



Population Change, 1970-2004: Southern Gateways Region

Calculated at the Municipal Level

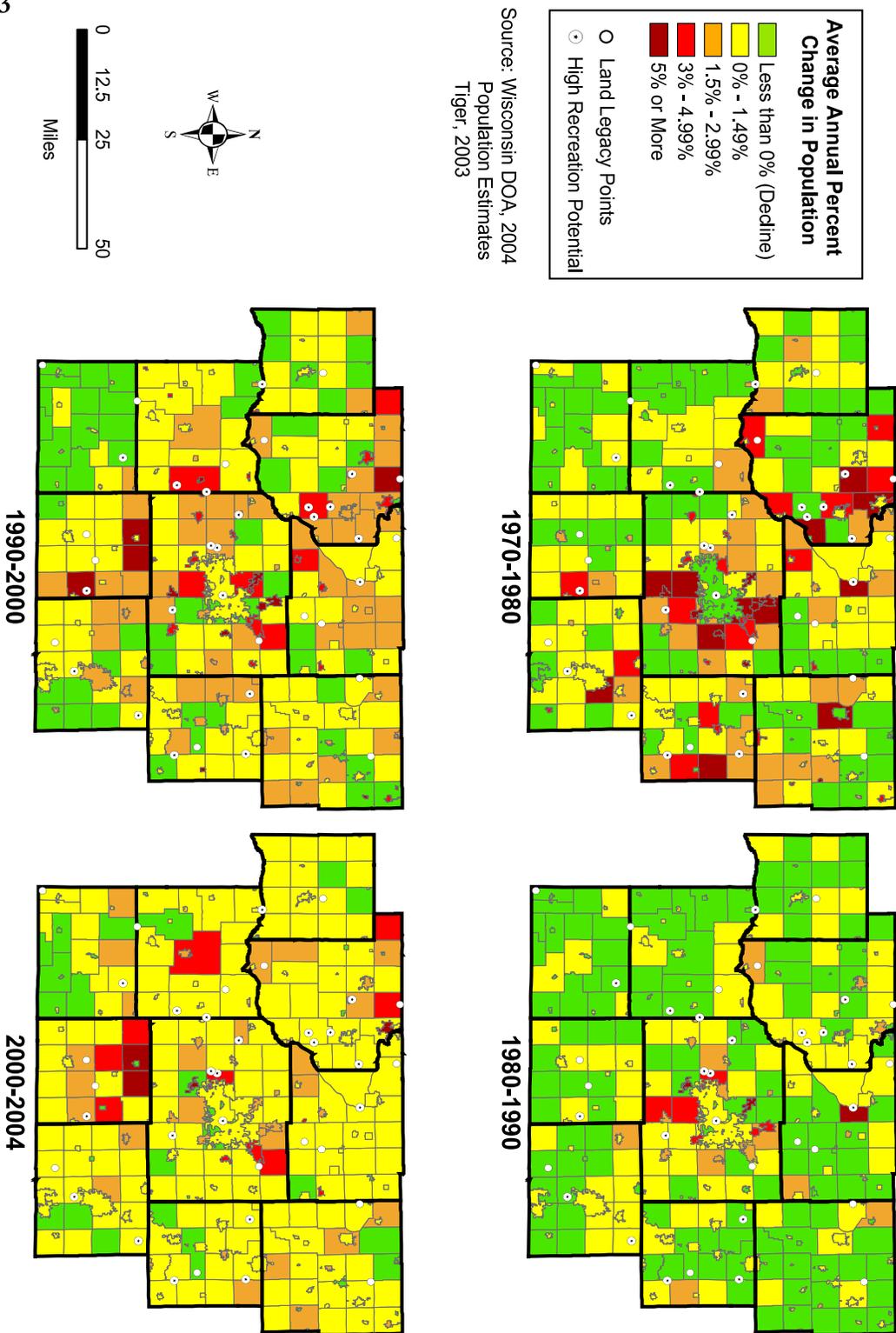
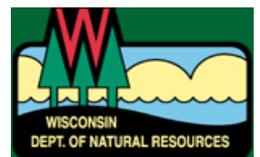


Figure 13



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AGE STRUCTURE

Demographers refer to the proportion of different aged people in the population as the population’s age structure. Table 5 shows how median age has changed from 1950-2000 in the Southern Gateways Region. In general, the population has gotten older over the last 50 years, with the median age increasing by about 5 years for the Region as a whole. The increase occurred between 1970 and 2000, as the Baby Boom generation began to reach older ages.

Table 5
Median Age in the Southern Gateways Region, 1950-2000

	Median Age					
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Columbia County	33.0	31.8	30.4	32.1	35.2	38.0
Dane County	28.6	25.8	24.1	27.5	30.7	33.2
Dodge County	31.8	31.1	29.2	30.4	33.8	37.0
Green County	32.4	31.6	30.8	30.6	34.4	37.9
Iowa County	30.7	29.2	27.1	29.6	33.2	37.1
Jefferson County	33.9	31.9	32.3	29.4	32.8	36.6
Lafayette County	29.6	28.0	27.3	29.2	33.6	38.1
Richland County	29.5	31.3	30.7	31.6	35.3	39.2
Rock County	31.4	28.2	26.1	28.9	33.0	35.9
Sauk County	27.9	31.2	29.8	31.6	34.2	37.3
Southern Gateways Region	30.5	28.6	26.9	29.0	32.3	35.2

Source: Census 1950-2000

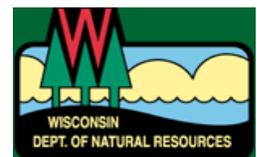
Note: Regional medians are derived from the weighted median of the county median ages.

The age structure of the population in the Southern Gateways Region is affected, in part, by migration patterns. Migration processes affect both population counts and the age structure of the population. The balance of in- and out-migration for a local area is known as “net migration.” Net in-migration means that migration is contributing to (depending on natural increase in the specific area) population growth, while net out-migration would contribute to population decline. Migration especially impacts the age structure of a local population when people of different age groups experience opposite migration trends. For instance, young people tend to move out of more rural areas of the state and into cities and university centers; and older people tend to retire in natural amenity-rich rural areas. This means that many rural areas in Wisconsin are experiencing an aging population due, in part to migration; and many urban areas and university towns remain relatively young. Such age patterns will impact demand for different types of outdoor recreation.



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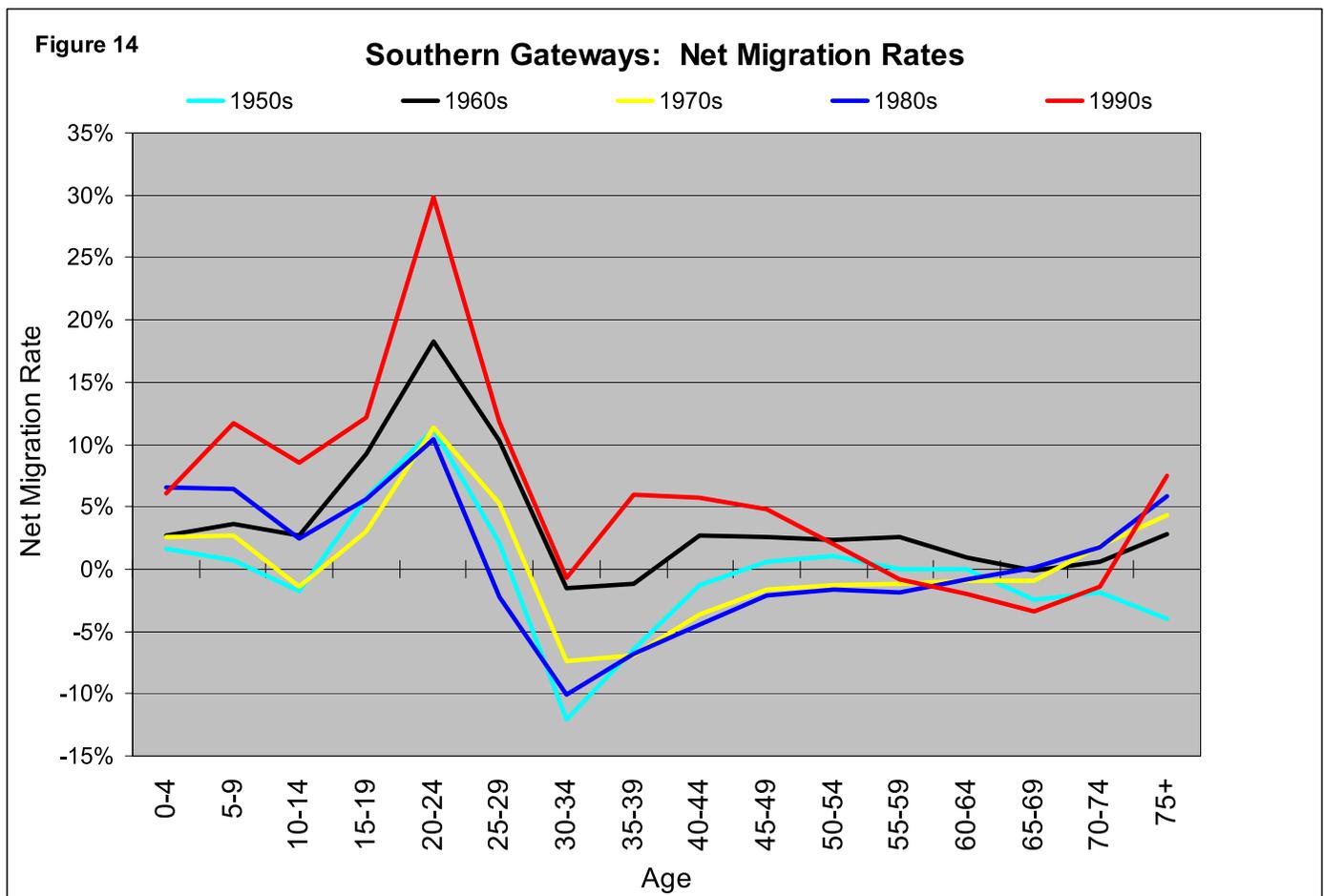
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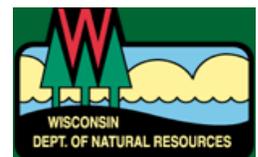
NET MIGRATION BY AGE

Figure 14 summarizes age-specific net migration patterns for the Southern Gateways Region from 1950-2000. For example, in the 1950's the Southern Gateways Region experienced a net out-migration (below "0%" line) of 30-34 year olds. The 1950's net migration line tells us that the population aged 30-34 in 1960 was about 12% smaller than the population aged 20-24 in 1950. The Southern Gateways Region has consistently experienced net in-migration of young adults aged 15-30, and net out-migration of adults aged 30-40. This is due, in large part, to the location of the University of Wisconsin in Madison. The University attracts a large number of young adults for college (in-migration), then as these students reach older ages and graduate, many out-migrate from the Region. Between 1990 and 2000, the Southern Gateways Region experienced a net gain of residents at almost every age group (except early retirees), with a particularly high rate of in-migration of young adults. Such migration patterns will influence the number of young adults and older people in the local population.



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URBANIZATION

Over time the population of the U.S. and of Wisconsin has become increasingly urban. In 1900, about 38% of Wisconsin residents lived in urban areas. By 2000, this proportion had increased to 68%.

The urban population has increased more quickly than the rural population in the U.S. due to both natural increase and migration. In the past, rural residents tended to have more children than urban residents, but over the last several decades, this trend has switched and urban areas have higher birth rates than rural ones. In 2003, Wisconsin metropolitan counties had 13.3 births for every 1,000 residents, while non-metropolitan counties had only 11.3 (calculated from Wisconsin Dept. of Health and Family Services data). In addition, people have tended to move out of rural areas and off farms and into urban areas over the past several decades.

Table 6 shows the percent of the population living in urban areas 1950-2000. The urban population in the Southern Gateways Region has increased from 51% in 1950 to 68% in 2000. Much of this urbanization has occurred in Dane, Green, and Sauk Counties.

Table 6
Urbanization in the Southern Gateways Region, 1950-2000

	Percent Living in Urban Areas					
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Columbia County	31.1%	30.8%	28.9%	33.0%	28.2%	36.8%
Dane County	67.9%	75.4%	77.2%	77.9%	79.9%	84.5%
Dodge County	44.1%	46.8%	45.8%	44.5%	45.3%	47.8%
Green County	29.1%	31.1%	41.8%	43.9%	44.2%	42.8%
Iowa County	12.9%	14.8%	16.9%	17.5%	19.3%	17.3%
Jefferson County	50.3%	50.7%	52.2%	51.0%	56.1%	57.8%
Lafayette County	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Richland County	23.9%	26.8%	29.8%	28.6%	28.6%	27.7%
Rock County	68.8%	69.7%	74.9%	76.4%	77.1%	78.2%
Sauk County	29.7%	30.5%	32.0%	36.8%	38.4%	50.1%
Southern Gateways Region	50.8%	56.3%	60.4%	61.6%	63.7%	67.6%

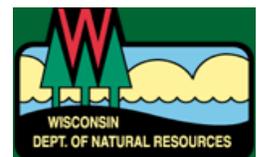
Source: Census 1950-2000

Note: Some of the differences shown here, may be the result of changes in the way "urban" is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.



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MINORITY GROUPS

Wisconsin, in general, has a predominately White/Non-Hispanic population (87% in 2000). Though the number of minority residents has been increasing over the last few decades, minority groups still constitute a small proportion of the population for most Regions.

In the Southern Gateways Region, 91% of the population identified as Non-Hispanic and White on the 2000 Census. Hispanics made up the largest minority group in this Region, representing about 3% of the total population. African-Americans made up just under 3% of the Region’s population, and Asians accounted for about 2%.

Table 7 shows the Asian, Hispanic, and African American populations 1950-2000. The number of Asians in the Region increased from 815 residents in 1960 to 17,391 residents in 2000, with an increase of 66% between 1990 and 2000. The number of Hispanic persons in the Region has increased at an even faster rate in recent decades. The number of African American residents has expanded at the fastest rate, increasing from 2,513 people in 1950 to 27,239 people in 2000, for an overall increase of 984%.

Table 7
Changing Race and Ethnicity, 1950-2000

	Number of Asian Persons						Percent Change
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	1990-2000
Columbia County	N/A	11	N/A	N/A	136	187	37.5%
Dane County	N/A	662	N/A	N/A	8,666	14,868	71.6%
Dodge County	N/A	10	N/A	N/A	197	321	62.9%
Green County	N/A	16	N/A	N/A	66	97	47.0%
Iowa County	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	19	81	326.3%
Jefferson County	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	287	347	20.9%
Lafayette County	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	19	42	121.1%
Richland County	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	38	43	13.2%
Rock County	N/A	98	N/A	N/A	985	1,252	27.1%
Sauk County	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	79	153	93.7%
Southern Gateways Region	N/A	815	N/A	N/A	10,492	17,391	65.8%

	Number of Hispanic Persons						Percent Change
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	1990-2000
Columbia County	N/A	N/A	451	216	358	827	131.0%
Dane County	N/A	N/A	3,953	3,280	5,744	14,387	150.5%
Dodge County	N/A	N/A	880	677	911	2,188	140.2%
Green County	N/A	N/A	0	85	119	327	174.8%
Iowa County	N/A	N/A	302	51	48	75	56.3%
Jefferson County	N/A	N/A	1,174	889	1,160	3,031	161.3%
Lafayette County	N/A	N/A	246	52	37	92	148.6%
Richland County	N/A	N/A	0	61	59	167	183.1%
Rock County	N/A	N/A	613	958	1,754	5,953	239.4%
Sauk County	N/A	N/A	58	153	207	938	353.1%
Southern Gateways Region	N/A	N/A	7,677	6,422	10,397	27,985	169.2%



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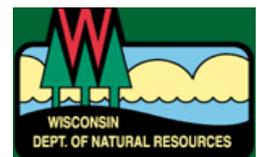




Table 7 Cont.

	Number of African American Persons						Percent Change
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	1990-2000
Columbia County	9	3	39	29	243	460	89.3%
Dane County	716	1,611	2,845	5,688	10,511	17,069	62.4%
Dodge County	182	279	468	829	1,142	2,142	87.6%
Green County	4	5	15	12	23	86	273.9%
Iowa County	7	10	23	10	7	38	442.9%
Jefferson County	37	20	41	106	189	210	11.1%
Lafayette County	4	2	0	1	14	17	21.4%
Richland County	23	15	29	23	12	27	125.0%
Rock County	1,529	2,294	3,025	4,696	6,638	7,048	6.2%
Sauk County	2	0	7	31	54	142	163.0%
Southern Gateways Region	2,513	4,239	6,492	11,425	18,833	27,239	44.6%

Source: Census 1950-2000

Note: Methods of data collection and reporting on race and ethnicity in the Census have changed over the years. Consequently, data for some years are not available or have been estimated, and some of the changes seen above may be artificial. Definitions were relatively stable between 1990 and 2000.

Note: Use of terminology and “labels” when talking about racial ethnic populations can be a sensitive issue. The authors of this report understand that there are some political, cultural and social preferences and implications in using particular terminology. We have chosen to use language that reflects Census-designated racial and ethnic categories in this report.



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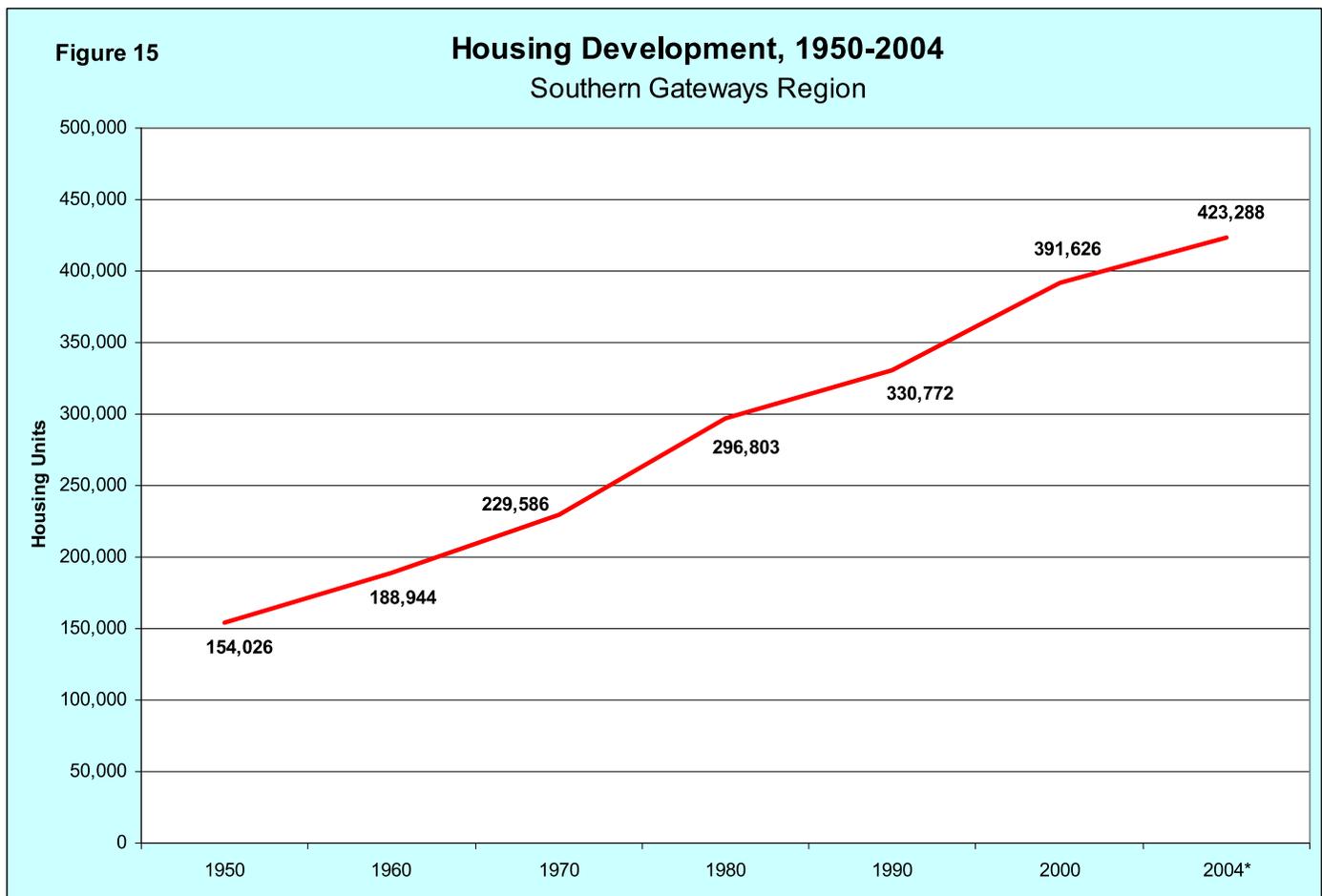




HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Just as population in the Southern Gateways Region has increased over time, so too has housing development. Figure 15 and Table 8 show the trajectory of housing growth for the Region and by county between 1950 and 2004. The number of housing units increased from 154,026 units in 1950 to 423,288 in 2004, for an overall increase of 175%. The fastest rate of growth occurred in the 1970's, when housing units increased by 29% over the decade. Since 2000, housing development has occurred quickly in the Region, increasing by about 2% (or almost 8,000 new units) each year.

Historically, Dane County has experienced the most housing development and the fastest rates of growth. Rock, Jefferson, Dodge, and Columbia Counties have also experienced a good deal of growth since 1950. In recent decades (since 1970) Sauk County has seen high rates of housing development. Between 2000 and 2004, Sauk County added 2,633 new housing units for an increase of 2.7%. Only Dane and Rock Counties (with much larger populations) added as many new housing units over this time period. Dane County continues to experience high rates of housing development.



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