

CENSUS BRIEF

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



Warmer, older, more diverse *State-by-state population changes to 2025*

The U.S. population will rise by 72 million people over the next 30 years—to 335 million in 2025. More of us will live in the South and West, be elderly, and have Hispanic or Asian¹ roots.

- The South and West will add 59 million residents by 2025—82 percent of the projected growth between 1995 and 2025—with more than 30 million people added to just three states: California, Texas and Florida.

- Also by 2025, the population 65 years and older will rise by 28 million people—39 percent of the projected growth—and bring to 27 the number of states where a fifth or more of their people will be elderly. Only Florida is close to that level today.

- The Hispanic and Asian populations will together gain 44 million people and constitute 24 percent of the total population in 2025, up from 14 percent today. California, Texas, and Florida will gain 20 million Hispanics. (Note that Hispanics may be of any race.)

Putting these numbers in perspective, Census Bureau analyst Paul Campbell said, “Keep in mind that these are just projections. They come from projecting past trends into the future, and those trends can change—especially international migration, state-to-state movements, even births and deaths.”

DIFFERENT PATHS TO GROWTH

California, Texas, and Florida are expected to account for 45 percent of the nation’s population growth from 1995 to 2025. But the main contributors to rising population—natural

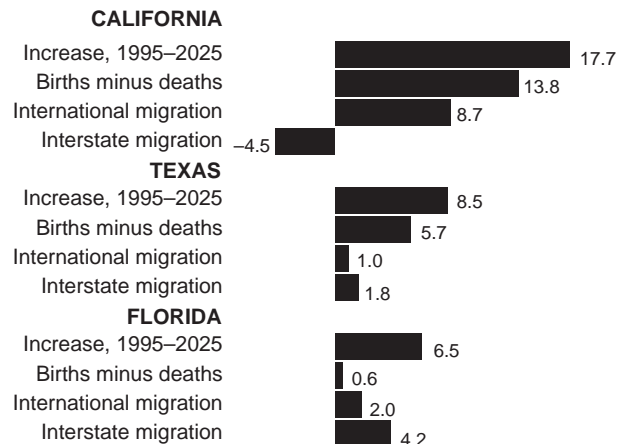
increase, interstate migration, and international migration—operate very differently in the three states.

California—everything happens in a big way. With its projected increase of 17.7 million residents in the next 30 years, one American in seven will live in California by 2025, up from one in eight today. This most populous of states will experience the largest natural increase, the largest net international migration, the second largest inflow of interstate migrants, and the largest outflow of interstate migrants.

Texas—gains from all three contributors. Distinguishing Texas’s 30-year increase of 8.5 million people is the balance among all three contributors to its rising population—with a large natural increase, high net interstate migration, and significant net international migration.

DIFFERENT STATES TAKE DIFFERENT PATHS TO 2025

(Numbers in millions)



¹ Includes Pacific Islanders.

Florida—natural increase is small due to the state's gray population. Florida will gain 6.5 million people from 1995 to 2025, thanks largely to the highest net interstate migration of all the states, as well as substantial net international migration. Natural increase is low because of the high number of deaths.

The biggest interstate migration story is New York, which loses 13.1 million residents to other states and attracts only 8.0 million new residents, for a net loss of 5.0 million. By 2020, Florida will replace New York as the third most populous state.

27 FLORIDAS

With baby boomers beginning to hit retirement age in 2011, 27 states will have at least one in five people elderly in 2025. Every state but Alaska and California will have 15 percent or more of their population 65 and older in 2025, up from a mere four states in 1995. Twenty-one states will at least double their elderly population. Except for New Hampshire, all these states are in the South or West.

BIG GAINS FOR HISPANICS AND ASIANS

Hispanics and Asians will account for 61 percent of the population growth from 1995

to 2025—44 percent from Hispanics and 17 percent from Asians.

California will add 12 million Hispanics to its population, while Texas and Florida combined will add 8 million Hispanics. Forty-one percent of the nation's Asian population will live in California, with a jump from 3.6 million in 1995 to 9.1 million in 2025.

Four states will gain over one million Blacks—Texas, Florida, Georgia, and California—and 59 percent of the over 14 million Blacks added will be in the South. Nine states will gain over one million Whites—California, Texas, Florida, Arizona, Washington, North Carolina, Georgia, Colorado, and Oregon and 43 percent of the 44 million Whites added will be in the South.

The American Indian population² is set to rise by nearly half, with the biggest gains in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and California. In 2025, 1.7 million or about half of American Indians in the U.S. will reside in just six states—California, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington.

As Campbell concluded, "What might seem unusual today will be usual tomorrow, as our population continues to move to the South and West, grows older, and becomes more diverse."

² Includes Eskimos and Aleuts.

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MORE INFORMATION:

Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025, PPL-47. Available on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/popproj.html>.

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27 FLORIDAS BY 2025

States where at least 20 percent of the population will be elderly

