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PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION BY STATES: 1955 AND 1960*

This report presents projections of the population of each region, geographic division, and State, for 1955 and 1960, taking into account the 1950 Census totals for these areas. The projections are designed to represent the civilian population of each area plus members of the armed forces who resided in the area at the time of their entry into the armed forces. This type of population cannot be enumerated easily or reliably in a census, but is the type for which the most realistic assumptions can be made as to future change and for which the most useful projections can be provided. Users of these projections can then develop projections of the resident population of each area by making whatever assumptions as to future military changes they consider appropriate.

These projections are being published at this time, even though they are subject to relatively large errors, because the demand for figures of this kind has been considerable. It is believed that they are reliable enough to serve many important purposes and that persons working in the fields of public planning and market analysis will find them useful.

SOURCES, METHODS, AND ASSUMPTIONS

General method.--A "ratio" method was selected after consideration had been given, from the point of view of validity and cost, to several possible methods of projecting State populations. Briefly, the ratio method consists of (1) extrapolating the ratio of (a) the population of the area for which a projection is desired to (b) the population of a larger area which includes the first area and for which acceptable

population projections are already available; and (2) applying the extrapolated ratios to the population projections for the larger area to obtain projections for the smaller area. In preparing the projections for geographic divisions shown in this report, the ratio of the division total to the United States total was extrapolated and the extrapolated ratio was applied to projections of United States total population; in preparing projections for States, the ratio of the State total to the appropriate division total was extrapolated and the extrapolated ratio was applied to the projections of the division total. Regional projections were obtained by combining the appropriate divisional figures. The specific assumptions and procedures used are discussed below.

Specific assumptions and procedures.--First, the ratio of the population of each division to the total population of the United States and the ratio of the population of each State to the total population of its division were computed for each decennial census year from the earliest census to 1950. The ratios for 1920 to 1950 are given in table 1. On the basis of these data, the divisions and States were next divided into the following three groups:

Group 1. Those areas for which the ratios show a consistent direction of change from 1920 to 1950.

Group 2. Those areas for which the direction of change in the ratios from 1940 to 1950 was the same as from 1930 to 1940 but not as the change from 1920 to 1930.

Group 3. Those areas for which the direction of change in the ratios from 1940 to 1950 was different from that for 1930 to 1940.

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The following assumptions were then made for each group with respect to the initial annual rate of change in the ratio:¹

Group 1. The rate of change in the ratio was the same as the average annual rate of change in the ratio for 1920-50, 1930-50, or 1940-50, whichever was the least in absolute value (closest to zero).

Group 2. The rate was the same as the average annual rate for 1930-50 or 1940-50, whichever was the lesser.

Group 3. The rate was one-half of the average annual rate for 1940-50.

The rates of change so determined were assumed in the computations to apply to the period, July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951. They are shown in table 1. It was also assumed that the annual rates of change would decrease linearly to zero in 50 years, that is, by the year 2000-2001. Accordingly, values for the annual rates of change assumed to apply to each year, 1951-52 to 1959-60, were obtained by linear interpolation of the initial and terminal values.

Preliminary values of the ratios for July 1, 1955, and July 1, 1960, were then computed by multiplying the ratios for July 1, 1950, serially by one plus the projected annual rates of change for the appropriate years.² The preliminary projected ratios for geographic divisions, and for the States within each division, for 1955 and for 1960, were then adjusted to sum to exactly 100 percent.³ The adjusted ratios are shown in table 2. Finally, projections of the population of each division for July 1, 1955 and 1960, were obtained by applying the adjusted ratios for divisions to projections of the total population of the United States (including armed forces overseas) for 1955 and 1960, and projections of

¹ The usual formula for the average annual rate of change in a series, say a series of proportions, is $\sqrt[t]{\frac{P_1}{P_0}} - 1$, where P_1 represents the proportion at the end of the period, P_0 the proportion at the beginning of the period, and t represents the number of years in the period. In order to simplify the procedure, the average annual rate of change was approximated by use of the formula $\frac{2(P_1 - P_0)}{t(P_1 + P_0)}$, which gives a satisfactory approximation when $\frac{P_1}{P_0}$ falls between 0.5 and 1.5 for the 10-, 20-, and 30-year time spans considered here.

² That is, each ratio for 1950 was multiplied by one plus the rate of change assumed for 1950-51, the product was multiplied by one plus the rate assumed for 1951-52, and so on. It may be noted that, in computing the average annual rate of change in the various ratios for periods ending in 1950, the value of the ratio on April 1, 1950, was used; however, in extrapolating the ratios, the initial annual rate of change was applied to an estimate of the ratio for July 1, 1950.

³ In the case of a few of the areas, this adjustment had the effect of distorting slightly the trend in the ratios originally projected, but no further adjustment was made to eliminate this distortion.

the population of each State were then obtained by applying the adjusted State ratios to the projected totals for divisions for these years. By using "low," "medium," and "high" projections of the total United States population at future dates, three series of projections for States and divisions were developed for July 1, 1955 and 1960. The resulting projections are shown in table 3.

Definition of population.--Such factors as the change in the number of armed forces personnel stationed in each State and overseas, and the movement into and out of the armed forces, can generally be regarded as disturbing the "normal" trend both of the ratios and of the population figures. The preparation of projections of the civilian population of an area and of the total population resident in the area (the civilian population plus members of the armed forces stationed there) involves making projections of these military changes. It was decided, in the present instance, therefore, to work with, and develop projections for, a more regular and presumably more predictable population, comprising the civilian population and those members of the armed forces who resided in the area at the time of their entry into the armed forces. The preparation of this series does not involve making separate projections of military changes, as do the two other types of estimates mentioned. (For all areas combined, this type of figure represents the total population of the United States including armed forces overseas.) Users of these projections who desire projections of the total population residing in each area and of the civilian population can develop them from the projections presented here by making whatever assumptions regarding future military strength and distribution they consider appropriate, perhaps on the basis of the differences between the corresponding types of estimates for some recent date.

The census data for April 1, 1950, and the population estimates for July 1, 1950, used in preparing these projections, were adjusted in accordance with this definition before the computation of ratios. (Census data for 1940 and prior years were not adjusted on this basis because of the small number of military personnel involved.) Correspondingly, the projected ratios for divisions were applied to projections of the total population of the United States including armed forces overseas to obtain estimates of the population of each division as defined above.

Basic data.--These population projections are based on data on the population of States from the various decennial censuses, the figures for 1950 being given in 1950 Census of Population, Series PC-9, No. 1; estimates of the population of the States for July 1, 1950, published

in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 50; projections of the population of the United States for 1955 and 1960, published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 43; and data on the size and distribution of the armed forces for 1950 provided by the Department of Defense.

LIMITATIONS OF THE PROJECTIONS

A definite statement as to the reliability of the projections for States, divisions, and regions presented in this report cannot, of course, be given. Suggestive comments can be made, however.

It should be recognized first of all that these projections represent the results of the use of a certain method and a certain set of assumptions; they must be interpreted, therefore, in the light of this method and these assumptions. Other methods and other reasonable assumptions could have been used which would have produced somewhat different results. The method selected appeared to offer the best results for the limited funds available for preparing the projections.

Since the projections are based on the projections of the total population of the United States published in Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 43, they are affected by the limitations of these projections, as described on page 7 of that report. Since, in addition, the projected ratios for each division and State are subject to some error, the projections for these areas are, on the average, subject to greater error than the national projections.

Within the framework of the present assumptions, the range set by the high and low series gives an indication of the range of possible error--probably a minimal one. The high projections for 1960 exceed the low projections by 11.5 percent. If three series of ratios, instead of one, had been used in developing the present series of population projections--a design which seems reasonable and which may be preferred by some--the resulting figures would possibly have had a considerably broader range--too broad perhaps to make the figures practically useful.

To date, no adequate test of the relative validity of various methods of projecting the population of geographic areas within the United States has been made.⁴ A preliminary test of this kind is now being made at the Bureau of the Census, and a full description of the design of

⁴ A test of limited scope, relating solely to the validity of the ratio method in predicting the population of selected large cities, was recently conducted by Robert C. Schmitt and Albert H. Crosetti and is described in "Accuracy of the Ratio Method for Forecasting City Population," Land Economics, Vol. XXVII, No. 4, November 1951, pp. 346-348.

the test and of the results will shortly be published. In general, the test involves projecting the population of each State from 1930 to 1940 and 1950 by various methods and comparing the results with the 1940 and 1950 Census results. Comparisons were made between projections prepared by such methods as the following: the cohort-survival method; geometric extrapolation; arithmetic extrapolation; and several variations of the ratio method, including the variation employed in this report.⁵ It is believed, on the basis of the preliminary results of this test, that, in general, the projections for the States with a relatively large population in 1950 and with relatively little net migration in the recent past are subject to a smaller percent error than the projections for States with a relatively small population and relatively large net migration. Also, the projections for 1955 are, on the average, likely to be considerably more accurate than the projections for 1960. The maximum percentage error shown in the test for any area, for the 10-year projections, when the particular variation of the ratio method employed in this report was used, was 24 percent (District of Columbia); if the District of Columbia is excluded, the maximum was 15 percent.

RELATED REPORTS

Related estimates.--Reference has already been made to the 1950 Census data for States and to the estimates of State population for July 1, 1950. Estimates of the total population of States for July 1 of each year, 1940 to 1949, have been published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 47. The projections and current figures given in the present report, however, should not be used in conjunction with these data or other estimates for dates after April 1, 1940, published in other reports in the P-25 series, unless differences in the treatment of the armed forces are taken into account. The figures for the total population of States published in Series P-25, Nos. 47 and 50, and in Series PC-9, No. 1, relate to the civilian population plus armed forces stationed in the area; as indicated earlier, the figures in this report relate to the civilian population plus those members of the armed forces who resided in the area at the time of their entry into military service.

⁵ The cohort-survival method involves projecting the population as enumerated at the last census or as estimated for a current date, by age and sex, to a future date by use of projected birth rates, death rates, and migration. This method is described in detail in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 43. Geometric extrapolation and arithmetic extrapolation involve, respectively, the assumption of a continuation of the average annual rate and average annual amount of increase in the population as observed in some recent past period.

Related projections.--The latest available projections of the population of the United States as a whole are those published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 43. This report presents three series of annual figures to 1960, classified by age and sex. These figures were developed on the basis of current estimates for July 1, 1949; they do not take the 1950 Census and information on subsequent population changes into account. On the basis of these recent indications, it is anticipated that as of January 1, 1952, the current estimates of the total population of the United States will fall about midway between the medium and high projections implied for that date. Although revision of these projections may appear desirable on this account, it was not deemed necessary or feasible to carry out a revision at this time for the purpose of preparing these State projections.

Projections of the population of geographic divisions for 1955, 1960, and 1975 were recently prepared by Margaret J. Hagood and Jacob S. Siegel.⁶ The general method used in preparing those projections is the same as that used in the present report. Because of differences in the basic data used, the specific assumptions selected, and the details of computation, however, the corresponding projections--those for divisions in 1955 and 1960--are not in exact agreement. The maximum difference, that for the East South Central division in 1960, is about 4 percent; but seven out of the nine divisions show differences under 2 percent. It was considered desirable in preparing the present series to make use of the Census Bureau's State estimates for July 1, 1950, which became available after the earlier projections were prepared, as well as to use an approach, in setting up the assumptions for projecting the population ratios, which permitted more precise formulation. The article cited presents, in addition to the basic series mentioned, projections of the age-sex distribution of the population of the four major geographic regions in 1960.

⁶ Margaret Jarman Hagood and Jacob S. Siegel, "Projections of the Regional Distribution of the Population of the United States to 1975," Agricultural Economics Research, Vol. III, No. 2, April 1951, pp. 41-52. This article is pertinent also for its brief discussion of the history of projections for geographic areas within the United States, its detailed description of the ratio method, its discussion of other methods, and its selected bibliography bearing on these subjects.

PROJECTIONS FOR OTHER AREAS AND DATES

Frequently, projections of the population of areas other than States or groups of States, or for earlier and later dates than given here, are needed. The method and assumptions used in preparing the present projections can generally be extended to prepare these additional kinds of figures. If the past rate of growth of the population of an area has paralleled, even roughly, the rate of growth in the State, it may be sufficient to use (without extrapolation) the proportion of the total population of the State in the area, as shown by the 1950 Census or more recent data, in conjunction with the projected State total.

Since it appears that the reliability of projections generally decreases as the size of the area decreases and as the estimate date extends further into the future, projections for more than a decade hence of relatively small populations, say of several hundred thousand or less, are probably subject to considerable error. The error may frequently be large enough to render such projections inadequate for most of the uses to which they may be put. Furthermore, it is recommended that projections for more than five or so years into the future not be attempted for rapidly growing areas with populations of fewer than 50,000 persons. (These limits are somewhat arbitrary, but they may serve as convenient guides until limits are developed by empirical test.) In projecting the population of a geographic area within the United States, particularly a rather small area, direct consideration should be given, insofar as possible, to the economic, industrial, and social structure of the area. For some very small areas, the expansion or contraction of a single industry or even a single firm may be the determining factor in the course of population changes. Any projections should be carefully checked for consistency with past trends and for reasonableness in the light of expected future developments, and consideration should be given to the preparation of several projections using different methods.

If there is interest in projections of the age-sex distribution of the population of States, the ratio method applied here to project totals or the method described in the Hagood-Siegel article cited above for projecting the age-sex distribution of the population of regions can be adapted to that purpose.

Table 1.--COMPUTATION OF THE RATE OF CHANGE IN THE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IN GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES ASSUMED FOR THE INITIAL YEAR OF THE PROJECTION PERIOD

(The sum of the percentages in each distribution shown may not equal 100.00 because of rounding. Percentages for 1920 to 1940 are based directly on data from the decennial censuses; those for 1950 are based on data from the 1950 Census, adjusted to include members of the armed forces residing in the area at the time of entry into the armed forces and to exclude all other members of the armed forces stationed in the area in April 1950. See pages 1 and 2 of text for further explanation)

Division and State	Percentage distribution of population				Group	Period on which rate is based	Rate of change in initial projection year (percent)
	1920	1930	1940	1950			
United States.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
New England.....	7.00	6.65	6.41	6.20	1	1930-50	-0.35
Middle Atlantic.....	21.06	21.39	20.92	20.08	2	1930-50	-0.31
East North Central.....	20.32	20.60	20.22	20.24	3	1940-50	0.00
West North Central.....	11.87	10.83	10.27	9.37	1	1930-50	-0.72
South Atlantic.....	13.23	12.86	13.54	13.96	2	1940-50	+0.31
East South Central.....	8.41	8.05	8.19	7.63	3	1940-50	-0.35
West South Central.....	9.69	9.92	9.92	9.63	3	1940-50	-0.15
Mountain.....	3.16	3.02	3.15	3.36	2	1930-50	+0.54
Pacific.....	5.27	6.67	7.39	9.52	1	1930-50	+1.76
NEW ENGLAND.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
Maine.....	10.38	9.76	10.04	9.86	3	1940-50	-0.09
New Hampshire.....	5.99	5.70	5.83	5.74	3	1940-50	-0.07
Vermont.....	4.76	4.40	4.26	4.09	1	1920-50	-0.50
Massachusetts.....	52.05	52.04	51.16	50.38	1	1920-50	-0.11
Rhode Island.....	8.17	8.42	8.45	8.36	3	1940-50	-0.06
Connecticut.....	18.65	19.68	20.26	21.57	1	1930-50	+0.46
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
New York.....	46.65	47.93	48.94	49.13	1	1940-50	+0.04
New Jersey.....	14.18	15.39	15.11	15.95	3	1940-50	+0.27
Pennsylvania.....	39.17	36.68	35.95	34.92	1	1930-50	-0.25
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
Ohio.....	26.82	26.27	25.94	26.17	3	1940-50	+0.04
Indiana.....	13.65	12.80	12.87	12.97	2	1930-50	+0.06
Illinois.....	30.20	30.16	29.66	28.57	1	1920-50	-0.18
Michigan.....	17.08	19.14	19.74	20.96	1	1930-50	+0.45
Wisconsin.....	12.26	11.62	11.78	11.33	3	1940-50	-0.20
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	19.03	19.28	20.66	21.23	1	1940-50	+0.27
Iowa.....	19.16	18.58	18.78	18.66	3	1940-50	-0.03
Missouri.....	27.14	27.29	28.00	28.16	1	1940-50	+0.06
North Dakota.....	5.16	5.12	4.75	4.41	1	1920-50	-0.51
South Dakota.....	5.07	5.21	4.76	4.63	2	1940-50	-0.27
Nebraska.....	10.33	10.36	9.73	9.43	2	1940-50	-0.32
Kansas.....	14.10	14.15	13.32	13.47	3	1940-50	+0.06
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
Delaware.....	1.59	1.51	1.50	1.52	3	1940-50	+0.08
Maryland.....	10.36	10.33	10.22	11.03	3	1940-50	+0.38
District of Columbia.....	3.13	3.08	3.72	3.69	3	1940-50	-0.05
Virginia.....	16.51	15.33	15.02	15.45	3	1940-50	+0.14
West Virginia.....	10.46	10.95	10.67	9.63	2	1930-50	-0.64
North Carolina.....	18.29	20.07	20.04	19.22	2	1930-50	-0.22
South Carolina.....	12.03	11.01	10.66	10.04	1	1930-50	-0.46
Georgia.....	20.70	18.42	17.53	16.32	1	1930-50	-0.60
Florida.....	6.92	9.30	10.65	13.10	1	1930-50	+1.70
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	27.17	26.44	26.40	25.53	1	1930-50	-0.18
Tennessee.....	26.29	26.46	27.05	28.73	1	1920-50	+0.29
Alabama.....	26.40	26.76	26.28	26.78	3	1940-50	+0.09
Mississippi.....	20.13	20.33	20.26	18.96	2	1930-50	-0.35
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
Arkansas.....	17.11	15.23	14.92	13.28	1	1930-50	-0.69
Louisiana.....	17.56	17.26	18.09	18.54	2	1940-50	+0.24
Oklahoma.....	19.80	19.68	17.88	15.46	1	1920-50	-0.81
Texas.....	45.53	47.83	49.10	52.72	1	1920-50	+0.48
MOUNTAIN.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
Montana.....	16.45	14.52	13.48	11.73	1	1930-50	-1.06
Idaho.....	12.95	12.02	12.65	11.71	3	1940-50	-0.38
Wyoming.....	5.83	6.09	6.04	5.62	2	1930-50	-0.41
Colorado.....	28.17	27.98	27.07	26.06	1	1920-50	-0.26
New Mexico.....	10.80	11.44	12.81	13.29	1	1940-50	+0.37
Arizona.....	10.02	11.77	12.03	14.78	1	1930-50	+1.14
Utah.....	13.47	13.72	13.26	13.67	3	1940-50	+0.15
Nevada.....	2.32	2.46	2.66	3.13	1	1920-50	+0.98
PACIFIC.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	...	...
Washington.....	24.37	19.08	17.84	16.27	1	1930-50	-0.79
Oregon.....	14.07	11.64	11.20	10.65	1	1930-50	-0.44
California.....	61.56	69.28	70.97	73.08	1	1930-50	+0.27

Table 2.--PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND OF THE POPULATION OF DIVISIONS BY STATES, FOR 1950, AND PROJECTED PERCENTAGES FOR 1955 AND 1960

(The sum of the percentages in each distribution shown may not equal 100.00 because of rounding. Figures relate to July 1. The estimates shown for 1950 are based on estimates of State population published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 50, adjusted to include members of the armed forces residing in the area at the time of entry into the armed forces and to exclude all other members of the armed forces stationed in the area on the estimate date. The projected percentages for 1955 and 1960 relate to a similar population)

Division and State	Estimate, 1950	Projection		Division and State	Estimate, 1950	Projection	
		1955	1960			1955	1960
United States.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
New England.....	6.19	6.08	5.97	Delaware.....	1.52	1.52	1.52
Middle Atlantic.....	20.12	19.78	19.46	Maryland.....	11.04	11.21	11.36
East North Central.....	20.23	20.19	20.14	District of Columbia.....	3.62	3.60	3.58
West North Central.....	9.40	9.06	8.76	Virginia.....	15.42	15.49	15.54
South Atlantic.....	13.96	14.14	14.29	West Virginia.....	9.63	9.31	9.03
East South Central.....	7.62	7.47	7.34	North Carolina.....	19.26	19.02	18.78
West South Central.....	9.61	9.52	9.43	South Carolina.....	10.05	9.81	9.58
Mountain.....	3.37	3.45	3.53	Georgia.....	16.33	15.83	15.37
Pacific.....	9.50	10.31	11.08	Florida.....	13.14	14.21	15.23
NEW ENGLAND.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Maine.....	9.90	9.85	9.81	Kentucky.....	25.56	25.34	25.15
New Hampshire.....	5.76	5.74	5.72	Tennessee.....	28.73	29.14	29.51
Vermont.....	4.10	4.00	3.91	Alabama.....	26.75	26.87	26.97
Massachusetts.....	50.34	50.06	49.81	Mississippi.....	18.96	18.65	18.37
Rhode Island.....	8.34	8.31	8.29	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Connecticut.....	21.57	22.04	22.46	Arkansas.....	13.28	12.80	12.37
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	Louisiana.....	18.55	18.69	18.80
New York.....	49.15	49.29	49.42	Oklahoma.....	15.45	14.79	14.21
New Jersey.....	15.96	16.19	16.40	Texas.....	52.72	53.73	54.61
Pennsylvania.....	34.89	34.52	34.19	MOUNTAIN.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	Montana.....	11.77	11.18	10.66
Ohio.....	26.12	26.13	26.13	Idaho.....	11.70	11.48	11.27
Indiana.....	12.98	13.00	13.01	Wyoming.....	5.61	5.50	5.39
Illinois.....	28.58	28.28	28.00	Colorado.....	26.08	25.74	25.42
Michigan.....	20.97	21.39	21.77	New Mexico.....	13.38	13.61	13.80
Wisconsin.....	11.34	11.21	11.10	Arizona.....	14.73	15.54	16.29
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	Utah.....	13.63	13.72	13.78
Minnesota.....	21.23	21.50	21.74	Nevada.....	3.10	3.24	3.37
Iowa.....	18.66	18.62	18.58	PACIFIC.....	100.00	100.00	100.00
Missouri.....	28.12	28.18	28.24	Washington.....	16.29	15.66	15.12
North Dakota.....	4.43	4.32	4.22	Oregon.....	10.66	10.43	10.22
South Dakota.....	4.65	4.58	4.53	California.....	73.05	73.91	74.67
Nebraska.....	9.44	9.29	9.16				
Kansas.....	13.48	13.51	13.54				

Table 3.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES, FOR 1955 AND 1960, WITH CURRENT FIGURES FOR 1950

(Totals shown may differ from the sum of parts shown because of rounding. Figures relate to July 1 and represent the civilian population of each area plus members of the armed forces who resided in the area at the time of their entry into the armed forces. The estimates shown for 1950 are based on the estimates of State population published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 50, adjusted to represent the type of population defined above)

Region, division, and State	Estimate, 1950	Low series		Medium series		High series	
		1955	1960	1955	1960	1955	1960
United States.....	151,672,000	158,176,000	161,679,000	161,748,000	169,371,000	166,179,000	180,276,000
REGIONS:							
Northeastern States.....	39,910,000	40,893,000	41,109,000	41,817,000	43,064,000	42,962,000	45,837,000
North Central States.....	44,938,000	46,268,000	46,724,000	47,313,000	48,947,000	48,609,000	52,099,000
The South.....	47,296,000	49,243,000	50,226,000	50,355,000	52,615,000	51,734,000	56,003,000
The West.....	19,528,000	21,772,000	23,620,000	22,264,000	24,744,000	22,873,000	26,337,000
NORTHEASTERN STATES:							
New England.....	9,393,000	9,611,000	9,649,000	9,828,000	10,108,000	10,097,000	10,759,000
Middle Atlantic.....	30,517,000	31,282,000	31,460,000	31,989,000	32,957,000	32,865,000	35,079,000
NORTH CENTRAL STATES:							
East North Central.....	30,686,000	31,942,000	32,567,000	32,663,000	34,117,000	33,558,000	36,313,000
West North Central.....	14,252,000	14,326,000	14,157,000	14,650,000	14,831,000	15,051,000	15,785,000
THE SOUTH:							
South Atlantic.....	21,171,000	22,363,000	23,102,000	22,868,000	24,201,000	23,494,000	25,760,000
East South Central.....	11,552,000	11,821,000	11,870,000	12,088,000	12,435,000	12,419,000	13,236,000
West South Central.....	14,573,000	15,059,000	15,253,000	15,399,000	15,979,000	15,821,000	17,008,000
THE WEST:							
Mountain.....	5,117,000	5,465,000	5,701,000	5,588,000	5,972,000	5,741,000	6,357,000
Pacific.....	14,411,000	16,307,000	17,919,000	16,675,000	18,772,000	17,132,000	19,981,000

¹ This figure differs slightly from the corresponding figure for the same date published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 55, which includes among the United States armed forces overseas those whose pre-service residence was in a United States Territory or possession.

Table 3.--PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES, FOR 1955 AND 1960, WITH CURRENT FIGURES FOR 1950--Con.
 (Totals shown may differ from the sum of parts shown because of rounding. Figures relate to July 1 and represent the civilian population of each area plus members of the armed forces who resided in the area at the time of their entry into the armed forces. The estimates shown for 1950 are based on the estimates of State population published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 50, adjusted to represent the type of population defined above)

Region, division, and State	Estimate, 1950	Low series		Medium series		High series	
		1955	1960	1955	1960	1955	1960
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	930,000	947,000	946,000	968,000	991,000	995,000	1,055,000
New Hampshire.....	541,000	552,000	552,000	564,000	579,000	580,000	616,000
Vermont.....	385,000	384,000	377,000	393,000	395,000	404,000	421,000
Massachusetts.....	4,728,000	4,811,000	4,806,000	4,920,000	5,035,000	5,055,000	5,359,000
Rhode Island.....	783,000	799,000	800,000	817,000	838,000	839,000	892,000
Connecticut.....	2,026,000	2,118,000	2,167,000	2,166,000	2,270,000	2,225,000	2,417,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	14,999,000	15,420,000	15,546,000	15,768,000	16,286,000	16,200,000	17,335,000
New Jersey.....	4,872,000	5,065,000	5,159,000	5,180,000	5,404,000	5,321,000	5,752,000
Pennsylvania.....	10,646,000	10,798,000	10,755,000	11,041,000	11,266,000	11,344,000	11,992,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	8,016,000	8,345,000	8,508,000	8,534,000	8,913,000	8,767,000	9,487,000
Indiana.....	3,983,000	4,151,000	4,236,000	4,245,000	4,438,000	4,361,000	4,723,000
Illinois.....	8,771,000	9,032,000	9,119,000	9,236,000	9,553,000	9,489,000	10,168,000
Michigan.....	6,435,000	6,832,000	7,089,000	6,986,000	7,427,000	7,178,000	7,905,000
Wisconsin.....	3,481,000	3,582,000	3,614,000	3,663,000	3,786,000	3,763,000	4,030,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	3,025,000	3,080,000	3,078,000	3,149,000	3,224,000	3,236,000	3,432,000
Iowa.....	2,659,000	2,667,000	2,631,000	2,728,000	2,756,000	2,802,000	2,934,000
Missouri.....	4,007,000	4,037,000	3,998,000	4,129,000	4,188,000	4,242,000	4,457,000
North Dakota.....	631,000	619,000	598,000	633,000	626,000	650,000	666,000
South Dakota.....	662,000	657,000	641,000	671,000	671,000	690,000	715,000
Nebraska.....	1,345,000	1,331,000	1,296,000	1,361,000	1,358,000	1,398,000	1,445,000
Kansas.....	1,921,000	1,936,000	1,916,000	1,979,000	2,007,000	2,034,000	2,137,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	321,000	340,000	351,000	347,000	368,000	357,000	391,000
Maryland.....	2,336,000	2,508,000	2,625,000	2,564,000	2,750,000	2,635,000	2,927,000
District of Columbia.....	766,000	805,000	827,000	823,000	867,000	846,000	923,000
Virginia.....	3,265,000	3,465,000	3,589,000	3,543,000	3,760,000	3,640,000	4,002,000
West Virginia.....	2,038,000	2,082,000	2,086,000	2,130,000	2,185,000	2,188,000	2,326,000
North Carolina.....	4,078,000	4,253,000	4,339,000	4,349,000	4,545,000	4,468,000	4,838,000
South Carolina.....	2,128,000	2,193,000	2,214,000	2,243,000	2,319,000	2,304,000	2,468,000
Georgia.....	3,458,000	3,540,000	3,552,000	3,620,000	3,721,000	3,719,000	3,960,000
Florida.....	2,781,000	3,177,000	3,518,000	3,249,000	3,686,000	3,338,000	3,923,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	2,952,000	2,996,000	2,985,000	3,064,000	3,127,000	3,147,000	3,329,000
Tennessee.....	3,319,000	3,445,000	3,502,000	3,522,000	3,669,000	3,619,000	3,905,000
Alabama.....	3,090,000	3,176,000	3,202,000	3,248,000	3,354,000	3,337,000	3,570,000
Mississippi.....	2,190,000	2,205,000	2,181,000	2,254,000	2,284,000	2,316,000	2,432,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	1,936,000	1,927,000	1,887,000	1,970,000	1,976,000	2,024,000	2,104,000
Louisiana.....	2,704,000	2,815,000	2,868,000	2,878,000	3,005,000	2,957,000	3,198,000
Oklahoma.....	2,251,000	2,227,000	2,168,000	2,277,000	2,271,000	2,340,000	2,418,000
Texas.....	7,683,000	8,090,000	8,330,000	8,273,000	8,726,000	8,500,000	9,288,000
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	602,000	611,000	608,000	625,000	637,000	642,000	678,000
Idaho.....	599,000	627,000	643,000	641,000	673,000	659,000	717,000
Wyoming.....	287,000	300,000	307,000	307,000	322,000	316,000	343,000
Colorado.....	1,335,000	1,407,000	1,449,000	1,438,000	1,518,000	1,478,000	1,616,000
New Mexico.....	685,000	744,000	787,000	760,000	824,000	781,000	877,000
Arizona.....	754,000	849,000	929,000	869,000	973,000	892,000	1,036,000
Utah.....	697,000	750,000	786,000	766,000	823,000	787,000	876,000
Nevada.....	158,000	177,000	192,000	181,000	202,000	186,000	215,000
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	2,348,000	2,554,000	2,709,000	2,612,000	2,838,000	2,684,000	3,020,000
Oregon.....	1,536,000	1,700,000	1,831,000	1,739,000	1,918,000	1,786,000	2,041,000
California.....	10,527,000	12,053,000	13,380,000	12,325,000	14,017,000	12,663,000	14,919,000