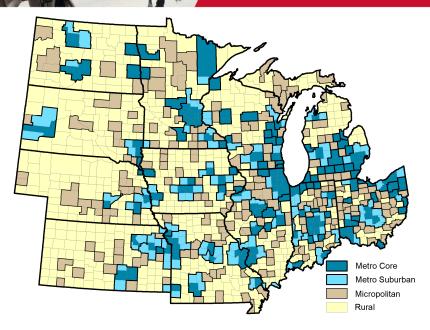


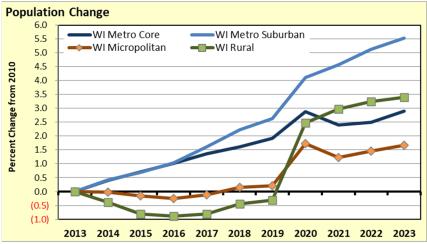


Wisconsin

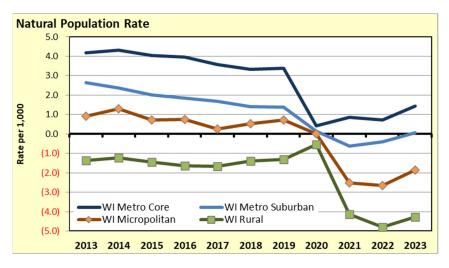
Population Trends



Publication summarizes current demographic trends over the past 10 years. Indicators are taken from federal data sources at the county-level. *Metropolitan core* areas include counties with an urban city over 50,000 people. *Metropolitan suburban* areas include the suburban counties of metro cities that are linked by commuting patterns. *Micropolitan* counties have an urban city of at least 10,000 people. *Rural* counties, technically called "noncore", have no urban city of 10,000 or more.

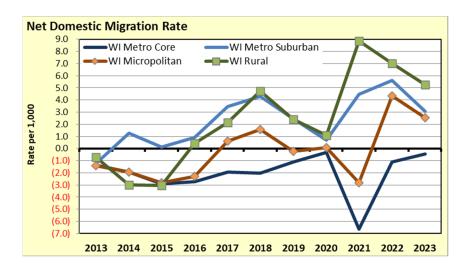


Percent change in population since 2013.

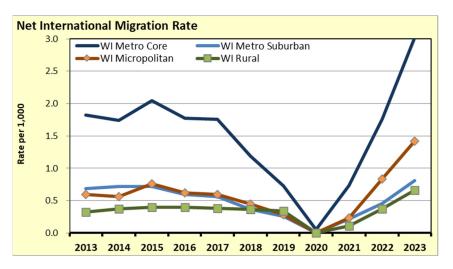


Natural change in population per 1,000 residents between 2013-2023. Natural change is the difference between births and deaths. A positive number means births exceed deaths, meaning the population is naturally growing. A negative number means deaths exceeded births, meaning the population is naturally declining.

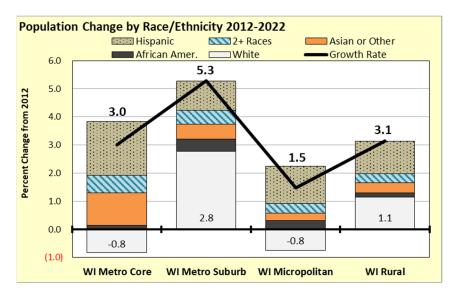
Population Trends



Population change from net domestic migration per 1,000 residents between 2013-2023. Net migration is the difference between people who move in and those that move out. A positive number means more people moved in than left, resulting in a population gain. A negative number means more people moved out than moved in, resulting in a population loss. Only includes migration of people within the U.S.

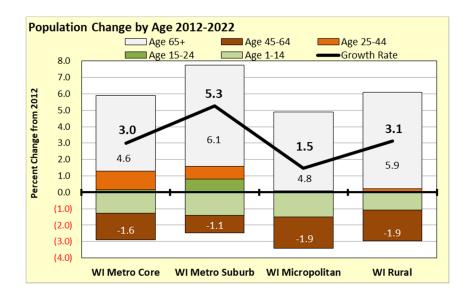


Population change from net international migration per 1,000 residents between 2013-2023. Only includes migration of people internationally to and from the U.S.

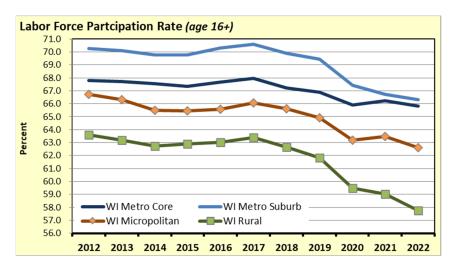


Percent change in population by race and ethnicity between 2012-2022. Categories sum to the state growth rate, which is in bold text.

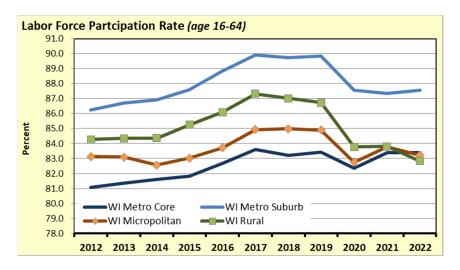
Population Trends



Percent change in population by age between 2012-2022. Categories sum to the state growth rate, which is in bold text.



Labor force participation rate for the population 16 years and older between 2012-2022. This measures the percent of residents 16 years and older who are active in the job market. It is a broader measurement of unemployment because it includes those not seeking work such as the unemployable, discouraged workers, and those not in the labor force.



Labor force participation rate for the population 16-64 years between 2012-2022. This measures the percent of working-age residents 16-64 years who are active in the job market.

Acknowledgements

Prepared by the Iowa Small Towns Project at Iowa State University. For more information, email dpeters@iastate.edu or telephone (515) 294-6303. USDA and ISU Extension are equal opportunity providers.

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