# Dynamic Diversity: Projected Changes in U.S. Race and Ethnic Composition 1995 to 2050

**December 1999**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
MBDA
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

USCENSUSBUREAU

# DYNAMIC DIVERSITY:
## PROJECTED CHANGES IN U.S. RACE AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION 1995 TO 2050

The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), U.S. Department of Commerce, commissioned the Census Bureau to prepare this in-depth report on changes in U.S. race and ethnic composition from 1995 to 2050. It is one of a series of products that MBDA will be developing on The Emerging Minority Marketplace to organize and disseminate information for and about minority business.

**Acknowledgements**

This report was prepared in the U.S. Census Bureau Population Division by ***Wan He*** under the direction of ***Frank Hobbs***, Chief, Special Projects Staff. The cover was designed by ***J. Alexander Varson***. ***Shafali Srivastava*** and ***Nicole Stoops*** provided graphic assistance. The national projections data were derived from U.S. Census Bureau, 1996, *Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050*, by Jennifer Cheeseman Day, Current Population Reports, P25-1130. The state projections data were derived from U.S. Census Bureau, 1996, *Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025*, by Paul R. Campbell, Population Division, PPL-47.

For further information and additional copies, contact:

Richard L. Stevens
Chief, Office of Market Access
Room 5093
Minority Business Development Agency
U.S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230
202-482-4671
rstevens@mbda.gov

For more detailed information, visit MBDA's Internet website at:

www.mbda.gov

# Contents

**Highlights** ..... 1

**I. Introduction** ..... 3

**II. National Population Projections** ..... 4

**III. State Population Projections** ..... 19
- Total Population ..... 19
- Non-Hispanic White (Non-Minority) Population ..... 25
- Minority Population ..... 29
- Black Population ..... 33
- American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population ..... 37
- Asian and Pacific Islander Population ..... 40
- Hispanic Population ..... 42
- Cross-Group Comparison ..... 46

**IV. Methodology and Accuracy of Projections** ..... 52

**Text Tables**

2-1. Projections of the Population of the United States by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 ..... 4
2-2. Dependency Ratios by Race and Ethnic Group: 1995 to 2050 ..... 18
3-1. Top 10 States in Population Size and Percent of Total Population: 1995 and 2025 ..... 22
3-2. States Where the Black Population Ranks as the Most Populous Minority Group: 1995 and 2025 ..... 35
3-3. Top and Bottom States for Percent Race/Ethnic Population of Total State Population: 1995 and 2025 ..... 48
3-4. Top States for Percent Aged 65 and Over of Total State Population and Increase by Race and Ethnic Group: 1995 and 2025 ..... 50
3-5. Top States for Percent Aged 0-14 of Total State Population and Increase by Race and Ethnic Group: 1995 and 2025 ..... 51

**Figures**

2-1. Total U.S. Population by Minority/Non-Minority: 1995 to 2050 ..... 5
2-2. Percent Increase in Population: 1995 to 2050 ..... 6
2-3. Black and Hispanic Population: 1995 to 2050 ..... 7
2-4. Percent Distribution of U.S. Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 and 2050 ..... 8
2-5. Average Annual Rate of Growth of U.S. Total Population: 1995 to 2050 ..... 9
2-6. Average Annual Rate of Growth by Race/Ethnic Group: 1995 to 2050 ..... 10
2-7. Minority and Non-Minority Population: 1995 to 2050 ..... 12
2-8. Difference Between Minority and Non-Minority Populations by Age: 2030 and 2050 ..... 13
2-9. Median Age of the Total U.S. Population: 1995 to 2050 ..... 14
2-10. Median Age by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 ..... 15
2-11. Percent of Population Aged 0-14 and 65+ for the Non-Hispanic White Population: 1995 to 2050 ..... 16
2-12. Percent of Population Aged 0-14 and 65+ for Race/Ethnic Minority Groups: 1995 to 2050 ..... 17
3-1. Percent Distribution of the Total Population by Region: 1995 and 2025 ..... 19

3-2. States Contributing the Most to Regional Population Growth: 1995 to 2025 ..... 21
3-3. State Population Growth by Population Size: 1995 to 2025 ..... 23
3-4. State Population Growth by Percent Increase: 1995 to 2025 ..... 23
3-5. Age Distribution by Region: 1995 and 2025 ..... 24
3-6. Change in Percent Non-Hispanic White Population of Total State Population: 1995 to 2025 ..... 26
3-7. Percent Non-Hispanic White of Regional Population: 1995 and 2025 ..... 27
3-8. States with Declining Non-Hispanic White Population: 1995 to 2025 ..... 28
3-9. Top 10 States for Increase of Non-Hispanic White Population: 1995 to 2025 ..... 28
3-10. Percent Minority of Total State Population: 1995 and 2025 ..... 30
3-11. States Ranked by Percent Minority: 2025 ..... 31
3-12. Percent Distribution of Minority Population by Region: 1995 and 2025 ..... 32
3-13. Regional Distribution of Black Population: 1995 ..... 33
3-14. Top States for Black Population Increase: 1995 to 2025 ..... 34
3-15. Percent Black of Total State Population: 2025 ..... 36
3-16. Percent Distribution of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population by Region: 1995 ..... 37
3-17. States with Largest Share of Total American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population: 1995 and 2025 ..... 38
3-18. Percent American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut of Total State Population: 2025 ..... 39
3-19. Percent Distribution of Asian and Pacific Islander Population by Region and State: 1995 ..... 40
3-20. Percent Asian and Pacific Islander of Total State Population: 2025 ..... 41
3-21. Number of States by Categories of Percent Increase in Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 1995-2025 ..... 42
3-22. Percent Distribution of Hispanic Population by Region: 1995 to 2025 ..... 43
3-23. Percent Hispanic of Total State Population: 1995 and 2025 ..... 44
3-24. Percent Distribution of Regional Hispanic Population Increase by State: 1995 to 2025 ..... 45
3-25. Population Growth of Race/Ethnic Groups by Region: 1995-2025 ..... 46
3-26. Number of States with More than 100 Percent Increase of Population in Specific Race/Ethnic Groups: 1995 to 2025 ..... 47
3-27. Percent California of Total Population by Race/Ethnic Group: 2025 ..... 49

## Appendixes

**Appendix A: Detailed Tables** A-1
1. Projections and Percent Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 ..... A-2
2. Projections and Percent Distribution of Population Aged 0-14 by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 ..... A-3
3. Projections and Percent Distribution of Population Aged 65 and Over by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 ..... A-4
4. Average Annual Percent Change in Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050 ..... A-5
5. Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025 ..... A-6
   Part A. Total Population ..... A-6
   Part B. Non-Hispanic White Population ..... A-7
   Part C. Black Population ..... A-8
   Part D. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population ..... A-9
   Part E. Asian and Pacific Islander Population ..... A-10
   Part F. Hispanic Population ..... A-11
6. Average Annual Percent Change in Population for States: 1995 to 2025 ..... A-12
   Part A. Total Population ..... A-12
   Part B. Non-Hispanic White Population ..... A-13

Part C. Black Population ..... A-14
Part D. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population ..... A-15
Part E. Asian and Pacific Islander Population ..... A-16
Part F. Hispanic Population ..... A-17
7. Projections of Population Aged 0-14 for States: 1995 to 2025 ..... A-18
Part A. Total Population ..... A-18
Part B. Non-Hispanic White Population ..... A-19
Part C. Black Population ..... A-20
Part D. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population ..... A-21
Part E. Asian and Pacific Islander Population ..... A-22
Part F. Hispanic Population ..... A-23
8. Projections of Population Aged 65 Years and Over for States: 1995 to 2025 ..... A-24
Part A. Total Population ..... A-24
Part B. Non-Hispanic White Population ..... A-25
Part C. Black Population ..... A-26
Part D. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population ..... A-27
Part E. Asian and Pacific Islander Population ..... A-28
Part F. Hispanic Population ..... A-29

**Appendix B:** B-1
1. List of Regions by State ..... B-2

# HIGHLIGHTS

## National Projections (1995 to 2050)

- The population of the United States was 263 million in 1995, and will be 394 million in 2050. The Minority population will account for nearly 90 percent of the total growth of 131 million people.

- All racial and ethnic minority groups will increase faster than non-Hispanic Whites. Asians and Hispanics are the fastest growing groups. The non-Hispanic White population will register negative growth rates after 2035. As a result, every minority group will represent an increasing share of the future U.S. population.

- The Minority population most likely will surpass the non-Minority (non-Hispanic White) population after 2050. Minority population aged 5 and under will exceed non-Minority by 2030. By 2050, there will be 18 million more Minority persons under age 35 than non-Minority persons of the same ages.

- Racial and ethnic minority groups have much younger median ages than the non-Minority population. By 2015, for the non-Hispanic Whites, there will be more elderly than youth. The opposite is true for all minority groups.

## State-Level Projections (1995 to 2025)

- Throughout the projection, while about one-third of non-Hispanic Whites and over half of Blacks will live in the South, nearly half of American Indians and Hispanics and over half of Asians will reside in the West.

- The proportion of non-Hispanic Whites of the total state population will be reduced in all states and all regions. The non-Hispanic White population in 11 states will be smaller in 2025 than in 1995.

- In 2025, the Minority population will exceed the non-Minority population in 5 states. These 5 states will represent one-fourth of the total U.S. population, and 13 more states will be over one-third Minority.

- The Black population was the largest minority group in 30 states in 1995 and will be in 22 states in 2025. Washington, D.C. will continue to have about 60 percent of its population as Blacks.

- While California, Oklahoma and Arizona each has more than 10 percent of the total American Indians living there, Alaska continues to have the highest proportion of American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population in the total state population.

- California continues to represent around 40 percent of the total Asian population, but Hawaii has two-thirds of its population as Asians.

- In 1995, 4 states had over 20 percent of their total state population as Hispanics, the number of such states will increase to 8 in 2025.

- Asian and Hispanic populations will double in nearly all states between 1995 and 2025.

- California will continue to be the most populous state for almost all race and ethnic groups.

- The percent elderly (ages 65 and over) will increase in all regions and all states, while the proportion of the youth population (ages 0-14) will decline in all regions and almost all states.

- Florida will be the top state with percent elderly of state population for most of the race and ethnic groups, but the top states for percent youth (0-14) vary by race and ethnic groups and change over time.

# I. INTRODUCTION

The U.S. population is becoming increasingly diverse. As the nation enters the 21st century, the populations of race and ethnic[1] minority groups will continue to experience more rapid growth than the non-Hispanic White population on the national as well as the state and regional level. As a result, the race and ethnic composition of the United States in the next century will be significantly different from what it is today. The changing race and ethnic composition will have important implications for future U.S. economic growth, as the emerging minority marketplace becomes an increasingly stronger economic force.

Using the latest projection data, this report describes these population changes from 1995 to 2050 on the national level, and 1995 to 2025 on the state and regional level. The report depicts the trends for individual race and ethnic origin groups, as well as for a combined Minority population group. The term "Minority" in this report is used to represent the combined population of people who are Black, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Asian, Pacific Islander, or of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race). Equivalently, the Minority population comprises all people other than non-Hispanic Whites (who are termed the "non-Minority" population when compared to the combined Minority population group).

The numbers used in this report are based on the latest official Census Bureau national and state-level projections as of July 1, 1999. These projections are consistent with the 1990 census as enumerated, and are projected forward using the cohort-component method for future fertility, mortality, and net immigration levels (and internal migration for states). For national level projections, this report uses the "middle series" in the Census Bureau's Current Population Report P25-1130 "*Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050*" (February 1996). The middle series applies the middle of the three assumptions for each of the components of change. For state level projections, this report uses the "preferred series" in the Census Bureau's report PPL-47, "*Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025*" (October 1996). The preferred series uses a demographically-based time series, which is different in the internal migration assumptions from an alternative series using an economically-based set of assumptions[2].

All population totals in this report are projections rather than estimates. Implicit is the phrase "if the fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions of the projections hold" in all statements regarding the population situation for all groups and areas for all years from 1995 to 2050.

The report discusses the national trends and changes in Section II. Section III presents the analysis on the regional and state level, which examines individual race and ethnic groups, as well as the Minority as a combined group. Section III ends with a summary that compares across the groups.

---

[1] The racial classification used in this report adheres to Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Statistical Directive No.15: "Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Agencies and Administrative Reporting," *Federal Register* 43:19269-19270, May 4, 1978. New standards were adopted by OMB in October 1997 and will be implemented by all Federal agencies no later than January 1, 2003.

[2] For further details of the projection methodology, see Section IV: Methodology and Accuracy of Projections.

# II. NATIONAL POPULATION PROJECTIONS

This section discusses the population projections and trends on the national level from 1995 to 2050. It includes analysis on population size, population change, growth rates, and age distribution by race and Hispanic origin.

## The population of the United States was 263 million in 1995, and will be 394 million in 2050.

The population of the United States in 1995 was 263 million. It was the third largest country in population size in the world, next to China and India[3]. By 2050, the U.S. population is projected to become 394 million – a 50 percent increase over 1995. It will remain the third largest country in the world, following India and China.

The increase of the U.S. population over the projection period (1995 to 2050) will be steady. It will grow by about 12 million every five years until it tops 300 million shortly after 2010. The U.S. population will be near 350 million in 2030, and approach 400 million by 2050 (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1.
**Projections of the Population of the United States by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050**

(Millions. Resident population)

| Year | Total | Minority | Non-Minority (Non-Hispanic White) | Race | | | | Hispanic Origin | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | White | Black | American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut | Asian and Pacific Islander | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic |
| 1995 | 262.8 | 69.3 | 193.6 | 218.1 | 33.1 | 2.2 | 9.4 | 26.9 | 235.9 |
| 2000 | 274.6 | 77.6 | 197.1 | 225.5 | 35.5 | 2.4 | 11.2 | 31.4 | 243.3 |
| 2005 | 286.0 | 86.2 | 199.8 | 232.5 | 37.7 | 2.6 | 13.2 | 36.1 | 249.9 |
| 2010 | 297.7 | 95.3 | 202.4 | 239.6 | 40.1 | 2.8 | 15.3 | 41.1 | 256.6 |
| 2015 | 310.1 | 105.1 | 205.0 | 247.2 | 42.6 | 2.9 | 17.4 | 46.7 | 263.4 |
| 2020 | 322.7 | 115.3 | 207.4 | 254.9 | 45.1 | 3.1 | 19.7 | 52.7 | 270.1 |
| 2025 | 335.0 | 125.9 | 209.1 | 262.2 | 47.5 | 3.3 | 22.0 | 58.9 | 276.1 |
| 2030 | 346.9 | 136.9 | 210.0 | 269.0 | 50.0 | 3.5 | 24.3 | 65.6 | 281.3 |
| 2035 | 358.5 | 148.4 | 210.1 | 275.5 | 52.5 | 3.7 | 26.8 | 72.6 | 285.8 |
| 2040 | 370.0 | 160.4 | 209.6 | 281.7 | 55.1 | 3.9 | 29.2 | 80.2 | 289.8 |
| 2045 | 381.7 | 172.9 | 208.8 | 288.0 | 57.8 | 4.1 | 31.8 | 88.1 | 293.6 |
| 2050 | 393.9 | 186.0 | 207.9 | 294.6 | 60.6 | 4.4 | 34.4 | 96.5 | 297.4 |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1996, *Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050*, by Jennifer Cheeseman Day, Current Population Reports, P25-1130, Washington, DC.

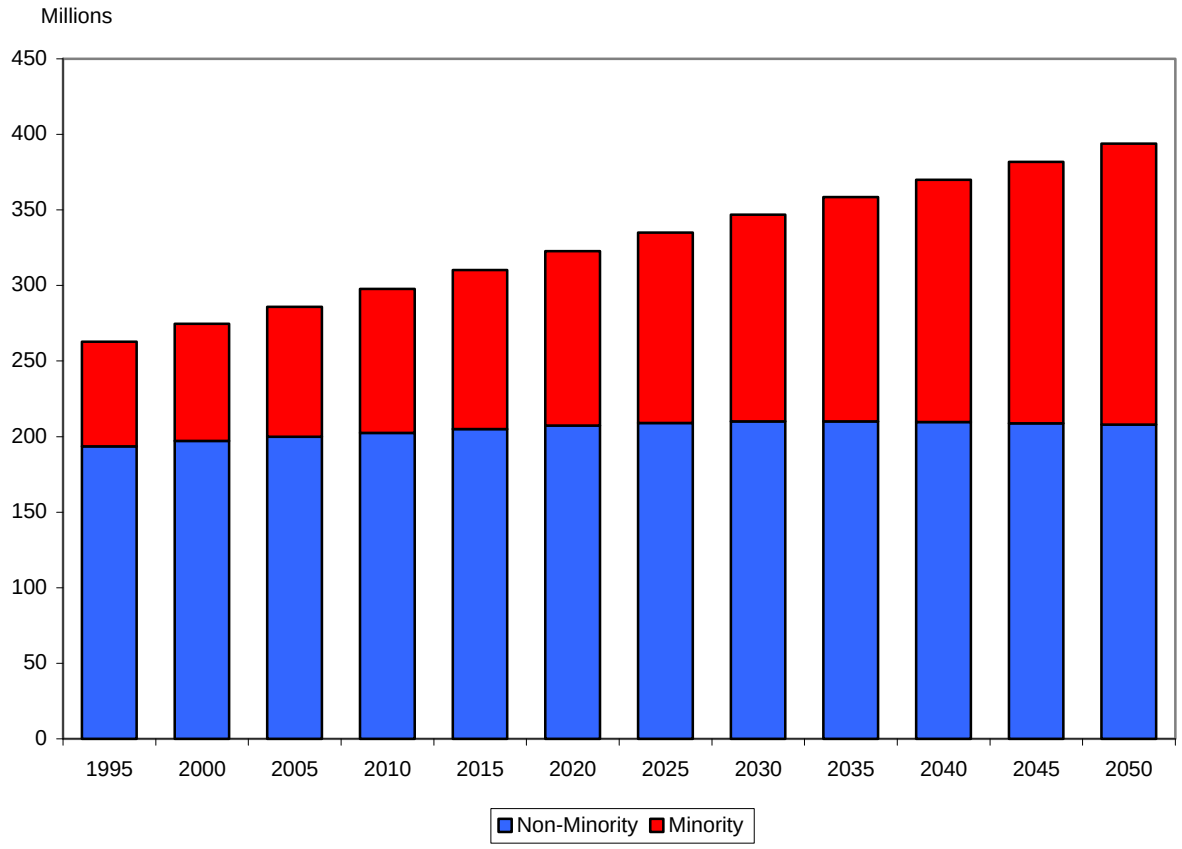
[3] U.S. Census Bureau, 1999, International Data Base.

## The Minority population will account for nearly 90 percent of the total growth.

Of the 131 million increase of the total U.S. population over the 55 years of the projection, 117 million, or nearly 90 percent of the total growth, will come from the Minority population (Figure 2-1). The Minority population growth for every 5-year period is projected to be 8-9 million until 2010, and 10 million or more thereafter. In 2040-2045 and 2045-2050, the Minority population will experience a 13-million increase for each period, almost as much as the total increase of 14 million for non-Minority during the entire 55 years of the projection.

The non-Minority population, on the other hand, increases only slightly from the beginning of the projection, 1995, to the end year, 2050. The amount of this increase in each 5-year projection period will decline. The growth will be 3 million every 5 years until 2015, then it will experience zero growth for the 2030-2035 and 2035-2040 periods. In the last 10 years of the projection, the non-Minority population will decline, from a total of 210 million in 2040 down to 208 million in 2050.

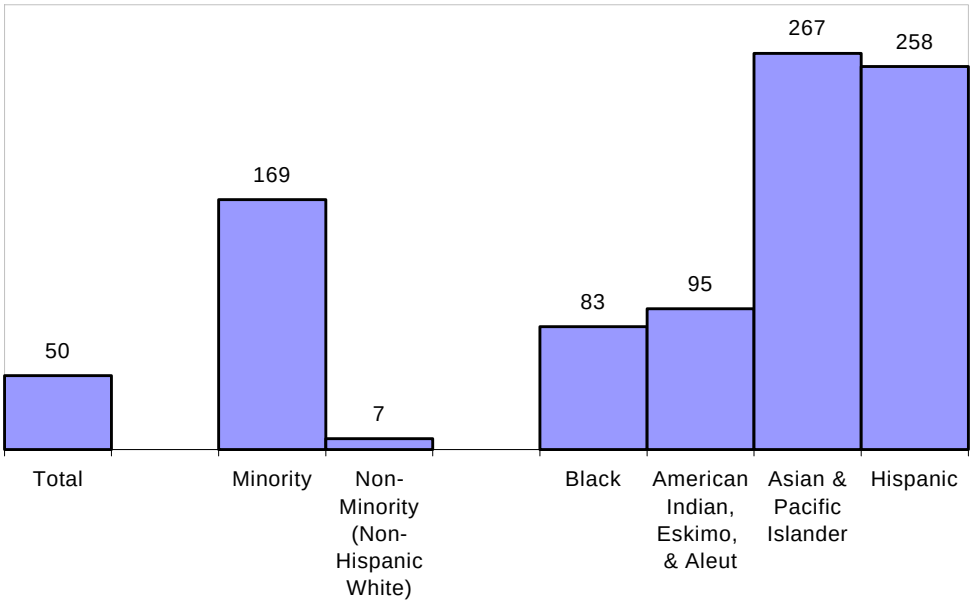
Figure 2-1.
**Total U.S. Population by Minority/Non-Minority: 1995 to 2050**



## All racial and ethnic minority groups will increase faster than non-Hispanic Whites.

All racial and ethnic minority groups will grow at a much faster pace than the non-Hispanic White population, who will increase by 7 percent in the 55 years (Figure 2-2). In 1995, the Black population consisted of 33 million people. They are projected to grow to 61 million during this projection period, an 83 percent increase. From 2015 on, there will be more Black people added to the total population than non-Hispanic Whites every year. The American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population had 2 million people and will increase to 4 million, nearly doubling its 1995 size.

Figure 2-2.
**Percent Increase in Population: 1995 to 2050**




## Asians and Hispanics are the fastest growing groups.

The Asian and Pacific Islander population[4] and the Hispanic population (may be of any race) are the fastest growing groups. Each will increase more than threefold, 267 percent for Asians and 258 percent for Hispanics. Asians consisted of 9 million people in 1995 and will have 34 million in 2050. The 5-year population increase of Asians will be larger than that of non-Hispanic Whites from 2025 on. People of Hispanic origin (of any race) were 27 million in 1995 and will be 97 million in 2050. The 70-million increase of Hispanics during the 55 years represents 53 percent of the total increase of the U.S. population over the entire projection period.

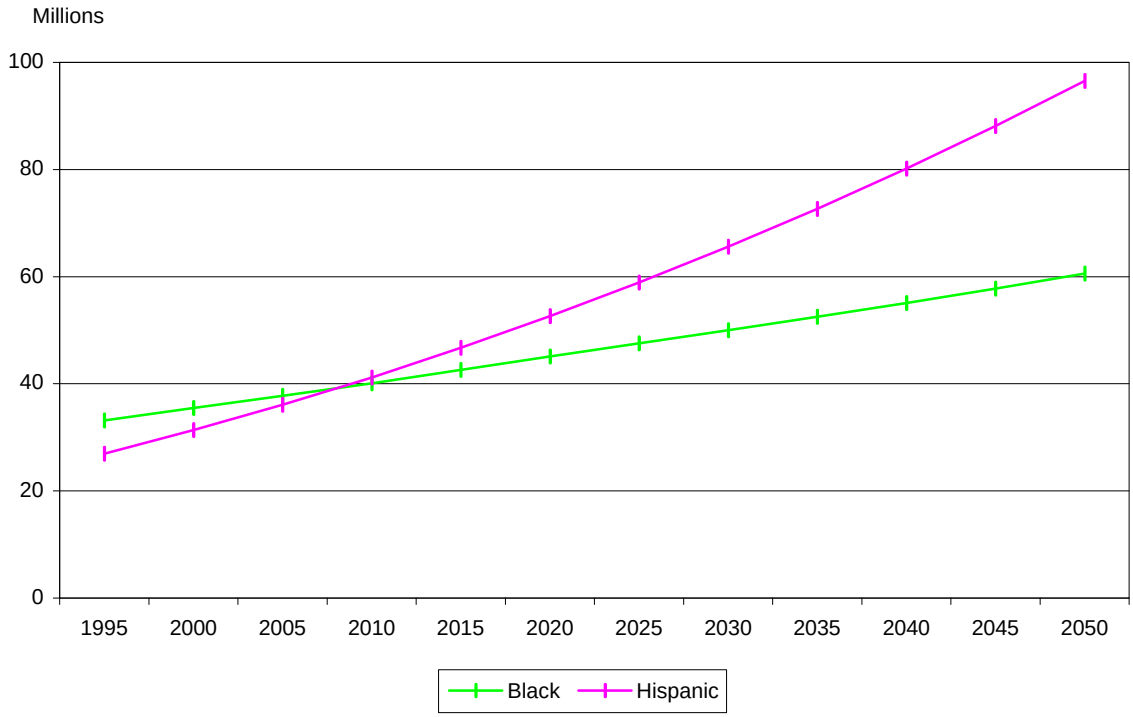
[4] For this report, the group "Asian and Pacific Islander" is sometimes referred to as "Asian." In 1990, Asians comprised 95 percent (and Pacific Islanders 5 percent) of this group, and thus characteristics shown for the combined group mainly reflect the characteristics of the Asian population. In the 2000 Census of Population and Housing, “Asian and Pacific Islander” will be classified into two separate groups: "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander". The group "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" is sometimes referred to as "American Indian" in this report, but will be classified as "American Indian or Alaska Native" in the 2000 census. Also in the 2000 census, “Black” will be classified as “Black or African American”, and “Hispanic” will be classified as “Hispanic or Latino”.

The Hispanic population will add more people in each 5-year period than the combined increase of Blacks, American Indians and Asians.

## By 2010, Hispanics will replace Blacks as the largest minority group.

In 1995, the Black population was the largest minority group. However, the more rapid growth of people of Hispanic origin will result in Hispanics exceeding the Black population by 2010 (41 million Hispanics compared to 40 million Blacks, including Black Hispanics), with Hispanics becoming the most populous minority group (Figure 2-3). The Hispanic population will continue to grow rapidly throughout the projection period, reaching 97 million in 2050, and exceeding the Black population of 61 million by 59 percent.

Figure 2-3.
**Black and Hispanic Population: 1995 to 2050**

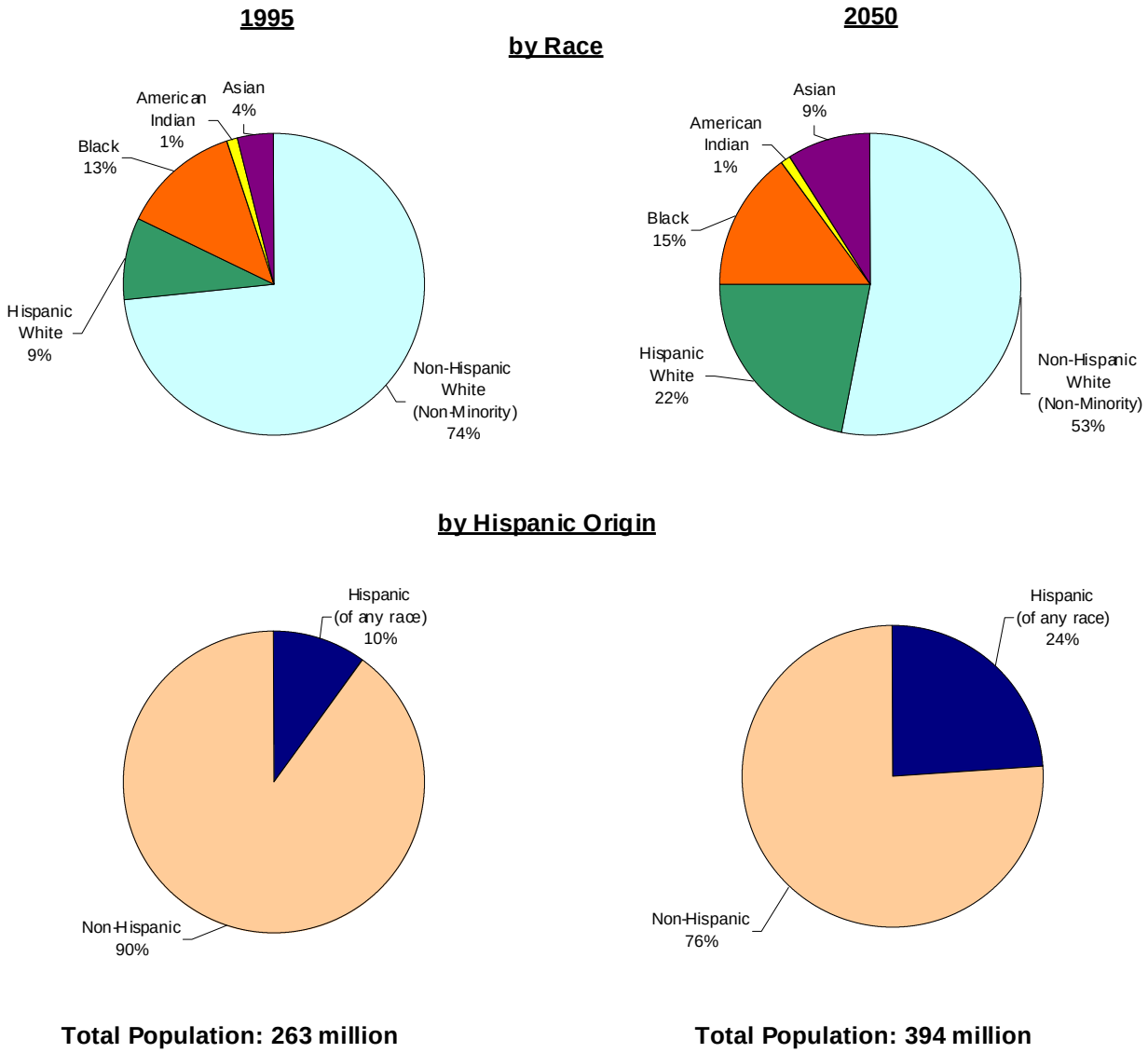



## Every minority group will represent an increasing share of the future U.S. population.

As every minority group increases its share of the future U.S. population, the race and ethnic distribution will become even more diversified as the nation progresses through the 21st century (Figure 2-4). The Black population will grow from 13 percent to 15 percent of the total U.S. population, and American Indians' share also will grow (from 0.9 to 1.1 percent). Asian and Pacific Islanders and Hispanics will considerably expand their portion of the total U.S. population. The Asian population will more than double its 1995 proportion of 4 percent to become 9 percent in 2050. The Hispanic-origin share of the total population will increase by 2.4 times. In 1995, 10 in every 100 people in the United States were of Hispanic origin; by 2050, 24 in every 100 will be Hispanic.

The faster growth of minority race and ethnic groups will lead to a substantially reduced share for the non-Hispanic White population – a 21-point drop from 74 percent in 1995 to 53 percent in 2050, when non-Hispanic Whites will make up just over half of the total U.S. population.

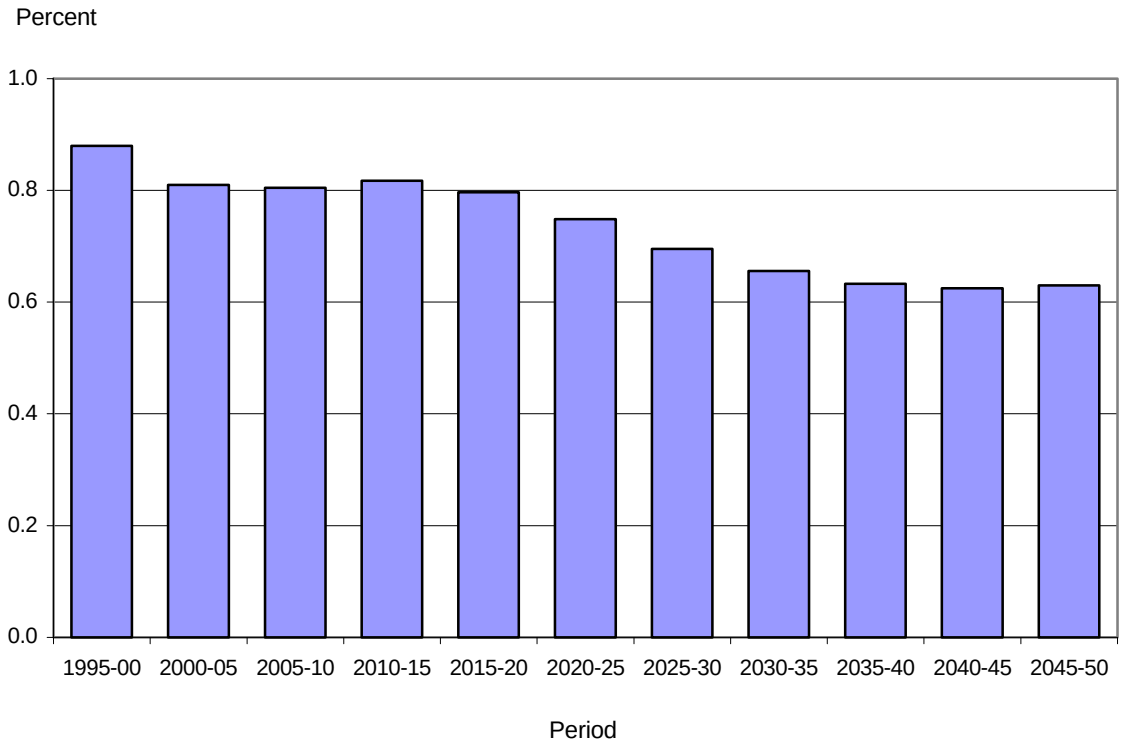
Figure 2-4.
**Percent Distribution of U.S. Population**



## Growth rates of all groups will decline.

Despite the large increases expected in the number of people in the population, the rate of population growth, referred to as the average annual percent change[5], will decrease for the total population as well as for all groups. For the total U.S. population, the growth rate will decrease by 28 percent, from 0.88 for the 1995-2000 period to 0.63 for 2045-2050 (Figure 2-5). A short plateau appears between 2000 and 2020 and will temporarily slow the steady decline. From 2035 to 2050, there will be another plateau, and the United States will grow at a rate comparable to that in the early 1930s, the period of slowest population growth in the Unites States' history. The decrease in the rate of change may be due primarily to the slowing natural increase (births minus deaths), mainly as a result of the aging of the population and, consequently, a regular increase in the crude death rate.

Figure 2-5.
**Average Annual Rate of Growth of U.S. Total Population: 1995 to 2050**




[5] The average annual rate of change results from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative. It is defined as the natural logarithm of the ratio of the population at the end of a period to the population at the beginning of the period, divided by the duration of the period in years.

## The non-Hispanic White population will register negative growth rates after 2035.

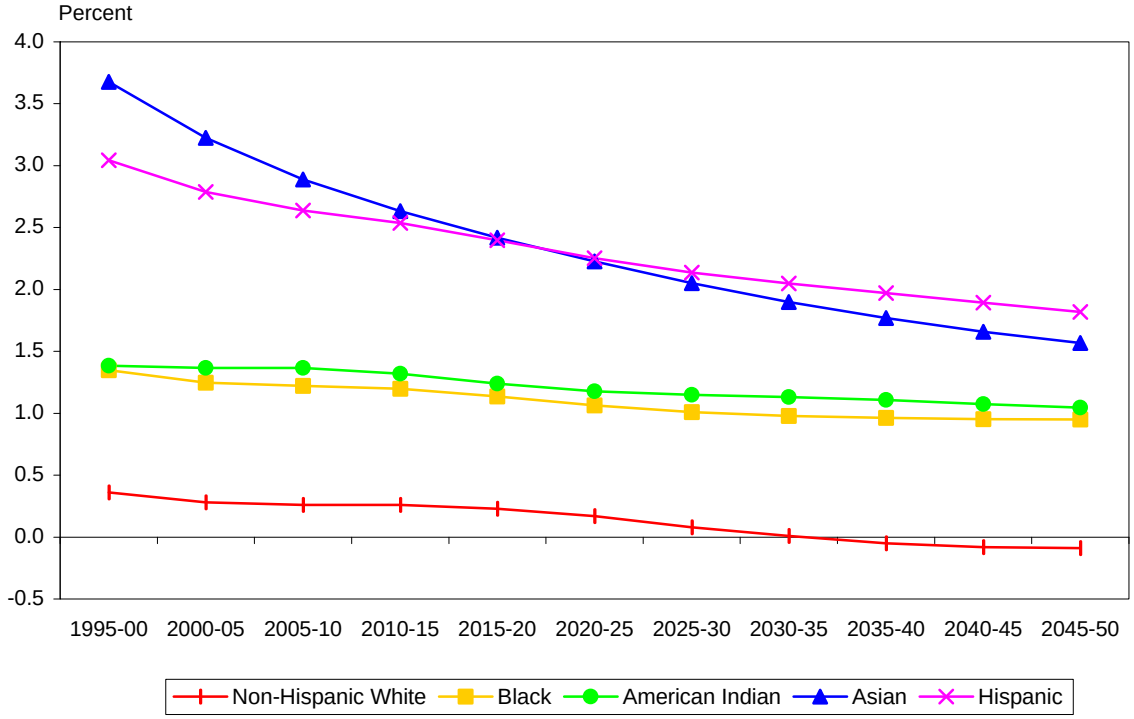
The slow and declining growth rates of the non-Hispanic White population also contribute to the downward growth rate trend of the total population. During this period, the average annual growth rates of non-Hispanic Whites are projected to steadily decrease until zero growth by 2035. Thereafter, they will register negative growth rates.

The slow population growth of non-Hispanic Whites may be a result of high deaths, sustained low births and low immigration. During the 55 years of the projection period, most of the deaths to the total population would occur to non-Hispanic Whites. In the meantime, non-Hispanic White births are projected to represent less than one-half of all births. At 13.0 births per 1,000 population in 1995 and 11.2 per 1,000 in 2050, non-Hispanic White birth rates will be the lowest among all race and ethnic groups. By 2030, there will be more deaths than births for the non-Hispanic White population. Furthermore, net immigration of non-Hispanic Whites will remain at an extremely low level, at a rate of less than 1 per 1,000 population.

## All minority groups will maintain positive, albeit decreasing, growth rates.

In contrast, all minority race and ethnic groups will maintain positive, albeit decreasing, annual growth rates throughout the projection years (Figure 2-6). The Black growth rates will be at above 1 percent per year until 2030 and will stay at nearly 1 percent through 2050. And, American Indians will maintain similarly steady rates during the entire projection period.

Figure 2-6.
**Average Annual Rate of Growth by Race/Ethnic Group: 1995 to 2050**



Asians and Hispanics, on the other hand, will experience much higher growth rates. Asians will grow at rates above 3 percent per year from 1995 to 2005, above 2 percent from 2005 to 2030, and above 1 percent during the remaining years of the projection period. Net immigration is an integral part of the rapid growth of the Asian population, which is projected to be higher than Asian natural increase until 2025. The number of Asian immigrants will exceed the number of Asian births until 2009.

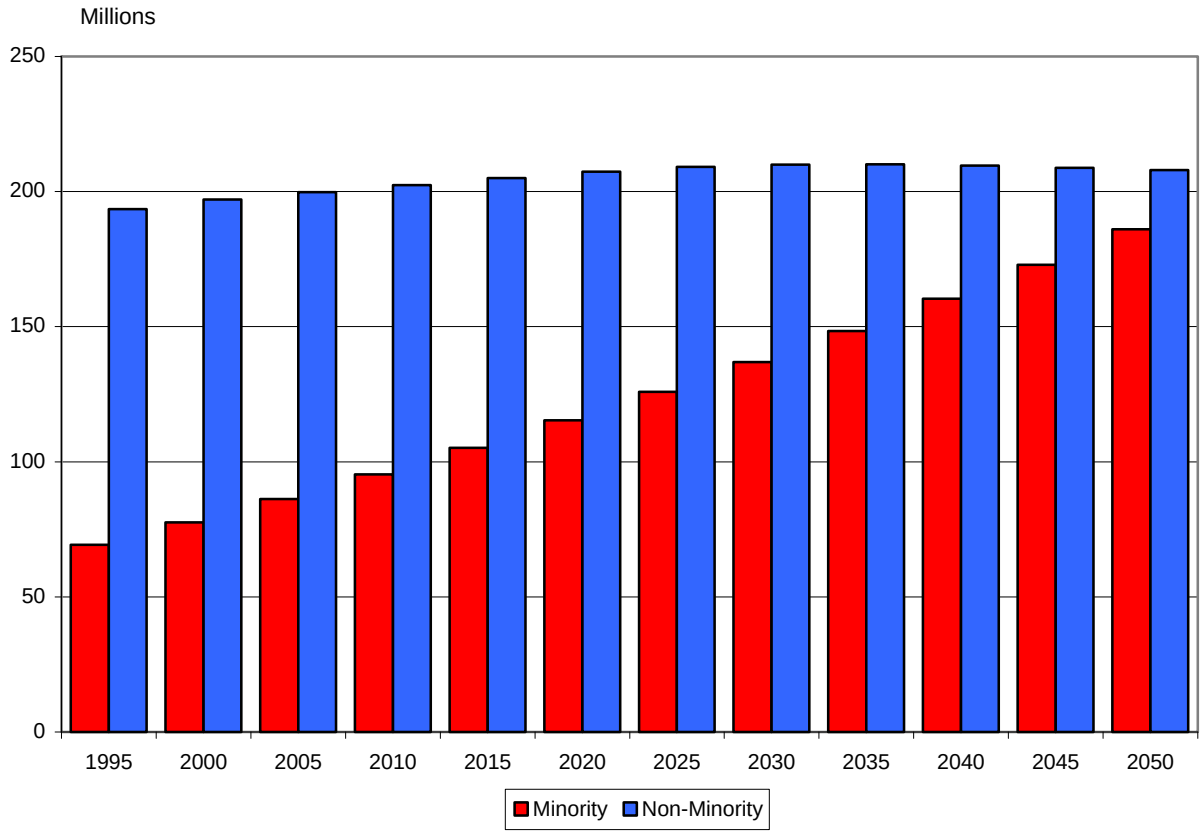
Hispanics will maintain annual growth rates that exceed 2 percent until 2035. Hispanic growth will mainly be a result of natural increase, which is kept high by their high birth rates. At 22.8 per 1,000 in 1995 and 19.3 per 1,000 in 2050, Hispanic birth rates are the highest among all race and ethnic groups, and will be consistently higher than the natural increase for any other group during the entire projection.

Interestingly, both Asian and Hispanic growth rates will decline fast during the projection. Asian growth rates will drop more than 50 percent, and Hispanic growth rates will decrease by 40 percent. The projected lower immigration rates for Asians, and lower birth rates combined with lower immigration rates for Hispanics may be the main reasons for the declining growth rate trends.

**The Minority population most likely will surpass the non-Hispanic White population after 2050.**

As a result of the more rapid growth of minority groups than the non-Hispanic White population, strikingly different trends will transpire for the Minority compared with the non-Minority (non-Hispanic White) population (Figure 2-7). As a group, the Minority population will more than double between 1995 and 2050 (increasing by 169 percent), compared to just a 7 percent increase for non-Hispanic Whites. The combination of the high growth of the Minority population and the slow (and even negative) change of the non-Hispanic White population will most likely produce a reversal in the relative sizes of these two groups. Minority groups, which represented 26 percent of the U.S. population in 1995, are projected to make up 47 percent of the total population in 2050. Although the non-Hispanic White population will remain the most populous race/ethnic group by the end of the projection period, if the trends in the U.S. population in these two groups were to continue beyond 2050, then the combined Minority population would surpass the non-Hispanic White population decades before the end of the 21st century.

Figure 2-7.
**Minority and Non-Minority Population: 1995 to 2050**




**Minority children (aged 5 and under) will exceed non-Minority children by 2030.**

While the total Minority population still will be less than the non-Minority population in 2050, the Minority population will exceed the non-Minority population at young ages much earlier (Figure 2-8). In 2030, the Minority population will exceed the non-Minority population at each age 0 through 5 years, with one-half million more Minority children in these ages than non-Minority children.

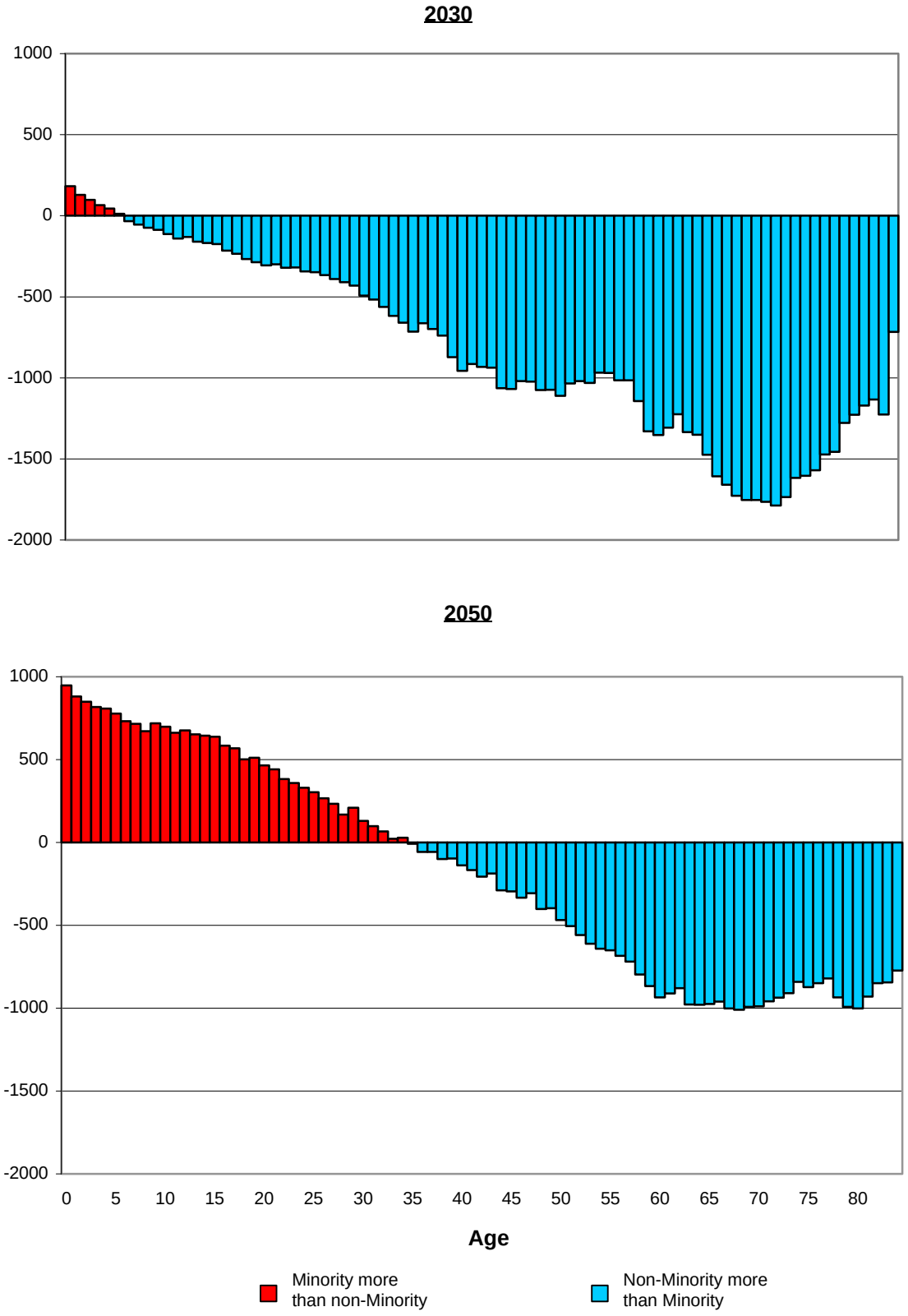
**In 2050, the Minority population under age 35 will be 18 million more than the non-Minority population of the same ages.**

Over time, the relationship of a larger Minority population will hold for increasingly older ages. During the 55 years of projection, the Minority population under age 35 will more than double, from 43 to 100 million, while the non-Minority population under 35 will decline from 92 million to 82 million. By 2050, the Minority population will exceed non-Minority population at every age, 0 through age 34, and the aggregated difference in these ages will be about 18 million. Even for ages 35 years and over, the difference between these two populations in 2030 will be reduced by 2050 for every age from age 35 to 83 years.

Figure 2-8.

**Difference Between Minority and Non-Minority Populations by Age**

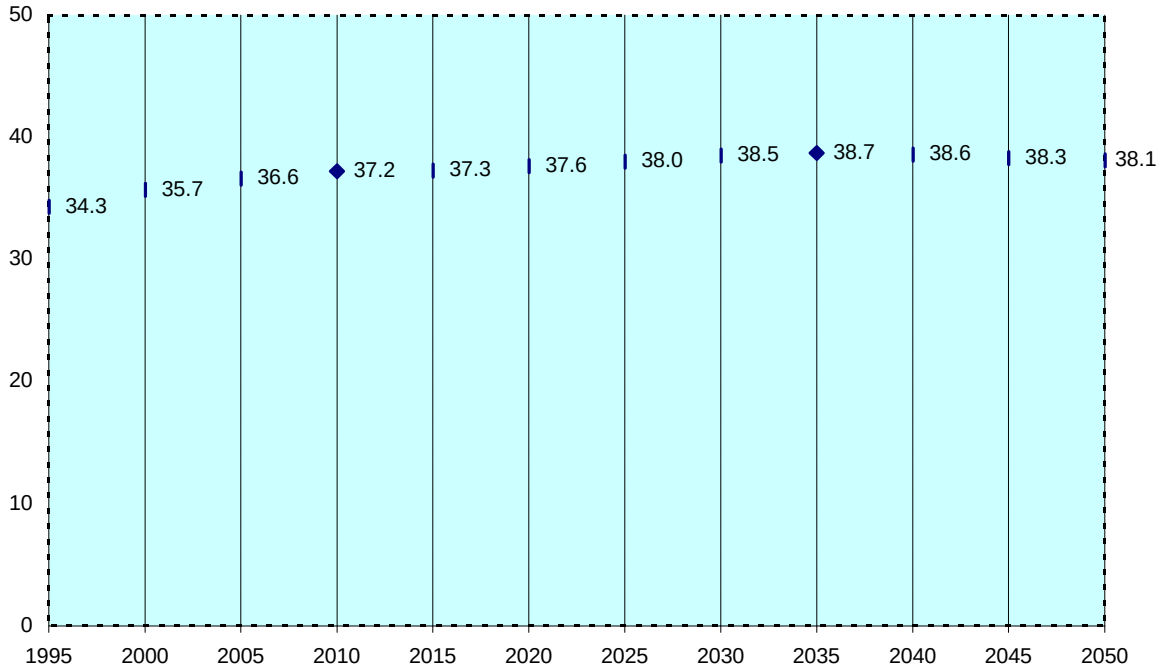
(Thousands)



**The U.S. population will be older than it is now, and the proportion of population age 65 years and over will increase from 13 percent in 1995 to 20 percent in 2050.**

The U.S. population will be older than it is now. The median age[6] of the population will increase from 34.3 in 1995 to 38.1 in 2050. However, the increase will not be linear throughout the 55 years. The population will be on average one year older for every 5-year period from 1995 to 2010, and then the increase will slow down until 2025. Then it will rise again and hit the highest point of 38.7 in 2035. Interestingly, the U.S. population will become slightly younger from 2035 to 2050 (Figure 2-9).

Figure 2-9.
**Median Age of the Total U.S. Population: 1995 to 2050**




The increasing median age is driven partly by the aging of the population born during the Baby Boom (1946-1964) and by the assumed increase in human longevity. About 30 percent of the population in 1995 were born during the Baby Boom years. As this population ages, the median age will rise. The sustained low fertility will also contribute to the increasing median age.

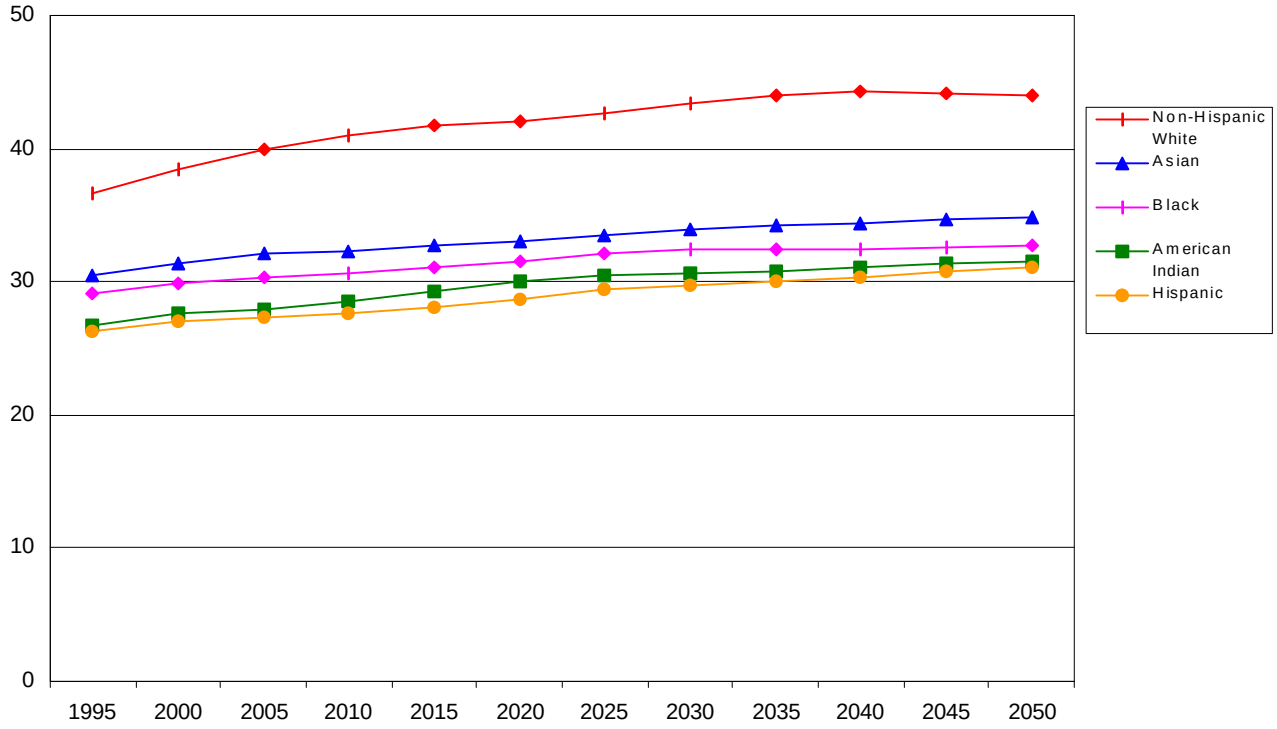
Another indicator of the aging of the U.S. population is the changing distribution of youth and elderly. For this report, "youth" is defined as those ages 0 to 14, and "elderly" is defined as those of ages 65 and over. The proportion of youth will decrease from 1995 to 2015. From 2020, this age group will remain stable until 2050. On the other hand, the percent elderly will increase from 2005 to 2035. The percent elderly rapidly increases during the 18-year period 2011 to 2029, as the Baby Boom population reaches the elderly ages. After 2035, the proportion of these two age groups will converge and stay at 20 percent each until 2050. In other words, in 1995, among every 100 Americans, 22 were youth and 13 were elderly. By 2035 and until 2050, the youth and elderly will be 20 each.

[6] Median age is defined as the midpoint age that separates the younger half of a population from the older half.

## Racial and ethnic minority groups have much younger median ages than the non-Hispanic White population.

A comparison of median ages from 1995 to 2050 across the racial and ethnic groups clearly shows that minority groups have a much younger median age than the non-Hispanic White population. The non-Hispanic Whites were 36.6 years old in 1995, about 6 to 10 years older than minority groups; by 2050, the differences will increase, when non-Hispanic Whites will be 9 to 13 years older than minority groups (Figure 2-10).

Figure 2-10.
**Median Age by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050**

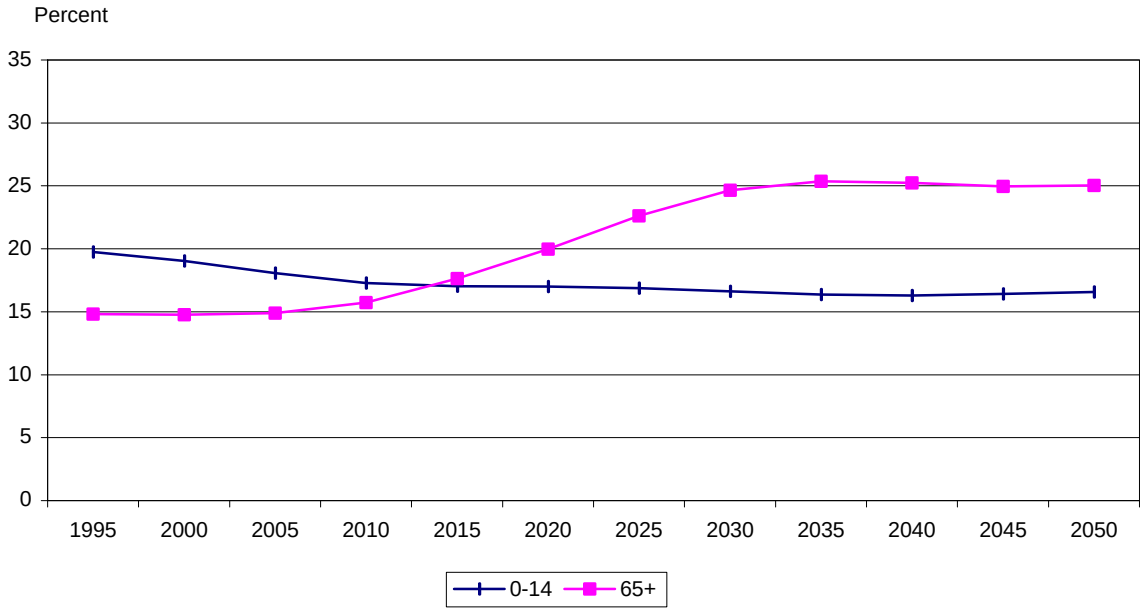



Non-Hispanic Whites have a similar trend as the U.S. total population – the median age rises rapidly until 2015, continues to grow slowly until 2040, then drops thereafter. By contrast, all minority groups will have an almost linear growth of their median age. Each minority group will maintain its relative position in median age ranking -- the Asians will continue to be the oldest among the minority groups, and the Hispanic population will remain the youngest group throughout the projection. While the gap between the non-Hispanic White population and all minority groups widens during the projection, the differences in median ages among the minority groups will narrow.

**By 2015, for non-Hispanic Whites, there will be more elderly than youth. For all race/ethnic minority groups, youth will exceed elderly throughout the projection, although these two age groups converge.**

A further look at the percent distribution of selected age groups for each racial or ethnic group (Figure 2-11) suggests that for non-Hispanic Whites, the proportions of youth and elderly will grow at opposite, scissors-like directions. The elderly will grow from 15 percent in 1995 to 18 percent in 2015, surpassing the decreasing proportion of youth. In other words, by 2015, the non-Hispanic White population is projected to have more elderly than youth. The two age groups then will continue to grow at opposite directions until 2035 when the percent elderly reaches a high of 25 percent and the percent youth reaches a low of 16 percent. Afterwards, the two groups will maintain their respective levels and grow at a parallel direction until 2050.

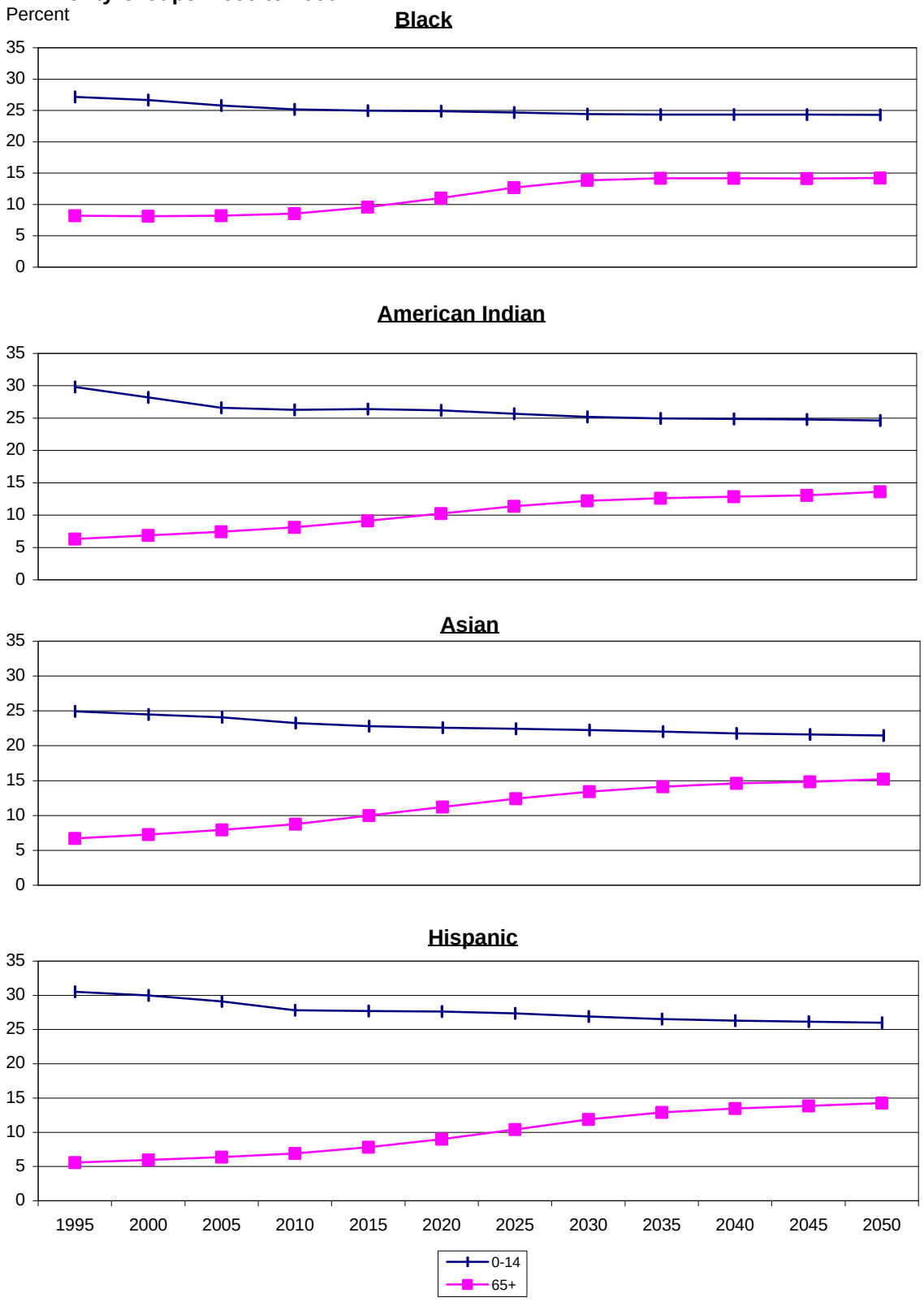
Figure 2-11.
**Percent of Population Aged 0-14 and 65+ for the Non-Hispanic White Population: 1995 to 2050**




By contrast, the age distributions of the race/ethnic minority groups indicate that they will still have more youth than elderly by the end of the projection period, although there is a converging pattern -- the proportion of youth will be decreasing and that of elderly will be increasing (Figure 2-12). By 2050, the proportion of the elderly will be at around 15 percent for all minority groups. However, the percent aged 0-14 for most minority groups will be at around 25 percent (with the exception of the Asians which is at 22 percent), still much higher than the percent elderly. For all minority groups, the aging process will slow down at around the year 2030, when the descending trend of the youth and the ascending trend of the elderly stabilize and grow at parallel directions. Interestingly, despite the projected decline of percent youth and growth of percent elderly for the minority groups, every minority group in 2050 will have a higher proportion of youth and a lower proportion of elderly than that for non-Hispanic Whites in 1995.

Figure 2-12.

**Percent of Population Aged 0-14 and 65+ for Race/Ethnic Minority Groups: 1995 to 2050**



## The dependency ratio will increase for every race/ethnic group, especially for non-Hispanic Whites.

The differing age structures among race and ethnic groups affect their dependency ratios. The dependency ratio indicates how many youth and elderly there would be for every 100 people of working age. For the purpose of this report, youth are defined as those of ages 0 to 14 years and elderly as those aged 65 years and over.

It is projected that for the total population, the dependency ratio would first slowly decline from its 1995 level of 53 to 50 in 2005 (Table 2-2). This means that for the first 10 years of the national projection, the working age population will increase faster than the population in dependent age groups. Then, as the Baby Boom generation begins to reach age 65, this ratio is projected to increase from 53 in 2015 to 67 in 2030, and will stay at the similar level for the remainder of the projection period.

Table 2-2.
**Dependency Ratios by Race and Ethnic Group: 1995 to 2050**

| | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2050 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Total | 53 | 52 | 50 | 50 | 53 | 58 | 63 | 67 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 68 |
| Non-Hispanic White | 53 | 51 | 49 | 49 | 53 | 59 | 65 | 70 | 72 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| Black | 55 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 53 | 56 | 60 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 62 | 63 |
| American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut | 57 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 55 | 57 | 59 | 60 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 62 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | 46 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 49 | 51 | 54 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 58 |
| Hispanic | 57 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 55 | 58 | 61 | 63 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 67 |

Note: Dependency ratios are defined in this table as the number of persons under age 15 years plus persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.

The dependency ratio will increase for all race and ethnic groups. Asians have the lowest dependency ratios throughout the period, at a low of 46 in 1995 and 58 in 2050. In 1995, all other minority groups had higher dependency ratios than the non-Hispanic Whites. However, the dependency ratio for the minority groups will increase at a slower pace than for the non-Hispanic Whites, which will result in a lower dependency ratio for every minority group than the non-Hispanic White population by 2020.

The Baby Boomers' entrance into the age group 65 years and over will play a major role in the increasing dependency ratios for non-Hispanic Whites. The ratios for the non-Hispanic White population will rise rapidly after 2015 to hit a high of 72 in 2035, and stay around that high level to the end of the projection period. The Hispanic population will have a higher percent of population in the youth age group than any other race/ethnic group. They will have the highest dependency ratio among all groups from 2000 through 2015. While non-Hispanic Whites have the highest dependency ratio beginning in 2020, Hispanics will maintain a higher dependency ratio than all race/ethnic minority groups through the end of the projection period.

# III. STATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS

This section describes the evolving population trends and age distribution on the state and regional levels from 1995 to 2025. For the purpose of this report, "states" include the 50 states and the District of Columbia, and "regions" refer to the Northeast, the Midwest, the South, and the West (see Appendix B for a complete listing of the regions by state).

Analysis of this section is organized by Minority/non-Minority and by race/ethnic groups. First, the total population for the states is discussed. Then, the trends and patterns of all groups are analyzed. Among the groups, the non-Minority (non-Hispanic White) population is discussed first, and followed by its counterpart, the Minority population. Then the individual minority groups are examined in the following order -- the Black population, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population, the Asian and Pacific Islander population, and the Hispanic population. The section ends with a cross-group comparison.

## Total Population

**During the 30 years from 1995 to 2025, more than one-third of the U.S. total population will live in the South…**

In 1995, 92 million people, or 35 percent of the total population, lived in the South (Figure 3-1). The Midwest hosted 62 million people. Fifty-eight million people lived in the West; and 51 million lived in the Northeast.

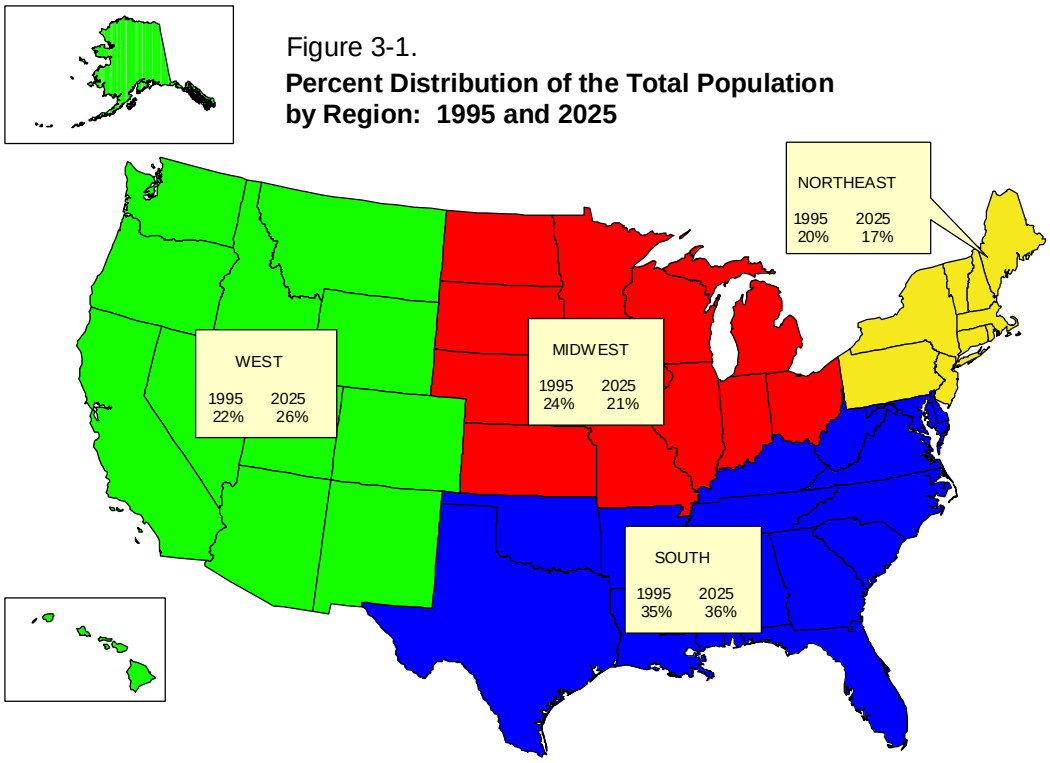



Figure 3-1.
**Percent Distribution of the Total Population by Region: 1995 and 2025**

**… but the West will experience the fastest population increase.**

The South will continue to host about 36 percent of the total population in 2025. However, the percent distribution will change for the rest of the regions. The region with the fastest population growth is the West region, which will experience a 4 percentage point increase during the 30 years, from 22 percent to 26 percent. On the other hand, although there will be more people living in the Northeast and Midwest in 2025 than in 1995, these two regions' shares of the total U.S. population will drop by 3 percentage points each, from 20 percent to 17 percent for the Northeast, and 24 percent to 21 percent for the Midwest. By 2005, the West Region will replace the Midwest as the second largest region in the total U.S. population.

**Over 80 percent of the U.S. population increase will occur in the South or the West.**

Between 1995 and 2025, there will be an increase of 72.3 million people in the United States. The South region and the West region will each make up 41 percent of the total increase (Figure 3-2). Northeast, at 8 percent of the total increase, is projected to be the region that contributes the least to the total population increase.

**A few populous states will account for most of the regional growth for each region.**

Figure 3-2 also indicates that the population increase of the most populous states will account for most of the regional growth. In the Northeast, four states constitute 80 percent of the increase of 6 million people during the 30-year projection, including New York (1.7 million, or 29 percent of the regional increase) and New Jersey (1.6 million, or 27 percent). The Midwest regional increase will be a little more dispersed. Except for Illinois, which accounts for 22 percent (1.6 million) of the Midwest growth, the other top four states will make up about 10 percent each. Texas (8.5 million, or 29 percent) and Florida (6.5 million, or 22 percent) will be responsible for half of the South regional growth of 30 million. And California, at 17.7 million additional people, will constitute most (60 percent) of the regional growth for the West.

**The top 10 states in population size in 1995 will remain the same in 2025.**

Ten states make up more than half of the total U.S. population. These are the same states in 1995 and 2025 – California, Texas, New York, Florida, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey and Georgia (Table 3-1). All of these states will continue to grow and maintain their top rankings. Florida, the 4$^{th}$ largest state in 1995, will experience faster growth than New York and take its 3$^{rd}$ place in 2025. Illinois will take Pennsylvania's 5$^{th}$ place, and Georgia and New Jersey will also switch positions.

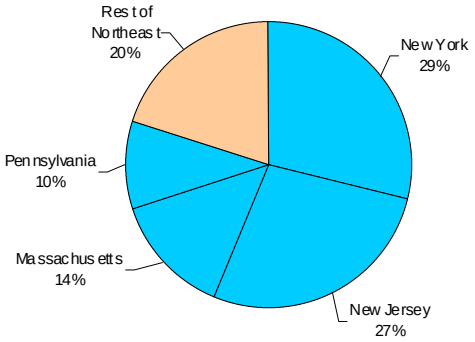
The three largest states in 2025, California, Texas and Florida, will increase their shares of the total U.S. population. California, the top state that accounted for 12 percent of the U.S. population in 1995, is projected to have an enlarged share of 15 percent in 2025.

Figure 3-2.
**States Contributing the Most to Regional Population Growth: 1995 to 2025**

**Northeast**

Total population increase:
6 million

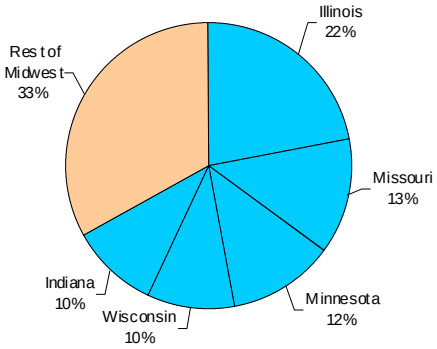
Percent of total U.S. population increase:
8%




**Midwest**

Total population increase:
7 million

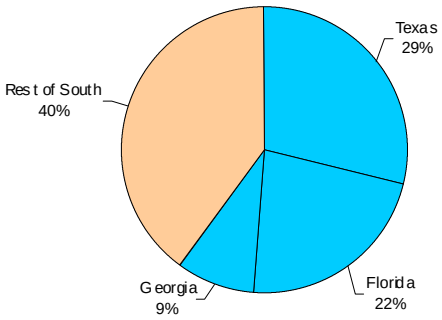
Percent of total U.S. population increase:
10%




**South**

Total population increase:
30 million

Percent of total U.S. population increase:
41%




**West**

Total population increase:
30 million

Percent of total U.S. population increase:
41%

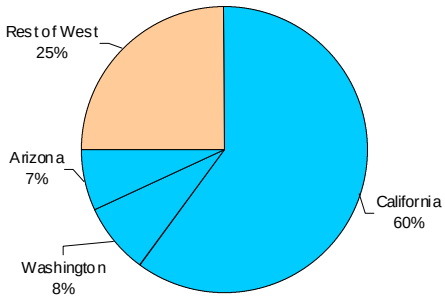


Table 3-1.
**Top 10 States in Population Size and Percent of Total Population: 1995 and 2025**

| State | Rank | | Population (Millions) | | Percent of Total Population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 2025 | 1995 | 2025 | 1995 | 2025 |
| California | 1 | 1 | 31.6 | 49.3 | 12.0 | 14.7 |
| Texas | 2 | 2 | 18.7 | 27.2 | 7.1 | 8.1 |
| New York | 3 | 4 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 6.9 | 5.9 |
| Florida | 4 | 3 | 14.2 | 20.7 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 6 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Illinois | 6 | 5 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Ohio | 7 | 7 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 4.2 | 3.5 |
| Michigan | 8 | 8 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| New Jersey | 9 | 10 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Georgia | 10 | 9 | 7.2 | 9.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 142.4 | 184.4 | 54.2 | 55.0 |

**California will sustain the largest population growth in both number of people and percent increase.**

Between 1995 and 2025, all 51 states (including Washington, D.C.) will experience population increase – West Virginia will have the smallest but positive change of the population, at 1 percent. As expected, as the biggest state in population size, California will top all the states in increase of number of people (Figure 3-3). Interestingly, and perhaps more importantly, at 56 percent growth, California will also rank first in percent increase (Figure 3-4). The combination of the fastest growth in both size and percent increase makes California the state with the largest projected impact on U.S. population growth in the 30 years from 1995 to 2025.

Figure 3-3.
**State Population Growth by Population Size: 1995 to 2025**

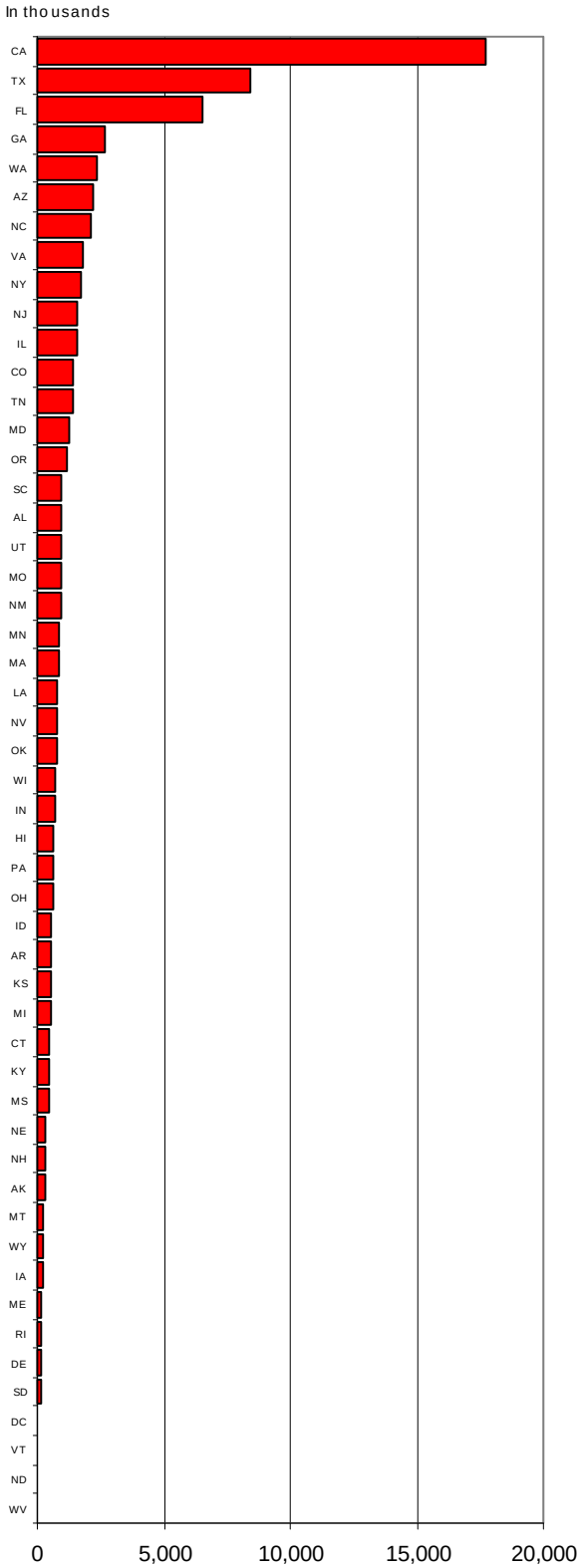
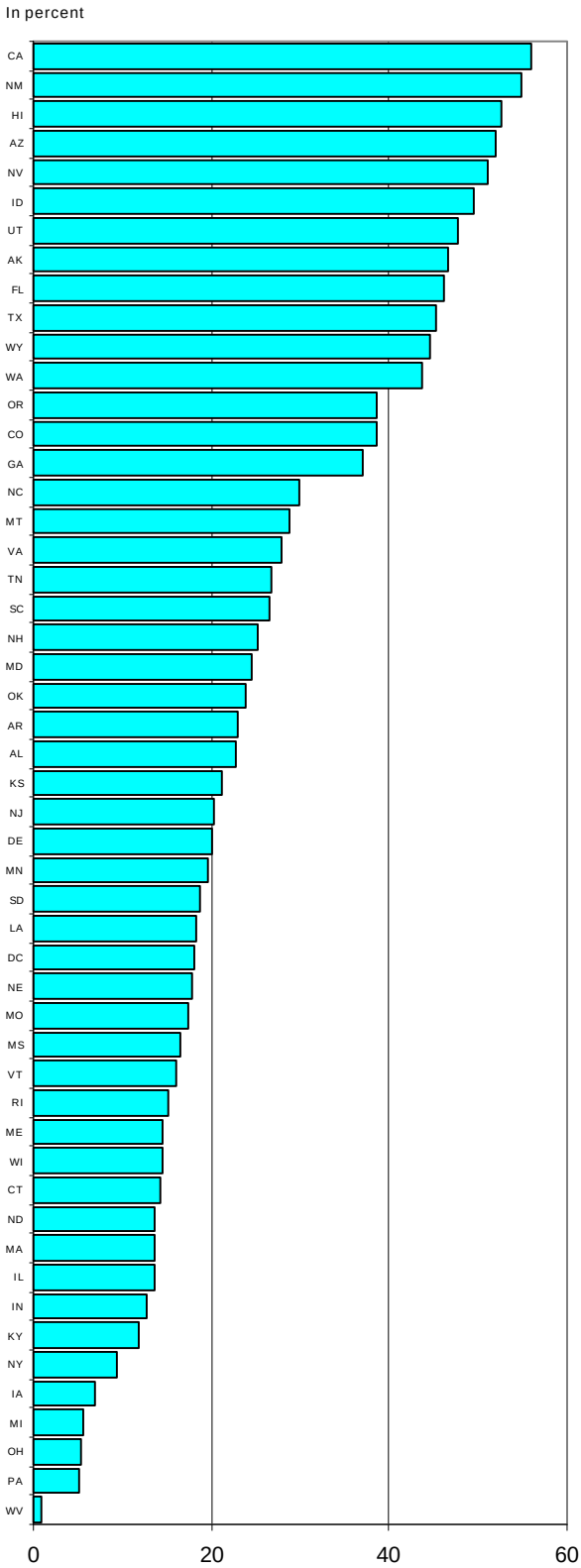



Figure 3-4.
**State Population Growth by Percent Increase: 1995 to 2025**

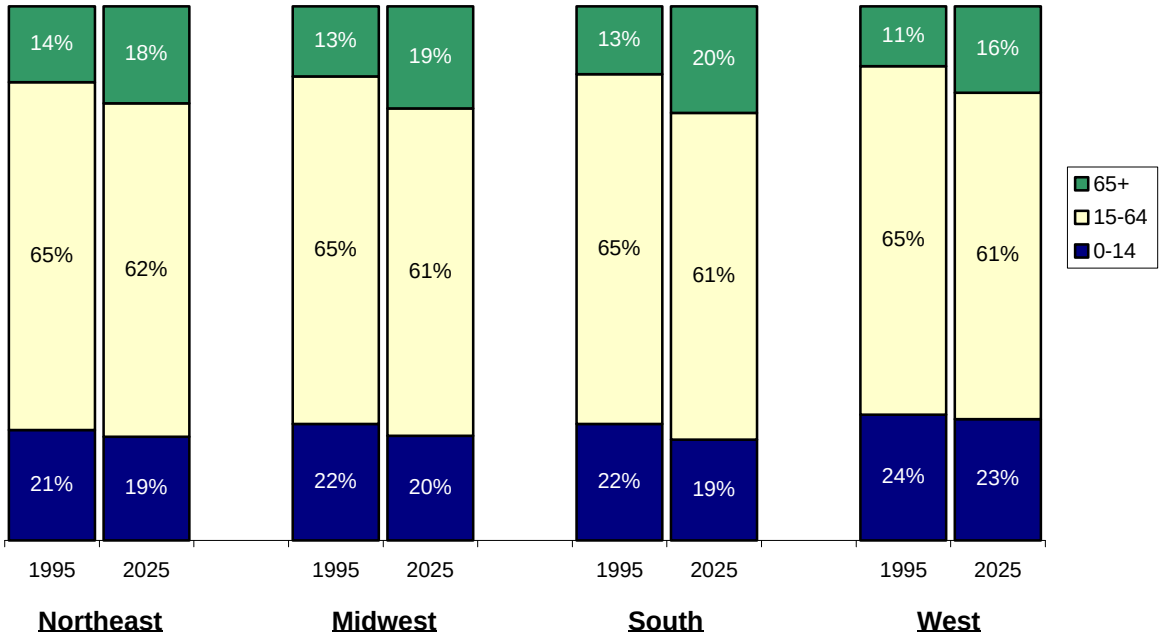


**The percent elderly (ages 65 and over) will increase in all regions and all states.**

As the total U.S. population becomes older on the national level, the percent elderly (ages 65 and over) of regional population also will increase and percent youth (ages 14 and under) will decrease for all regions during the state projection (Figure 3-5). With the largest increase (7 percentage points), the South region will have the highest percent elderly in 2025 at 20 percent. The percent elderly for the Northeast was 14 in 1995 (the highest among the regions), and will reach 18 percent in 2025. The percent elderly for Midwest will increase from 13 percent in 1995 to 19 percent in 2025. The West region will maintain the lowest percent elderly in 2025, 16 percent, from 11 percent in 1995.

The proportion elderly in total state population will also increase for all states. The largest increase will take place in Montana, with a growth of 11 percentage points, from 13 percent to 24 percent. The smallest increase will occur in the District of Columbia, where the percent elderly will maintain the similar level of 14 percent (a slight increase from 13.9 percent to 14.1 percent).

Figure 3-5.
**Age Distribution by Region: 1995 and 2025**



**The proportion of the youth population (ages 0-14) will decline in all regions and almost all states.**

In contrast, all regions will undergo decline in percent youth, as also shown in Figure 3-5. At 3 percentage points, the South will experience the largest decrease to become 19 percent youth in 2025. The West, at 24 percent youth in 1995 and 23 percent in 2025, will continue to be the region with the highest percent youth. All the other three regions will have similar percent youth in 2025, at around 19 percent.

Almost all states (48) will undergo a decrease of percent youth of the total state population. Among the three exceptions, the percent youth in California and Hawaii in 2025 will remain similar to 1995, with a slight increase of 0.9 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. The percent youth in the District of Columbia will grow from 18 percent to 21 percent.

## Non-Hispanic White (Non-Minority) Population

**The proportion of non-Hispanic Whites of the total state population will be reduced in all states.**

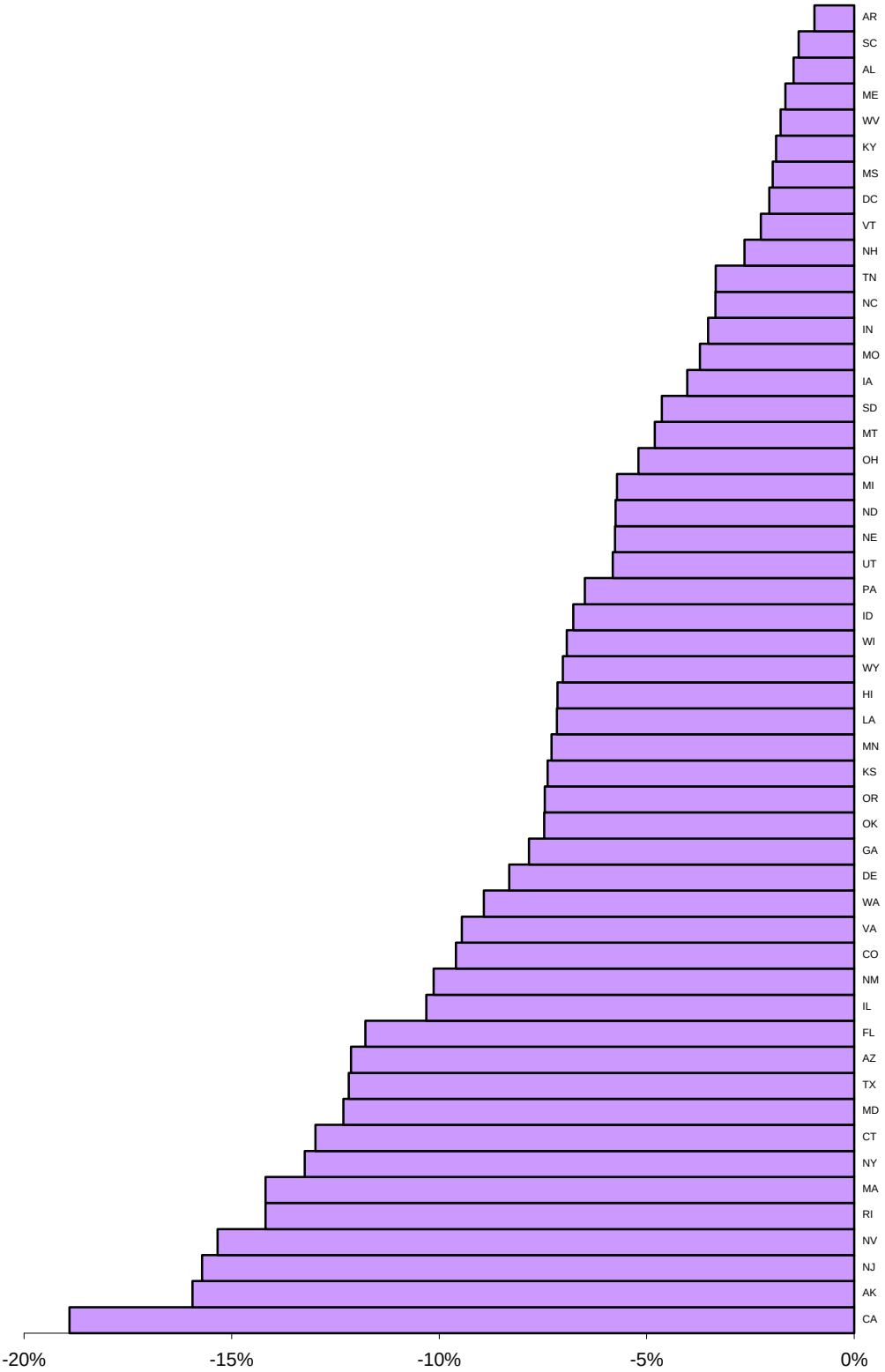
The non-Hispanic White (non-Minority) population will continue to go through reductions in its proportion of the total state population. According to the projection, the proportion of non-Hispanic White population in the total state population will be reduced in all states (Figure 3-6). California will experience the greatest decline, a 19 percentage-point drop from 53 percent non-Hispanic White in 1995 to 34 percent in 2025. Other states declining by 15 percentage points or more include Alaska, New Jersey and Nevada. A number of Northeast states where the non-Hispanic Whites constituted the vast majority of the state population in 1995 will also experience large declines. They include Connecticut (82 percent in 1995 to 69 percent in 2025), Massachusetts (86 percent to 72 percent), and Rhode Island (88 percent to 74 percent).

At the other end of the ranking, states with almost no changes in percent non-Hispanic White include some of the states that will remain overwhelmingly non-Hispanic White -- Maine (98 percent in 1995 to 96 percent in 2025), Vermont (98 percent to 96 percent), New Hampshire (97 percent to 94 percent), and West Virginia (96 percent to 94 percent). However, some states with low percent non-Hispanic White will also experience very small changes, such as the District of Columbia (28 percent to 26 percent), as well as Mississippi (63 percent to 61 percent) and South Carolina (68 percent to 67 percent).

**Non-Minority will experience a decreasing proportion in all regions.**

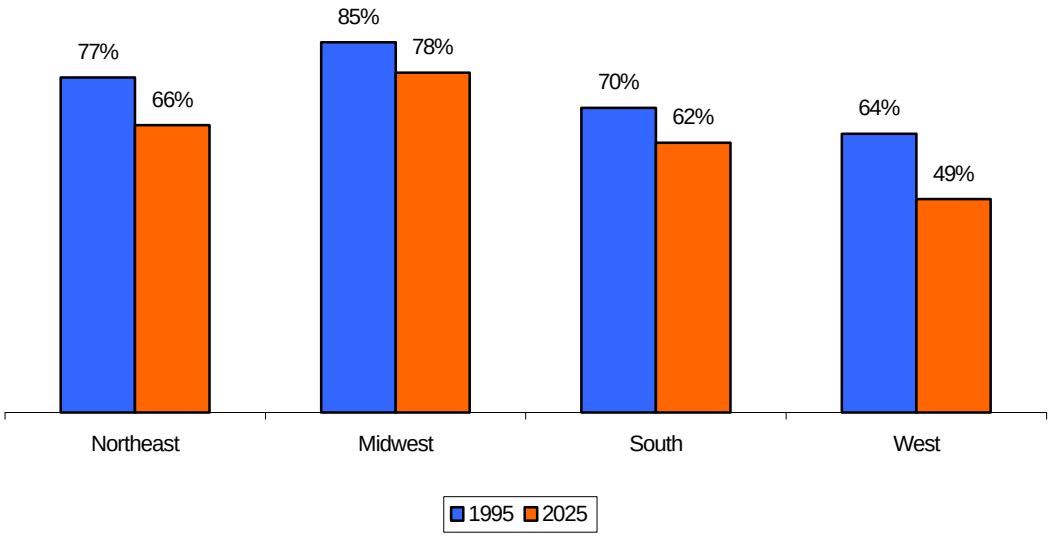
As a result of the decreasing proportion for non-Minority of the state population in all states, the percent non-Hispanic White of regional population will also be reduced in all regions (Figure 3-7). The Midwest and the South will experience 6 and 9 percentage-point drops respectively, of the non-Hispanic White population, and the Northeast will undergo a 12 percentage point decline. The West, the region with the lowest percent non-Hispanic White population in 1995, will withstand a 15 percentage-point reduction. Remarkably, by 2025, non-Hispanic Whites will make up less than half of the population of the West Region.

Figure 3-6.
**Change in Percent Non-Hispanic White Population of Total State Population: 1995 to 2025**




Note: Change in percent non-Hispanic White of total state population refers to percentage-point changes, e.g., non-Hispanic Whites made up 53 percent of California's total state population in 1995 and will represent 34 percent in 2025, hence a decline of 19 percentage points.

Figure 3-7.
**Percent Non-Hispanic White of Regional Population: 1995 and 2025**




**The non-Hispanic White population in 11 states will be smaller in 2025 than in 1995.**

Not only will the percent non-Hispanic White decline in all states during the projection, but the population size of non-Hispanic Whites in 11 states also will be reduced (Figure 3-8). The greatest decline in number of non-Hispanic White people will occur in New York, 1.5 million, or 12 percent decrease. The non-Hispanic White population in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois will be reduced by more than 200,000 each.

Six of these 11 states will be in the Northeast. This is equivalent to two-thirds of the states in the Northeast (9 states in the region), representing 94 percent of the regional population in 2025. Consequently, the non-Hispanic White population in the Northeast will be reduced from 39.9 million to 37.8 million.

**The top 10 states for non-Hispanic White population increase will be in the South or the West.**

By comparison, states with the largest increase of non-Hispanic White people are concentrated in the South and West regions (Figure 3-9). Florida will rank at the top with an increase of 2.2 million non-Hispanic White people, a possible result of the migration of non-Hispanic White elderly to Florida. Other states with an increase of more than 1 million non-Hispanic White people include Texas, North Carolina and Georgia in the South and Washington in the West.

Figure 3-8.
**States with Declining Non-Hispanic White Population: 1995 to 2025**

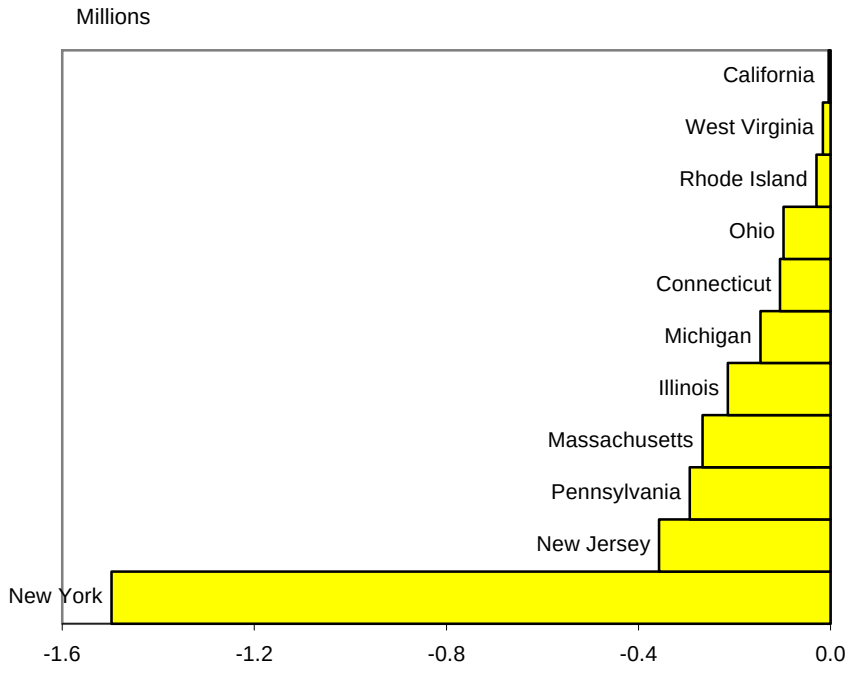
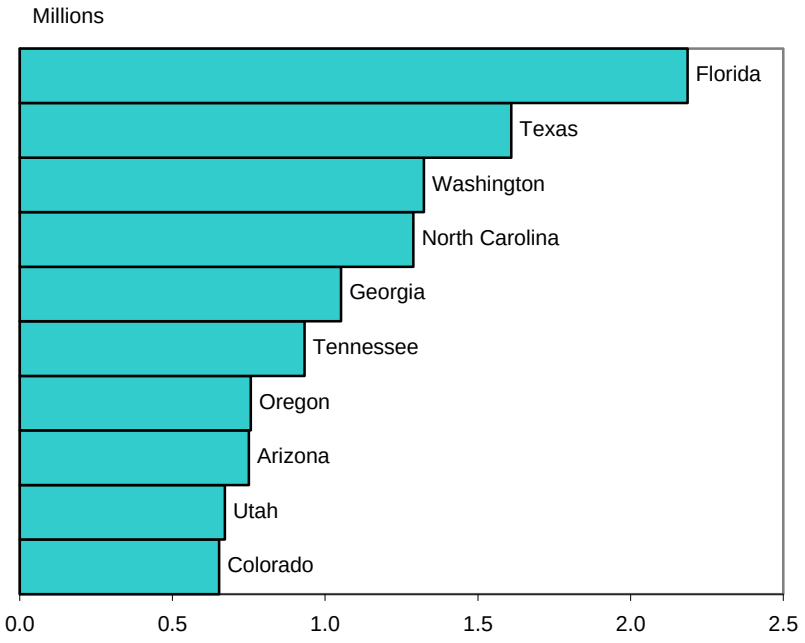



Figure 3-9.
**Top 10 States for Increase of Non-Hispanic White Population: 1995 to 2025**



### The South will contribute to nearly two-thirds of the increase of non-Hispanic Whites.

Despite the decreasing proportions of the non-Minority population in regional population, there still will be an increase in the number of non-Hispanic White people for most of the regions. During the 30 years of the state projection, the non-Hispanic White population will grow by 17.7 million in the Midwest, South, and West regions combined, and will decline by 2.1 million in the Northeast (net increase of 15.6 million). There are great variations among the regions, however. The Midwest will augment by only 2 million, from 52 million in 1995 to 54 million in 2025. Two-thirds of the net increase will occur in the South, where the non-Hispanic Whites will grow from 64 million to 75 million.

## Minority Population

### In 2025, the Minority population will exceed the non-Minority population in 5 states.

In 1995, 24 states had populations with less than 15 percent Minority (Figure 3-10). Alternatively, the non-Minority population in these states represented 85 percent or more of their total population. The concentration of Minority population was relatively greater in border and coastal states in the South and the West regions. During the projection, the percent Minority will increase in every state, and the state-level concentration of Minority population will extend northward and westward. As a result, by 2025, the number of states with less than 15 percent Minority population will decline to 11, and most of those states will be in the Northeast and Midwest.

In 1995, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and New Mexico already had Minority populations exceeding 50 percent of their population. By 2000, California's Minority population will surpass the non-Minority population, and the Minority population will represent more than 50 percent of the total state population in Texas by 2015.

### These 5 states will represent one-fourth of the total U.S. population…

The combined population in 1995 of the three states with more than 50 percent Minority population represented 1 percent of the total U.S. population. Adding the two most populous states of California and Texas to the states with over 50 percent Minority population implies that in 2025, 82 million people, or about one-fourth of the total U.S. population, will live in states where the Minority population exceeds the non-Minority population.

### …and 13 more states will be over one-third Minority.

In addition to the 5 top Minority states, by 2025, there will be 13 more states that are one-third or more Minority (Figure 3-11), an increase from 6 such states in 1995. These include populous states of Florida, New York, Illinois, Georgia, New Jersey and Virginia.

At the bottom of the distribution -- states with less than 10 percent Minority population – are 5 states, a significant decline from 15 states in 1995. These 5 states include three states in the Northeast, one in the Midwest and one in the South. They are Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Iowa, and West Virginia, respectively.

Figure 3-10.
**Percent Minority of Total State Population**

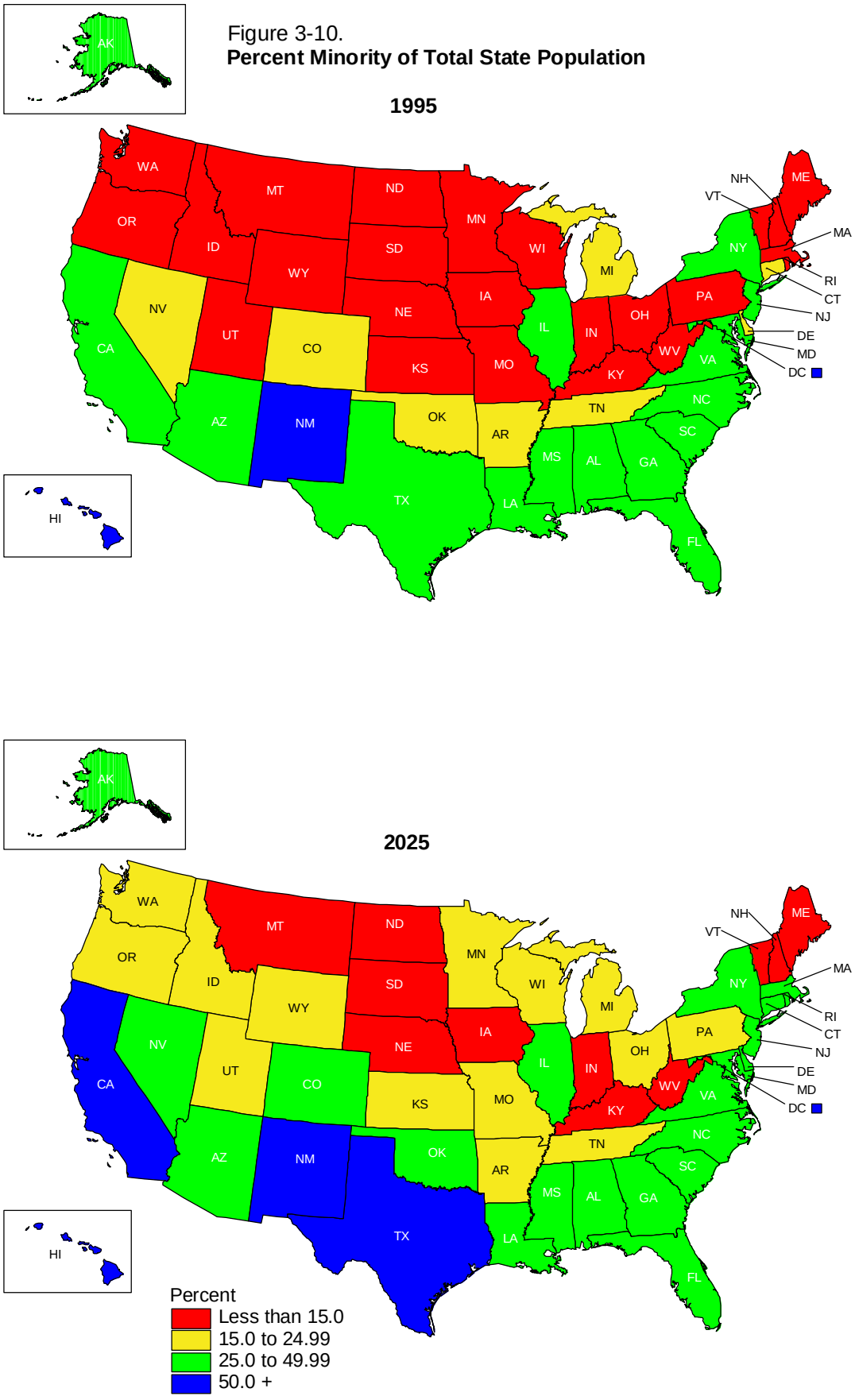
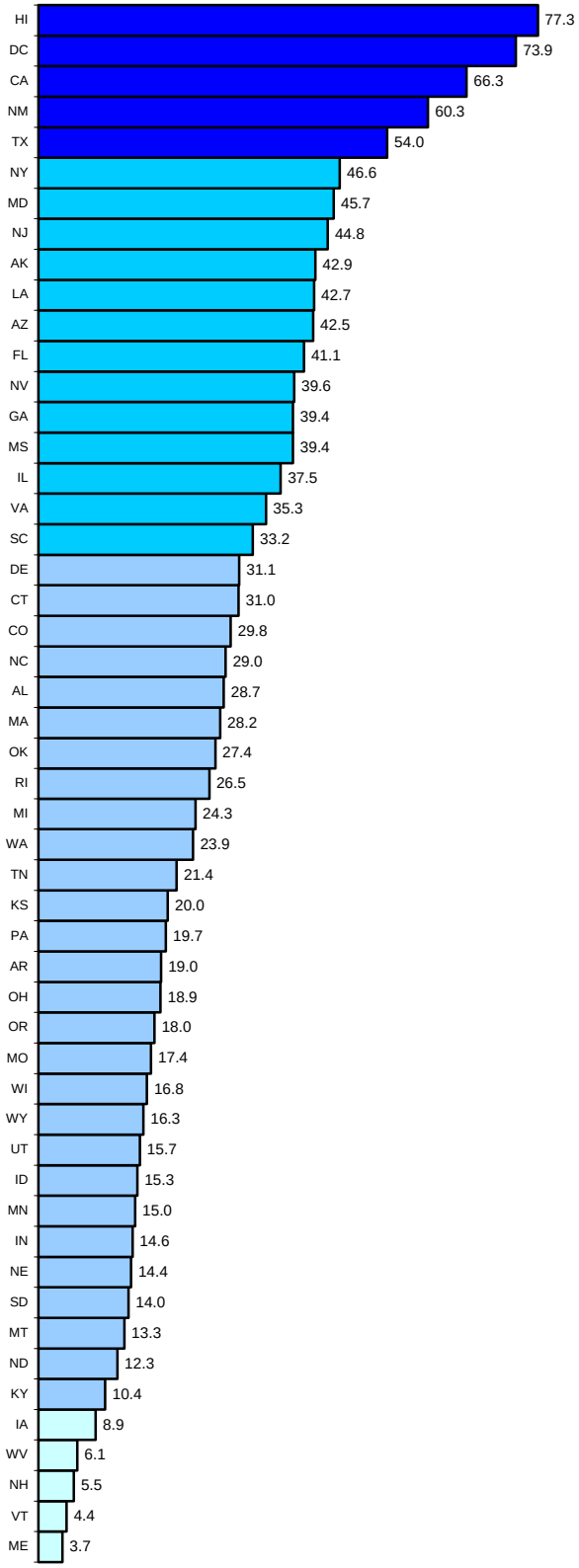


Figure 3-11.
**States Ranked by Percent Minority: 2025**

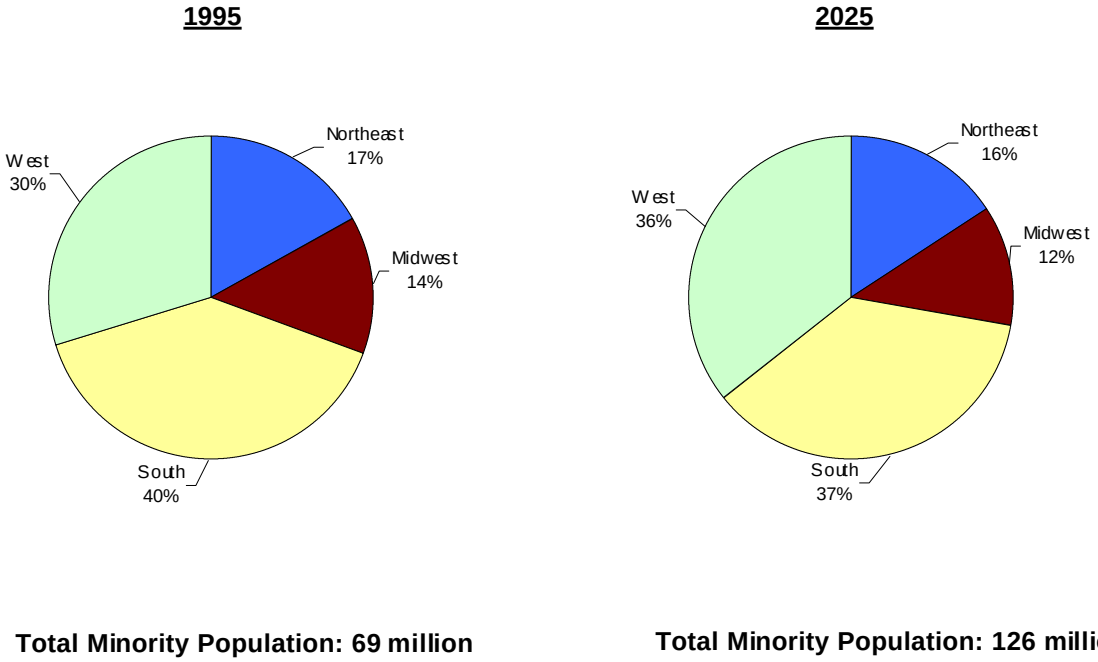


**The West will gain an increasing share of the Minority population distribution.**

In 1995, 40 percent of the Minority population resided in the South (Figure 3-12). Relatively small proportions of Minority lived in the Northeast or Midwest (17 percent, and 14 percent, respectively). And nearly one-third of the Minority population lived in the West.

The 2025 regional distribution of the Minority population shows a significant increase in the share of the West, from 30 percent to 36 percent. The other three regions will each make up a smaller proportion. The largest decrease will take place in the South, with a 3 percentage-point decline. In 1995, the South was 10 percentage points higher than the West (40 percent of the South compared to 30 percent of the West), but by 2025, the West will catch up with the South and possess a similar share of the total Minority population.

Figure 3-12.
**Percent Distribution of Minority Population by Region: 1995 and 2025**




**Total Minority Population: 69 million**

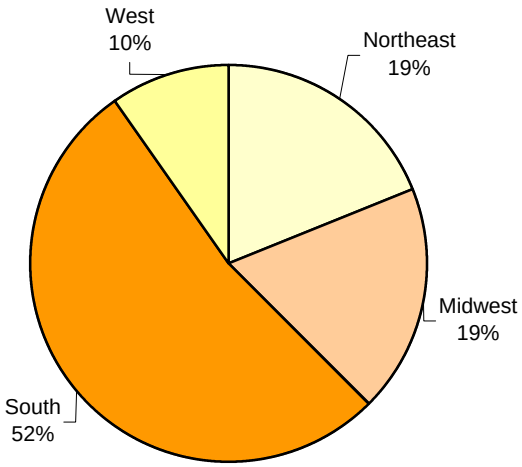
**Total Minority Population: 126 million**

## Black Population

### 53 percent of the Black population resided in the South in 1995, and only 10 percent in the West; the same distribution will remain in 2025.

The Black population consisted of 33.1 million people in 1995, and 53 percent lived in the South (Figure 3-13). The West contained only 10 percent of the Black population, and the Northeast and Midwest made up 19 percent each.

Figure 3-13.
**Regional Distribution of Black Population: 1995**




**Total Black Population: 33 million**

The 2025 population distribution of the Black population by region will be similar. The South will continue to host more than half (55 percent) of the 47.5 million Blacks, and the West is projected to maintain its share (10 percent). The Northeast and the Midwest will share similar yet slightly smaller proportions of the total Black population, at 18 percent and 17 percent each.

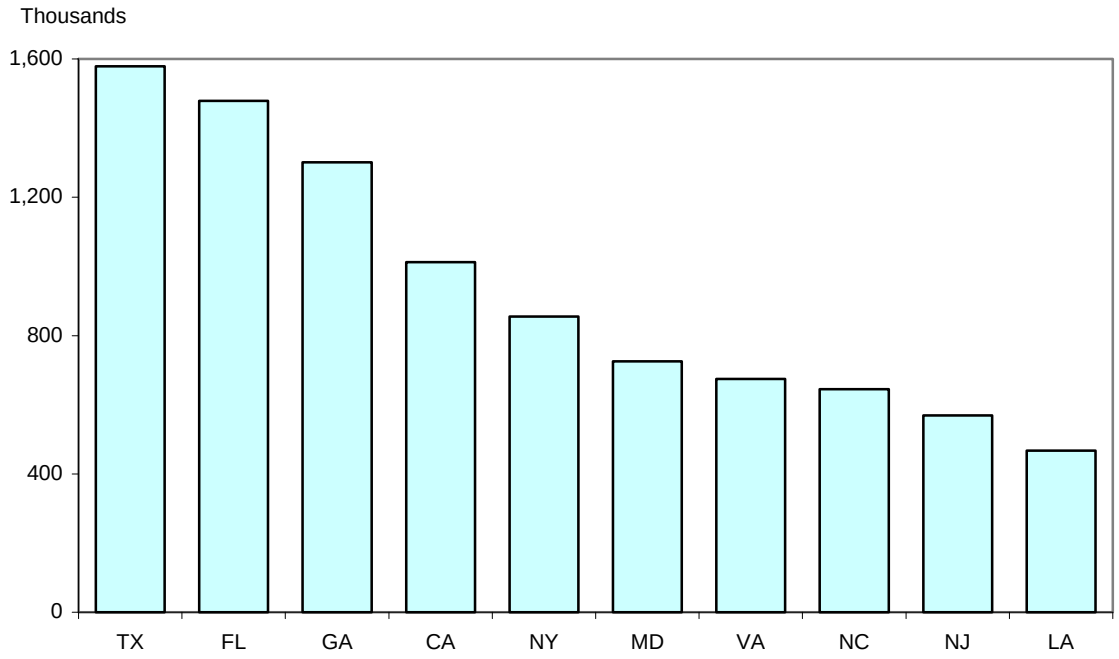
### All states will experience an increase of the Black population.

The Black population will grow from 1995 to 2025 in all states. The largest number of Black people will be added to Texas (1.6 million), to be followed by Florida (1.5 million), Georgia (1.3 million), and California (1.0 million) (Figure 3-14). Seven of the 10 top states for Black population increase are in the South – Texas, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana. On the other hand, eight states will add less than 10,000 Black population during the projection and all of them (except West Virginia) will be outside the South region.

As expected, the largest percent increases will occur in states with a relatively small Black population, such as Idaho (198 percent increase), Wyoming (155 percent), Utah (133

percent), Vermont (120 percent), New Mexico (114 percent), and New Hampshire (104 percent). However, Minnesota (the 20th largest state for total state population in 1995) will also join these states to double its Black population during the 30 years of projection, with an increase of 151,000 Black people.

Figure 3-14.
**Top States for Black Population Increase: 1995 to 2025**




**The Black population is the largest minority group in 30 states in 1995 and 22 states in 2025.**

In 1995, the Black population was the largest minority group in 30 states. These states represented most of the South and Midwest regions and the 5 larger states in the Northeast. In no West region state were Blacks the most populous population among minority groups (Table 3-2).

The Blacks will remain the largest minority group in 22 states in 2025. Oklahoma is projected to be added to the list when the Blacks surpass the American Indians in 2000. The Hispanic population will become the largest minority group in all 9 states where the Black population drops to the 2nd place. These include the populous states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York in the Northeast, Illinois in the Midwest, and Florida in the South. As in 1995, the Black population is not projected to become the largest minority group in any state in the West region in 2025.

Table 3-2.
**States Where the Black Population Ranks as the Most Populous Minority Group: 1995 and 2025**

| 1995 | 2025 |
|---|---|
| **MIDWEST** | |
| Illinois | |
| Indiana | Indiana |
| Iowa | |
| Kansas | |
| Michigan | Michigan |
| Minnesota | Minnesota |
| Missouri | Missouri |
| Nebraska | |
| Ohio | Ohio |
| Wisconsin | Wisconsin |
| | |
| **NORTHEAST** | |
| Connecticut | |
| Massachusetts | |
| New Jersey | |
| New York | |
| Pennsylvania | Pennsylvania |
| | |
| **SOUTH** | |
| Alabama | Alabama |
| Arkansas | Arkansas |
| Delaware | Delaware |
| District of Columbia | District of Columbia |
| Florida | |
| Georgia | Georgia |
| Kentucky | Kentucky |
| Louisiana | Louisiana |
| Maryland | Maryland |
| Mississippi | Mississippi |
| North Carolina | North Carolina |
| | Oklahoma |
| South Carolina | South Carolina |
| Tennessee | Tennessee |
| Virginia | Virginia |
| West Virginia | West Virginia |

**Washington, D.C. will continue to have about 60 percent Black of its total population.**

The highest concentration of Blacks in state population was in the District of Columbia, where 64 percent of the population was Black in 1995, more than the non-Hispanic Whites. Its top ranking position of percent Black will be maintained in 2025, albeit with a 5 percentage-point decline, at 59 percent Black (Figure 3-15). Mississippi was, and will remain a distant second at about 36 percent Black in both 1995 and 2025. Louisiana, Georgia, Maryland, and South Carolina will also be among the top states throughout the projection, at around 30 percent Black. Another 5 states, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware and New York, will be more than 20 percent Black in 2025.

Figure 3-15 indicates that the states with the highest concentration of Black population are largely in the South region, plus one state in the Northeast (New York). At the other end of the rankings, 17 states will remain less than 5 percent Black in 2025, among which 6 states will have less than 1 percent Black (Montana, Maine, Vermont, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Idaho). Among these 17 states with very low percent Black, only one of them (West Virginia) is in the South.

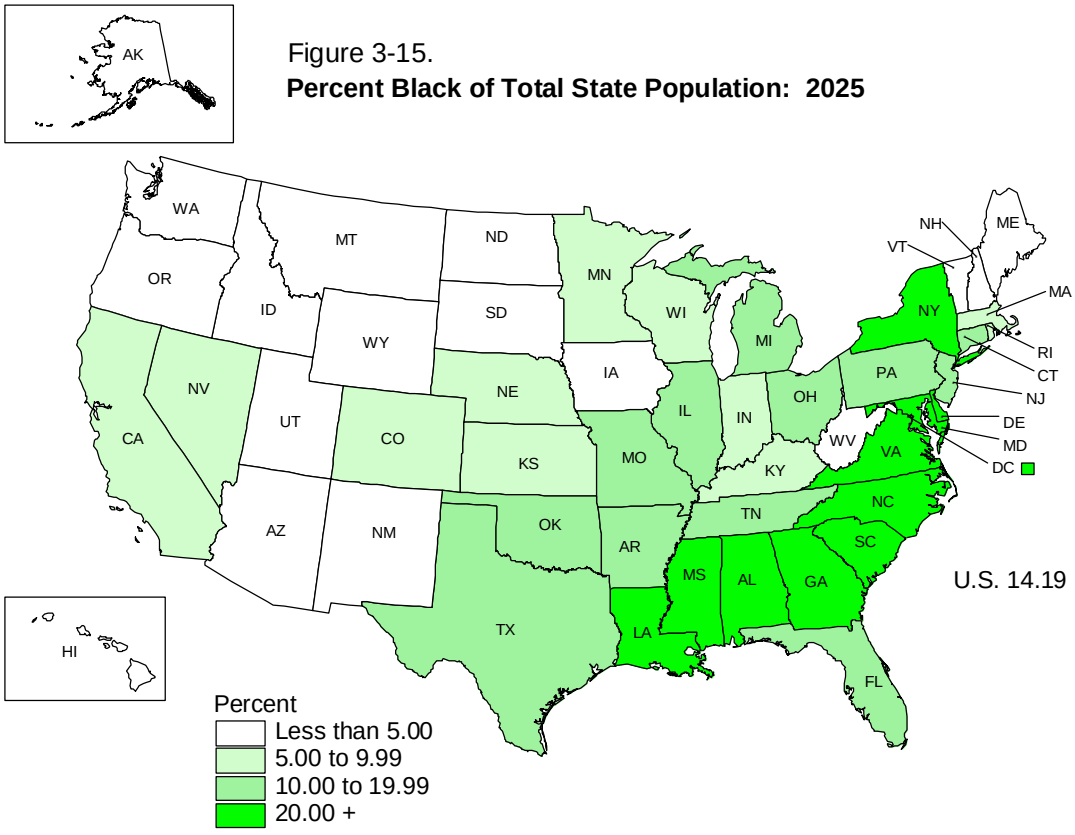


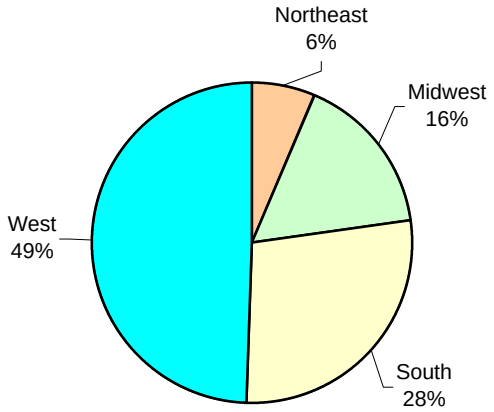

Figure 3-15.
**Percent Black of Total State Population: 2025**

## American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population

### Nearly half of the American Indians will remain in the West, and the Northeast will continue to host only 6 percent of all American Indians.

There were 2.2 million American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut people in 1995, and they were highly concentrated in the West (Figure 3-16). At 1.6 million in 2025, the West will continue to host 49 percent of the American Indians, when the total American Indian population in the United States reaches 3.3 million. The remaining three regions will roughly maintain their respective proportions. The Northeast will continue to hold the smallest share, 6 percent of the total American Indian population, and the Midwest will gain slightly while the South will lose 1 percentage point.

Figure 3-16.
**Percent Distribution of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population by Region: 1995**

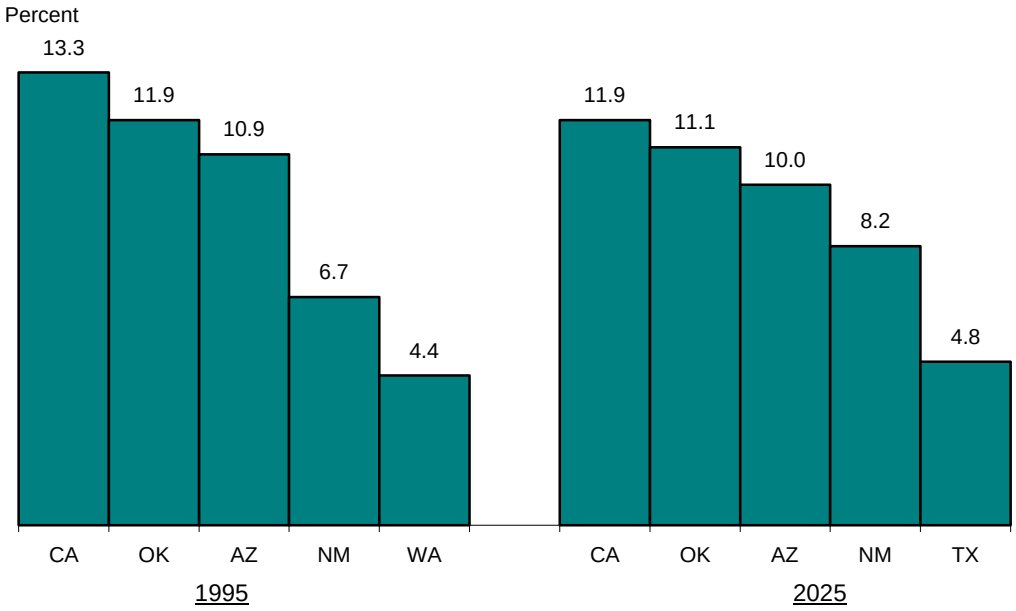



**Total American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population: 2 million**

### While California, Oklahoma and Arizona each has more than 10 percent of the total American Indians living there…

As in 1995, 5 states will host about half of the American Indian population in 2025 (Figure 3-17). Three states, California (393,000), Oklahoma (368,000) and Arizona (332,000) will represent shares of more than 10 percent of all American Indians. However, although the number of American Indians in all these three states will increase, their respective percentage of the total American Indians will be reduced. On the other hand, New Mexico and Washington will expand their shares, especially New Mexico (6.7 percent to 8.2 percent). Texas will also represent a larger proportion of the total American Indian population (3.8 percent to 4.8 percent), to become one of the top five states for American Indian population in 2025.

Figure 3-17.
**States with Largest Share of Total American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Population: 1995 and 2025**




**…Alaska continues to have the highest, albeit reducing, proportion of American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut in the total state population.**

Although the big state of California holds the largest number of American Indians, American Indians will be less than 1 percent of the state population for California in 2025. Alaska tops all states for percent American Indian of total state population, with 15 percent in 1995 and 11 percent in 2025. Other top states with percent American Indian include New Mexico (10 percent in 2025), South Dakota (10 percent), Oklahoma (9 percent), Montana (8 percent), and North Dakota (8 percent). In all, 19 states will have at or above the percent American Indian of U.S. total population (0.99 percent) in 2025. Conversely, American Indians in 32 states constituted less than 1 percent of the total state population (Figure 3-18). Notably, Oklahoma and New Mexico are among the top states in both number of American Indian people and percent American Indian of the state population.

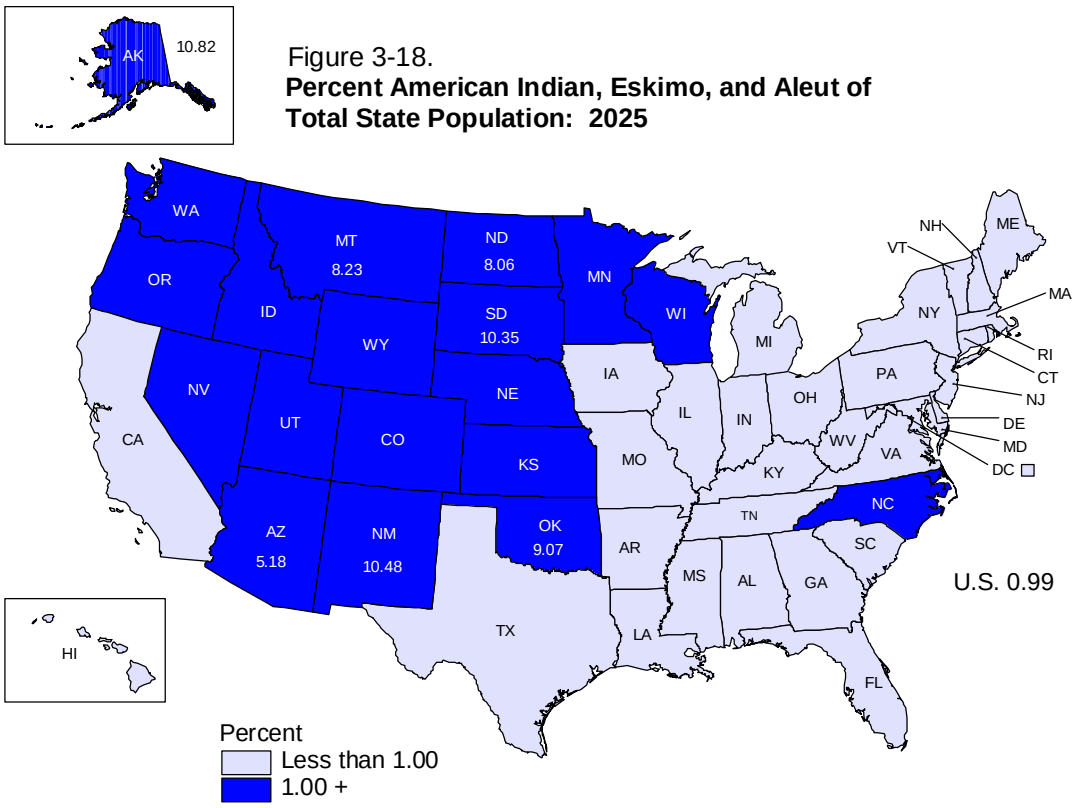



Figure 3-18.
**Percent American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut of Total State Population: 2025**

**3 states will double their American Indian population by 2025, and 19 states will increase more than 50 percent.**

During the 30 years of the state projection, the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population will increase in all states but Mississippi. Three states, Wyoming, North Dakota and Rhode Island will have their American Indian population more than doubled (increase by 149 percent, 109 percent, and 104 percent, respectively). In another 19 states, the American Indian population will increase by 50 to 99 percent.

The largest increase of number of American Indian people will occur in New Mexico, where an addition of 123,000 American Indians is projected. New Mexico is the 4th largest state of American Indian population in both 1995 and 2025, and will also be one of the top states with percent increase (82 percent).

## Asian and Pacific Islander Population

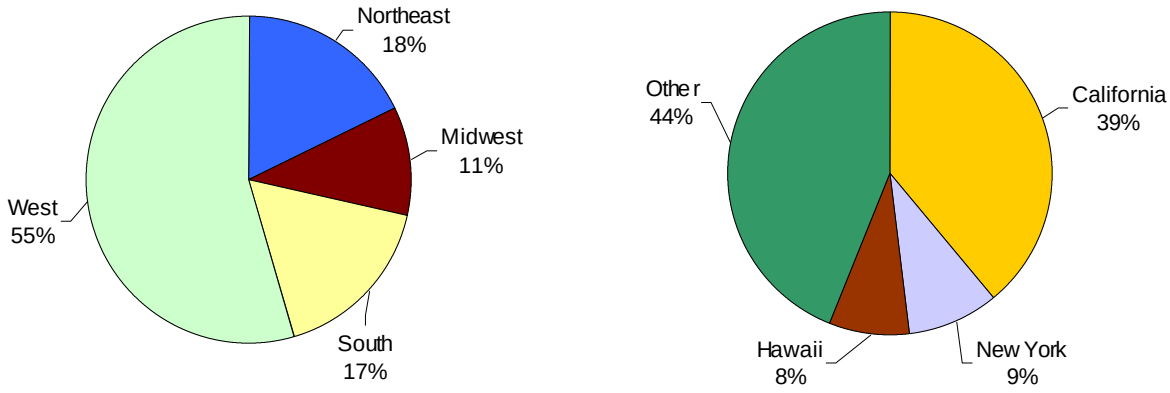
### 55 percent of the Asian population lived in the West in 1995, and the regional distribution will be similar in 2025.

The Asian and Pacific Islander population consisted of 9.3 million people in 1995, and more than half of them (55 percent) lived in the West region (Figure 3-19). When the Asians increase to 22.0 million in 2025, the West will still host 55 percent of the total Asian and Pacific Islander population.

The Northeast was the region that hosted the second largest share, 18 percent, of the Asian and Pacific Islanders. The South contained 17 percent of the Asians, and the Midwest comprised 11 percent.

The regional distribution of the Asian and Pacific Islander population in 2025 will be similar to 1995. All regions will maintain their respective proportions, with the Northeast and West increasing and the Midwest and South decreasingly slightly.

Figure 3-19.
**Percent Distribution of Asian and Pacific Islander Population by Region and State: 1995**




**Total Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 9 million**

**California continues to represent around 40 percent of the total Asian population…**

Figure 3-19 also indicates that Asians were highly concentrated in the state of California, with almost 40 percent of the Asian and Pacific Islander population living there in 1995. California's share will be further enlarged to 41 percent in 2025.

Two more states had a high concentration of Asian and Pacific Islanders – New York hosted 9 percent and Hawaii contained 8 percent in 1995. Interestingly, while New York maintains 9 percent of the Asians in 2025, Hawaii's Asian and Pacific Islander population will make up only 5 percent of the total Asians by the end of the state projection.

**…but Hawaii has two-thirds of its population as Asians.**

Hawaii, however, was the state of which 64 percent of its total state population were Asian and Pacific Islanders in 1995, exceeding non-Hispanic White population in the state. The proportion for Asians in Hawaii will increase to 66 in 2025 (Figure 3-20). Eleven other states topped the states with percent Asian near or above the percent Asian in total U.S. population (3.6 percent in 1995 and 6.6 percent in 2025). These 11 states are projected to stay at the top in 2025, among which Alaska (22 percent), California (18 percent), New Jersey (10 percent) and New York and Washington (9 percent) will have the highest percentage of Asian and Pacific Islanders in their total state population.

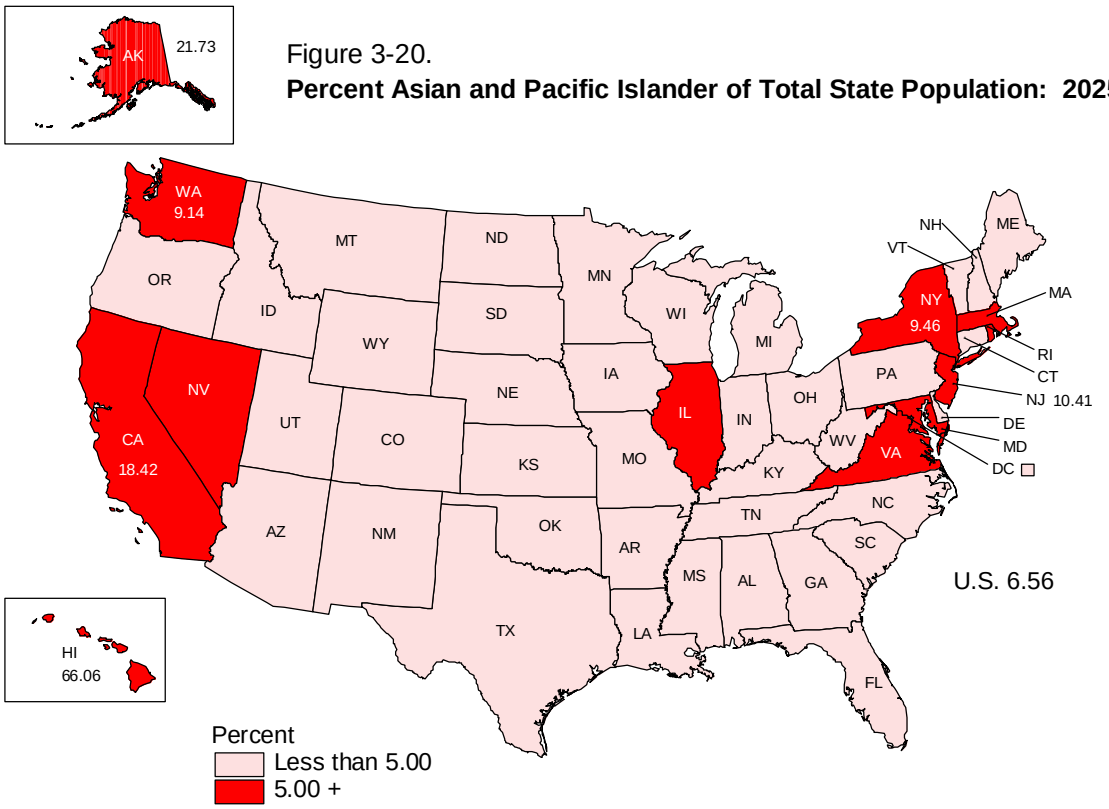
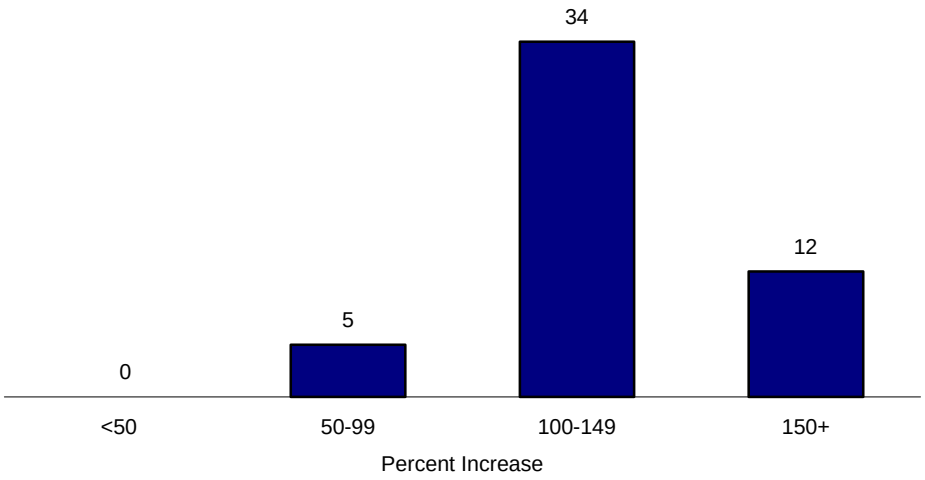



Figure 3-20.
**Percent Asian and Pacific Islander of Total State Population: 2025**

**46 states will more than double their Asian population by 2025.**

Although the Asians are relatively concentrated in a few states or regions, the Asian and Pacific Islander population will increase in all states (Figure 3-21). Most of them, 46 states, will more than double their Asian population between 1995 and 2025. Among the 5 states with less than 100 percent increase of the Asian population, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri will experience an increase of 90 percent or more, District of Columbia will have a 72 percent increase, and Hawaii will undergo a 59 percent growth.

Figure 3-21.
**Number of States by Categories of Percent Increase in Asian and Pacific Islander Population: 1995-2025**



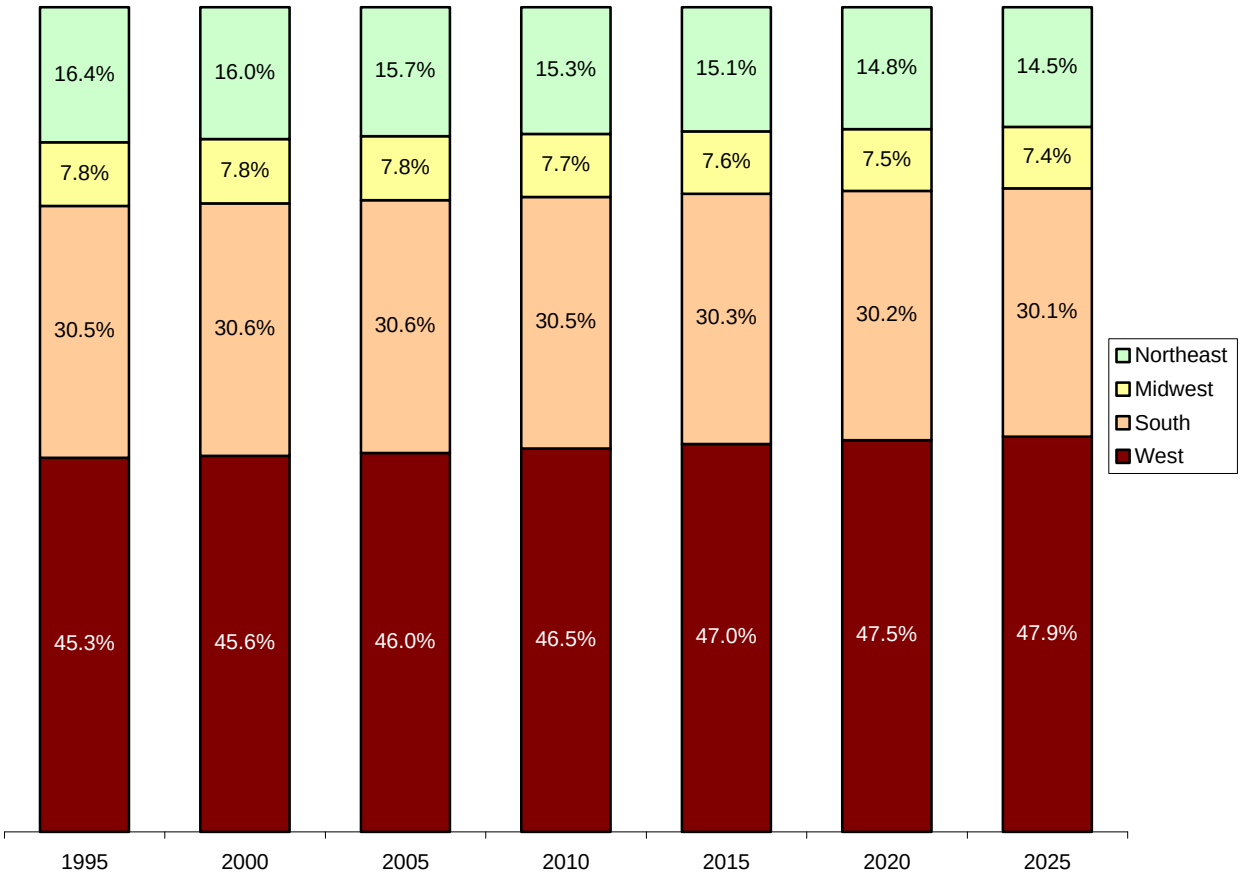

## Hispanic Population

**45 percent of the Hispanic population lived in the West in 1995, and the West's share in 2025 will increase to 48 percent.**

There were 26.9 million people of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race) in 1995, and the Hispanic population is projected to double in size to become 58.9 million in 2025. About 45 percent (12.2 million) of the total Hispanic population lived in the West region in 1995 (Figure 3-22), of whom 9.2 million, or 34 percent of all Hispanics, lived in California. The West region's share will increase to 48 percent in 2025, when 28.2 million people of Hispanic origin will reside in that region. California alone will host 21.2 million Hispanics, 36 percent of the total Hispanic population in 2025.

While the proportion of the West will be increasing, all other regions will constitute decreasing shares during the 30 years of state projection. The largest decrease will occur in the Northeast, with a 2 percentage-point decline (from 16.4 percent to 14.5 percent). The Midwest and South regions will maintain similar respective proportions with slight decline, at 7 percent for the Midwest and 30 percent for the South in 2025.

Figure 3-22.
**Percent Distribution of Hispanic Population by Region: 1995 to 2025**

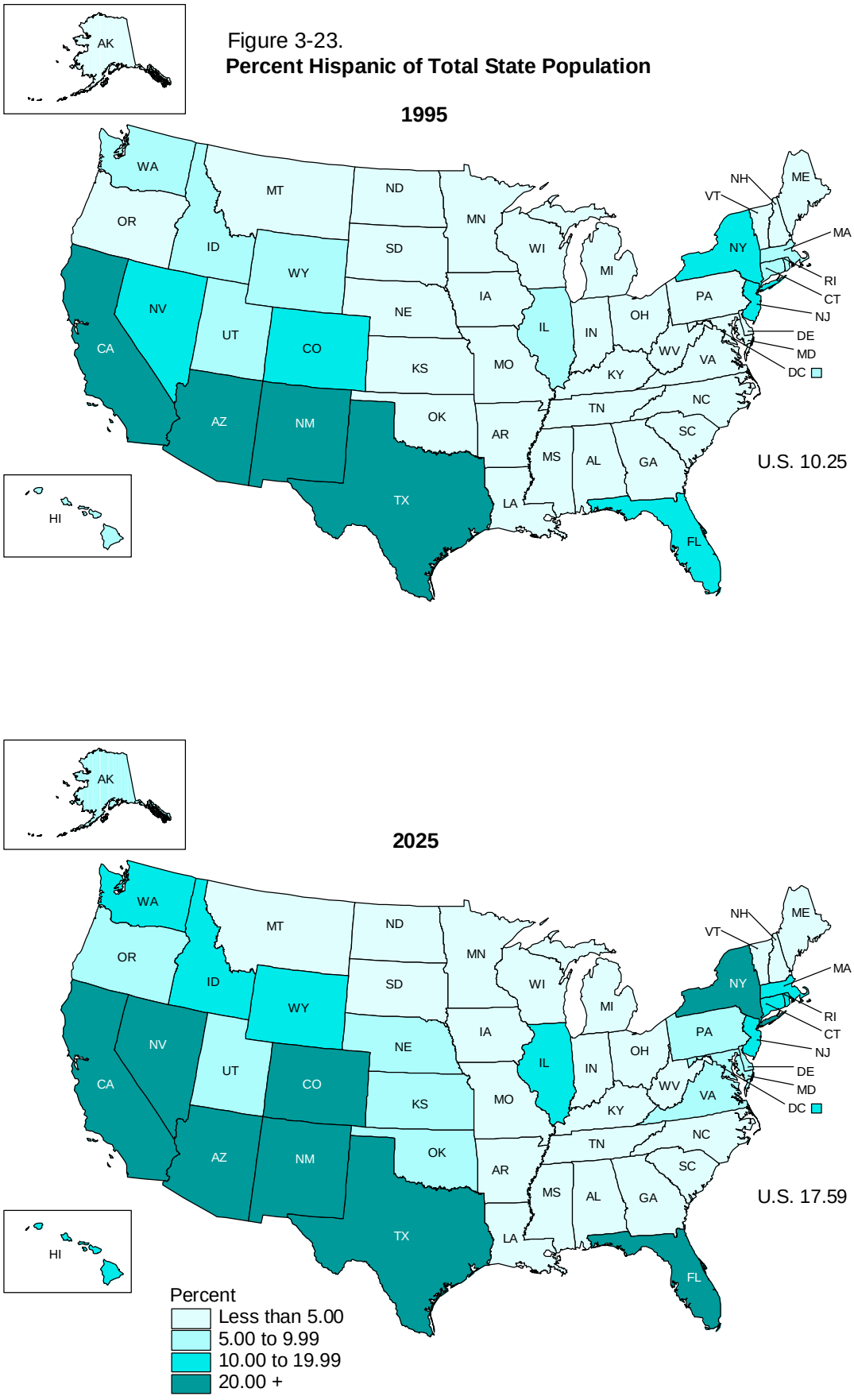



**In 1995, 4 state populations were over 20 percent Hispanic, and the number of such states will increase to 8 in 2025.**

The relatively high concentration of the Hispanic population in the West is also indicated by the large number of states in the West with high percent Hispanic of the total state population (Figure 3-23). In 1995, among the four states that were over 20 percent Hispanic, three were in the West region (New Mexico, California and Arizona) and one in the South (Texas). By 2015, the Hispanic population in New Mexico and California will exceed the non-Hispanic White population in both states.

By 2025, Nevada, Florida, New York and Colorado will join the over-20-percent group, increasing the number of such states from 4 in 1995 to 8 in 2025. Other states with high percent Hispanic in 2025 include New Jersey (19 percent), Illinois (17 percent), Rhode Island and Connecticut (15 percent).

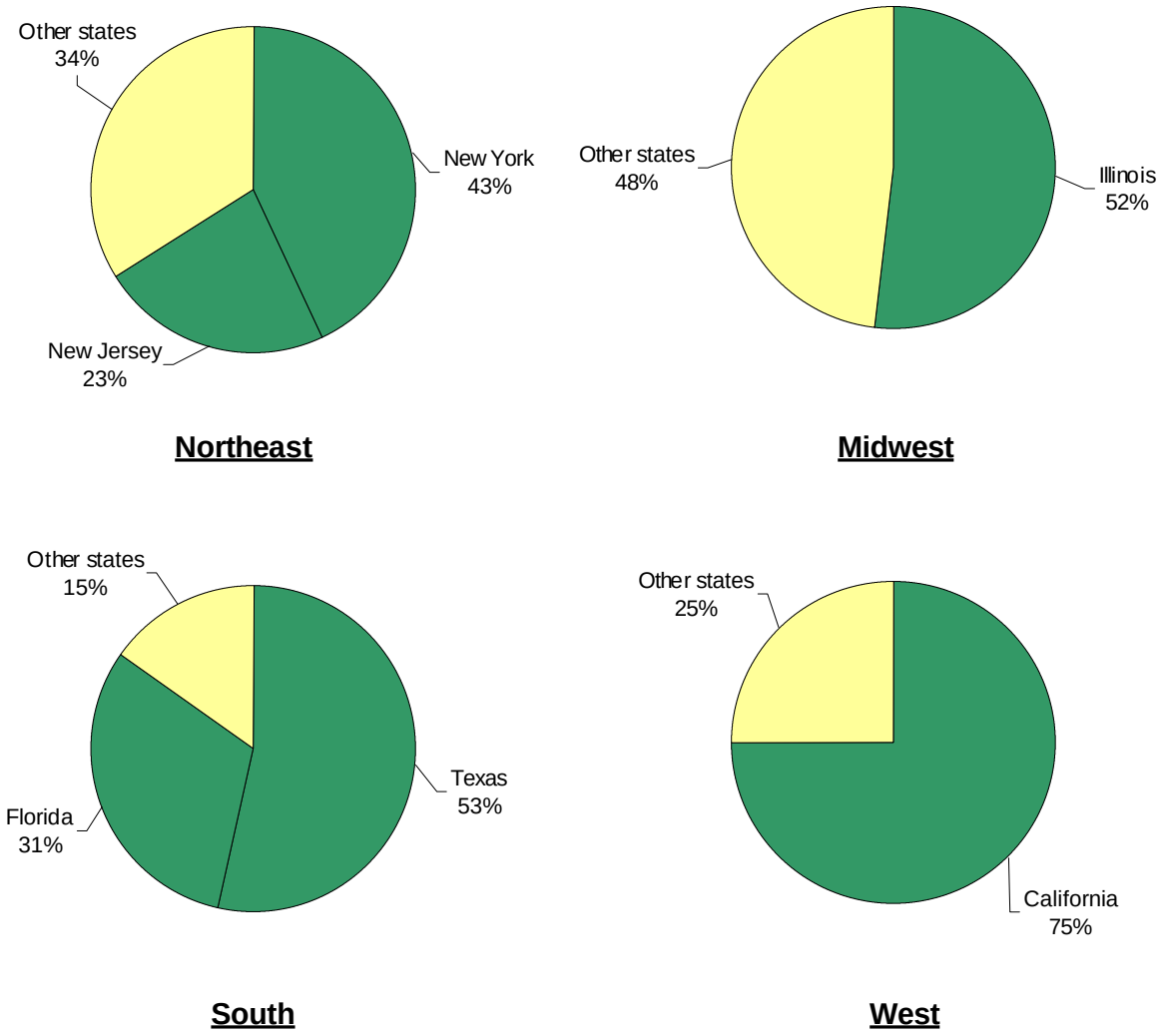
Figure 3-23.
**Percent Hispanic of Total State Population**



**In all regions, one or two states will contribute to most of the increase of the Hispanic population.**

A few states will contribute to most of the increase of the Hispanic population in each region (Figure 3-24). As a result, by 2025, the Hispanic population will continue to be concentrated in a few states. California will account for 75 percent of the regional increase of the Hispanics in the West, and Illinois will be responsible for more than half of the Midwest regional growth of the Hispanic population. Two states, Texas (53 percent) and Florida (31 percent) will contribute to most of the regional increase of Hispanics in the South, and New York (42 percent) and New Jersey (23 percent) will provide two-thirds of the regional increase of the Northeast.

Figure 3-24.
**Percent Distribution of Regional Hispanic Population Increase by State: 1995 to 2025**



**44 states will more than double their Hispanic population by 2025.**

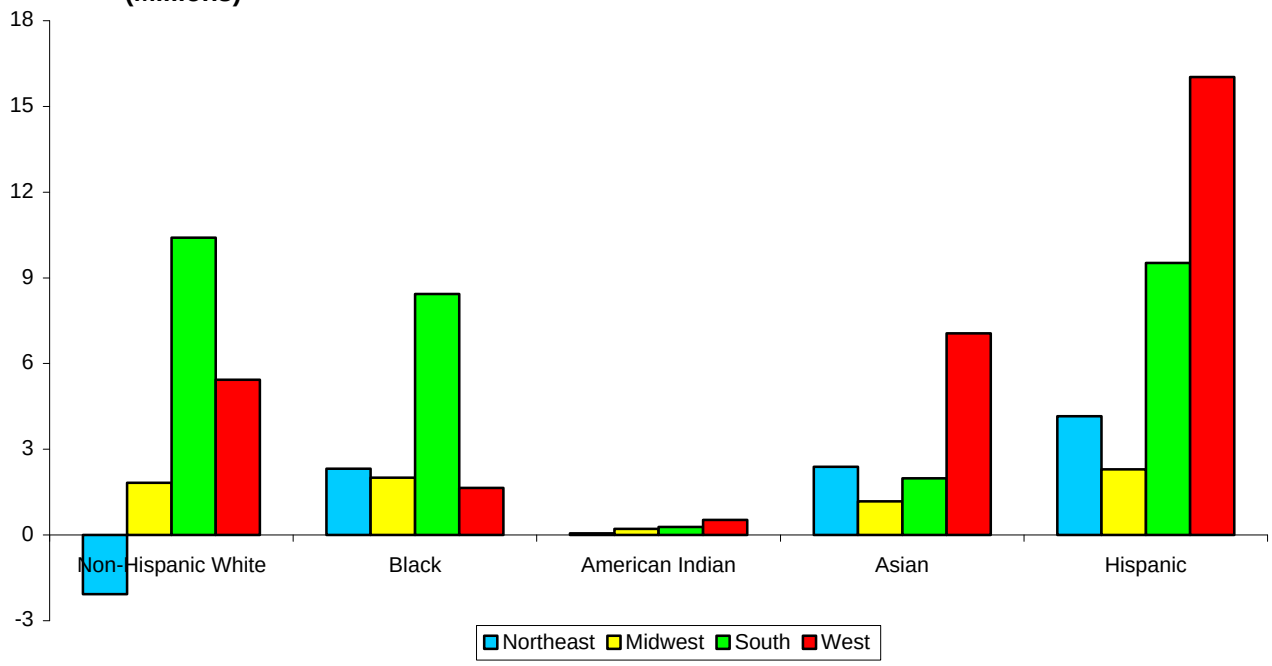
Despite the relative concentration of Hispanics in a few states or regions, the Hispanic population will double in 44 states. Among the remaining 7 states, 3 will experience almost 100-percent growth of the Hispanic population (99.8 percent for Alabama, 97.7 percent for Texas, and 97.1 percent for Ohio), and the other 4 states will undergo high percentage increases as well (New Mexico, 89 percent, Hawaii, 88 percent, Michigan, 85 percent, and New York, 69 percent).

## Cross-Group Comparison

**Most of the population increase for all race/ethnic groups will occur in the West or the South.**

All race and ethnic populations will grow in all regions (except for the non-Hispanic White population in the Northeast). The distribution of population growth for each race and ethnic group by region shows that most of the increase for all groups takes place in the West or the South (Figure 3-25). The West will contribute most to the population increase of American Indians, Asians and Hispanics. From 1995 to 2025, 16 million Hispanics, 7 million Asians, and more than 500,000 American Indians will be added to the West region. The South will be the region that experiences the largest growth for the non-Hispanic Whites and the Blacks. During the 30 years, 10 million more non-Hispanic Whites and 8 million more Blacks will live in the South. By contrast, the population growth is smallest in the Northeast for non-Hispanic Whites (negative change) and American Indians, in the Midwest for Asians and Hispanics, and in the West for Blacks.

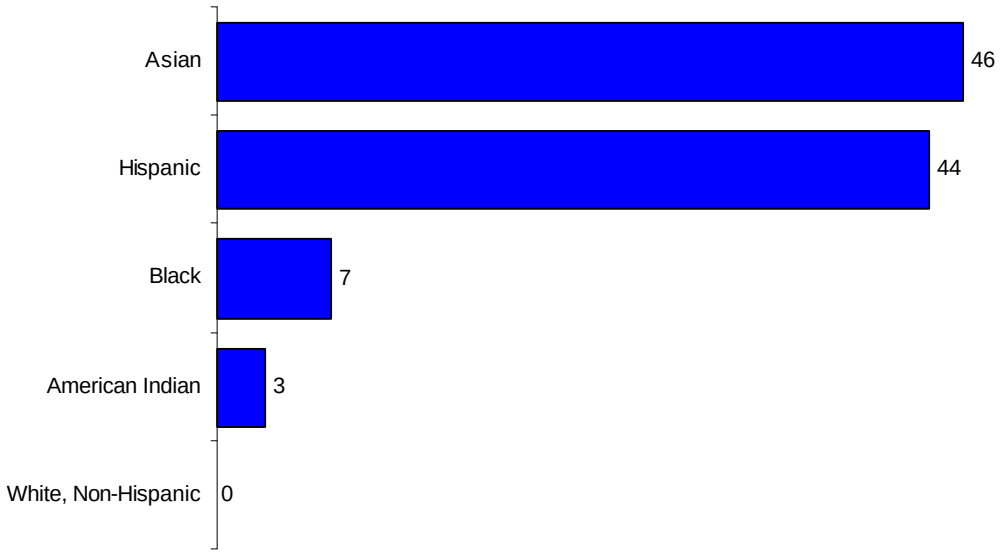
Figure 3-25.
**Population Growth of Race/Ethnic Groups by Region: 1995-2025 (Millions)**



## Asian and Hispanic populations will double in nearly all states between 1995 and 2025.

All minority groups will double their populations in some states between 1995 and 2025. However, the magnitude of growth is far from the same between the groups. From 1995 to 2025, Asian and Pacific Islanders will double their population in 46 states and Hispanics in 44 states (Figure 3-26). That is, during the three decades of the state projections, nearly all states will experience an increase of more than 100 percent in their Asian and Hispanic populations. The Black population is projected to double in 7 states, and the American Indian population in 3 states. By contrast, there is no state in which non-Hispanic Whites will double their population.

Figure 3-26.
**Number of States with More than 100 Percent Increase of Population in Specific Race/Ethnic Groups: 1995 to 2025**




The population of specific groups in some less-populated states will more than triple, with percent increases in population of 200 percent or more. The Hispanic population of Nevada and the Asian population of Wyoming will increase three-fold during the projection period. Alaska's Asian population is projected to experience a six-fold increase.

## Top states for percent race/ethnic group of total state population will be the same in 1995 and 2025.

Over the 30-year projection period, states with the highest percentage of each race/ethnic population in total state population will remain the same (Table 3-3). Maine will continue to be the state where non-Hispanic Whites comprise the highest percent (96 percent in 2025) of the total state population. Washington, D.C. will remain the place where Blacks have the highest concentration, 64 percent in 1995 and 59 percent in 2025. Alaska's top ranking as the state with the highest percentage of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population, 15 percent in 1995 and 11 percent in 2025, will be maintained. Hawaii, with 64 percent Asian and Pacific Islanders

in 1995 and 66 percent in 2025, will remain the state with the highest percentage of Asian and Pacific Islander population. New Mexico not only will continue to host the largest state proportion of Hispanics, but also will undergo a considerable increase, from 39 percent to 48 percent**.**

Table 3-3.
**Top and Bottom States for Percent Race/Ethnic Population of Total State Population: 1995 and 2025**

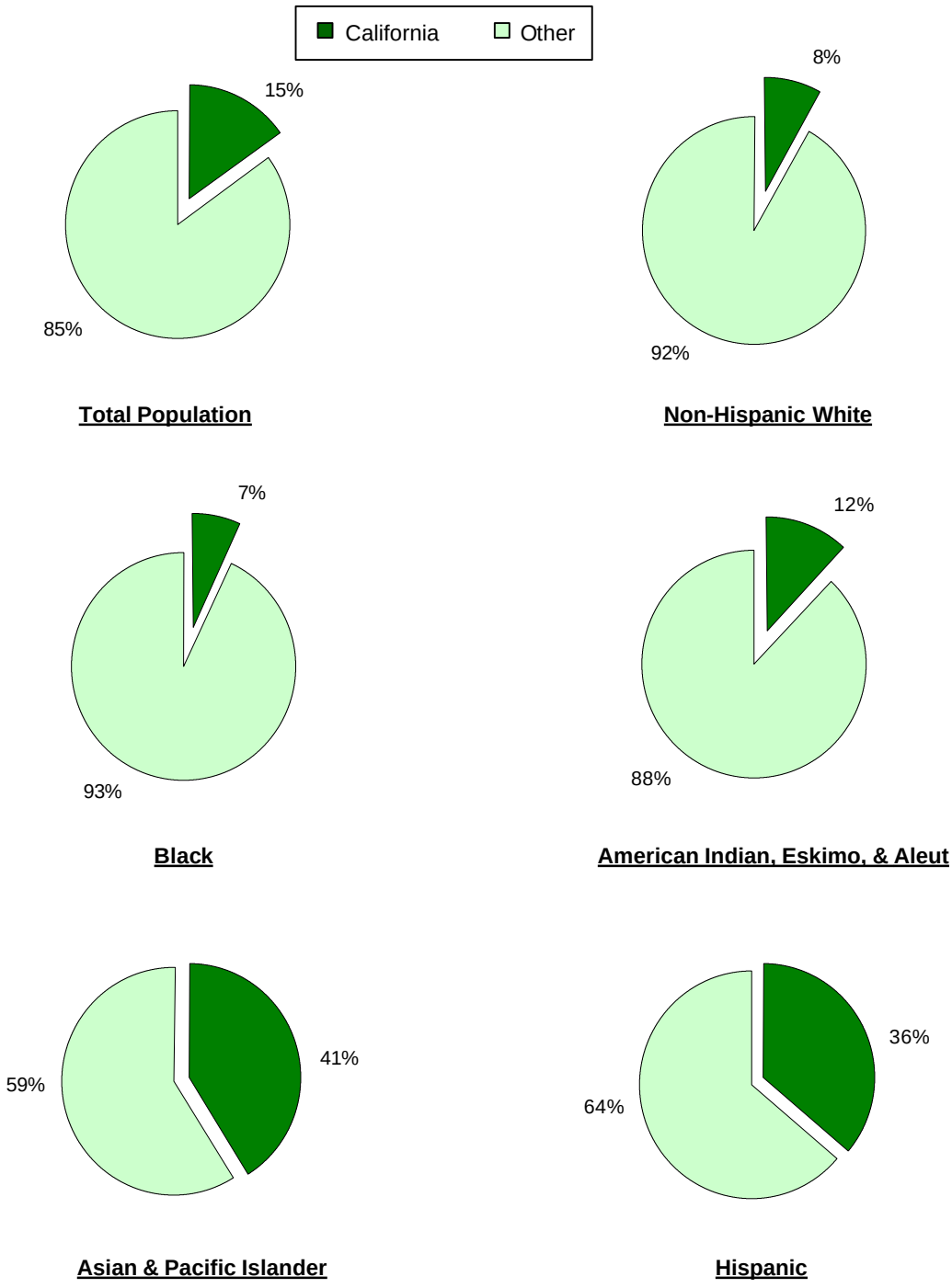
| Race/Ethnic Group | Percent Race/Ethnic Population of Total State Population | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest | | Lowest | |
| | 1995 | 2025 | 1995 | 2025 |
| Non-Hispanic White | Maine | Maine | District of Columbia | Hawaii |
| Black | District of Columbia | District of Columbia | Montana | Montana |
| American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut | Alaska | Alaska | West Virginia | West Virginia |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | Hawaii | Hawaii | West Virginia | Arkansas |
| Hispanic | New Mexico | New Mexico | West Virginia | Alabama |

The states with the lowest percent of race/ethnic population will change over the 30 years, although the lowest-ranked states in 1995 remain near the bottom in 2025. In 1995, 28 percent of the Washington, D.C. population were non-Hispanic Whites, but by 2025, Hawaii will become the state with the smallest percent of non-Hispanic White population. For minority groups, the lowest percent each group represents of the state population will be about 1 percent. Montana will continue to be the state with the lowest percent of Black population. West Virginia, the state with the lowest percentage of American Indians, Asians, and Hispanics in 1995, will continue to host the lowest percentage of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population, but will be replaced by Arkansas for Asian and Pacific Islanders, and by Alabama for Hispanics.

## California will continue to be the largest state for almost all race and ethnic groups.

On the other hand, California is and will remain the largest state for the total population throughout the 30 years of state projection, representing 12 percent of the U.S. population in 1995 and 15 percent in 2025 (Figure 3-27). It will also remain the largest state for almost all race and ethnic groups (except for Blacks). California itself hosted 39 percent of all Asians in 1995, and its share will increase to 41 percent in 2025. Similarly, California contained 34 percent of all Hispanics in 1995 and will take up 36 percent in 2025. California also ranks at the top for the other two populations, non-Hispanic Whites and American Indians, although percent California declines slightly during the state projection, from 9 percent to 8 percent for the non-Hispanic White population and from 13 percent to 12 percent for the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population. For the Black population, California made up 7 percent of all Blacks, the 2$^{nd}$ highest percentage in 1995 and 4$^{th}$ highest percentage in 2025 (New York will maintain its top ranking).

Figure 3-27.
**Percent California of Total Population by Race/Ethnic Group: 2025**



## Florida will be the top state with percent elderly of state population for most of the race/ethnic groups.

In 1995, Florida was the state with the highest percent elderly of the state population for the total population, as well as for the non-Hispanic White and Hispanic populations (Table 3-4). By 2025, Florida will become the top state for percent elderly for Asian and Pacific Islander population as well. Even for Blacks and American Indians, Florida will become the state with the 3rd highest percent elderly for both populations in 2025, a large leap from the 25th place for the Black population and the 14th place for the American Indian population in 1995.

Table 3-4.
**Top States for Percent Aged 65 and Over of Total State Population and Increase by Race and Ethnic Group: 1995 and 2025**

| Race/Ethnic Group | Percent Aged 65+ of Total State Population | | | | Increase of Aged 65+ 1995-2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | | 2025 | | | |
| | State | Percent | State | Percent | State | Number of People ('000) |
| US Total | | 13 | | 18 | | 28,419 |
| | | | | | | |
| All | Florida | 19 | Florida | 26 | California | 2,961 |
| Non-Hispanic White | Florida | 22 | Florida | 32 | Florida | 1,685 |
| Black | District of Columbia | 15 | Nevada | 17 | Florida | 395 |
| American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut | District of Columbia | 15 | West Virginia | 26 | Oklahoma | 30 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | Hawaii | 14 | Florida | 19 | California | 835 |
| Hispanic | Florida | 12 | Florida | 20 | California | 1,258 |

The largest increase in the number of elderly people will occur in the most populous states. California will experience the most growth in the elderly population for the total, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic populations. Florida ranks at the top for the non-Hispanic White and the Black populations. Oklahoma, the state with the largest number of American Indian elderly in 1995, will undergo the biggest increase to maintain its top position in 2025.

## The top states for percent youth (0-14) vary by race/ethnic groups and change over time.

In comparison to the percent distribution of the elderly population, states with the highest percent youth vary by race/ethnic groups and change during the 30 years of the state projection (Table 3-5). Utah was the state with the highest percent youth for the total population and the non-Hispanic Whites in 1995 and will remain as the top state for the non-Hispanic White population, but will be replaced by Alaska for the total population. In 2025, Rhode Island will be

the top state with percent youth for Black population and American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population in 2025, substituting Minnesota and South Dakota, respectively. For Asian and Pacific Islanders, Wisconsin will keep its 1st place for percent youth. Interestingly, California will become the top state for percent youth for the Hispanic population.

Not surprisingly, on the other hand, big states such as California and Texas will experience the largest increase of youth population for most populations. Utah remains the top state for population growth and percent youth for the non-Hispanic White population.

Table 3-5.
**Top States for Percent Aged 0-14 of Total State Population and Increase by Race and Ethnic Group: 1995 and 2025**

| Race/Ethnic Group | Percent Aged 0-14 of Total State Population | | | | Increase of Aged 0-14 1995-2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | | 2025 | | | |
| | State | Percent | State | Percent | State | Number of People ('000) |
| US Total | | 22 | | 20 | | 9,659 |
| | | | | | | |
| All | Utah | 28 | Alaska | 27 | California | 4,697 |
| Non-Hispanic White | Utah | 28 | Utah | 23 | Utah | 64 |
| Black | Minnesota | 34 | Rhode Island | 30 | Texas | 336 |
| American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut | South Dakota | 40 | Rhode Island | 39 | New Mexico | 37 |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | Wisconsin | 38 | Wisconsin | 32 | California | 1,202 |
| Hispanic | Hawaii | 38 | California | 31 | California | 3,571 |

# IV. METHODOLOGY AND ACCURACY OF PROJECTIONS

The analysis in this report is based on two sets of projection data. For national projection analysis, this report uses the middle series in the Census Bureau's Current Population Report P25-1130, "*Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050*", by Jennifer Cheeseman Day (February 1996). For state projection analysis, this report uses the preferred series in the Census Bureau's report PPL-47, "*Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025*", by Paul R. Campbell (October 1996). Both sets of projections used the cohort-component method[7].

## The Cohort-Component Framework

The cohort-component framework requires separate assumptions for each component of population change: births, deaths, and net migration. Using the cohort-component method, these components are projected separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The base population is advanced each year by using projected survival rates and net immigration by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. Each year a new birth cohort is added to the population by applying the projected fertility rates by race and Hispanic origin to the January 1st female population.

For the national population projections, six sets of data were required: (1) base-year population; (2) projected fertility rates; (3) projected survival rates; (4) future net immigration statistics; (5) 1990 inflation/deflation rates; and (6) Armed Forces overseas population.

The beginning population of the national projections was the July 1, 1994, estimate. These estimates are consistent with the 1990 census count. These results have been modified by use of the inflation-deflation variant of the cohort-component method. The projected population was resident population only, excluding the population of Armed Forces overseas.

The birth rates for the national projections were based on 1990 to 1992 fertility rates and raked by race and Hispanic origin to the number of births for FY1994 (Fiscal Year 1994, from July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994). The FY1994 life table was based on National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) death data, and was computed for 2005 – a turning point of the series, and 2050 – the end point. The net immigration component was composed of six types of migration, five which increased the population (immigration) and one that decreased the population (emigration), and added with a best estimate of net undocumented immigration to the United States each year. The total net immigration was held constant every year between 1994 and 2050.

For the national population projections, three different assumptions were applied to each of the components of change. The series using the middle assumption for each component was designated the "middle series" (as compared to the "highest series" and the "lowest series"). This report uses the middle series in the national projection data.

[7] For detailed methodology for the national projection data and state projection data used in this report, refer to the Census Bureau's Current Population Report P25-1130, "*Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050*", and the Census Bureau's Report PPL-47, "*Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025*".

The state population projection's starting date was July 1, 1994, and the end point was 2025. The starting point estimates were derived from the 1990 enumerated census figures and annual population estimates which are consistent with the 1990 census count. Small adjustments were made to State populations by age, sex, and race/ethnic group, so the national population total is consistent with the middle series of the Census Bureau's national population projections for the years 1996 to 2025.

The differentials in fertility were based on 1989 to 1993 births, 1994 estimated population distributions of females in childbearing ages for states, and 1994 national fertility data. State differentials in survival rates were based on 1989 to 1993 deaths, 1994 estimated state populations, and 1994 national life tables. The state projections used Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data on interstate migration flows, and the foreign-born immigrating population as enumerated in the 1990 census for international migration for states.

For state population projections, a preferred series using a demographically based time series was applied along with an alternative series using an economically based set of assumptions. The two series differed only in the internal migration assumptions. The preferred series provides stability and long-term inertia and has no need for economic assumptions, and the alternative series deals with the sensitivity of internal migration to changes in economic conditions. This report uses the preferred series in the state-level projection data.

## Uncertainty of population projections and selection of a range of assumptions

Unforeseen events can rapidly modify the demographic environment. As with any projection data, due to the uncertainties of the levels and directions of some components, the actual future population is never identical to the projected population. Also, since the preparation of the projections used in this report, additional data on births, deaths, and migration by age, race, and Hispanic origin have become available, which, when incorporated in updated projections, may lead to some different trends from those indicated by the current projections. Therefore, precautions should be used when interpreting the results from this report.

## Additional Notes

The population projections in the tables have been rounded to the nearest thousand (or million) without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. As a result, the sum of the populations for groups may differ slightly from the total population shown in the table, due to rounding.

In this report, a dash (-) means zero or rounds to zero. A minus sign preceding a figure denotes decrease.