

How will states' populations change in the future? All states will have more people (especially in the South and West) and more elderly as Baby Boomers age.

This report identifies population changes that are projected to affect the 50 states and the District of Columbia during the years 1995 to 2025. These projections are used as the basic input to many federal, state, and local projection models that produce detailed statistics on education, economic factors, labor force, health care, voting, and so forth. The results are useful to planners in both the public and private sectors.

Basic assumptions for state population projections

Population. State projections are consistent with the national population projections.

Births. State trends in age-race-Hispanic-specific fertility rates for states parallel projected national trends.

Deaths. State trends in age-sex-race-Hispanic-specific survival rates for states parallel projected national trends.

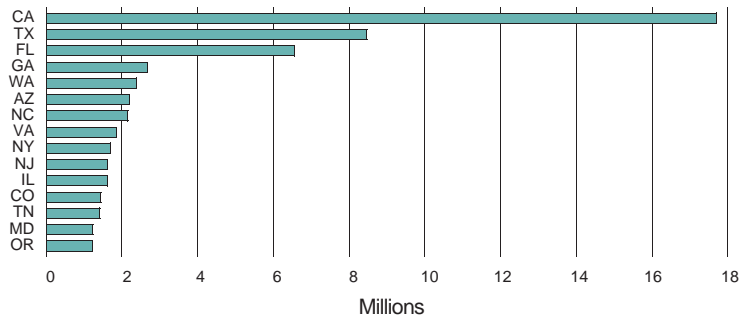
Net international migration. 820,000 annually, distributed by State, based on net international migration rates derived from 1990 census data for foreign-born persons who immigrated during the 1985-1990 period.

Net internal migration. Based on a time-series model using estimates of state-to-state migration for the 1975-94 period; the first 5 projection years use the time-series projections exclusively, the next 10 projection years interpolate toward the 1975-94 average of the time series, and the last 15 years use that average exclusively.

(For detailed discussions of the assumptions and methodology used to develop population projections, see the report cited on p. 6.)

Figure 1.
Most of the Increase is in the South and West

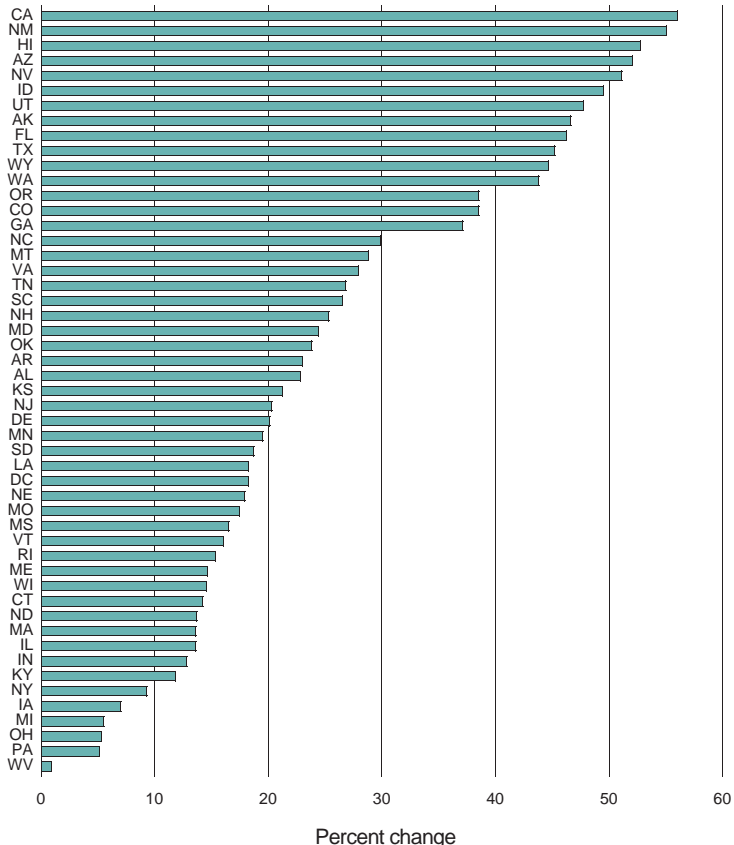
States with the largest projected net increase in population: 1995 to 2025



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, PPL-47.

Figure 2.
Fastest-Growing States

States ranked by percent change in population: 1995 to 2025



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, PPL-47.

More people in the South and West

Over the next three decades, net population change (births minus deaths plus net migration) will be most evident in three states — California, Texas, and Florida — each of which will gain more than 6 million persons (see Figure 1 on page 1). They will account for 45 percent of the net population change in the United States. No other state will gain more than 2.7 million persons. In fact, the 12 States that will add between 1.0 million and 2.7 million people during this period will account for only 30 percent of the Nation's growth.

California, the most populous state with 12 percent of the Nation's population in 1995, is expected to have 15 percent of the Nation's population by 2025. California's increase in population — 17.7 million people — is nearly the current population of New York State. Besides natural increase, international migration is expected to contribute to California's rapid growth (Table 1).

The most populous states in the South will continue to grow fairly rapidly. During 1994, Texas replaced New York as the second most populous state and is expected to remain in that position throughout the projection period. Florida is projected to replace New York as the third most populous state by 2020.

Fastest growth in the West

The rate of population change among the 50 states and the District of Columbia will vary during the late 1990s. Nevada is expected to have the most rapid growth (22 percent from 1995 to 2000), with the District of Columbia at the other end of the continuum with a population loss of 6 percent. The most rapid rates of change are projected for the mountain states, with rates ranging from 9 percent to 22 percent during the 1995-2000 period. Georgia, with a 9 percent rate of population change, is the only other state projected to grow this rapidly.

After 2000, the rate of population change for most states will decline substantially, assuming that national projection trends and historical trends in interstate migration

continue. (See methodology details PPL-47.) In contrast, California is expected to grow faster after 2000, resulting in the highest rate of population change (52 percent) during the 2000-2025 period; see Figure 2 on page 1. During either period, the fastest growing states are in the West.

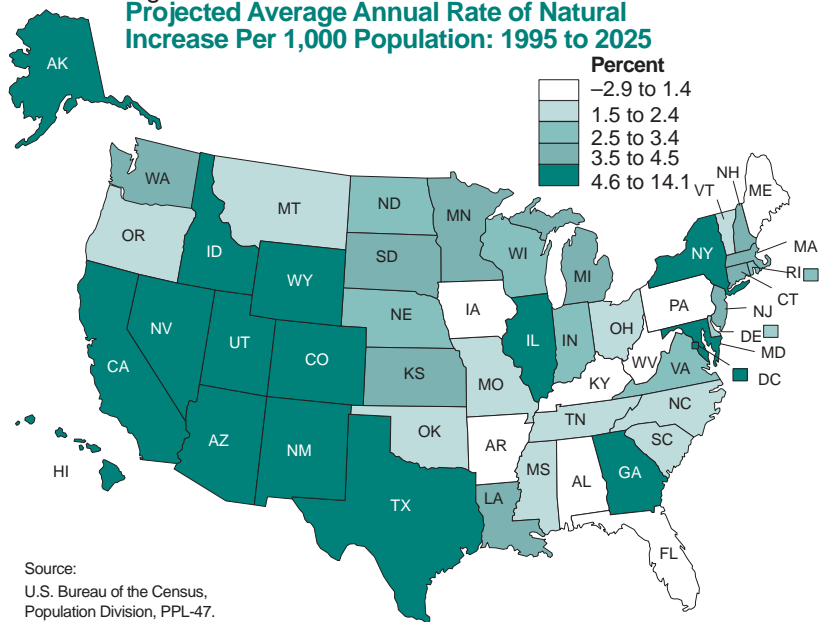
State differences in fertility and mortality to widen

Between 1995 and 2025, the range of birth rates is expected to widen slightly, reflecting the concentration of race and ethnic groups with high fertility rates in some states and differential migration patterns. Fertility is expected to range from 20

births per 1,000 population in the District of Columbia and California to 10 births per 1,000 population in West Virginia during the 30 years. The variation in mortality is expected to range from 13 deaths per 1,000 population in West Virginia and the District of Columbia to 5 deaths per 1,000 population in Alaska.

Alaska, California, Utah, Texas, and Hawaii (in rank order) are projected to have the highest average annual rate of natural increase from 1995 to 2025, with rates ranging from 14 down to 9 persons per 1,000 population. West Virginia and Arkansas are the only states expecting either no gain or a loss from natural increase (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3. Projected Average Annual Rate of Natural Increase Per 1,000 Population: 1995 to 2025



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, PPL-47.

Figure 4. Americans on the Move

States with the highest and lowest rates of in-migrants, out-migrants, and net interstate migrants per 1,000 population

Highest rates...

States	In-migrants	States	Out-migrants	States	Net interstate migrants
DC	88	DC	98	Florida	8
Alaska	72	Alaska	76	Oregon	7
Wyoming	67	Wyoming	60	New Mexico	6
Nevada	60	Nevada	54	Nevada	6
New Mexico	54	Hawaii	49	Wyoming	6

Lowest rates...

Wisconsin	19	Ohio	22	California	-4
Pennsylvania	18	Minnesota	21	Massachusetts	-4
California	18	Michigan	21	Illinois	-5
Michigan	17	Pennsylvania	19	New York	-9
New York	15	Wisconsin	19	DC	-10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, PE-45.

Table 1. Total Population and Net Change for States: 1995 to 2025—Con.

[Thousands. Resident population]

Region, division, and state	July 1, 1995, to July 1, 2000					July 1, 2000, to July 1, 2005				
	Net change	Components of change				Net change	Components of change			
		Births	Deaths	Net migration			Births	Deaths	Net migration	
				Interstate migration	Immigration				Interstate migration	Immigration
United States	11,879	19,601	12,727	-	4,113	11,347	19,645	13,240	-	4,112
NORTHEAST	641	3,585	2,749	(1,531)	1,106	660	3,407	2,747	(1,333)	1,119
New England	268	898	669	(248)	220	263	853	674	(200)	221
Maine	18	76	64	(4)	3	26	72	64	8	3
New Hampshire	76	78	50	37	5	57	76	53	23	5
Vermont	32	38	27	17	1	21	37	28	9	1
Massachusetts	125	417	311	(148)	136	111	394	311	(138)	137
Rhode Island	8	68	54	(30)	18	15	65	54	(20)	19
Connecticut	10	222	163	(121)	55	33	209	165	(82)	56
Middle Atlantic	373	2,687	2,080	(1,283)	886	397	2,554	2,073	(1,133)	898
New York	10	1,349	962	(1,069)	622	104	1,270	940	(921)	633
New Jersey	233	566	412	(151)	198	214	548	418	(143)	199
Pennsylvania	130	772	706	(64)	66	79	737	716	(69)	66
MIDWEST	1,698	4,363	3,089	(236)	395	1,323	4,307	3,154	(473)	393
East North Central	963	3,101	2,154	(461)	307	732	3,028	2,200	(565)	306
Ohio	168	763	571	(113)	41	109	738	588	(130)	41
Indiana	241	401	288	85	19	171	396	298	30	19
Illinois	221	913	591	(310)	175	216	895	592	(292)	174
Michigan	130	684	456	(187)	51	84	656	467	(193)	51
Wisconsin	203	340	248	64	22	153	342	255	20	22
West North Central	735	1,263	936	224	88	591	1,279	954	92	87
Minnesota	220	316	205	54	31	175	322	212	13	31
Iowa	58	184	155	-	13	41	182	156	(13)	13
Missouri	217	369	292	96	17	177	369	296	63	17
North Dakota	20	43	33	4	2	16	44	34	-	2
South Dakota	48	54	38	27	1	32	57	39	9	1
Nebraska	68	115	84	24	5	56	118	86	12	5
Kansas	103	183	128	18	17	93	187	130	7	17
SOUTH	5,723	6,708	4,547	2,347	894	5,175	6,780	4,855	2,049	885
South Atlantic	3,151	3,254	2,384	1,454	617	2,774	3,256	2,566	1,251	619
Delaware	50	52	36	27	4	33	51	39	13	4
Maryland	232	364	229	(23)	97	193	357	242	(42)	98
District of Columbia	(31)	49	39	(65)	22	5	48	36	(30)	22
Virginia	379	458	291	85	100	327	447	314	66	100
West Virginia	13	105	112	10	2	8	99	114	13	2
North Carolina	582	489	354	382	33	450	490	390	281	33
South Carolina	185	263	179	77	10	175	252	195	91	10
Georgia	674	543	316	371	52	538	562	345	246	51
Florida	1,068	933	831	590	296	1,046	950	891	612	299
East South Central	852	1,110	849	485	44	686	1,094	888	369	44
Kentucky	134	254	201	56	11	104	245	208	39	11
Tennessee	401	357	271	278	16	308	361	289	197	16
Alabama	198	295	230	104	12	181	287	240	103	12
Mississippi	119	205	146	46	4	93	200	151	30	4
West South Central	1,720	2,344	1,315	408	234	1,716	2,430	1,401	429	222
Arkansas	148	170	144	106	5	119	169	150	83	5
Louisiana	82	336	219	(65)	15	111	333	229	(21)	15
Oklahoma	95	224	177	18	15	119	226	185	49	15
Texas	1,395	1,613	775	350	199	1,368	1,703	837	318	187
WEST	3,816	4,945	2,342	(580)	1,718	4,190	5,151	2,484	(243)	1,716
Mountain	2,080	1,261	632	1,285	122	1,523	1,384	723	706	114
Montana	79	58	42	57	2	57	63	47	34	2
Idaho	183	90	48	131	6	133	103	55	75	6
Wyoming	44	35	20	27	1	43	39	22	24	1
Colorado	422	274	140	253	24	299	293	161	134	22
New Mexico	175	144	70	94	5	156	156	77	73	4
Arizona	580	354	188	351	51	433	387	213	201	48
Utah	256	190	60	106	14	204	211	69	42	13
Nevada	341	116	64	266	19	199	132	78	123	18
Pacific	1,736	3,684	1,710	(1,865)	1,596	2,666	3,767	1,761	(949)	1,601
Washington	427	385	228	182	67	399	399	250	163	66
Oregon	257	208	155	156	34	216	216	172	124	33
California	932	2,937	1,268	(2,188)	1,459	1,920	2,987	1,274	(1,225)	1,465
Alaska	50	56	14	-	5	46	62	15	(7)	5
Hawaii	71	99	45	(15)	31	84	103	50	(4)	32

Note: Components do not include adjustments to bring the sum of the state projections by age, sex, and race into agreement with the national population projections. Thus, the net sum of the components will not equal the net change in population. A dash (-) represents a value that equals zero, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, PPL-47.

While Americans frequently move among the states...

Florida, Texas, and North Carolina will each gain 1 million or more persons over the 30-year period through net interstate migration, with Florida gaining nearly 4 million. Georgia and Washington will each gain slightly less than 1 million. Four states will have a net loss of at least 1 million persons to other states. New York will lose 5.0 million; California, 4.4 million; Illinois, 1.7 million; and Michigan, 1.1 million. Over the 1995-2025 period, nearly one-quarter billion people are projected to move from one state to another.

Florida, Oregon, New Mexico, Nevada, and Wyoming, (in rank order) will have the highest average annual net internal migration rates from 1995 to 2025 (ranging from 8 persons to 6 persons per 1,000 population). Nearly two-fifths of the 50 states will have negative net interstate migration during 1995 to 2025. The District of Columbia and New York will each lose 10 and 9 persons per 1,000 population respectively, to other states.

Clearly, the net interstate migration for states is relatively small compared with the total number of people entering and leaving each state over the 30-year period. For example, the District of Columbia will have the largest net loss, but it is also expected to have the highest in-migration flow — an average of 88 migrants per 1,000 population — and the highest out-migration flow — an average of 98 migrants per 1,000 population. New York expects the lowest average annual rate of in-migration (15 migrants per 1,000 population), while Wisconsin expects the lowest average annual rate of out-migration (19 migrants per 1,000 population); see Figure 4 on page 2.

...there are also many immigrants coming to America

California is projected to add the largest number of international migrants (more than 8 million). This gain would be more than one-third of the immigrants added to the Nation's population over the 30-year period. Other states projected to have gains

of 1 million or more from immigration are New York, Florida, New Jersey, Illinois, and Texas.

States with the highest rates of net international migration (more than 5 people per 1,000 population) were the District of Columbia, California, New York, Hawaii, and New Jersey. The lowest rates are expected for Wyoming, New Mexico, South Dakota, West Virginia, Mississippi, and Arkansas (less than 0.4 persons per 1,000 population); see Figure 5.

Figure 5. Coming to America

States with the largest projected net increase in immigrants: 1995 to 2025

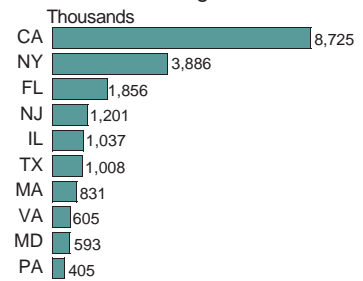
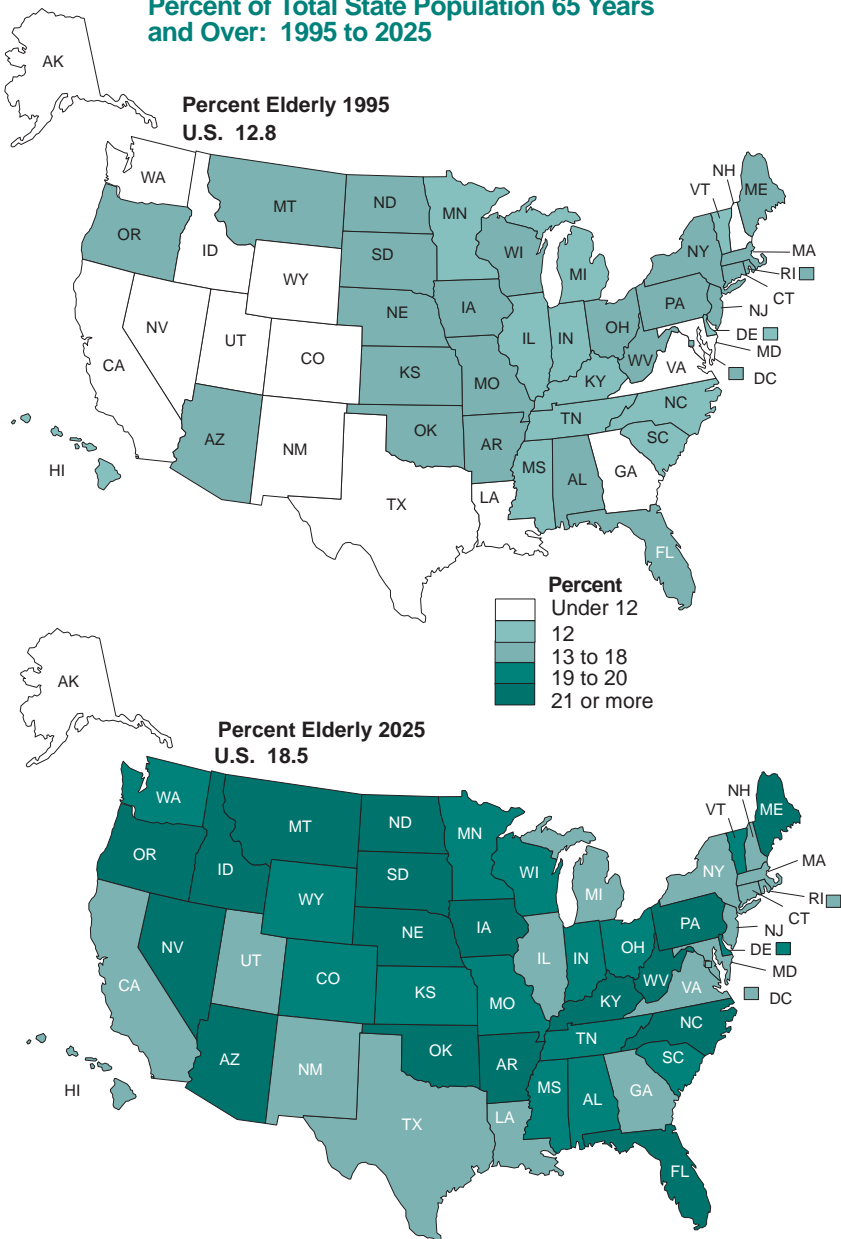


Figure 6. Percent of Total State Population 65 Years and Over: 1995 to 2025



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, PPL-47.

The proportion of youth should drop...

The Nation's young (newborns to age 19) are projected to account for a slightly smaller proportion of the population — 27 percent in 2025 compared to 29 percent in 1995. Most states will follow this trend, but California, Hawaii, New York, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia are expected to be exceptions. Even though the West will have a slight decline in the proportion of youth, it will continue to lead all regions with the greatest proportion of population under 20 years of age, while the South will have the smallest. For example, in 2025, Alaska will be the state with the highest proportion of its population under 20 years of age (34 percent), followed by California (33 percent), while West Virginia and Florida will have the smallest proportion (both with 21 percent).

...as the proportion of elderly increases

As the Baby-Boom generation (those born between 1946 and 1964) starts reaching retirement age in 2011, the size of the elderly population (ages 65 and over) is projected to increase in all states. Over the 30-year period, California and Florida would continue to rank first and second, respectively, in having the largest number of elderly. By 2025, Texas will move up to rank third, passing New York and Pennsylvania. In contrast, before 2011, the number of elderly will remain about the same in most states.

In 1995, Florida had the largest proportion of elderly (19 percent) of any state, and Alaska had the smallest, at 5 percent (see Figure 6 on page 5). By 2025, Florida is expected to remain the "oldest" state with more than 26 percent of its population age 65 or older. Alaska

will still rank as the "youngest" state with 10 percent elderly. To further illustrate the rapid growth in elderly populations, only five states had at least 15 percent of their population in the elderly category in 1995. By 2025, that number is expected to grow to 48 states. Only Alaska (10 percent), California (13 percent), and the District of Columbia (14 percent) will not meet or exceed the 15 percent level. From a different perspective, the number of elderly is projected to at least double in 20 states between 1995 and 2025.

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State Projections

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Methodology

State population projections were derived using the cohort-component method. These projections were prepared for the 50 states and the District of Columbia by age (single year of age — 0 to 84 years, and 85+), sex, race, and Hispanic origin (non-Hispanic White; non-Hispanic Black; non-Hispanic American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut; non-Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander; Hispanic White; Hispanic Black; Hispanic American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut; and Hispanic Asian and Pacific Islander). Taking into account various assumptions, historical, and national trends for each year, state populations change through the process of aging, adding births, subtracting deaths, and movement from state-to-state, abroad, or to another country. Two projection series were calculated based on different assumptions about state-to-state migration. This report

uses Series A, which is a time-series model that uses state-to-state migration observed from 1975-76 through 1993-94. Also available in report PPL-47 and on the Internet is Series B, based on Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) employment projections. For a more thorough discussion of the methodology, see report PPL-47 cited below.

More Information

Detailed information such as results, methodology, and selected data tables is available from the Population Division's Statistical Information Office — 301-457-2422 — in the following formats:

A) Paper Product Listing PPL-47 for \$28.50. The author and title are: Campbell, Paul R., 1996, "Population Projections for States-by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025," PPL-47,

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, 105 pages. This report also identifies alternative sources of state population projections.

B) Diskettes PE-45 (3-1/2 inch diskette ASCII files). A single diskette with both Series A and B for each state or the District of Columbia (\$20 each state). The PE-45 diskettes (and Internet files, see below) contain the detailed state populations by single years of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Also included are the components of population change (annual total — births, deaths, state-to-state migrants, and international migrants.)

All of the above information (except for the detailed tables in PPL-47) are available on the Internet. The Internet user should go to the Census Bureau's website — <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/stproj.html>