Wisconsin's Future Population, 2010-2040: A First Look at the Next 30 Years

Preliminary Age-Sex Projections for the State of Wisconsin Based from the 2010 Census

July 2012

David Egan-Robertson
UW-Madison Applied Population Laboratory

Prepared for the
Wisconsin Department of Administration
Demographic Services Center

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Acknowledgements

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More Information

For inquiries regarding these population projections, please contact:

David Egan-Robertson, Demographer
Applied Population Laboratory
University of Wisconsin - Madison
1450 Linden Drive, Room 316
Madison, WI 53706
Phone (608) 890-2077
Email daeganrobert@wisc.edu

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF
ADMINISTRATION

SCOTT WALKER
GOVERNOR

MIKE HUEBSCH
SECRETARY

Office of the Secretary
Post Office Box 7864
Madison, WI 53707-7864
Voice (608) 266-1741
Fax (608) 267-3842

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Section 16.96 of Wisconsin Statutes requires the Department of Administration (DOA) to project the state's population on a periodic basis. The statutes deem the projections produced by DOA to be the official determinations for the state. The projections that follow are based upon proven methodologies that use past demographic experience and reasoned forecasting techniques.

Viewed in isolation, population projections are merely statistics. However, projections are a valuable tool in the context of societal and economic decision-making. Public policy and business leaders rely upon detailed and accurate population forecasts as they consider long-term trends and strategies. The 2010-2040 Wisconsin population projections can assist in planning for tax policies, public infrastructure, educational system capacities, senior citizen assistance and economic market research.

This report offers a preliminary set of state population projections, at five-year intervals, from 2015 through 2040. It uses the cohort-component method to provide the reader a snapshot of the state's population by five-year age groups and sex, as well as predicting the number of births and deaths and the level of migration.

Subsequent reports projecting the populations and households of municipalities and counties, and with greater age detail at the state level, will be issued at later dates.

The projections provided here may be adjusted in future reports as more accurate base information becomes available from sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau and the DOA Population Estimates program.

If you have questions or comments regarding these projections, please contact the Demographic Services Center.

Sincerely,

Mike Huebsch
Secretary

Highlights of the Preliminary State Projections

- ✓ Wisconsin's population in 2040 is projected to be 6,500,000, a gain of more than 800,000 people, or 14 percent, from 2010.

- ✓ Each decade will be marked by specific demographic patterns:

    - 2010 – 2020:
      --Migration, after a low period in the first five years, returns to a strong net gain in the latter half of the decade, matching the state's pattern of the 1990s.
      --Births remain well ahead of deaths, providing a solid component of natural increase to the state's population, accounting for more than two-thirds of the decade's gain.
      --The total population will grow more than 315,000, nearly equaling the 2000-2010 numeric growth of 323,000.

    - 2020 – 2030:
      --The total population will grow more than 370,000, the largest decadal change since the 1990s.
      --Net migration will continue to be strongly positive, producing nearly one-half of the decade's increase in population.
      --The leading edge of the Baby Boom reaches age 80 in mid-decade. Even with improvements in life expectancy, the size of the "Boomer" cohort will lead to an inevitable increase in deaths. While the number of births will still grow, it will not keep pace with the rise in deaths, thus leading to a reduction in the natural increase component.

    - 2030 – 2040:
      --Deaths among the Boomers will continue to rise. The number of births will increase only slightly. Natural increase, while remaining positive, will decelerate rapidly.
      --Net migration is expected to also lose pace after 15 years of strong growth.
      --The total population will grow by 120,000 for the decade.

- ✓ Across the full 30 years:

    - The preschool- and school-aged populations—ages 0 through 17—will decrease slightly from 1,339,500 in 2010 to 1,332,000 in 2020, grow steadily to a peak of 1,376,000 in 2035, then decline slightly to 1,367,000 in 2040, resulting in a net gain of 2 percent from the beginning to the end of the projection period.

    - The school-aged population alone—ages 5 through 17—will decline from 981,000 in 2010 to 965,000 in 2020, then grow to nearly 1,000,000 at 2035. At 996,000 in 2040, the net gain across the 30 years will be 1.5 percent.

    - The working-age population—ages 18 through 64—will rise modestly

from 3,570,000 in 2010 to 3,610,000 in 2020, decline during the 2020s to 3,560,000 at 2030, then rise again to 3,585,000 in 2040, resulting in a 0.4 percent increase across time.

- The elderly population—age 65 and over—will increase rapidly in every five-year interval, from 777,000 in 2010 to 1,544,000 in 2040, nearly doubling in 30 years.

- The very elderly population—age 85 and over—will rise steadily from 118,500 in 2010 to 144,000 in 2025, then double to 287,000 in the following fifteen years. From 2010 to 2040, this age group will increase 142 percent.

- The state's population of centenarians is expected to increase from approximately 1,200 in 2010 to 3,900 in 2040.

- The shares of three broad age groups will change across the 30-year time span in this manner:
  --Ages 0-17: from 23% in 2010 to 21% in 2040
  --Ages 18-64: from 63% in 2010 to 55% in 2040
  --Ages 65 & over: from 14% in 2010 to 24% in 2040

- Life expectancy at birth will rise from 77.3 years at 2010 to 81.5 years in 2040 for males and from 82.0 years at 2010 to 85.7 years in 2040 for females. Wisconsin's life expectancies will continue to outpace those predicted for the national population.

Assumptions of the Projections

The projections that Demographic Services Center produces are referred to as "baseline projections." That is, our predictions of the population of the state and its constituent areas are based on the primary assumption that past demographic and economic patterns, on a large scale, will hold true into the future.

This baseline framework guides our thinking in specific ways. For example, we presume that there will be no substantial shifts in the state's economy (e.g., the emergence of extensive extractive industries, such as oil or gas, which would change the patterns of in- and out-migration) or natural or man-made disasters that would greatly affect the population. As another example, if we note that the working-age population of a county is declining over time, we do not attempt to maintain a certain ratio of potential workers to children and retirees.

The specific projections model that Demographic Services uses for the state and its counties is patterned upon the cohort-component method. This method takes a base period experience of fertility, mortality and migration (for this release, the 2000 – 2010 intercensal period) and modifies the age- and sex-specific rates for each of these components, based on indicators provided by federal sources, going forward into the future. In other words, a basic assumption is that "As goes the nation, so goes Wisconsin." Historical Wisconsin data—extending back 30 years or more—also influence the shaping of future rates, but to a lesser degree than the past decade.

While other U.S. states have used projections models that incorporate employment forecasts—specifically, the need or demand for workers in relationship to supply—we have found that the cohort-component model, with its focus on basic demographic events, to be most effective for Wisconsin.

These projections are based from the 2010 Census, moving forward in five-year increments to 2040. At this time, no major issues have been flagged in the 2010 Census concerning the state's age-sex distribution that led us to modify the Census results.

Recent Experience, Projected Future: Overall Population Growth

Wisconsin's population change during the 2000s can be viewed as two distinctly different five-year periods. Based on Demographic Services' annual estimates, the state's population growth of 221,000 for 2000-2005 nearly matched the 1995-2000 change of 230,000, and the percentage gain was a solid 4.1%, or an average of about 0.8% per year. However, the slowing of the housing construction market and the recession that began in late 2007 led to a stall of the state's growth. For the second half of the decade, total population growth fell to 102,000, or 1.8%; in the last three years, the state likely experienced net out-migration (i.e., more residents moving out than moving in).

Still, for the decade as a whole, the state gained approximately 323,000 residents, or

Table 1: Wisconsin's Population, 1980-2010, at 5-Year Intervals			
Year	Population	Numeric Change	Percent Change
1980	4,705,642	--	--
1985	4,771,758	66,116	1.41
1990	4,891,769	120,011	2.52
1995	5,134,123	242,374	4.95
2000	5,363,715	229,572	4.47
2005	5,584,522	220,807	4.12
2010	5,686,986	102,464	1.83

roughly six percent more than 2000. The state added 80,000 residents through net migration (compared to 225,000 in the 1990s and a net out-migration of -125,000 in the 1980s). Natural increase (births minus deaths) provided a gain of 243,000.

The population projections in the near term reflect the probability that the state's economy will begin to recover during the current five-year period, increasing job growth and thus leading to net migration turning from negative to positive in 2014 and 2015. We then expect net migration to increase steadily through 2020. In addition, births—which, like migration, have experienced a recessionary dip recently, to below 70,000 statewide per year—will "bounce back," exceeding 350,000 for the five-year period of 2015-2020. For the entire decade, overall growth will not be much different from the 2000-2010, and can be thought of as a mirror reflection of that period. (Each of the demographic components—births, deaths and migration—will be discussed in greater detail in separate sections that follow.)

Beyond 2020, we project that growth will be strongest in the 2020-2030 period. Migration should still remain positive, births will continue to exceed deaths substantially—at least for the first five years—and overall growth is expected to be more than 370,000, or 6.2%

Table 1: Wisconsin's Projected Population, 2010-2040, at 5-Year Intervals			
Year	Projected Population	Numeric Change	Percent Change
2010	5,686,986	--	--
2015	5,781,800	94,814	1.67
2020	6,004,230	222,430	3.85
2025	6,203,710	199,480	3.32
2030	6,377,040	173,330	2.79
2035	6,478,350	101,310	1.59
2040	6,495,900	17,550	0.27

Like the United States and much of the developed world, Wisconsin in the 2020s will begin facing the demographic inevitability of the Baby Boom (persons born 1946 through 1964) reaching the ages when mortality rates accelerate. The "leading edge" of the Boomer generation will be 75 in 2021. In recent history, and projected through 2020, Wisconsin has maintained and will maintain a relatively steady annual natural increase (births minus deaths) in the range of 22,000 to 26,000. In particular, the number of deaths has been remarkably stable, ranging from only 44,000 to 47,000 annually from 1993 through 2010. While births are projected to continue to climb numerically through the entire projections period (primarily due to the increasing population), the number of deaths will begin to climb rapidly after 2020, passing the annual thresholds of 50,000 during 2020-2025, 55,000 during 2025-2030, 60,000 during 2030-2035 and 65,000 during 2035-2040.

In short, natural increase during the 2030s will be reduced substantially. In addition, after fifteen years of solid gains through net in-migration, the state's migration rate is expected to slow. Nonetheless, we project that the state will gain nearly 120,000 residents from 2030 to 2040, or 1.9%.

Components of Population Change: Births, Deaths and Migration

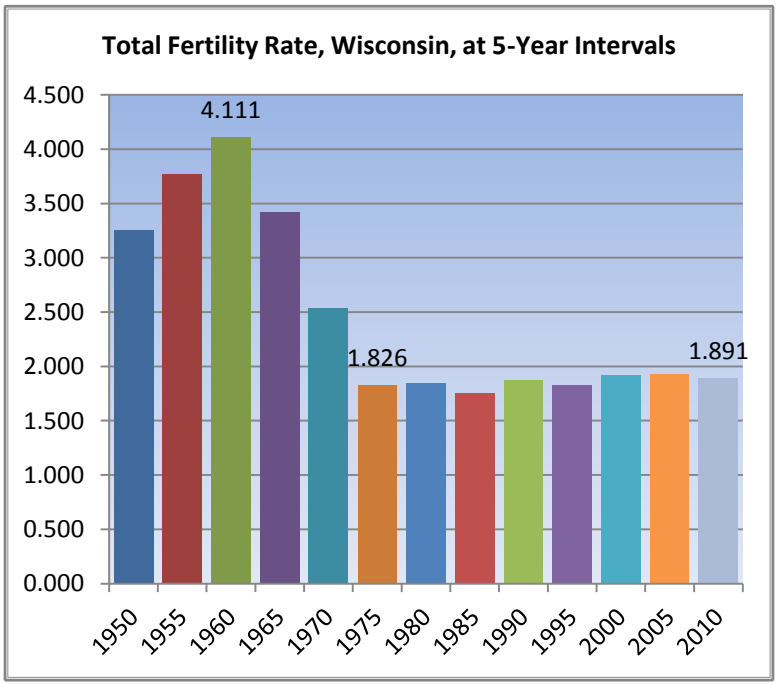
As mentioned earlier, the projection of Wisconsin's population relies on three demographic categories: fertility, mortality and migration. Base rates for each of these components were calculated and then carried forward into the future based on national forecasts and historical experience. Then the population was aged forward, being exposed, in effect, to the projected rates for each 5-year age and sex cohort. The demographic components are discussed in detail below.

Births (Fertility)

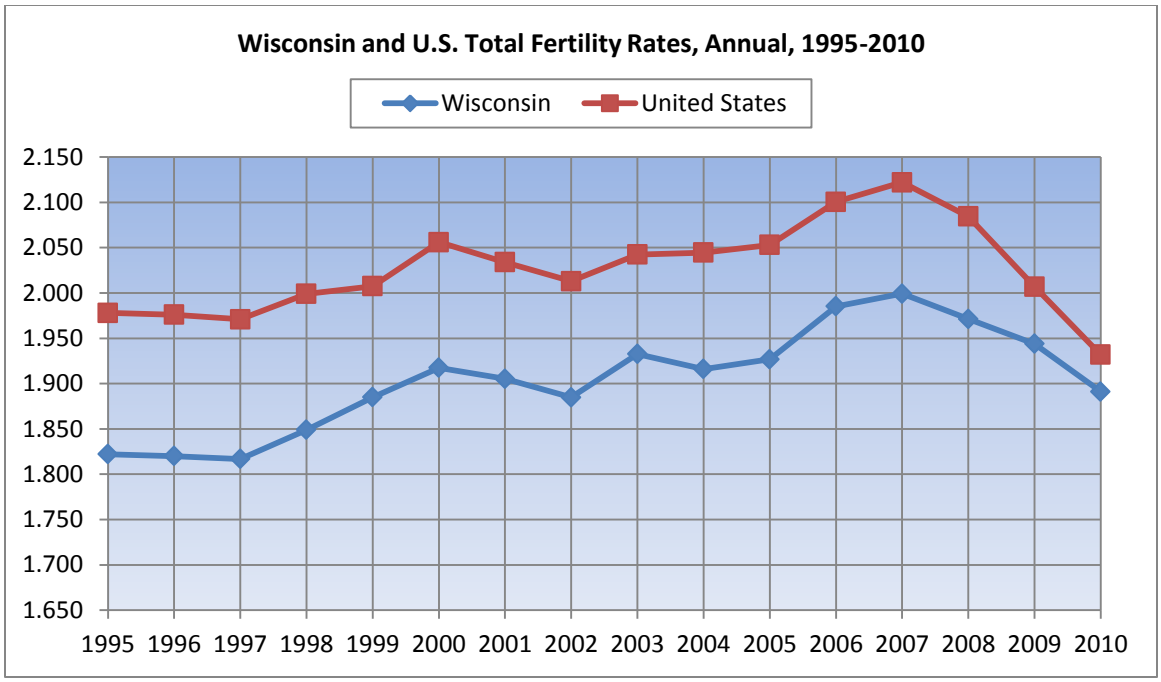
The fertility, or birth, rate of a population can be measured and expressed in a number of ways. A common metric is the total fertility rate or TFR. Across time, the number of births per female can be tracked through women's fertile years to compute a cohort-based TFR. However, a similar period TFR can be calculated for a limited time frame for all women as a whole, using current age-specific fertility rates as a basis. In short, a period TFR is a synthesized one-number estimate of the average number of children a woman would bear if she completed her reproductive period at the current age-specific rates. The period TFR is useful for sketching a geographic area's fertility rate at particular points in history, or as a comparison among geographies (e.g., different counties or states).

Since the early 1970s, Wisconsin's total fertility rate has remained relatively steady. Following the Baby Boom (generally defined in the United States as the period from 1946 through 1964), the state's TFR fell from its peak of more than 4 children per woman to less than 2 per woman in 1975.

Wisconsin's fluctuations in TFR also track the national pattern quite well across time. The effect of the two recessions in the past decade—around 2001-2002 and 2007-2009—can be seen in declines in the fertility rates during those times, in the graph of single-year TFRs from 1995 through 2010 on the following page.

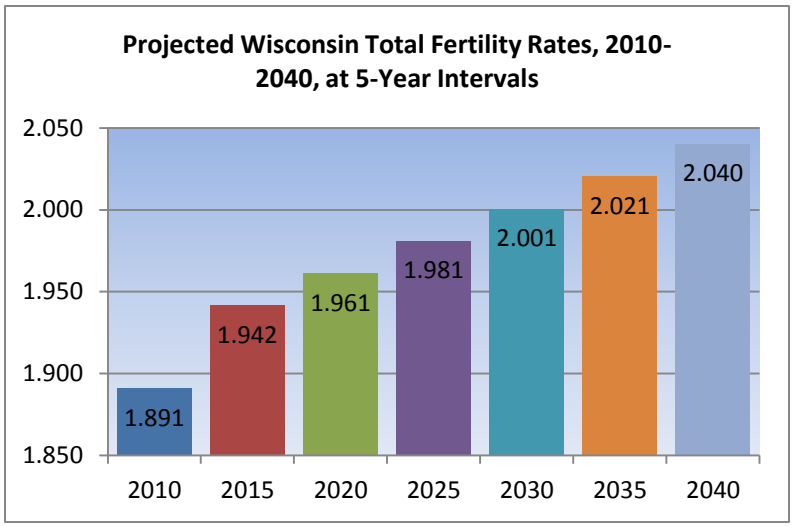


Data Source: WI Dept. of Health Services



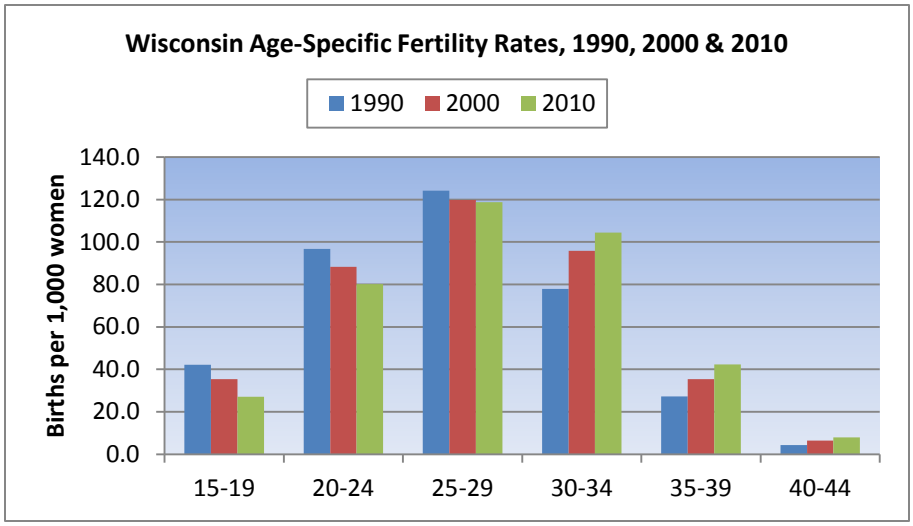
Data Sources: WI Dept. of Health Services, National Center for Health Statistics

In creating future fertility rates for Wisconsin (or the U.S., any state or most developed countries, for that matter), one must overcome this recent downward turn that is related to the 2007-2009 recession. Recent academic research indicates that the current low period of fertility (and births) is a situation of delayed, but not foregone, child-bearing.[1] In Wisconsin's case, it is expected that the fertility rate and number of births will increase again as the state's economy recovers from the recent recession. The fertility rate is expected to surge within the first five years of the projections period, then increase at a gradual pace through the remainder of the projections' time frame.



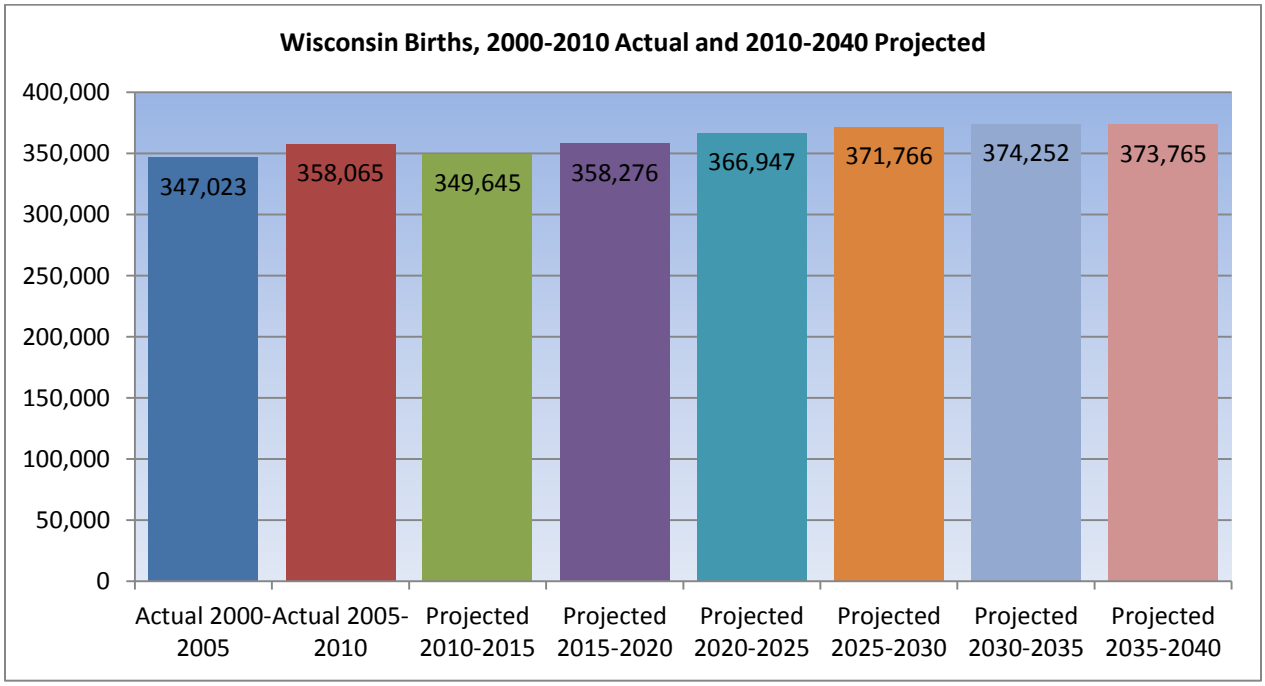
[1]For example, see: Carl Haub, "Will the Economic Downturn Lower Birth Rates?" Population Reference Bureau, http://prbblog.org/?p=34; Tomáš Sobotka, Vegard Skirbekk, Dimiter Philipov, "Economic Recession and Fertility in the Developed World," Population and Development Review, Volume 37, Issue 2, June 2011; Joshua R. Goldstein, Tomáš Sobotka, Aiva Jasilioniene, "The End of 'Lowest-Low' Fertility?" Population and Development Review, Volume 35, Issue 4, December 2009.

Underlying the total fertility rate are age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), which are calculated and forecast for women, usually in five-year age groups, in their "fertile" years. Of particular note in Wisconsin is that, for the past two decades, the ASFRs for younger women—ages 10-14 through 25-29—have been decreasing and those for older women—ages 30-34 and higher—have been increasing. Hence, in projections mode, even though the overall fertility rate is increasing, the age-specific rates for younger women should show a continued downward pattern and for older women an ongoing upward pattern.



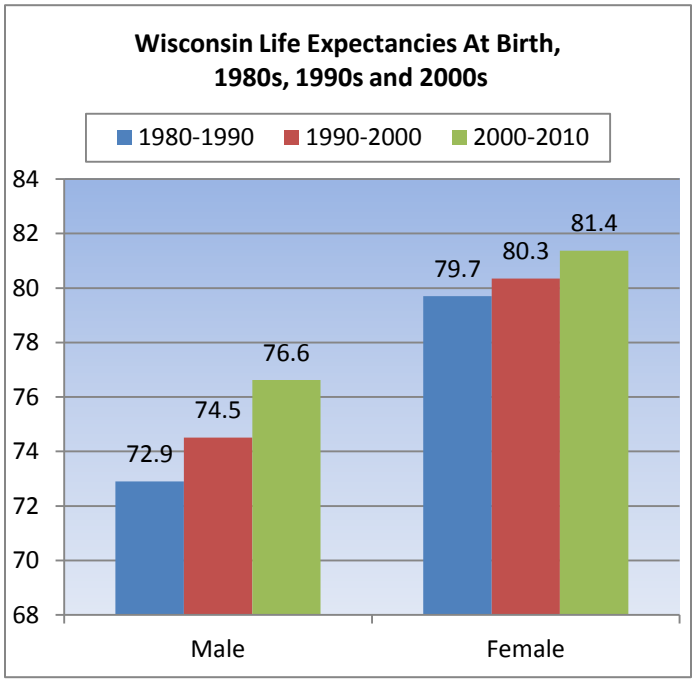
Note: ages 10-14 and 45-49 omitted due to very low numbers of births

What do these assumptions and calculations mean for the number of projected births? After an initial decrease in the first five-year period, the expected increase in fertility rates, intersecting with a projected larger fertile female population over time, will increase the number of births gradually for most of the projections period.



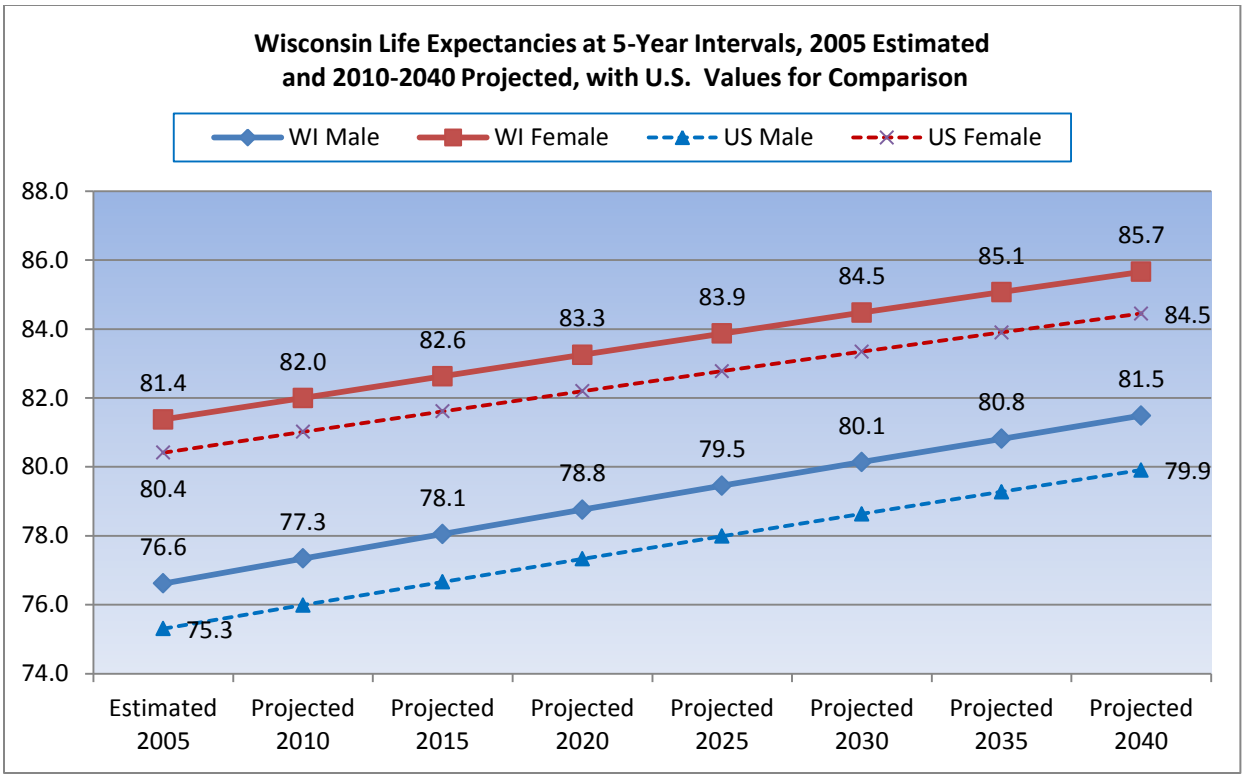
Deaths (Mortality)

Like fertility, there are useful summary measures for discussing mortality. The most common single-number metric is life expectancy at birth, which is usually calculated separately for men and women because each sex faces different mortality risks across their lifetimes. Similar to the total fertility rate, life expectancy is a synthesized one-number estimate based upon the mortality rates (or, conversely, survival rates) of age-specific cohorts over a defined period of time, such as a year or decade.

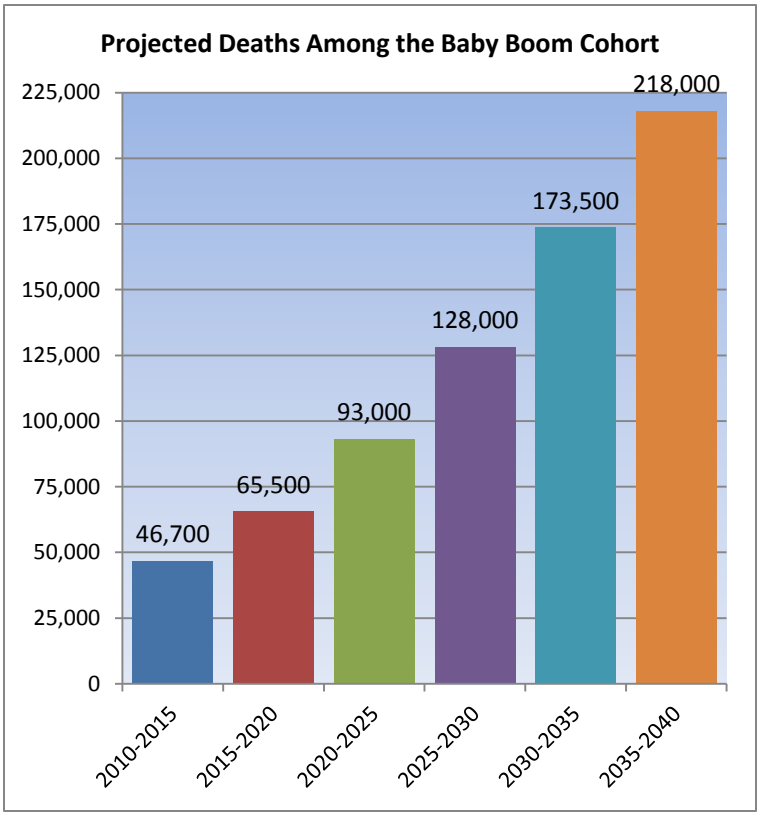


Wisconsin's recent history in life expectancy is a positive one. Over the past three decades, the state has seen steady improvement in the survivability of both men and women. In addition, the gain in life expectancy for males has progressed at a faster rate than for women, so that the gap between the sexes has decreased from nearly 7 years to about 5 years. Similar patterns have been seen at the national level as well. Finally, Wisconsin's life expectancies, relative to the U.S. values, have been higher across time. At the midpoint of the past decade, the state's life expectancies were 1.31 years higher for men and 0.96 years higher for women.

Looking toward future decades, it is likely that the state will continue to outpace the national life expectancies. Using the Census Bureau's vintage 2008 national projections as a guide, age-specific survival rates were calculated and then re-summarized to corresponding life expectancy values. As the graph below indicates, the difference between Wisconsin's and the United States' projected life expectancies will widen slightly over the 2010 – 2040 period.

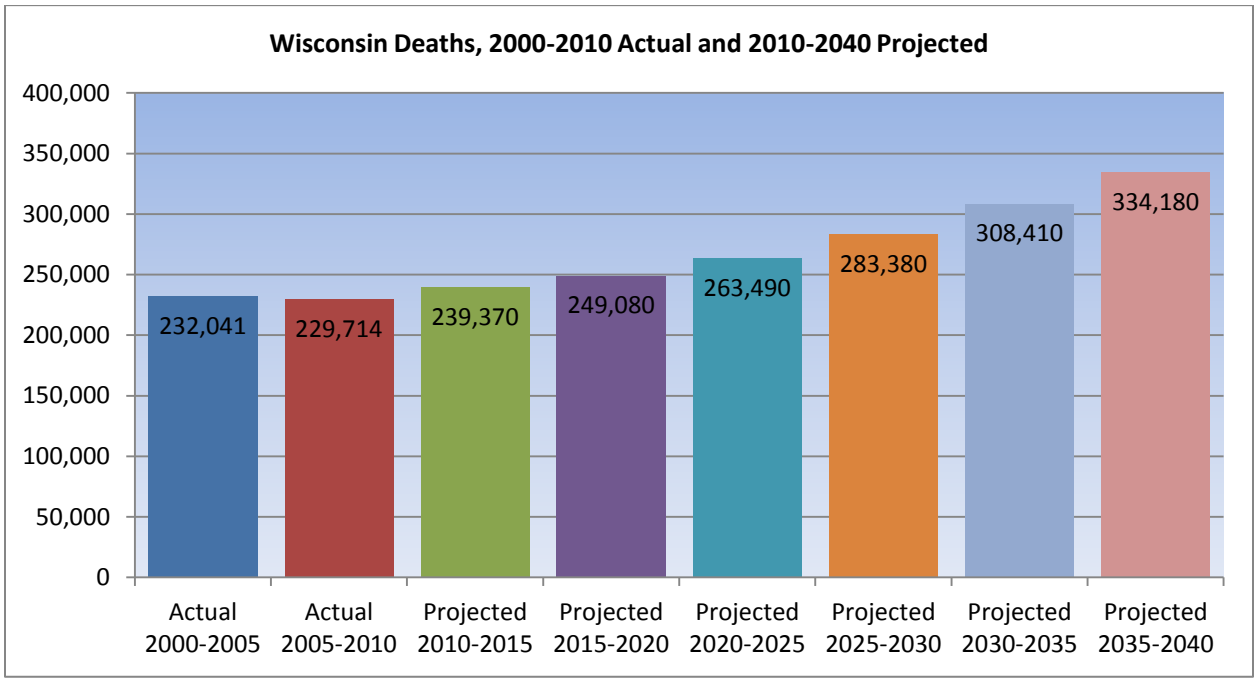


The leading edge of the Baby Boom reaches age 80 in 2026. Even with improvements in life expectancy, the sheer size of the "Boomer" cohort will lead to an inevitable increase in deaths, particularly across the final 15 years of the 2010 – 2040 projections period. The graph at right illustrates the projected increase in deaths for Wisconsin residents who were born in the 1946 – 1964 period. Across the 30-year projection interval, deaths among this cohort (persons of ages of 46-64 in 2010, approximately) will almost quintuple by the 2035 – 2040.

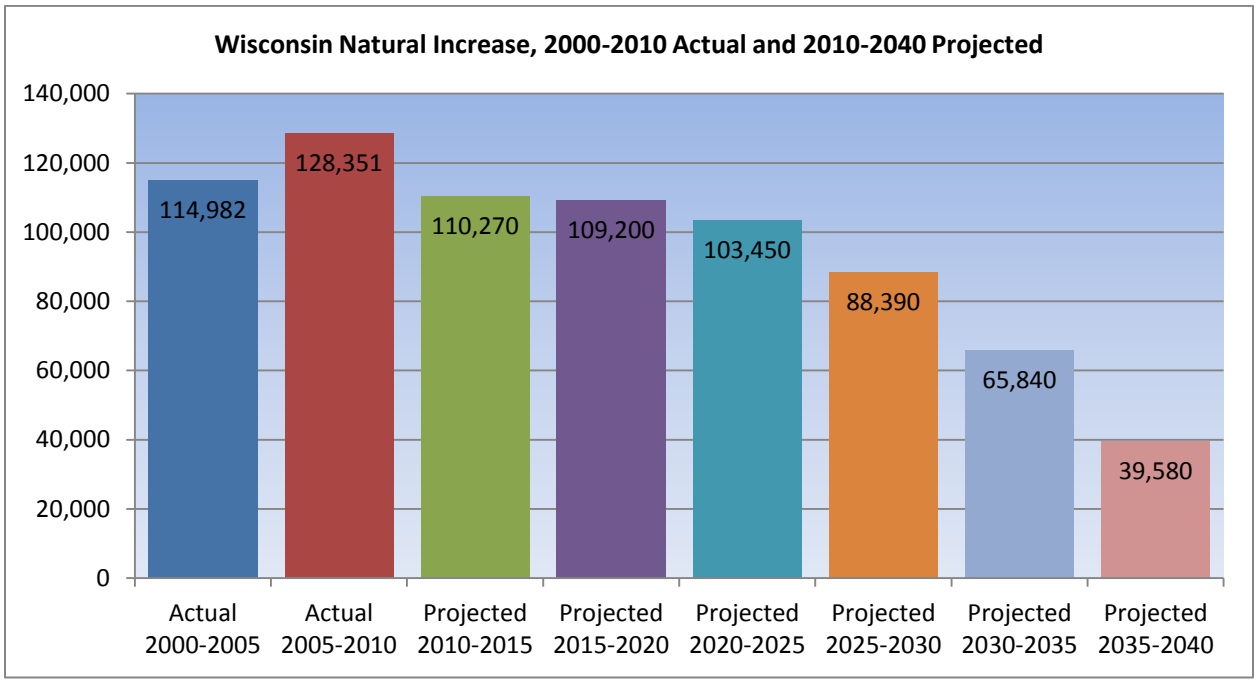


This demographic inevitability—the aging and eventual mortality of the Baby Boom generation—will impact the numeric and percentage growth of Wisconsin in the future.

Population growth consists of two basic elements: natural increase—births minus deaths—and migration. While the number of births will still grow over the next 30 years, it will not keep pace with the rise in deaths, thus leading to a reduction in the natural increase component.



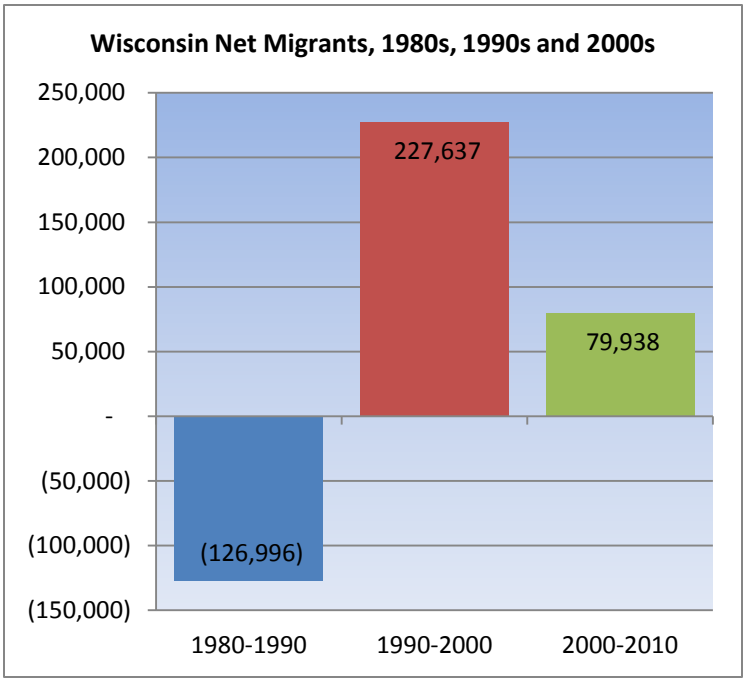
In short, natural increase's contribution to Wisconsin's population change will decline across time, to roughly one-third of the numeric level seen in the 2000-2010 period.



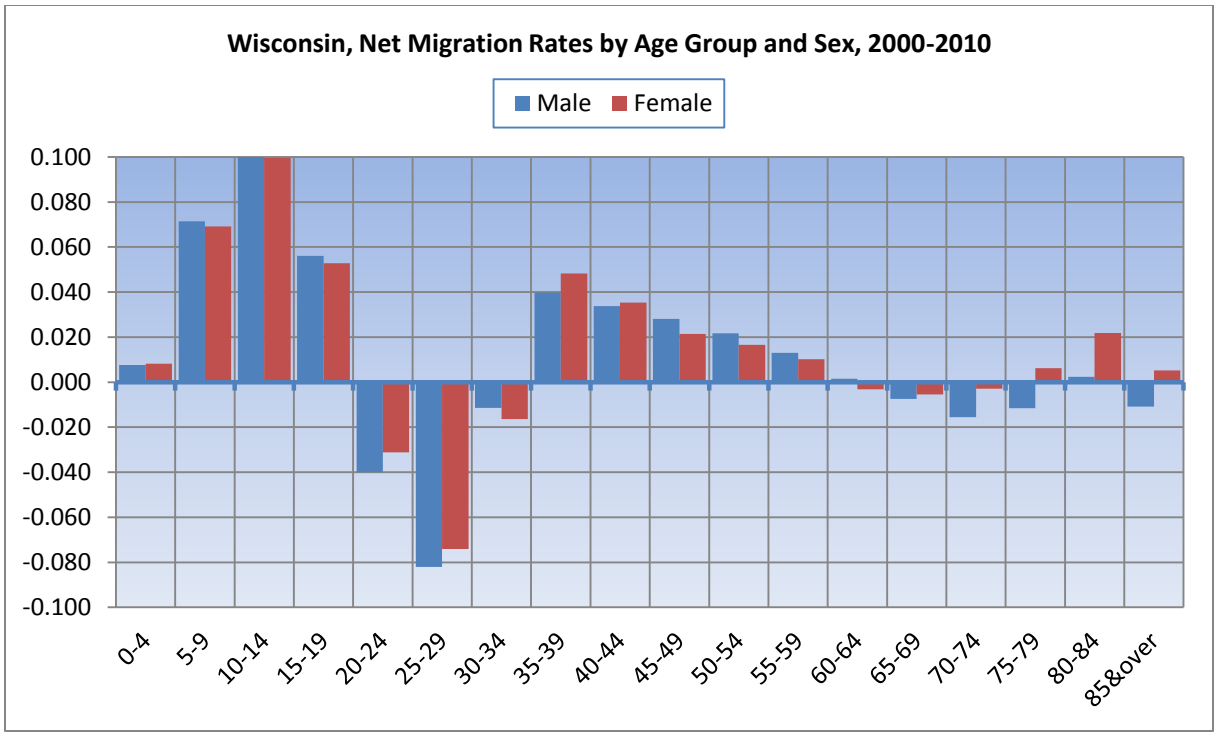
Migration

The measurement of migration is best understood as a "net" process. That is, people migrate into an area over a period of time, and others move out of that same area; the net gain or loss due to migration is the result of the in-flow minus the out-flow. These latter gross measures (in- and out-migration) are usually difficult to ascertain, unlike births and deaths that are recorded as official vital events. Thus, net migration is calculated through a residual process: it is the difference between total population change and natural increase.

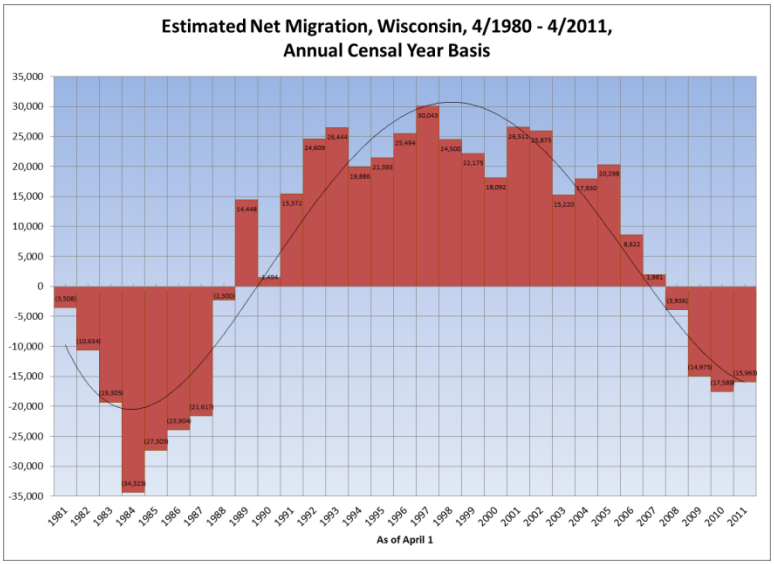
Wisconsin's net migration, in total, has varied extensively across the past three decades. After a decade of negative net migration in the 1980s—related in large part to the "Rust Belt" recession in the early part of the decade—migration rebounded strongly into positive territory in the 1990s. Net migration remained robust through the early part of the 2000s, but began to turn negative in the latter part of the decade, again traceable to an economic recession.



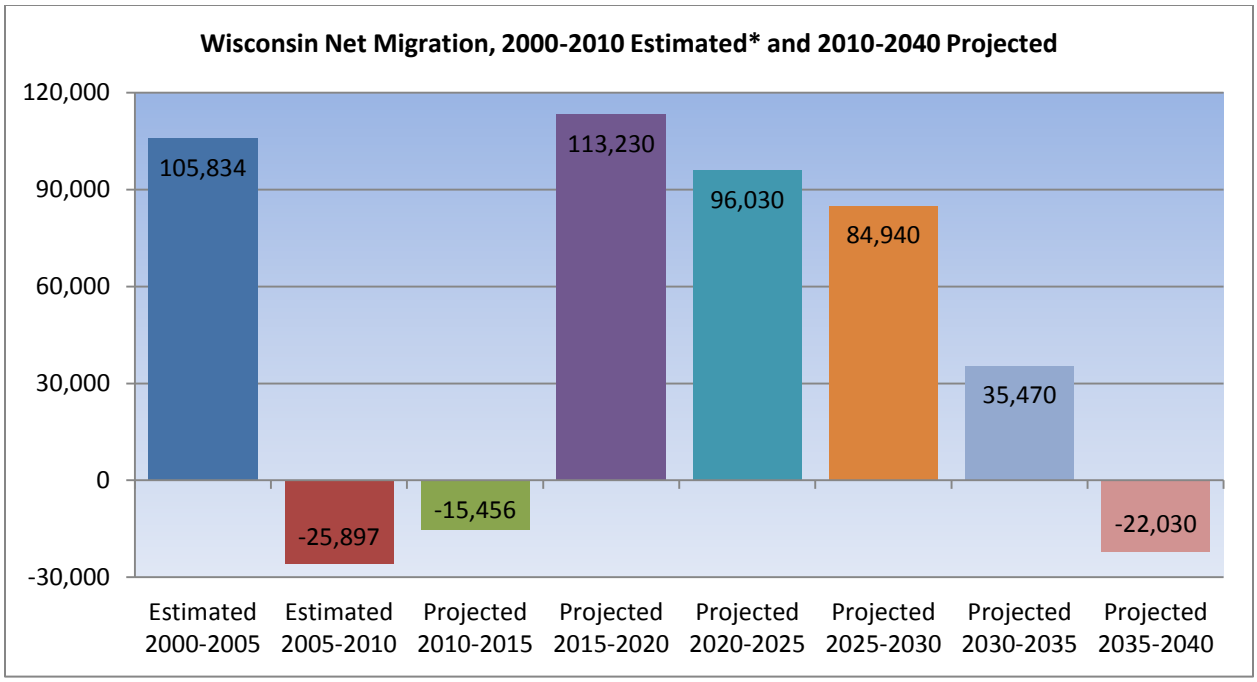
Net migration also follows a particular pattern based on age and sex. In Wisconsin, recent decades have been marked by net gains of young people ages 0-4 through 15-19 (the latter group being affected by the influx of out-of-state students attending Wisconsin's many universities and colleges), out-migration in the post-college cohorts ages 20-24 and 25-29 (sometimes through 30-34), and then gains in "young families" cohorts starting with ages 30-34 or 35-39. Adult migration tends to taper off through about ages 60; beyond that age—early retirees onward—migration tends to be neutral, slightly higher in some decades and slightly lower in others. The graph at the top of the next page shows the age-sex net migration rates for the state in the past decade. This pattern, or "signature," tends to hold across time: in decades with strong positive net gain, all of these rates will rise, usually with the strongest increases in the young-adult categories; in decades of net out-migration, all of these rates will fall, with the largest drops occurring among younger adults.



The broad decadal pattern of net migration was illustrated on the previous page. When annual values of net migration—based on Demographic Services Center's forty years of estimates—are analyzed, a cyclical or periodic shape is apparent.



For this set of state population projections, this cyclical pattern was extended 30 years into the future. It is clear that, in the early part of the current decade, net migration is still likely negative, but Wisconsin should be experiencing a "bottoming out" of its net outflow through 2012 or 2013, and then a gradual return to positive net migration should occur as the economy recovers from the 2007-09 recession. Subsequently, we forecast that net in-migration will be strongly positive for the three five-year periods from 2015 to 2030, similar in numbers to the 1990s. Then, following the cyclical pattern, net migration will "cool off" in the 2030-2040 decade. Nevertheless, over the entire 30-year period, Wisconsin is projected to gain nearly 300,000 residents through migration.



*Net migration for 2000-2005 and 2005-2010 is estimated because mid-decade 4/1/2005 population is estimated.

Age Distribution of the Population

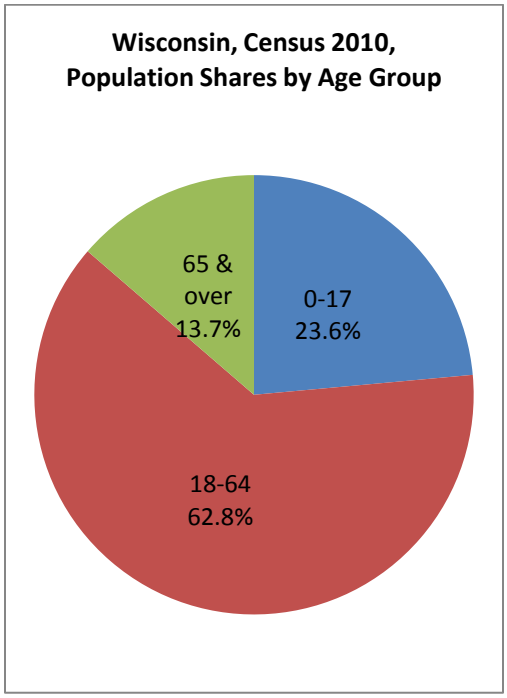
Although the state's total population is expected to grow by 14 percent, and more than 800,000 residents, over the 30-year projection period, the change will be much greater in certain age groups and much lower in others. In particular, shifts in the age distribution will be heavily concentrated in the older age categories.

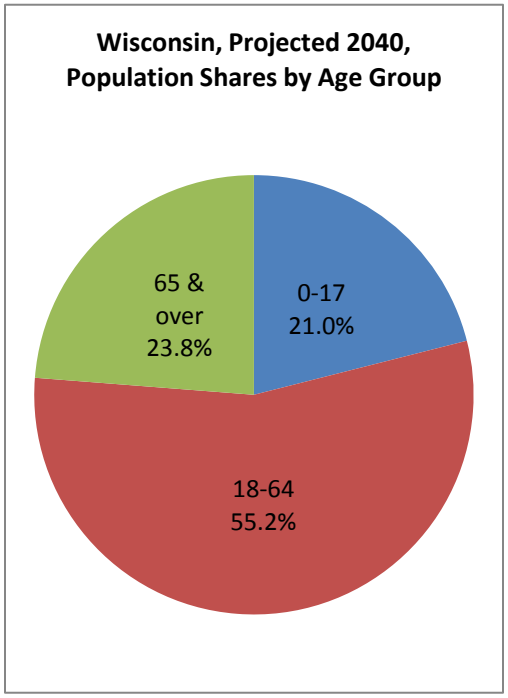
The adjoining table illustrates the Census 2010 and projected 2040 populations by significant age categories, and the projected numeric and percentage change of each group. It is clear that, while growth in the population below age 65 will be relatively flat, the population of "young elderly" (ages 65-84) will almost double, and the "old elderly" (ages 85 and over) increase almost 150 percent. As indicated in the section on mortality, this growth in the elderly population will be due almost solely to the aging of the existing state's residents (and not due to mass numbers of retirees migrating to Wisconsin!).

Wisconsin Population, 2010 Census and 2040 Projection, by Age Groups, with Numeric and Percentage Change

Age Group	Census 2010	Projected 2040	Num. Change	Pct. Change
0-4	358,443	371,210	12,767	3.6%
5-17	981,049	995,720	14,671	1.5%
18-24	549,256	557,470	8,214	1.5%
25-44	1,447,360	1,493,030	45,670	3.2%
45-64	1,573,564	1,534,830	-38,734	-2.5%
65-84	658,809	1,256,930	598,121	90.8%
85 & over	118,505	286,710	168,205	141.9%
TOTAL	**5,686,986**	**6,495,900**	**808,914**	**14.2%**

Finally, consolidating the age groups into three broad categories—under 18, 18 through 64, 65 and older—allows a comparison of the proportion of the population that each group formed at 2010 and is projected to form at 2040.





The share of the population ages 0-17 will remain fairly similar, declining only a few percentage points and, numerically, growing only slightly from 1.339 million to 1.367 million. The share of 18-64 year olds is projected to drop more than seven percentage points and, numerically, barely growing from 3.570 million to 3.585 million. Finally, the share of the population age 65 and over will gain more than ten percentage points and, numerically, increase from 770,000 to 1.544 million. The number of elderly Wisconsin residents is forecast to exceed the number of children at some point during the latter half of the 2020s.

Wisconsin Population Projections, Data Tables

Total Population by 5-Year Age Groups

Age Group	Census 2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
0-4	358,443	346,960	366,540	373,850	377,790	376,270	371,210
5-9	368,617	360,640	359,790	378,330	384,710	384,410	378,140
10-14	375,927	375,500	378,630	375,850	393,900	395,900	390,600
15-19	399,209	380,690	391,960	393,350	389,210	403,230	400,190
20-24	386,552	381,370	375,190	384,670	384,970	376,280	384,260
25-29	372,347	370,940	377,420	369,830	378,190	374,010	360,460
30-34	349,347	369,290	379,260	384,300	375,590	379,990	371,150
35-39	345,328	350,270	381,730	390,300	394,380	381,220	381,000
40-44	380,338	344,240	360,040	390,740	398,480	398,320	380,420
45-49	437,627	376,200	351,190	365,920	396,180	399,810	394,950
50-54	436,126	431,630	378,170	352,510	367,030	395,120	396,190
55-59	385,986	427,550	426,160	373,700	348,620	362,740	390,220
60-64	313,825	371,960	415,120	414,470	364,070	339,720	353,470
65-69	227,029	295,160	352,780	394,770	395,270	347,620	324,670
70-74	173,467	207,380	272,320	326,790	367,210	368,700	325,000
75-79	141,252	150,360	182,110	240,500	290,320	327,800	330,690
80-84	117,061	113,140	122,530	149,890	199,690	242,950	276,570
85-89	75,603	78,430	77,700	85,530	106,310	143,470	176,990
90-94	33,113	38,250	41,060	41,860	47,290	60,170	82,970
95-99	8,610	10,290	12,540	14,020	14,860	17,330	22,820
100& up	1,179	1,550	1,990	2,530	2,970	3,290	3,930
Total	**5,686,986**	**5,781,800**	**6,004,230**	**6,203,710**	**6,377,040**	**6,478,350**	**6,495,900**

Male Population by 5-Year Age Groups

Age Group	Census 2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
0-4	183,391	177,380	187,520	191,160	193,150	192,360	189,800
5-9	188,286	184,480	184,080	193,550	196,680	196,460	193,270
10-14	192,232	191,730	193,870	192,290	201,460	202,270	199,490
15-19	204,803	194,700	200,830	202,060	199,710	206,590	204,560
20-24	196,897	194,890	191,680	196,850	197,480	192,560	195,880
25-29	189,349	188,500	192,920	188,970	193,550	191,660	183,890
30-34	178,120	187,400	192,900	196,580	192,020	194,420	189,960
35-39	174,619	178,060	193,760	198,540	201,720	194,690	194,540
40-44	191,738	173,850	183,380	198,680	203,010	203,850	194,220
45-49	218,539	189,410	177,700	186,700	201,760	203,820	202,110
50-54	218,303	215,060	190,260	178,280	187,230	201,170	201,910
55-59	192,952	213,380	211,620	187,560	176,020	184,840	198,580
60-64	155,756	184,900	205,910	204,720	181,880	170,880	179,590
65-69	109,168	144,720	173,170	193,540	193,120	171,990	161,910
70-74	81,067	97,890	131,110	157,740	177,250	177,590	158,760
75-79	62,181	67,540	82,690	111,710	135,490	153,310	154,610
80-84	47,549	46,940	51,990	64,560	88,350	108,330	123,900
85-89	26,326	28,830	29,290	33,180	42,090	58,670	73,230
90-94	9,226	11,420	13,060	13,760	16,110	21,070	30,230
95-99	1,743	2,300	3,070	3,710	4,110	5,010	6,830
100& up	155	190	280	410	530	630	800
Total	**2,822,400**	**2,873,570**	**2,991,090**	**3,094,550**	**3,182,720**	**3,232,170**	**3,238,070**

Female Population by 5-Year Age Groups

Age Group	Census 2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
0-4	175,052	169,580	179,020	182,690	184,640	183,910	181,410
5-9	180,331	176,160	175,710	184,780	188,030	187,950	184,870
10-14	183,695	183,770	184,760	183,560	192,440	193,630	191,110
15-19	194,406	185,990	191,130	191,290	189,500	196,640	195,630
20-24	189,655	186,480	183,510	187,820	187,490	183,720	188,380
25-29	182,998	182,440	184,500	180,860	184,640	182,350	176,570
30-34	171,227	181,890	186,360	187,720	183,570	185,570	181,190
35-39	170,709	172,210	187,970	191,760	192,660	186,530	186,460
40-44	188,600	170,390	176,660	192,060	195,470	194,470	186,200
45-49	219,088	186,790	173,490	179,220	194,420	195,990	192,840
50-54	217,823	216,570	187,910	174,230	179,800	193,950	194,280
55-59	193,034	214,170	214,540	186,140	172,600	177,900	191,640
60-64	158,069	187,060	209,210	209,750	182,190	168,840	173,880
65-69	117,861	150,440	179,610	201,230	202,150	175,630	162,760
70-74	92,400	109,490	141,210	169,050	189,960	191,110	166,240
75-79	79,071	82,820	99,420	128,790	154,830	174,490	176,080
80-84	69,512	66,200	70,540	85,330	111,340	134,620	152,670
85-89	49,277	49,600	48,410	52,350	64,220	84,800	103,760
90-94	23,887	26,830	28,000	28,100	31,180	39,100	52,740
95-99	6,867	7,990	9,470	10,310	10,750	12,320	15,990
100& up	1,024	1,360	1,710	2,120	2,440	2,660	3,130
Total	**2,864,586**	**2,908,230**	**3,013,140**	**3,109,160**	**3,194,320**	**3,246,180**	**3,257,830**

Total Population Change, 5-Year Intervals, by Period and Cumulatively

	Census 2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040
Total Population	**5,686,986**	**5,781,800**	**6,004,230**	**6,203,710**	**6,377,040**	**6,478,350**	**6,495,900**
5-year Num. Change		94,814	222,430	199,480	173,330	101,310	17,550
5-year Pct. Change		1.7%	3.8%	3.3%	2.8%	1.6%	0.3%
Cumulative Num. Change		94,814	317,244	516,724	690,054	791,364	808,914
Cumulative Pct. Change		1.7%	5.6%	9.1%	12.1%	13.9%	14.2%

Total Population Change by Components of Change, 5-year Intervals

	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2040
Births	349,640	358,280	366,940	371,770	374,250	373,760
Deaths	239,370	249,080	263,490	283,380	308,410	334,180
Natural Increase	110,270	109,200	103,450	88,390	65,840	39,580
Net Migration	-15,456	113,230	96,030	84,940	35,470	-22,030
Total Change	94,814	222,430	199,480	173,330	101,310	17,550