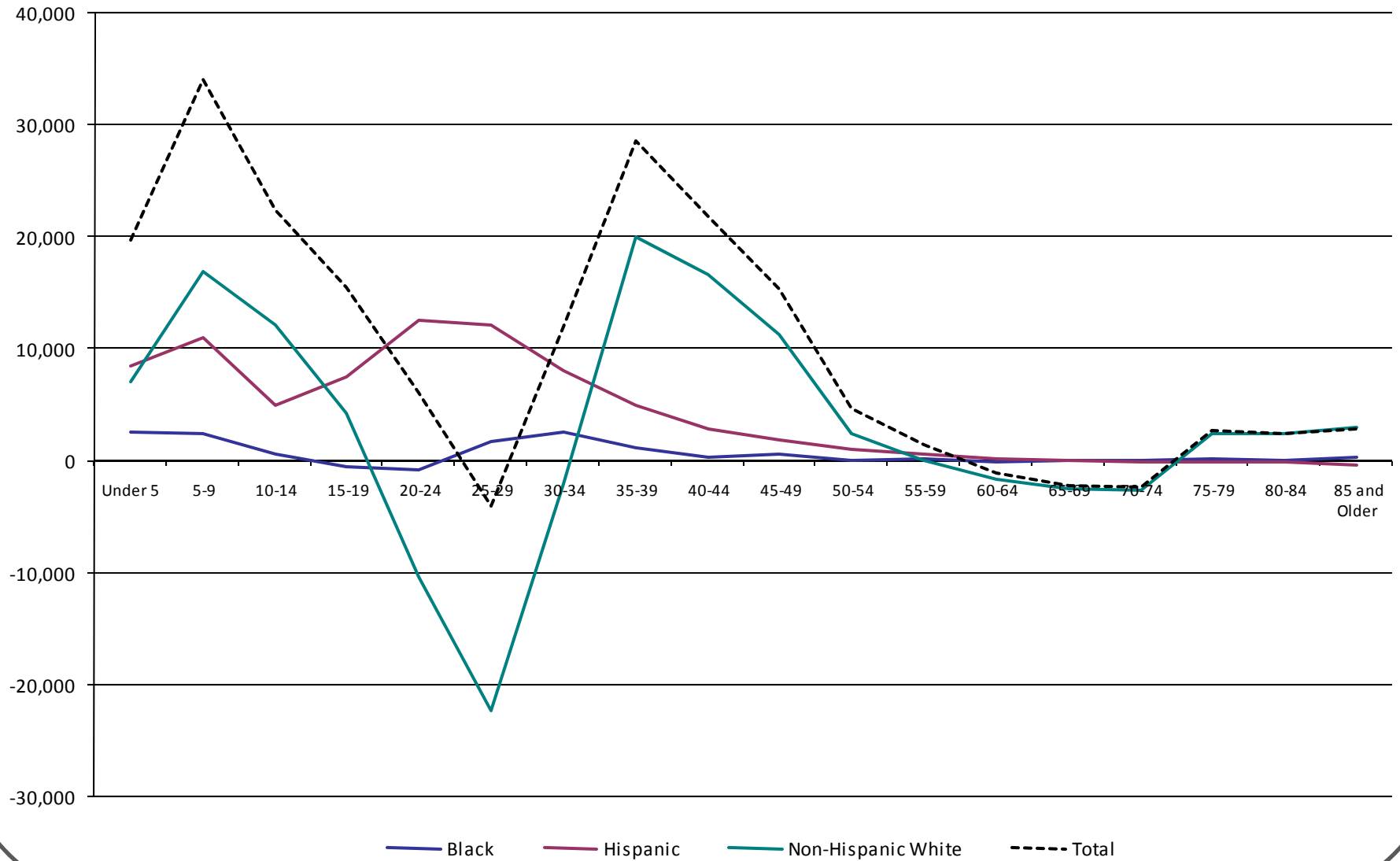
Age Adjusted Death Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2007



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Net Migration by Age and Race/Ethnicity, 1990-2000

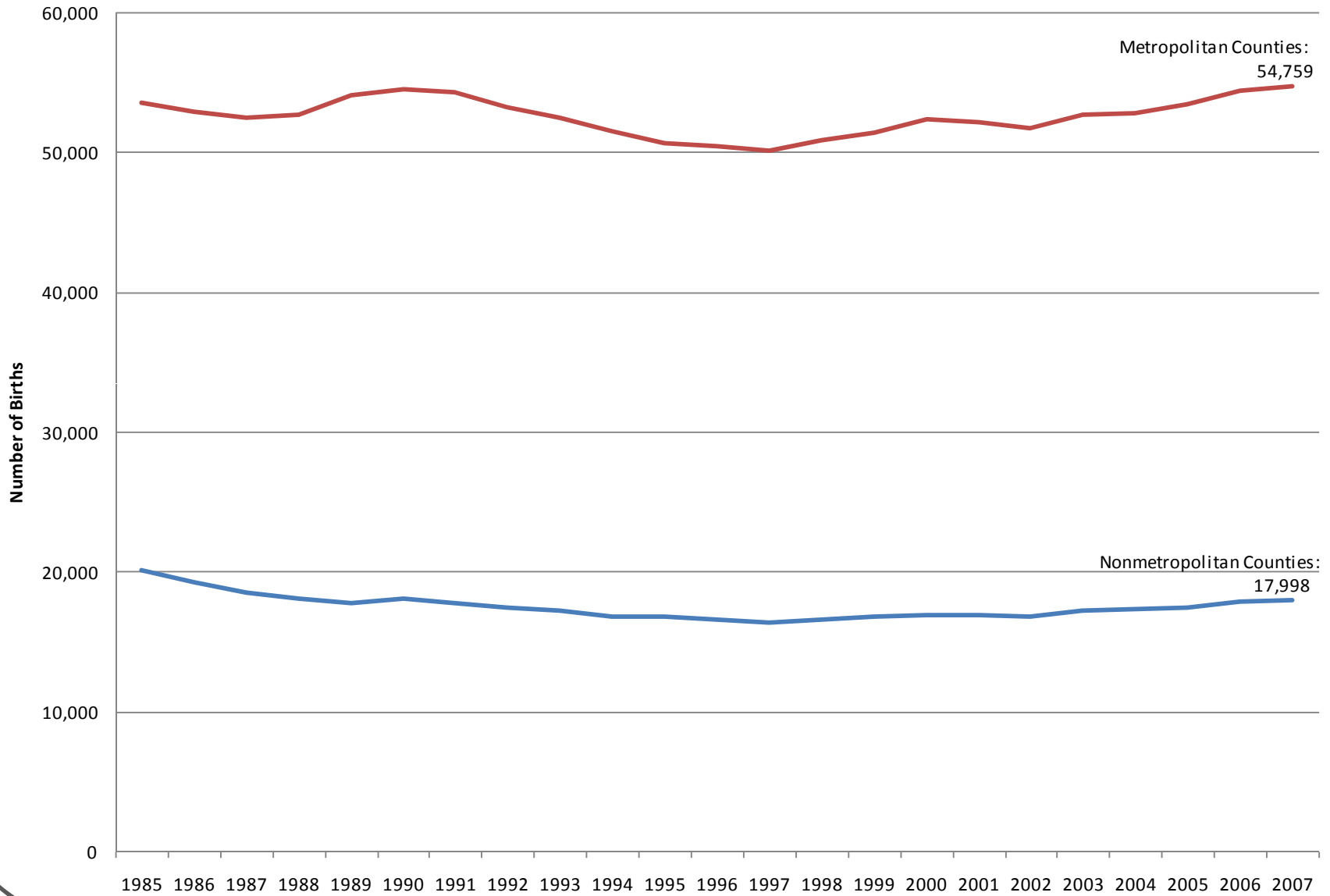


How Can Geographic Differences be Explained?

- Rural population differs from urban population because...
 - Nonmetropolitan birth rates lower than Metro birth rates
 - Death rates are similar between Metro and Nonmetro areas
 - Migration patterns by age are different in Nonmetro areas compared to Metro
 - Migration is a big factor for geographic differences within the state



Number of Births in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 1985-2007

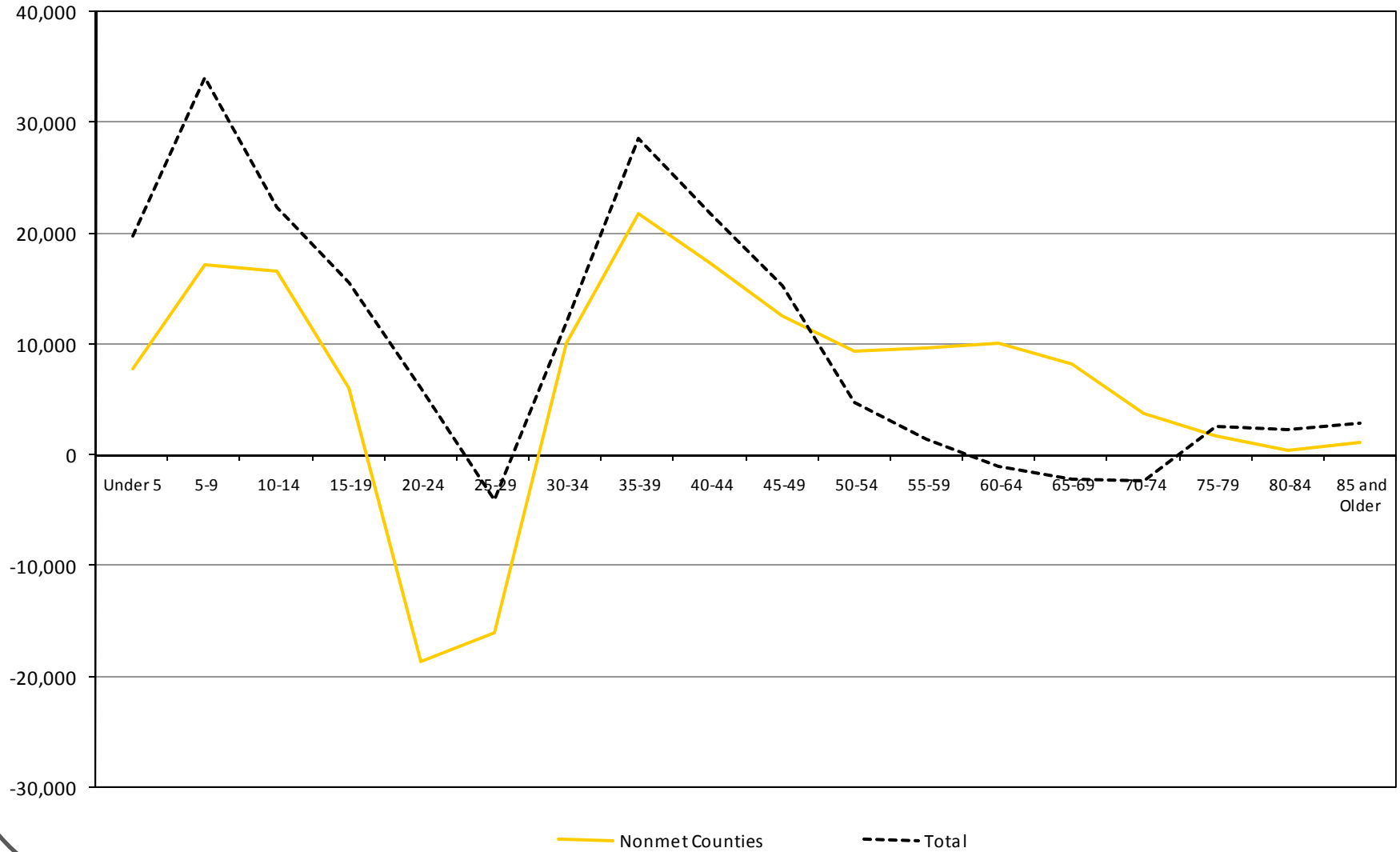


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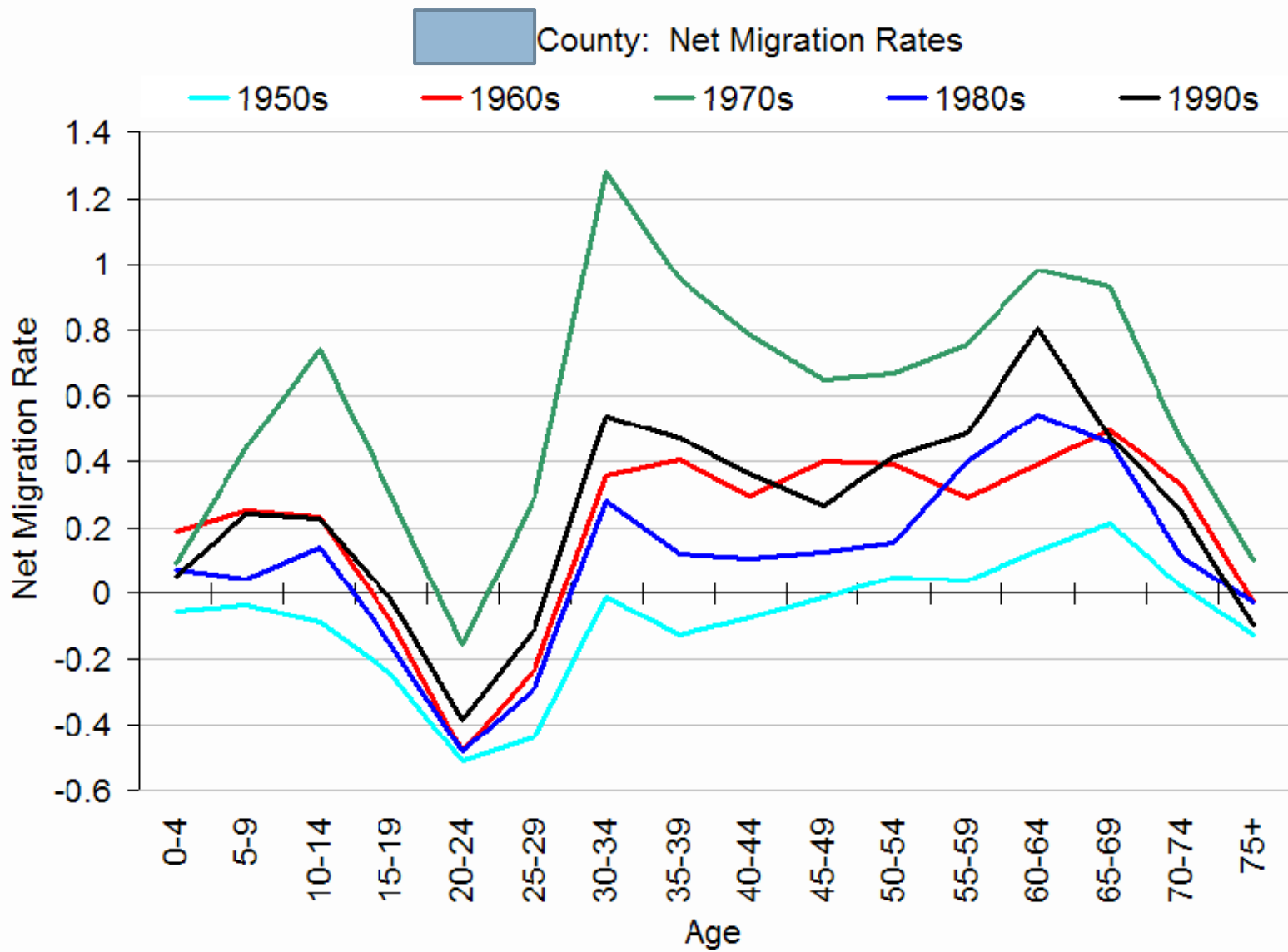
Net Migration by Age , 1990-2000

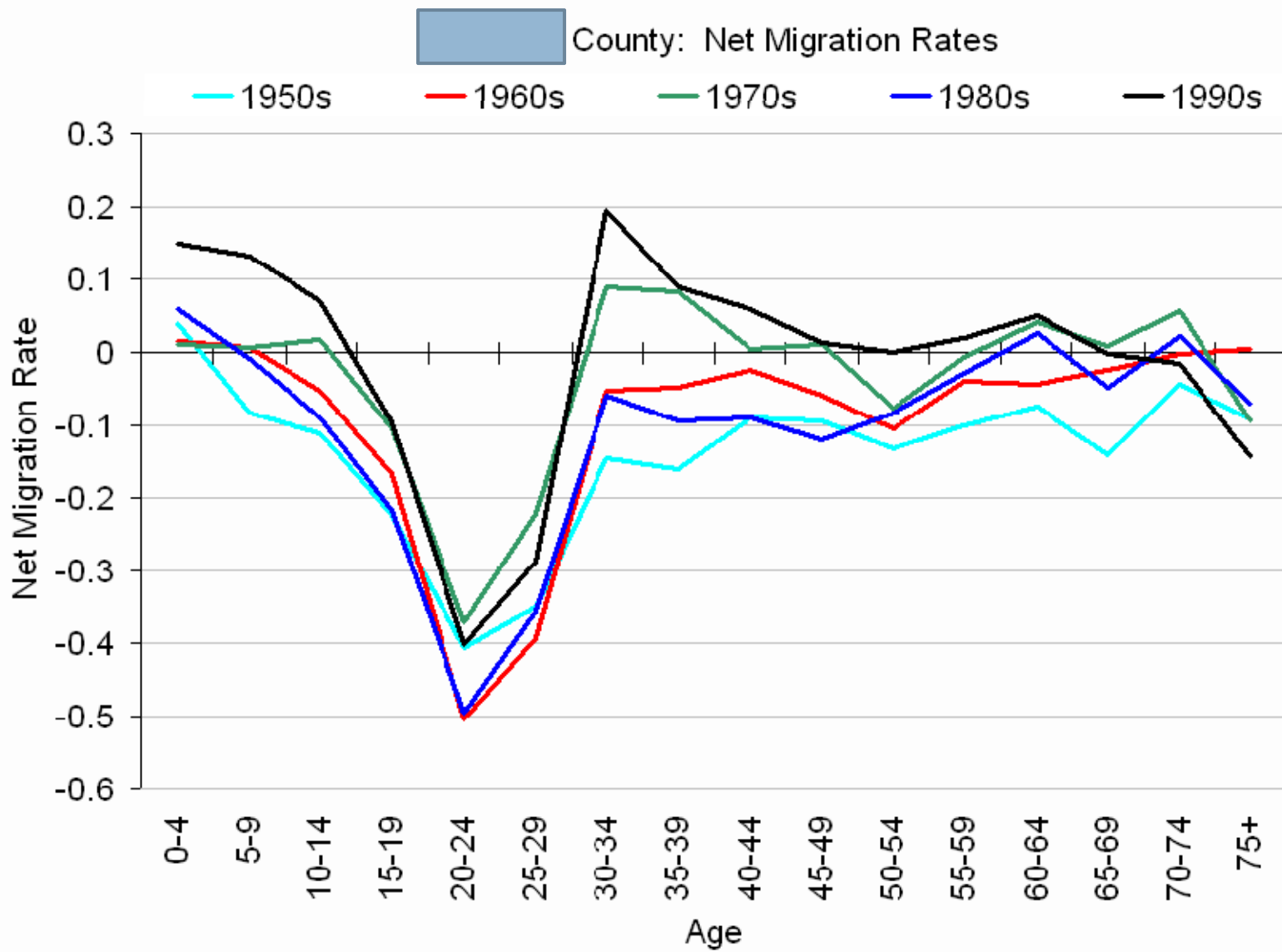
Nonmetropolitan Wisconsin

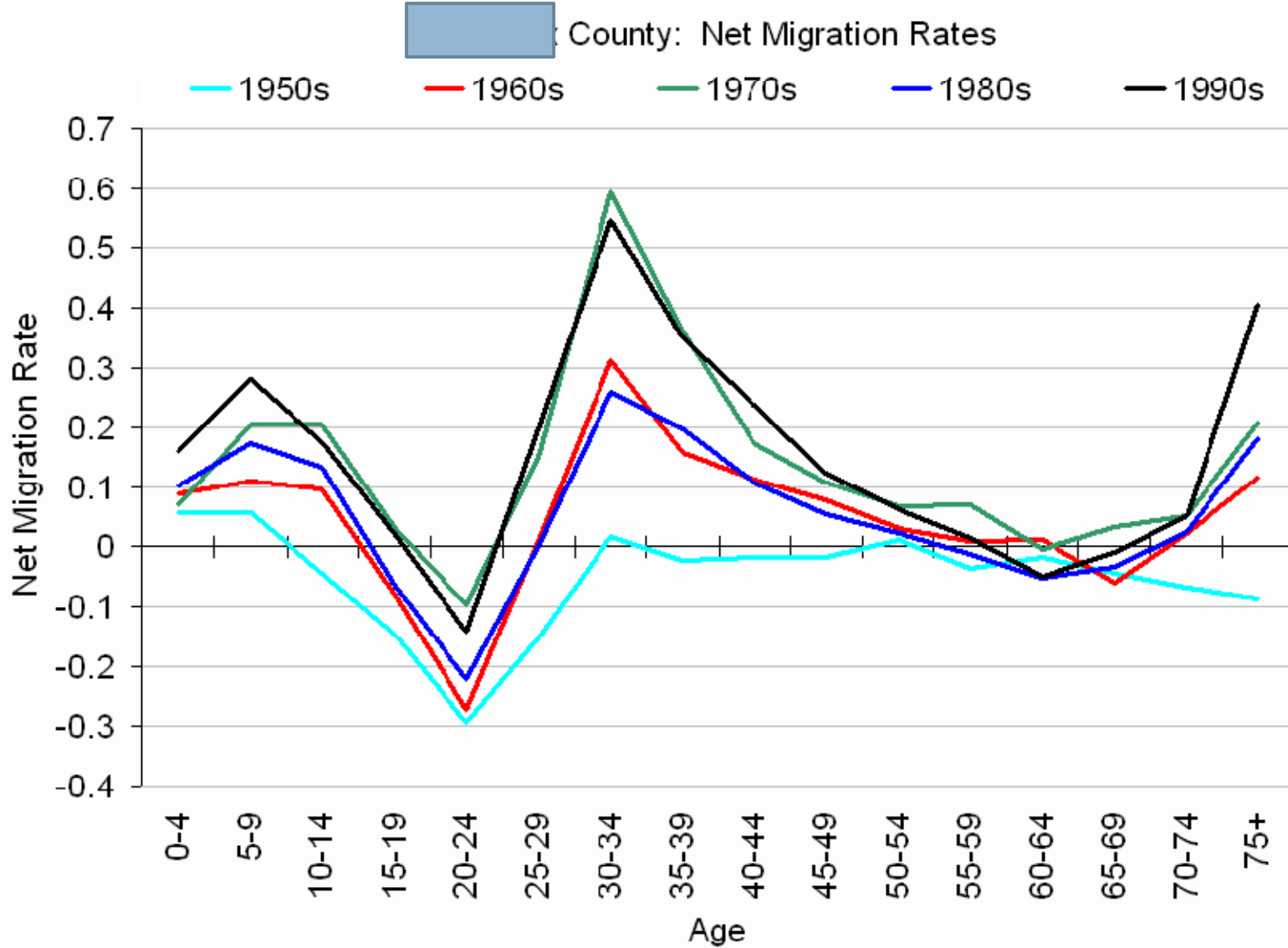


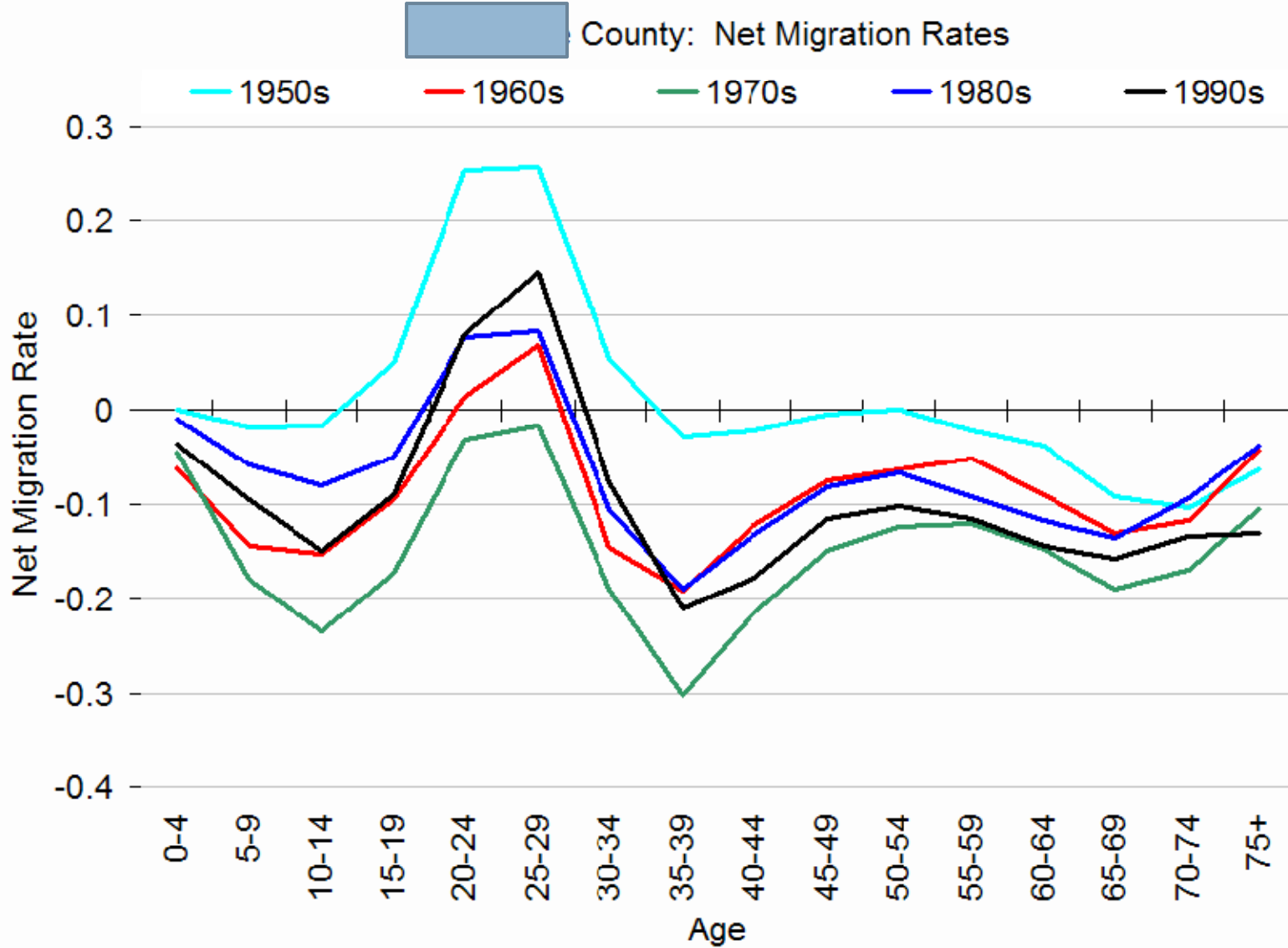
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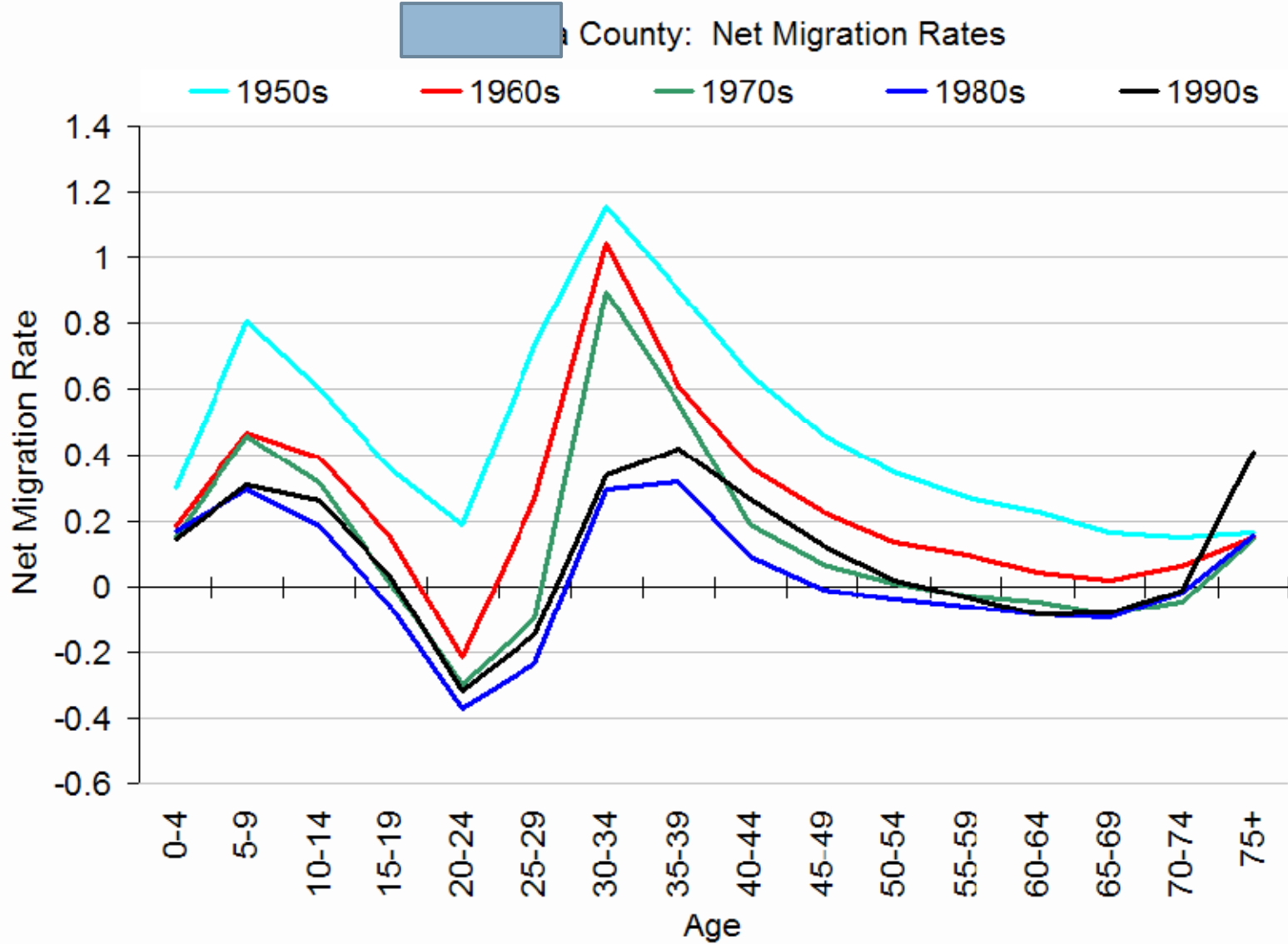


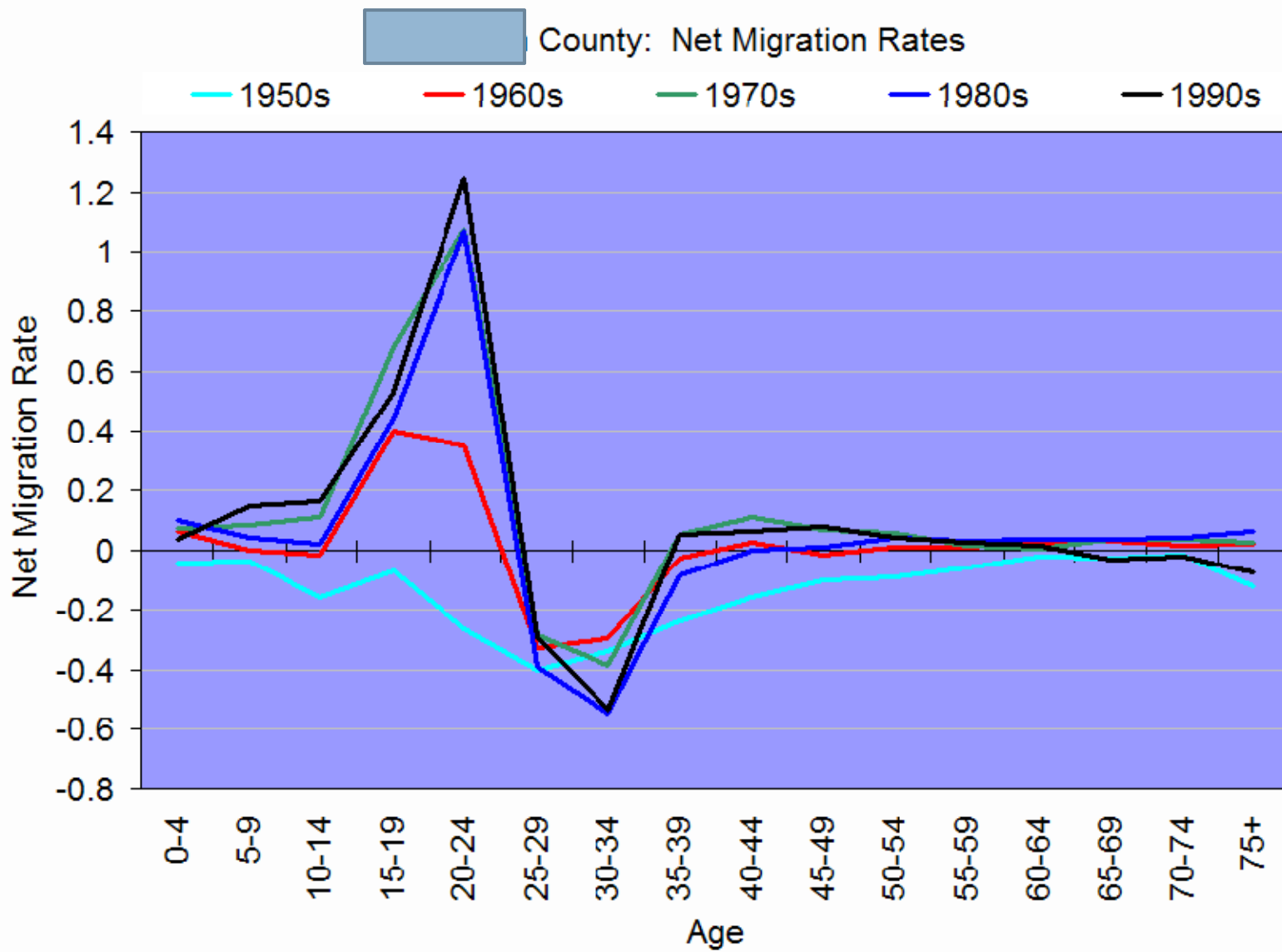












Summary of Aging in Wisconsin

- ❑ Wisconsin population is relatively old and getting older
- ❑ Non-Hispanic white population is older than minority population
- ❑ Rural population is older than urban population
- ❑ There is significant variation across geography with some counties becoming quite old, while others remain relatively young.
- ❑ Aging is impacted by birth, death, and migration rates
 - ❑ The way these things interact with one another determines the age structure of the population

